

**ROLE OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN FORMATION AND
DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL SYSTEM IN MODERN RUSSIA:
CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS**
***POLITISKO PARTIJU LOMA MODERNAS KRIEVIJAS POLITISKĀS
SISTĒMAS FORMĒŠANĀ UN ATTĪSTĪBĀ: KONSTITUCIONĀLIE UN
JURIDISKIE ASPEKTI***

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Abstract. *This scientific work was written because the theme of political parties is interesting to me. The reason for my interest in political parties is the relevance of this legal institution. As stated at the outset, it is the political parties that determine the political life of the state, and hence the economic and social life of the country. The purpose of my research is to study the degree of influence of political parties on the economy and social life, in the study of the essence of the influence of political parties on the life of the state. The scientific work examines the history of the emergence and development of political parties in Russia. In scientific work political parties of the Russian Federation, political parties of Latvia are considered, compared and correlated. Political systems of two different countries are compared and correlated. The purpose of this analysis is to identify the General rules and principles of development and existence of political parties.*

Keywords: *history, ideologies, laws, political parties, statesmen.*

Introduction

The term “political party” has a special value in the life of each state. Every person's life is connected with this term because the standard of living is a reflection of the political system. This problem deserves attention. Since, firstly, political parties influence all spheres of life. Secondly, it is really important to understand what a political party means, to determine its value and influence on the spheres of social life. It is also necessary to understand what this influence means and how it manifests itself, and whether it exists in modern Russia.

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Main body

What is political party? I think all offered answers will be relevant for any state with a multi-party system. For a quick answer to a question any student uses resources of different character. One of resources – Wikipedia. An appeal to it is necessary in order to understand how a political party is understood by an ordinary person. The Internet encyclopedia treats political party as the hierarchical political organization uniting (on a voluntary basis) people with the common social-class, political and economic, national and cultural, religious and other interests and ideals. This organization has the goal – to come to power (*Wikipedia, 2019*). The tutorial “A basis of the theory of political parties” defines political party as “the voluntary self-governing association of citizenry which is created on their initiative for joint achievement of goals and tasks” (*Ashkerov et al., 2007, p. 1*). In “Political parties of modern Russia” we can find such definition: the political party it “organized group of like-minded persons, it represents the interests of a part of the people and sets before itself the goal - to realize the interests of the people at the expense of gaining the government or participation in implementation of the power” (*Sergeeva, 2012, p. 8*).

We have defined what a political party is. What is a political system and what is its importance? We can define the political system as the totality of the relations between parties

and political actors. They claim to power and respond to the challenges of society. Its importance is in defining who and how will come to power, in defining of the Establishments.

The legal framework is in the federal law of the Russian Federation "On political parties" of 11 July 2001, the latest version of which was on 3 July 2018. The article 3 defines the political party as a public association which is created for participation of citizenry of the Russian Federation in political life of society, in public and political actions, in elections and referenda and also for representation of interests of citizenry in public authorities and institutions of local governing (*On political parties, 2001*).

The processes of emergence of political parties in Russia and Latvia are connected, especially at an early stage. At both countries this process was very late, began by the turn of the twentieth century and was characterized by influence of class and feudal institutes, domination of autocracy and late development of institutes of parliamentarism. The political forces in the State Duma of the Russian Empire of the first convocation in 1906 were in a very interesting position and reflected the spirit of the time. Even the interests of the Latvian people were represented with the help of the association of deputies from the western provinces of the Russian Empire. Anyway, these groups have formed: "The Constitutional Democratic Party" - 176 people, "The Union of October 17" - 16 people, "The Trudoviks" - 96 people, "The Mensheviks" - 18 people, autonomists - the association of deputies from the western provinces of the Russian Empire - 70 people, liberals - 12 people. Independent candidates there were 100 Independent candidates. The cadet Sergey Andreevich Muromtsev (professor of the Moscow University) was elected the chairman.

In Russia, after February 1917, the emerging multiparty system failed. From the 1920th on the 1980th the one-party system was settled. General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union J. Stalin wrote: "Several parties, and therefore the freedom of parties can exist only in a society where there are antagonistic classes, whose interests are hostile and irreconcilable .." (*Stalin, 1936, p. 2*). In the late 1980s, the process of democratization (so called "Perestroika") began in the USSR, which resulted in the possibility of legal creation of new political parties by citizens themselves. As a result, citizenry were able to establish new political parties. After the authoritarian power of the Communist Party, the authoritarian power reappeared – "United Russia".

