Political Management in the Republic of Kazakhstan and Russian Federation: Comparative Analysis

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Abstract: With finding of independence of Russia and Kazakhstan former political case frames in these countries, by virtue of action of objective and subjective factors, appeared fully dismantled and the new perspective model of political management did not become dominant while. Exactly by it and interest is conditioned in the range of problems of perfection of state administration on the basis of political management and forming of fundamentally new mutual relations of public organs and structures of civil society. The article considers similarities and differences of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan public administration systems. The author focuses his attention on the measures concerning the development of effective and cutting edge construction system for the public activity and administration of two states; building up the administration able to achieve primary purposes; formation of the state capable of standing guard over the national interests. He conducts comparative analysis covering such aspects as the long-term strategic program, the system of party administration, training and development of competence for the civil servants, political reforms in the administration efficiency enhancement sphere.

Key words: Russian Federation · Republic of Kazakhstan · Management · Illegality · Government · Party · Reformation · International · Information communication

INTRODUCTION

The USSR dissolution in the last decade of the XX century led to that the political systems of each former soviet republic transformed into the sovereign and independent state choosing the democracy path. When acting under new conditions soviet states faced common problem of civil servants adaptation, retraining and development of competence. Like other countries of the CIS, Russia and Kazakhstan came to a decision to develop the public administration based on the political management. With regard to the fact that both countries have many achievements in this wide political process, we must not forget that there are either similarities or differences in the political management formation and development.

The comparative analysis of the political management formation and development features through the example of the neighboring Russia, being located in vicinity of the Europe from the old times and developing with it as well, is of practical value for the Kazakhstan.

Long-Term Strategic Management: Introduction of the contemporary management methods into the Kazakhstan government bodies and party organizations work shall be one of the ways to improve their efficiency.

Compliance of the government agencies and political institutions activity in Kazakhstan with the requirements of the management quality system approved by the international standard ISO-9001:2000 introduced in 2000 shall be the warranty of such responsibility successful implementation. This means, on the one hand, enhancement of competitiveness within the political area and on the other hand, occurrence of wide opportunities to serve the interests of all parts of the society acting as a customer. To be said in the words of the President, “the main goal of political transformations lies in the movement in the direction of modern forms of democracy which create advantageous system of social and public administration providing constitutional rights for all the citizens and political stability in the country as well. Purpose is to accelerate the administrative reforms to be conducted in view of the international experience.
We create the cutting edge model supporting the rules of corporative management, performance, openness and reporting to the society. Our form is improvement of the Government, arrangement of professional public activity and the system of effective management. The major consumers of services rendered by the state shall follow direct requests of all of the citizens and business.

Nonetheless we should not forget that this topical problem placed on the today’s agenda goes back to the moment when the strategic program “Kazakhstan-2030” was implemented in 1997. On October 10, 1997 the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev proposed the Address to the people “Kazakhstan-2030: Prosperity, Security and ever growing Welfare of all the Kazakhstanis.” The Address analyses negative and positive factors arising during the national development strategy implementation and determines these following principal long-term priorities:

- National security: to ensure the development of Kazakhstan as an independent and sovereign state preserving its complete territorial integrity;
- Domestic political stability and consolidation of the society;
- Economical growth based on the open market economy with high level of foreign investments and internal savings;
- Health, education and well-being of the Kazakhstan citizens;
- Power resources: To effectively utilize the power resources of Kazakhstan through rapid increase in extracting and exporting the oil and gas with the aim of gaining revenues which would enhance sustainable economic growth and improvement of living standards of the people;
- Infrastructure (transport and communication);
- Professional state: to establish an effective and up-to-date corps of civil servants of Kazakhstan loyal to the cause they serve to and capable of acting as the representatives of the people in achieving our priorities.

The last seventh priority is directly relevant to the subject of our study: the tasks of this sphere are aimed at the build-up of the effective and modern public activity and market economy management structure, formation of the Government able to achieve primary purposes, creation of the state capable of standing guard over the national interests.

The strategy’s seven main principles to be the base of final formation of the Government and local authorities are as follows:

- Compact and qualified Government concentrated on the fulfillment of only several the most vital functions.
- Work on action programs based on the strategies.
- Well established interagency coordination.
- Increase of powers and responsibility of the ministers, their accountability and strategic control over their activities.
- Decentralization within the ministries, from the center to the regions and from the public to the private sector.
- Vigorous and relentless fighting corruption.
- Improvement of the personnel employment, training and promotion system [1].

