

шынықтыру үшін кредиттік технологияны енгізу нәтижелері бойынша арнацы болім үшін қортындынар жасалды.

Кілт сөздер: кредиттік оқыту жүйесі, ауру топтары, арнайы білім беру бөлімі, мониторинг, аудиторлық жұмыс, сыныптан тыс жұмыс, аралық аттестация, рейтингтік баллдар.

UDC 32.001:316.46

Курпайева В.Т.

Kazakh National Agrarian University

INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL LEADERSHIP IN A CONTEXT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

Summary

The constitutional reforms mean the introduction of Kazakhstan into a new historical epoch. Transition to more democratic and институционально to the steady form at which there is some displacement of the imperious centre from executive power to a legislative branch is realised. The constitutional changes, certainly, it is possible to consider as the next step on a way to the further modernisation of political system of Kazakhstan. President N.A.Nazarbayev became the author of all changes, has confirmed the status of the outstanding reformer and the statesman.

Keywords: the Declaration «About the state sovereignty of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic», the constitutional Law «About the state independence of Republic Kazakhstan» from December, 16th, 1991, the Constitution of Republic Kazakhstan of 1993, the Constitution of Republic Kazakhstan of 1995. The constitutional reform of Republic Kazakhstan of 2007. The constitutional reform of Republic Kazakhstan of 2017.

The beginning to the period of creation of the constitutional system in Kazakhstan was put by the Declaration «About the state sovereignty of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic», accepted by the Supreme body of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic on October, 25th, 1990 in which indivisibility and inviolability of territory for the first time have been fixed, the country is defined as the subject of international law, the citizenship institute, and also equality of patterns of ownership is entered.

In it three norms for the first time have been established: about leadership of the constitution and republic laws on the territory of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, «except for the questions voluntary delegated by it to the Union», and about the republic right «to stop in the territory action of laws and other certificates of the supreme bodies of the Union breaking the sovereign rights and the Constitution of Republic»; about a exclusive property of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic making a basis of its sovereignty, «all national wealth which is available in its territory», and also was fixed «the right of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic to the share in all-union property according to the Republic contribution, including in diamond, currency funds and gold reserves»; about the right of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic «to act as the independent subject of the international relations, to define foreign policy in the interests ...»

The **constitutional Law «About the state independence of Republic Kazakhstan» from December, 16th, 1991** became a significant stage of political process. Developing key ideas of the Declaration on the state sovereignty, the constitutional law said that the Republic Kazakhstan builds the mutual relations with all states on international law principles, as well as follows the independent state. For the first time uniform Kazakhstan citizenship has been established. The

variety of patterns of ownership was constituted, the state course on independent economic system with the financially-credit, tax and customs policy was fixed. For protection of independence and territorial integrity of Republic Kazakhstan the constitutional law provided creation of own Armed forces.

The constitutional Law «About the state independence of Republic Kazakhstan» a unique source of the government recognised «the uniform people of Kazakhstan». The people of Kazakhstan, together with the Kazakh nation, said the law, citizens of republic of all nationalities, united with it a generality of historical destiny make. This law became the time constitution of independent Kazakhstan at a stage of an institutionalization of its sovereignty de jure. The constitutional Law «About the state independence of Republic Kazakhstan» from December, 16th, 1991 became Declaration continuation «About the state sovereignty of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic» from October, 25th, 1990. The Declaration marked itself an act of intentions of political character, and the constitutional law has put an end over process of socialist building and has designated a way of other system. Thereby essentially new beginning of new, qualitative processes of the system in Kazakhstan, independent building of new politically and economically independent statehood new politically was laid.

The constitutional Law raised the status of the President to which the equal right with the Supreme body has been given, to speak on behalf the People name. The constitutional Law of the state independence of Republic Kazakhstan of 1991 also adheres to a principle of division of the authorities. As to the legislative and executive authorities in it the positions fixed by the declaration of 1990 have been kept, and judicial authority belongs to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Arbitration Court. The supreme body of judicial protection of the Constitution proclaims the Constitutional Court of Republic Kazakhstan. Also the contradiction put in the declaration of 1990 is corrected: the Direct presidential elections of the Republic which has taken place in December, 1991, have changed the system of legitimization of the power of the head of state. Now the vote of confidence of the President did not depend on will of the higher representative body, becoming independent. The combination of posts of the head of the state and executive power at direct electoral, unparliamentary election allowed to made the conclusion that in December, 1991 there was a transition from semiparliamentary to a presidential form of government.