The legislation, the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, establishes strict limits for regulating the participation of non-state elements in the political system. The European Court of Human Rights often criticizes contradictions in the legislative system of the Russian Federation. Despite existence of a set of political parties (principles of regulation of their activities are characteristic for statism), despite formal democratic character of our country, in the Constitution - Article One of the Constitution of the Russian Federation - it is said that Russia was the democratic federal constitutional state with the republican form of government (*The Constitution Of The Russian Federation, 1993*). At the moment the State Duma of Federal Assembly of Russia, parliament which role in Latvia carries out Saeima consists of 450 deputies. The Communist Party of the Russian Federation, the closest to the "Latvian Social Democratic Workers' Party", has 43 members. The Liberal Democratic Party of Russia, similar to the National Alliance, has 39 members in the State Duma. "Just Russia", close to "Harmony's Social Democratic Party" has only 23 members in the State Duma. "The Civil Platform", similar to the "Union of Greens and Farmers", has 1 member, as the party "Motherland", close to "For Latvia from the Heart". The leader is "The United Russia", it has 340 members, similar to the Latvian party "Who owns the state?". The percentage advantage is too high. "The United Russia" has 350 seats out of 450 – 75, 5% and CPRF – the closest competitor - only 9 % (*The State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, 2019*). This influences not only the political but also the social and economic life of Russia, for example, the complex of drafts about increasing the pensionable age in Russia. "The United

Russia” voted for the increasing and had 328, 322, 326 votes (in three voting). The joint actions of the other parties gave them 104, 59 and 83 votes (they voted against the increasing). In Saeima where the majority of seats are 23% this situation is impossible)*The Saeima of the Republic of Latvia, 2019*).

It would be a real mistake to think that the other parties are completely passive. On April 6, 2019, the head of the party “Just Russia” supported the suggestion of the speaker of the State Duma about increase the participation of the State Duma in the formation of the Government of the Russian Federation. The Communist Party of the Russian Federation raises a question of the fighting poverty. Rich people have to pay on a progressive scale of taxation,” the leader of the Communist Party said for a round-table discussion on April 8, 2019, and drew attention to the huge gap between the incomes of the poorest and richest citizens of Russia. On April 8, 2019, "Liberal Democratic Party" also supported the proposal to increase the influence of the State Duma on the Government of the Russian Federation. On April 5, 2019, "Liberal Democratic Party" supported for Nil Ushakov, the retired Mayor of Riga.

As a result, I can say that the activities of existing parties in Russia are very limited, and the creation of new political parties is very difficult. The political problems are in limitation the activities of parties. We see that the role of parties in the political system depends on the state, while in many democratic states the principle of mutual non-interference of the state in the activities of parties is fixed. The lack of good regulation, the power in the hands of one party created the situation that we can see now. The situation, the process of its appearance, are not adequate, because the parties are free elements of the political system. But the creation of a democratic state is not an easy task. Aristotle wrote: “All those signs of extreme democracy are also characteristic of tyranny... because demos also want to be a kind of monarch. Therefore, here and there flatterers in honor: in democracies - demagogue (because demagogue - flatterer of the people)”.

Conclusions and suggestion

Scientific work has given an understanding that the political systems of Latvia and Russia are more similar than different.

The General principles of the development and activities of political parties should be based on the principles of democracy and justice. It is important to exchange experience between Russia and Latvia for mutual development in the political, social and economic spheres, including through the development of the party system. It is important to avoid monopolization of power in the country by one party through the development of legislation, including by adopting the best examples.

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Kopsavilkums

Rakstā autors pievēršas problemātiskajiem jautājumiem par politisko partiju ietekmes pakāpes noteikšanu uz valsts sociālo, ekonomisko un politisko dzīvi. Autors vērš uzmanību uz nepieciešamību uzlabot politisko partiju izveides un darbības tiesisko regulējumu jebkurā valstī.

Autora veiktā analīze parāda, ka pašreizējais Krievijas Federācijas politisko partiju tiesiskais regulējums nebūt nav pilnīgs un ir jāveic tā uzlabojumi. Autors norāda pamatojumu savam viedoklim. Autors pievēršas Krievijas un Latvijas vēsturei, lai noskaidrotu pašreizējās situācijas vēsturisko fonu.

Lai novērstu iepriekš minēto problēmu, ir ierosināti konkrēti risinājumi, kas ietver kompleksas darbības - no likumdošanas uzlabošanas līdz veiksmīgākas ārvalstu pieredzes ieviešanai. Proti, ir paredzēta konkrēta politiski tiesiskās izpratnes attīstība visās valsts dzīves jomās - no sociālās līdz politiskajai. Konkrēta attīstība tiek ierosināta, ņemot vērā tādas valsts kā Krievijas Federācija īpašos nosacījumus un īpatnības, zināmi sadarbojoties ar Latvijas Republiku, tas ir, ar valsti, kurai atbilstošā līmenī attīstītas politiskās institūcijas.