Additionally the governments that have made a success in their national strategy are usually small. And the Government efficiency is based on the three interrelated factors: its structural organization, strategic coordination, level of the staff training. Our task for the nearest future shall be “creation of a small and flexible staff comprised of capable and loyal personnel knowing the methods of strategic planning” – thus seven long-term priorities merge into one.

Republic of Kazakhstan has already proceeded to the creation of professional state. It should be noted that our northern neighbor has responded to the strategic program much later. Now let us conduct a comparative analysis.

The strategic program in Russia has been implemented much later than in Kazakhstan. First edition of this important document was drawn early in 2006-2007 when V.V. Putin was the President of Russia. At the proposal of V.V. Putin in the Russian Federation it was prepared as "The development strategy of Russia to 2020” and named the “Strategy-2020”. The difference of the “Strategy-2020” was that on one hand it was a public document and on the other hand it was a program documentation of the “United Russia” party.

To fulfill the President’s task were chosen Russian Academy of National Economy and Public Administration and the Higher School of Economy of the Ministry of Economic Development of Russian Federation. Over 1000 experts, composing 21 working groups have been working for the entire 2011 and prepared the program. Their aim was the sustainable improvement of the Russian citizens’
welfare for a long-term future, ensuring national security, intensive development of the economy and strengthening the position of Russia in the international community [2].

Text of the final edition of the “Strategy-2020” was approved by the Russian Federation Government Decree No.1662-p on November 17, 2008 [3].

Unlike strategic program “Kazakhstan-2030” that was adopted unanimously by the Kazakhstan society, the Russian “Strategy-2020” was criticized by experts and society for a long time. The reason was that the program did not conform to the realities of life and that the short-term purposes were impossible to be fulfilled. This state of things was also facilitated by the number of other factors: first, it was global financial and economic recession, where the crisis reached other countries before 2008, the Russia exposed to it in 2008 also. In turn it inhibited the economic development of Russia and some spheres were rebounded back. But the developers of the “Strategy-2020” left these negative factors without consideration. For instance, the strategy considered that total life span of the Russian people in 2007-2012 will increase by 2.5 years; GDP will grow by 37-38%; workforce productivity – by 40-41%; energy savings – by 17-19%; income level of the people will grow by 53-54%; and the investments attraction – by 80-85%. However due to the crisis such values’ achievement appeared to be impossible. These failures caused distrust to the “Strategy-2020” in consequence of which there was increase in the number of critics.

Second, since the long-term development program preparation was being performed at the departmental level actual problems of the Russian economy and society were left without consideration; high goals set to be achieved before 2020 got just declarative nature, resulting in that real ways to achieve values had not been specified.


As you can see the Russian Federation holds on to the managerial public administration and devoted it several chapters in the “Strategy-2020”. Especially it says a lot that the entire chapter was reserved for the “Effective state”.

As of today the “Putin-Medvedev” tandem makes hard efforts in this regard: electronic government in Russia renders up-to-date services within the territory of the CIS; the Russian Federation ranking first in the territory conducts flexible administration of the remote regions of the country through the information communication management introduction; resulting from the administrative reforms there is decrease in the number of civil servants; fighting corruption is being conducted at all levels of bureaucracy and corruption.

Party Management: Now let us conduct a comparative analysis of the party management in Kazakhstan and Russia. “Nur Otan” People’s Democratic Party /PDP/ of the Republic of Kazakhstan fully understands its responsibility to the society and state and pays particular attention to the preparation of new formation state managers and staff. Within the framework of the Head of the State N.A. Nazarbayev’s task performance set at the XII congress of the “Nur Otan” PDP on April 15, 2010 by the Decree No.9 of the Political bureau the resolution to establish the High Party School of the Central Committee was passed.

The High Party School of the “Nur Otan” PDP mission was to enhance professional skills of the party managers in the powerful world conditions and the primary purpose – to train the party-political elite through knowledge and knowledge modernization. More than one thousand people completed their training in this school as from the date of its establishment and the half of them is represented by the leaders of the primary party organizations (PPO). The main branches of the school – Party training center to cover Mangystau, Atyrau, West Kazakhstan and Aktobe provinces of the Western region started its work in Aktobe city, branch covering South Kazakhstan province was opened in Almaty, in Semey – for the Eastern region and in Astana – for the Central and Northern regions. The branch network will expand in future, thus the network of party training institutions will be formed covering the principal regional centers. As of today the School trains representatives from all regions, many populated places and provinces. The audience group consists mostly of the representatives of the “Nur Otan” PDP branches since the regional integration is the priority of the party and Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan party organizations implement the quality management to their experience as well thereby they affect the managerial way of development of the Parliament,
state authorities and maslikhats. All this have positive effect on the comprehensive development of our state.