The constitution of Republic Kazakhstan accepted on January, 28th, 1993 on January, 28th, 1993, after two-year searches of compromises, the Supreme body of the twelfth convocation has accepted the first Post-Soviet Constitution of Kazakhstan which finished formation of the sovereignty of republic de jure and has continued the statement of original constitutionalism. Thereby in republic the beginning of transition to qualitatively new stage of maintenance of national independence, real guarantees of the civil rights and freedom, constructions of a democratic society and a lawful state was laid. The constitution of 1993 has opened open space for positive dynamics of development of the Kazakhstan society, having refused one-party political board, exclusive economic system, ideology of historical violence. At a transition period stage to socially focused market economy the Basic Law legitimized the Republic as the new independent state in the world community. The constitution of 1993 declared that Kazakhstan positions itself as a component of a modern civilisation, has intentions of good neighbourhood, multipolar and mutually advantageous cooperation, is attached to universal human values.

Supreme value the Republic Kazakhstan recognised the person, his life, freedom and inalienable laws. It is taken on itself the constitutional obligation «to carry out the activity in interests of the citizen and a society» (item 3 [1]). For the first time the principle of the sovereignty of the people of Kazakhstan was constitutionally formalized. Position of the fourth Bases of the constitutional system established: «the People of Kazakhstan are a unique source of the government of republic» which it carries out directly and through the representatives. In the provision of the Sixth of the Bases was fixed: «the Government in Republic Kazakhstan is based

on a principle of its division on legislative, executive and judicial» (item 6 [1]). The constitution of Republic Kazakhstan of 1993, unlike former Soviet constitutions, has found the higher validity and direct action. The constitution 1993г. legitimized the republic as the new independent state in the world community.

But the Constitution of 1993 should bear on itself the past press. Work on it was conducted still when there was USSR, and was finished at the initial stage of formation of political independence. It was some kind of the compromise between necessity of arising institute of presidency and remaining communistic system. The constitution of 1993 did not fix general human rights, and was limited to ascertaining of the socialist rights of citizens. In a former kind the Supreme body structure remained, the system «controls and counterbalances» in interaction of the authorities has not been finished enough. The constitution of 1993 did not solve a question on the concrete form of republican board.

According to the Constitution of 1993, the President of republic headed uniform system of executive power, defined structure of the government which was responsible before it. All elements of presidential republic were. But executive power which would consult with slump in production, with corruption, with society polarisation was not. Also the Constitution of 1993 did not give accurate understanding of the constitutional definition of character of developing statehood; the established status of languages; the ambiguous approach to regulation of questions of citizenship; legal bases of foreign policy PK as new independent state. In the Constitution of 1993 the status and powers of the President have a little changed: now not «the head of Republic Kazakhstan and its executive power», and «the head of the state and uniform system of executive power - the guarantor of observance of the rights and freedom of citizens, the Constitution and Republic laws». Within the constitutional powers the President has the right to speak on behalf name of the people of Kazakhstan [2, с.64].

The constitution of 1993 has introduced essential corrective amendments in a legitimate basis of executive power of Kazakhstan:

- Has defined executive power as an independent branch of the government;
- Has entered concept of uniform system of executive power;
- Has made changes to an order of formation of the Government. From norm of item 78 of item 3 of the Constitution of 1993 follows that the Supreme body consent is necessary now on appointed the President of Premieres - the Minister, and also on key posts in executive power system - Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Defence, the Finance, Internal affairs, the Chairman of Committee of national safety. The consent of the highest legislative body to appointment of other posts in the Government it is not required;
- Has essentially changed position about responsibility of executive power before the Supreme body: the Cabinet bears responsibility before the President; before the Supreme body it has the limited character - only concerning execution of laws (item 85, 88) [1].

Besides, the Parliament role in Government resignation was minimized. It is defined that the Supreme body can raise the President of Republic an attention to the question on an early release from a post of the member of the cabinet only in case of infringement of the Constitution by it and state laws. As a whole, the Cabinet bears responsibility before the head of the state and resigns before again selected President [2]. The constitution of 1993 has taken one more step to strengthening of positions of executive power, having continued redistribution of imperious powers between the executive and legislative authorities in favour of the first. To it in many respects promoted, among other factors, low efficiency of activity of legislative and judicial bodies, weakness of political parties. The constitutional fastening of possibility of introduction of state of emergency (the Basic Law of 1993 gives the right to introduce a state of emergency to the head of state) also testified to the strengthening of the executive power in the person of the President [2].

Under the Constitution of 1993 the President along with deputies of the Supreme body, the Cabinet, the Supreme court and the Supreme Arbitration Court, possessed the right of the

legislative initiative. Under the Constitution of 1995 as the higher official to whom can appeal both legislative, and executive power branches, the Head of the state has no right of such initiative and it is competent in strictly certain cases on the edition of the decrees which are valid the law. Also under the Constitution of 1993 the President was allocated with the veto which should be overcome by the qualified majority (item 78 item 2).

The constitution of Republic Kazakhstan of 1995

A notable landmark in the life of Kazakhstani society was the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan of 1995, adopted at the referendum by 89.14% of the votes from the number of citizens of the republic that participated in the voting (8 091 715 citizens, or 90.58%). As a result the Constitution of 1995 has been accepted by the people of Kazakhstan, and the Kazakhstani people have turned to the co-author of ideas of this Basic Law together with the President of Republic Kazakhstan N.A.Nazarbayev. The project of the Constitution of 1995 was developed under the direction of and at N.A.Nazarbaeva's direct participation. In discussion of the project which passed from June, 30th till July, 30th, 1995 has taken part over 3 million 345 thousand Kazakhstanis, the brought 31 thousand 886 offers and remarks which 55 articles from 98 articles of last, fourth project have led to changes. Acceptance of the Constitution of 1995, its spirit and a letter have opened new prospects of the further development and strengthening of the independent state.

The Constitution of 1995 defines the foundation of the new independent state of Kazakhstan in Article 1 of Section 1 "General Provisions": «the Republic Kazakhstan confirms itself the democratic, secular, legal and social state which supreme values are the person, his life, the rights and freedom» (item 1). The constitution of 1995 formulates and fixes the rights, freedom and duties of the person and the citizen. Item 10 unequivocally fixes that «citizenship PK ... is uniform». «Irrespective of the bases of its acquisition», it is marked in the same article of the new Constitution, «citizenship PK is equal». Also the state language defines the Kazakh language, but with specification: in state structures and local governments on a level with the state Russian [3, c.70] is officially used also.

According to item 40 of Section 111 of the Constitution of Republic Kazakhstan of 1995, the President, being the head of the state and its higher official which defines the basic directions internal and foreign policy of the state and represents Kazakhstan in the country and in the international relations, serves:

- First, a symbol and the guarantor of unity of the people and the government;
- Secondly, provides the co-ordinated functioning of all branches of the government, and also responsibility of its bodies before the people of Kazakhstan;
- Besides, the President is allocated with the right to publish laws and the decrees which are valid laws. It forms the Government in an order provided by the Constitution. In all activity the Government is responsible before the President. The president can dismiss Parliament, but in strictly certain cases:
 - At expression by Parliament of a vote of no confidence to the Government;
 - At double refusal of Parliament to agree to appointment of Premieres - the Minister;
 - At the political crisis which has resulted revealing of an insuperable disagreement between chambers of Parliament or between Parliament and other branches of the authorities (the item 63);
- The president under own initiative has the right to make the decision on the termination of powers of the Government and clearing of a post of its any member. Thus clearing of a post of the head of the government involves Government resignation with its full complement (item 70 item 7).

According to the concept of the Kazakhstan model of presidential republic, all elements of system of board, forming the mechanism «controls and counterbalances» are built. Under the constitution of 1995 the President really and equidistant from both the executive, and from

legislature. The presidential system is institute of maintenance of the co-ordinated functioning of all branches of the government and their responsibility before the people (item 40 item 3), and President PK has the constitutional powers of the arbitrator in questions of maintenance of balance of the authorities. As the proof of possession President PK arbitration functions can serve and such state-legal institutes, as the dissolution right in certain cases, both Parliament, and the Government (item 63).