The national standard for the quality management introduction influences on the improvement of the state authorities activity as follows:

- Services rendered become more clear;
- Activities of every state authority are performed pursuant to the mission;
- The public activity is under open and social control;
- Continuous development of competence;
- Sharing progressive experience and staff;
- New information communication technologies introduction to the public administration;
- Development of competence and opportunity to advance;
- Reasonable estimation of the performed works productivity;
- Possibility to treat the consumers of civil services as the customers.

In 2005-2007 the “Nur Otan” PDP delegation traveled abroad, particularly to Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, countries of the European Union and met there with the leaders of large party organizations and parliamentary groups; in the course of the visit there was conducted an analysis of the ways to arrange the party and parliamentary activities. It resulted in the foundation of the Parliamentarism Institute, the Law Council, Fighting Corruption Council, Public Reception etc. [4].

The “United Russia” party reputed to be the governmental domination party in the Russian federation had started to empower its staff potential much earlier than the “Nur Otan” PDP did. On July 3, 2003 the center for the party personnel training and retraining was established within the Moscow division of the “United Russia” party [5].

Moscow Party School of the “United Russia” party trains the staff in two specifications: in between the elections and during the elections. Moreover, there is a Situation room operating within the party, it maintains close links with the humanitarian institutions of higher education in Moscow. For instance, the “United Russia” party school branch was opened at the political science department of the Moscow State University named after M.V Lomonosov. In different regions of Russia were opened the school branches as well and they are in action. It is provided for that the school staff will develop their competence at these institutions. And in 2011 the Innovation center was opened within the school allowing mastering progressive methods and new technologies of the public administration. Generally the Moscow school is comprised of five divisions:

- Political leadership department – representatives of the local political councils and municipal assemblies are trained here;
- Party political activity department – heads of the territorial and district executive committees obtain their knowledge;
- Political success achievement technology department – secretaries of the “United Russia” party primary organizations and deputies of the municipal assemblies upgrade their skills;
- Working arrangement and guidance department – deputies for the organization-party and campaigning work of the territorial executive committees, heads of the party social monitoring obtain their knowledge;
- Heads of the territorial executive committees upgrade their skills in the workroom.

Further the public policy debate club “Moscow” performs its work with the Moscow party school. Within its framework topical problems of the local party organization are analyzed.

About 5 thousand of the “United Russia” active members composing 272 training groups graduate from the school each year. The aim of the party school is to prepare party staff with new view, learned the art of management.

Here we come across the following questions “What else features does the party system of Kazakhstan have?”, “What are the similarities and differences with the Russian situation?” Let’s compare them. Standards for the quality management system of the international standards have positive effect on the state authorities and party system: the party members seek to satisfy the needs of people, striving to the leadership at every level of party work as well as formation of progressive traits, rise of the party members’ responsibility and provision of party work for the new active citizens, support of the party system, utilization of the system manner of party management, continuous improvement of the party work, analysis and examination of political decisions, establishment of effective communication with the interested parties.
The principles of the international quality standard ISO-9001 govern various Kazakhstan organizations, including the “Nur Otan” PDP. For instance, the scheme “to plan, to implement, to correct” is working at the parliamentary elections. Every candidate for the deputy of the Republic of Kazakhstan /RK/ Parliament got an opportunity to perform campaigning work and monitoring. Due to such management the “Nur Otan” PDP was the first at the parliamentary elections in 2007 and won 80.99 percent of votes on January 15, 2012; “Ak zhol” party – 7.47 percent, Party of Patriots of Kazakhstan – 0.83 percent, Nationwide Social Democratic Party won 1.68 percent, Communist People’s Party of Kazakhstan – 7.19 percent, “Auyl” Social Democratic Party – 1.19 percent, “Adilet” Democratic Party won 0.66 percent of votes [6].

The results of voting showed that the party system of the “Nur Otan” remained in the country being the warranty of the political system stability. 83 mandates to the Majilis of the Parliament were allocated to the “Nur Otan” PDP, 8 mandates to the “Ak Zhol” party and 7 mandates were allocated to Communist People’s Party of Kazakhstan. Thus the new Majilis was formed of three parties that won maximum votes.