The main feature of system of board in the state Kazakhstan under the Constitution of 1995 is strengthening of institute of presidency. The president of Republic is the legitimate representative of the Kazakhstan people. The head of the state personifies unity of the people of Kazakhstan. On basic constitutional norms it possesses the unlimited right to speak on behalf people and state name. The parliament has the right to speak on behalf people name «within its constitutional powers» [3, с.75].

The president of Kazakhstan under the Constitution 1995. It is endowed with a dual status: first, heads of the state, and, secondly, the higher official [4]. Defining the basic directions internal and state foreign policy, President PK does it equally concerning all branches in the state and acts as the head of the state. Providing realisation of the basic directions internal and state foreign policy, President PK co-operates from each of power branches. In cases of direct supervising influence of the President on the Government it acts mainly as the higher official. For example, in relations with Armed forces of Republic the President acts as the Supreme commander in chief [5].

Under the Constitution the President of Republic is the guarantor of the rights and freedom of the person and the citizen in Kazakhstan. At the head of the state it is created and the Commission of Human Rights as a prototype of institute of "ombudsman" - the person authorised in the state under human rights operates. The constitution of 1995 grants to the President the introduction right in the country of state of emergency (item 44 item 16). It in case of a finding under the threat: democratic institutes, independence and territorial integrity; political stability and safety of citizens; normal functioning of the constitutional bodies of the state. The constitution of 1995 legally fixes a presidential government, but as the Kazakhstan political scientists consider, it is possible to speak about nonclassical presidential, or about a superpresidential government as the constitutional powers of the head of the state considerably amplify in comparison with the period 1991-1995 and classical presidential republics. The constitution of 1995 became result of the consecutive and weighed course of N.A.Nazarbayev. It has put a basis of the political stability, fuller realisation of a principle of division of the authorities, formation of the modern and professional parliament of two houses operating on a constant basis. The constitution of 1995 became the base of system modernisation of the Kazakhstan society by deep economic and political transformations.

The constitutional reform of Republic Kazakhstan of 2007

Nursultan Nazarbayev in May 2007 has presented to amendment Parliament to the Constitution. The president declared the beginning of a new stage of democratisation of Kazakhstan. The head of the state has suggested to transform our republic from presidential in presidential-parliamentary. It assumes serious strengthening of a role of the representative power, and both in the centre, and on places. Besides, value of political parties, public associations and Assembly of the people of Kazakhstan, will increase, the judicial system will be improved, the death penalty in republic will actually cancel, and term of presidential board will be reduced from seven till five years. President N.A. Nazarbayev became the author of the constitutional reform. The head of the state has personally headed the State commission on working out and a concrete definition of the program of democratic reforms and Working group on preparation of changes and additions in the Constitution. Our leader has accepted this decision for the sake of the future of the country and its blossoming as democratic state.

Concrete innovations of the constitutional reform and problems of its legislative maintenance following from it:

- The president has suggested to go by the way of such changes to the Constitution when the republic remains presidential, but with essential expansion of powers of Parliament. It transforms model of our republic from presidential in presidential-parliamentary. According to N.A. Nazarbayev the term of presidential board is expedient for reducing from seven till five years;

- The parliament has approved the amendment initiated by the big group of deputies, according to which N.A. Nazarbayev as the first President, the founder of the modern Kazakhstan state and the conventional national leader, has received an exclusive right and possibility to stand on a post of the head of the state over two terms established by the Constitution;

- Election system democratisation. The president has developed offers of state commission which suggested to select half of deputies on majority, and half - on proportional system. Nazarbayev has suggested to pass to elections of deputies of Mazhilis on a proportional electoral system which provides a representativeness and considers specific features of Kazakhstan. The new form of elections in Kazakhstan should give to political parties additional possibilities on strengthening of the role in political system of the country, having provided a real reflection of the political forces' balance and the valid will of the population;