There is much in common with the history of origin of the Russian federation governing party “United Russia” and the “Nur Otan” PDP of Kazakhstan. For example, the united manifest of the “Unity” party headed by S.K. Shoygu and the “Fatherland” party headed by Yu.M. Luzhkov on April 12, 2001 induced the foundation of the “United Russia” party. Some time later on December 1, 2001 the III party congress of the “Fatherland” and “Unity” was held in Moscow named the III Congress of the All-Russia Public Organization. Its delegates passed a unanimous resolution to unite the “Fatherland” and “Unity” parties and to create all-Russia political party “United Russia”. S.K. Shoygu, Yu.M. Luzhkov and M.Sh. Shaimiyev were elected to be the first chairmen of the party [7].

And an idea to create Kazakhstan ruling party emerged in 1998 at the public support staff of the Presidential nominee Nursultan Nazarbayev. This initiative was endorsed by the Kazakhstan People’s Party of Unity, Kazakhstan Democratic Party, Liberal Movement of Kazakhstan, “For Kazakhstan-2030” Movement, Adilet party. The party congress was held on January 19, 1999. “Otan” was registered on February 12, 1999, “Otan” merged with the “Asar” party, Civil and Agrarian parties at the extraordinary party congress on December 22, 2006. The congress passed a unanimous resolution to give the name of “Nur Otan” People’s Democratic Party to the leading political party of Kazakhstan [8]. As we see there is much in common with the ruling parties of two countries.

Staff Management: It should be noted that the strong effect on the establishing and development of the state management in Kazakhstan and Russia is due to the opening of special educational institutions aimed to train state managers. For instance, the Academy of Public administration under the aegis of the President of the RK plays key role with regard to the new leaders training. The task of the Academy as specialized institution of higher education acting with the support of the Head of the State is to provide with political staff taking into consideration the national and world political events. Due to the innovated process of study based on the progressive international experience new opportunities have emerged as for the qualified civil servants preparation who will be able to ensure sustainable development of Kazakhstan.

National High State School of Management (NHSSM) under the aegis of the President of the RK (on the basis of the Higher Party School with Kazakh SSR OК in 1942) was established by the Ruling of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan No.1845 dated August 29, 1994. And the State Service Academy under the aegis of the President of the RK was established by the Ruling of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan No.4078 dated September 18, 1998 based on the merge of the Presidential NHSSM and the Civil Servants Training and Competence Development Institute [9].

When the capital was transferred to Astana in 1997, the State Service Academy moved to Astana city in 2000. By the Ruling of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan No.1583 dated May 31, 2005 the State Academy of Management under the aegis of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan was created after the consolidation of the Presidential State Service Academy, Court Academy under the Supreme Court of the RK, Diplomatic Academy under the Eurasia National University named after L.N. Gumilev. Six institutes are included in the Academy:

- National School of the State Policy. The school purpose is to retrain elite specialization of the civil servants, to create the reserve staff of the civil servants, to prepare civil servants having strategic view and able to bring Kazakhstan to the number of fifty competitive countries.

- **Institute of diplomacy.** Benefits through the implementation of the political course of the Head of the State and solving the demanding challenges set before the Kazakhstan external policy department.

- The purpose of the **Institute of public and local administration** – to train managers able to pass important political decisions in the sphere of public and local administration and those who can effectively run the country.

- The mission of the **Public administration modernization institute** is to train, coordinate and conduct scientific research in the sphere of public administration. And the strategic goal is to create leading scientific-research and analytic structure in the sphere of public administration. Therefore the staff of the university undertakes scientific and applied studies, implement international programs and project in the public administration sphere and arrange scientific and practical symposia, conferences, forums and seminars.

- **Institute of the fair trial** – deals with the development of competence of the republican judges membership.

- **Institute of the civil servants training and competence development** conducts retraining courses for the administrative civil servants.

As of today the Agency for the Civil Service Affairs of the RK is the body of the academy’s public administration. The civil servants retraining is the principal stream of the educational institution activity, since every civil servant should match his qualification and professional requirements within the framework of forced changing of the public administration system.

In Russia the educational institution to train state managers opened in 1994, two months earlier than ours. The Russian Academy of Civil Servants under the aegis of the Head of the State was established by the Ruling of the President of the Russian Federation No.1140 dated June 6, 1994.