- the proposal of the State Commission was adopted to increase number of the Senate, at the expense of increase in a presidential quota which increases now with 7 to 15 deputies. Number of Mazhilis is offered to be increased to 107 deputies. 98 deputies are selected on proportional system, and 9 deputies represent Assembly of the people of Kazakhstan, selected according to the law. It is necessary for the account of interests of large ethnoses and will serve the further consolidation of a society. Thus, number of deputies of Parliament increases by 38 persons and will make 154 deputies. It is a normal proportion for our 15-million population;

- As to functions of chambers of Parliament the Senate can itself make laws if the Majilis terminates its powers ahead of schedule. Also the upper chamber will confirm the candidacy of the chairman of the National Bank. Deputies will be connected henceforth by the imperative mandate, it is caused by necessity to defend a uniform party position at voting. Powers of Parliament on control over government activity will amplify. In particular, the order of expression of a vote of no confidence of the central executive power becomes simpler. The Prime minister will oblige to put before again selected Mazhilis the matter of confidence to the Cabinet. The government structure will be formed under the offer of the prime minister;

- Changes and additions to the basic law in the country associated with the strengthening of a role of political parties. According to N.A. Nazarbayev, elections of deputies of Mazhilis on proportional system are historically important step to increase of a role of political parties. Besides, the prime minister will represent party of the parliamentary majority. Realisation of such approach, first, will raise a role of political parties in government formation; secondly, will lead to that the party of the parliamentary majority will bear in turn responsibility for formation and the subsequent actions of the government which should carry out the program of the party which have won elections or a coalition. New amendments assume cancellation of an interdiction for state financing of public associations. The parties will be able to count on support from the republican budget. The importance of parliamentary fractions of political parties will increase;

- Development of institutes of a civil society. The role of the non-governmental organisations and mass media will be raised, thus, as the president has noted, should increase and their civil responsibility. The head of the state initiates creation of the Civil forum in which frameworks the Civil alliance of Kazakhstan has been created. For maintenance of its participation in legislative processes the chamber of public experts at Mazhilis is founded. It will allow to establish high level of dialogue of the power and the non-governmental organisations

that gives the chance to strengthen a role of civil institutes in social and economic life of a society;

- Changes and the additions, concerning local government questions. Maslikhats become the high-grade tool of people's power on places. Offered changes in the Constitution will allow rural akims along with performance of the state functions legitimately to solve local government problems. The term of appointment of maslikhats for five years is defined, it will promote much bigger stability of local authorities. The akims of the regions, cities of republican importance and the capital are appointed with the consent of corresponding maslikhats. The akims of other levels will be appointed under the same scheme. According to the President, maslikhat now will be easier to express mistrust to the akim that will automatically increase the responsibility local executive power;

- Judicial authorisation of arrest is entered. Besides, the qualifying board of justice is abolished. Its functions on selection of candidates pass to judicial posts to the higher judicial council. Innovations concern also Assemblies of the people of Kazakhstan. It has received the constitutional status of the organisation providing representation of various ethnic groups of the country in political life [6].

As a whole the constitutional reform means the introduction of Kazakhstan into a new historical epoch. A transition to more democratic and institutionally steady form at which there is some displacement of the imperious centre from executive power to a legislative branch is realised. The constitutional changes, certainly, it is possible to consider as the next step on a way to the further modernisation of political system of Kazakhstan. President N.A. Nazarbayev became the author of all changes, has confirmed the status of the outstanding reformer and the statesman. The given reform very brightly confirms scale strategic thinking of the Kazakhstan leader.

So, during the constitutional reform of 2007 of power of Parliament have been expanded, the role of political parties has increased in legislature formation, influence of local representative bodies has become stronger.

The Parliament senate, besides legislative functions, takes direct part in personnel selection of the state by consent on appointment of the President of the head of National bank, the General public prosecutor, the chairman of Committee of national safety, selects and releases the chairman and judges of the Supreme court, participates in formation of the Constitutional council, the Central Election Commission, the Accounts Committee for Control over the Execution of the Republican Budget. The senate is allocated by the right of the edition of laws in time absence of the Mazhilis caused by the preschedule termination of its powers. Time has shown efficiency of the constitutional reform of 2007.

The constitutional reform, offered by President Noursultan Nazarbayev in 2017 became the fatal moment in a political history of Kazakhstan as changes in the Constitution have positively affected the further trajectory of development of domestic statehood. Political reform became serious help in realisation of modernisation of Kazakhstan. What amendments are brought by the given reform?

The strong President

Kazakhstan remains republic with a presidential government. For the Head of the state functions of the guarantor of the Constitution and stability, the Supreme arbitrator between branches of the power, definition of strategy external and internal policy, safety and defensibility of the country remain. Legislatively established powers providing the status of the President as the Supreme commander in chief, power of the Head of the state in sphere of national safety, legality and the law and order are not subject to transfer.

The head of the state will acquire the right to direct in the Constitutional council the reference about check of conformity of laws of the Constitution not only before their signing, but also after introduction to action.

Strong Parliament

The norms which are giving the chance to the President to accept decrees, valid the law are excluded from the Constitution, and also to delegate Parliament to the President legislative powers. The bill provides refusal of the announcement the Head of the state of consideration of the bill urgent. The head of the state will reserve the right to prioritize the passages of bills to Parliament.

Following the results of hearing the report of a member of the Government the majority not less than two thirds of voices of total number of deputies of chamber each of chambers has the right to accept the reference to the President about clearing of this official in case of default of laws by it. In this case the President dismisses a member of the Government. The right of the President to a deviation of the reference of deputies of chamber about clearing of a post of a member of the Government is excluded, that is the corresponding reference of chamber to the Head of the state about clearing of a concrete member of the Government is subject to acceptance.

The strong government

According to the constitutional reform the Government will bear all completeness of responsibility for a state of affairs in social and economic sphere. To the Government pass powers under the statement of state programs in coordination with the President. Executive power bears burden of responsibility for documents which she develops and implements. Same concerns powers by training and to abolition of bodies not a part of the Government, creation of the state enterprises. The competence of an executive branch of the power includes formation of the republican budgetary commission, creation and abolition of special economic zones, introduction of a special currency mode, the statement of the list of celebratory dates, an establishment of borders of cities.

The constitutional reform will expand the responsibility of the government and all system of an executive branch of the power, will provide their accountability before Parliament. The head of the government in the lower chamber of Parliament a minimum of times in a quarter should answer questions of party fractions on the work on social and economic development of the country.

The role of Parliament concerning an executive branch of the power is reconsidered. The government in the activity is responsible now before the President and Parliament. Now the Prime minister will make offers on structure and structure of the Government after consultations with the Mazhilis. An exception are Ministers of Defence and foreign affairs which will be appointed the Head of the state independently. Are assumed resignation of the Government before again selected Mazhilis

The order of clearing of a post of members of the Government under the reference of deputies of Parliament will become simpler.

New amendments to the Constitution will toughen requirements to candidates for the judge. The role of law enforcement bodies in performance of tasks of ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens, safety of the state, the law and order and legality will change. Each law enforcement body should carry out honestly the tasks put before it under public control. In the Constitution functions of Office of Public Prosecutor are reconsidered. Its tasks are defined capaciously and precisely, this realisation of the higher supervision of legality observance, representation of interest of the state in court and criminal prosecution.

One of the constitutional novels mentioning activity of local state bodies and self-management, concerns the preschedule termination of powers of the maslikhat.

The President retains the right to early terminate the powers of the Maslikhats, however the Head of the state makes such decision only after consultations of the Prime minister and chairmen of chambers of Parliament. Thus, in decision-making on dissolution of maslikhat envisages the participation of representatives of two branches of state power - legislative and executive.

In a new wording Constitutions are mentioned questions of appointment or election on a post of

akims other administrative and territorial units, except for akims of regions, cities of republican importance and capital. Unlike operating constitutional norm according to which the order of appointment or election on a post of akims the given administrative and territorial units was determined by presidential acts, this procedure will now be determined by law. Thus, it is offered to transfer the specified power of the Head of the state to Parliament which in the legislative form will establish an order of appointment or election on a post the akims of the district in the city, the city district, village, village and rural district.