Russian academy functions as the training and guidance, scientific and information-analytical centers on the problems of the public activities within the Federation and also trains and develops the competence of the civil servants [10].

By the Ruling of the President of the Russian Federation No.1140 dated September 20, 2010 the academy was merged with the Russian Academy of National Economy and was given the name of the Russian Academy of National Economy and Public Administration under the aegis of the President of the Russian Federation.

Activity of the new academy is performed pursuant to the Russian Laws “On education”, “On higher and postgraduate education”, “On system of the public activities of Russian Federation”, “On public civil activities of Russian Federation”, Rulings and Decrees of the President of the Russian Federation, the Statute of the Academy. Its tasks are as follows:

- Training of citizens to work in the civil service;
- professional retraining and development of competence of the federal civil servants, civil servants of the Russian Federation subjects, municipal officers, citizens from the staff reserve of the civil service, workers, staff redundant, as well as provision of other educational services envisaged by the educational license;
- Training of highly qualified scientific and scientific-pedagogical staff;
- Arrangement and conducting of applied scientific researches;
- Performance and services rendering upon the request of the Presidential Administration of the Russian Federation;
- Consulting and information-analytical, scientific and guidance services provision to the federal authorities of the public administration, local self-government bodies;
- Scientific and organizational support to the international cooperation programs and projects in the sphere of public activities;
- promotion of international cooperation with regard to the Academy’s activities.

The Academy trains Bachelors, Masters and Ph.D. Candidates in 18 specializations, also provide second higher education, develops the competence of staff and performs retraining of the personnel. It is to say that when compared to our Academy the Russian one has more extended field of activities.

The peculiarity of the state managers training system in Russia is that the branches of the Russian Academy of National Economy and Public Administration work at every province of the Federation. This fact is advantageous as for the preparation of civil servants; there occurs an opportunity to develop the competence of public and civil servant without need to send them to the headquarters.
Topicality of the administrative reforms conducted in Kazakhstan has an important role in the modernization of the national political system, since the primary factor of the world competitiveness ensuring for our country is the effective public administration. About twenty all-national reforms have been conducted until nowadays from the period of constitutional reforms to the formation of electronic government [11]. Although their directions and intensity each vary they serve only one goal – the development of the public administration. The aim to deepen the democracy and the openness of our country will have a positive effect on the Kazakhstan society consolidation.

Reforms Conducted in the Public Administration Sphere:
The managerial method known in the Western countries since the second half of the XX century was taken as the basis of the administrative reforms in Kazakhstan. Public activities were transferred to the competitive-career model as from the 2003. Disciplinary boards of the State Service Agency were created by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Decree “On the actions to escalate the fighting corruption, strengthening the discipline and order in the activities of the state authorities and officers” dated April 14, 2005, its divisions work in every province. And pursuing the development of civil service by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Decree dated May 3, 2005 there was approved a Code of honor for the civil servants, in July amendments were made to the RK Law “On civil service”. To escalate the fighting corruption the Ethic control book shall be filled in; citizens who are not satisfied with the work of the civil service can record their claims in it.

Yet eight months before the constitutional reform was conducted during the opening of the third session of the Republic of Kazakhstan Parliament, i.e. on September 1, 2006, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev identified in his report “Development of the staff [13]. The state administrative reform in Russia passed through these stages:

- Improvement of the structure of the state authorities;
- Increase of the salary of civil servants with linkage to definitive work results;
- Achievement of the high quality civil services rendering;
- Introduction of the rating and new approaches to the budgeting process;
- Increase in stability, steadiness and manageability of the state apparatus;
- Corruption scale-down;
- Formation and strengthening of the civil service positive image.

“The entering by Kazakhstan the new stage of its development requires public administration, political system and possibly thorough understanding of the Constitution of the state as well as the corresponding reforms conducting” – declared the Head of the State thus initiating the constitutional reforms of 2007 [12].

Additionally in order to increase the stability, steadiness and manageability of the state apparatus the post of State Secretary was introduced to the central state bodies, who should ensure the stability of the apparatus work and is assigned by the Head of the State. The State Secretary has to guide all the internal affairs of the state bodies which will allow the political and strategic problems to be dealt.

Summarizing the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan said: “If we treat the state as a large corporation then the business reputation of its managers is very important capital. We should raise the civil servants of middle and lower corpses highly professional, patriotic and exemplary and provide their wide recognition. I think that the Government should take reasonable measures in this regard.”