For the President remains is only right to release the akims from posts. In the amendments offered by the Head of the state to the Constitution one more basic innovation contains: the right of a private property to any

got property extends on each person who is in territory of our republic irrespective of, to citizenship of what country it belongs or is the person without citizenship. The given position is a result of positive evolution of our society

Expansion of guarantees of the right of a private property will promote the further attraction of foreign investments into the country, activation of the enterprise initiative of citizens, middle class growth as bases of sociopolitical stability of the state.

Important changes concern legal maintenance of such key question, as firmness of independence of the state. Stability of the Constitution and inadmissibility of change of its positions establishing independence, unitarity both territorial integrity of republic and the form of its board, are defined by indispensable presence of the conclusion of the Constitutional council before removal on consideration of corresponding amendments in the Basic Law. Offered by the Leader of the nation reform became big stride in a direction of democratisation of political system of the country. The president starts with an imperative of the further strengthening of statehood for the sake of well-being of citizens of our country.

Literature

1. The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan. - Almaty: Kazakhstan, 1993.
2. Kotov A.K. Sovereign's Kazakhstan: the citizen, the nation, the people. - Almaty, 1997.
3. Kotov A.K. Constitutionalism in Kazakhstan: experience of formation and efficiency of the mechanism of the power. - Almaty, 2000.
4. The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan 1995 - Item 40 Item 1. - Almaty, 1995.
5. Malinovsky V. Head of State of sovereign. - Almaty: ВШП "Adilet", 1998.
6. About modification and additions in the Republic Kazakhstan Constitution. The law of Republic Kazakhstan 2007 // the Kazakhstan truth. - May, 22. - 2007.

Куппаева Б.Т.

Казахский национальный аграрный университет,

ИНСТИТУТ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОГО ЛИДЕРСТВА В КОНТЕКСТЕ КОНСТИТУЦИОННЫХ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ

Аннотация

Конституционные реформы означают вступление Казахстана в новую историческую эпоху. Реализуется переход к более демократической и институционально устойчивой форме, при которой происходит некоторое смещение властного центра от исполнительной власти к законодательной ветви. Конституционные изменения, безусловно, можно рассматривать как очередной шаг на пути к дальнейшей модернизации политической системы Казахстана. Президент Н.А. Назарбаев стал автором всех

изменений, подтвердил свой статус выдающегося реформатора и государственного деятеля.

Ключевые слова: Декларация «О государственном суверенитете Казахской ССР», конституционный Закон «О государственной независимости Республики Казахстан» от 16 декабря 1991 г., Конституция Республики Казахстан 1993 г., Конституция Республики Казахстан 1995 года. Конституционная реформа Республики Казахстан 2007 года. Конституционная реформа Республики Казахстан 2017 года.

Көпбаева Б.Т.

Қазақ ұлттық аграрлық университеті

КОНСТИТУЦИЯЛЫҚ ӨЗГЕРІСТЕР МАЗМҰНЫ БОЙЫНША САЯСИ БАҒАЛАУ ИНСТИТУТЫ

Аңдатпа

Конституциялық реформа Қазақстанның жаңа тарихи дәуірге қосылуын білдіреді. Неғұрлым демократиялық және институционалдық тұрғыдан тұрақты нысанға көшу жүріп жатыр, оған сәйкес Энергетикалық орталықты атқарушы биліктен заңнамалық билікке ауыстыру орын алады. Конституциялық өзгерістер, әрине, Қазақстанның саяси жүйесін одан әрі жаңғырту жолындағы тағы бір қадам деп санауға болады. Президент Н.Ә. Назарбаев барлық өзгерістердің авторы болып, беделді реформатор және мемлекет қайраткері мәртебесін растады.

Түйінді сөздер: «Қазақ КСР Мемлекеттік егемендігі туралы» 1991 жылғы 16 желтоқсандағы «Қазақстан Республикасының мемлекеттік тәуелсіздігі туралы» Конституциялық заң, 1993 жылғы Қазақстан Республикасының Конституциясы, 1995 жылғы Қазақстан Республикасының Конституциясы. Қазақстан Республикасының 2007 жылғы конституциялық реформасы. 2017 жылы Қазақстан Республикасының Конституциялық реформа.