In Russia the public administration reform was conducted based on the international experience. We have mentioned above that in the developed countries such reform is referred to as the New Public Management and its core idea is the introduction of the management technologies that proved their effectiveness in business to the public sector. It is indeed one of the ways to come out of the crisis of bureaucracy administration, administrative state and the personnel staff [13].

The state administrative reform in Russia passed through these stages:

- Stage I (1992-1993) – de-partisation of the state apparatus and formation of specific federal bodies of executive power branch;
- Stage II (1996-1998) – analytical works performance relative to the need for the executive power branch new system concept;
- Stage III (1999-2000) – preparation of the State construction concept, therefore the Administration reform was postponed;
Stage IV (2003-2005) – defining the main principles of the administrative reforms in the Address of the President of the Russian federation /RF/ of 2003 and 2004. In view of the mentioned above the administrative reform in Russia was implemented in the following directions:

- Bodies of executive power branch functions optimization;
- Civil service reformation;
- Enhancement of the administrative procedures.

Stage V (2006-present time) – approval of the administrative reforms in RF concept, their step-by-step implementation.

Recently in Russia reformation of federal executive power branch was conducted in several directions: civil service, budget and budgeting process, federal relations. All these directions comprise the actions on the development of traditional bureaucratic activities and the primary purpose is to build up a new model of the public administration, to introduce new technologies, methods and means. But these are the goals that should be achieved in future and according to the experts opinion the conventional bureaucratic administration and new managerial administration are going ahead in Russia as of today.

However, if we carry out the analysis of the administrative reforms in Russia we will be able to notice some disadvantages. The principal problem is that the public administration system change was performed directly by the state apparatus. Moreover, the lack of systemic method, not proper consideration of the method became the factors that reduced the effectiveness of the administrative reforms [14].

Nonetheless it should be noted that there are resolved problems in Russia either: in the course of the public administration arrangement to comply with the modern requirements the information networks have emerged enhancing the interrelation between the society and executive power branch. The processes of “Electronic reception” and “One window” etc. revived.

CONCLUSION

According to the results of comparative political analysis, there is a number of similarities and differences between the formation and development of the political management of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Similarities: Are: political system transformed on legal and democratic basis and the economic system governs classical statements of the political management supplemented by the new branches of post-Soviet Russia and Kazakhstan based on the market relations.

In Both Countries Also:

- The cutting edge models of the international experience managerialism are introduced to the political experience;
- Political market is formed and there is open access to the free political competitiveness in the conditions of pluralism;
- Civil public institutions are involved to the process of political decisions passing, efforts are made to establish social partnership through the implementation of social-economic projects;
- Leading edge managers are created through the recruiting to the civil service on competition basis;
- The public civil service formed as a separate sphere of the civil service: resulting from the acquisition by the government order or the government procurement business structures as well as non-governmental organizations try to carry out public activities which in turn reduces the load of the state bodies, eliminates bureaucratic barriers and corruption;
- the measures for the public administration effectiveness enhancement, provision of the performance services, elimination of the factors facilitating corruption emerge as well as the measures for its fighting are taken under control. The procedures of the top level heads’ responsibility for the violations of their lower rank officers are introduced with view to enhance the responsibility of state managers;
- Electronic government is formed in order to reach the efficiency and openness of the political management via the information communication technologies.

And differences: Can be determined by the following problems:

- Surely, it is necessary to mention the administrative-territorial differences of two states. Since Russia is the federal and the Kazakhstan – the unitary state, this difference effects on the formation and development of the political management. Political
management in Russia develops in two stages: first—central, i.e., at the federal level, second—regional, differs with the introduction of the political management to the autonomous public administration. Within the unitary Kazakhstan centralized public management based on the center-periphery relations revives.

One more principal difference—in Russia the governors are assigned to be the managers of the administrative-territorial formations and in Kazakhstan the regional managers are appointed from the top. The advantage of the Russian system lies in the multifold possibilities to select the leader knowing regional problems from inside, familiar with the local environment and also an opportunity for the people to participate in the election. Appointment of the local akims in Kazakhstan is likely to be convenient for the supreme power but yet gives rise to the contradictions for local people: appointment the head by akim not familiar with the regional problems and specific features, the “own” team involvement to work by the new leader, “temporary” and “passing” psychological activity of the local manager assigned from outside etc.

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