

The Aspects of the Relationship Between Political Stability and Political Culture

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Abstract: In this study, the category of political stability which has been mentioned in the research of some world thinkers is comparatively analyzed and classified. The main factors that affect political stability are determined and classification of political stability was made. Moreover, the importance of political stability in sustainable development of the political system and regime of the country is also studied. And, some key aspects of the relationship between political stability and political culture are resolved.

Key words: Political stability, political culture, consensus, political values, classified, relationship

INTRODUCTION

As we know, stability doesn't play a significant role only in enhancing an effective control over social processes or either political regime it also has a big influence on providing social order. The main condition for successful development of any society is the existence of political stability. Especially, the essence of integrity and stability of the society will significantly increase during the transition period. The current social and economic crisis is expanding parameters for a country's sustainable development and making them more actual. Accordingly, the research into the essence and meaning of the category 'stability' and 'political stability' and their role in the political system is one of the vital issues of the society.

THE CATEGORY OF POLITICAL STABILITY IN POLITICAL SCIENCES

The category of 'stability' is primarily characterized as the stable, established, unchangeable equilibrium. As the time passed, according to some paradigmatic changes within methodological framework and social system, the essence and meaning of 'stability' has also expanded. Etymological meaning of the word 'stability' (derived from Latin) is the state or quality of being stable, especially resistance to changes, deterioration or displacement or steady processes. In contemporary scientific literature this word is defined as a dynamic and high level regulation of stability and change but not the condition of

strict stability. The term 'stability' relates to the political system maintaining its own structure and it is defined as a fixed condition that provides effective functioning and developing in external and internal changes. In conformity with the theory of the stable political system, it demonstrates high level 'support' of the vast majority of the society and administration of political institutions.

Scholars of political science have argued that, if political institutions are able to unite a country's citizens around a single idea there is a big chance for stability in the society (Postnilova, 1996).

There is a list of features that are typical of a stable country sense of patriotism, continuous governance; gradual elite change, having a system of checks and balances to keep state power in balance, having a multi-party system for an effective activity of the opposition, dominance of the middle class.

It, therefore mean that political stability can be defined as a stable condition of a society that enables the system to work effectively and develop while being able to control its structure and social trends under external and internal circumstances (Zhukova and Krasnova, 1997).

If we refer to the history of Social and Political Sciences related to public stability, we can find Aristotle's work 'Politics' that has regularized social structures of different views and demonstrated right and wrong forms of a state. According to the right (stable) form, public interest is more important, especially, in appointing state officials. As Aristotle assumed, public interest is the core in establishing political justice, public consensus and

enhancing public stability in the country. Hobbes (1991) was one of the first English scientists who mainly focused on the problem of public consensus. Describing the state of nature in his major work 'Leviathan', he concluded that 'every man is enemy to every man'. According to him, natural condition of the society is the tendency where the process of instability and self-destruction exist. To avoid such mass tendency, people should always reach consensus. Public consensus is considered as the value which leads to mutual understanding and stability. Quite new integral conception of stability T. Parson's Functional theory of change brought a new wave into the science. T. Parson's Theory of Change made a deep analysis of the meaning of the term 'public stability'. Characterizing the social system as a whole structure, he used the notion 'stability'. According to T. Parson's idea, 'stability' is an exchange of subsystems in mutual harmony and process of mutual equilibrium on the other hand, it is equilibrium of the system and environment.

However (1994) Parson's Theory of Functionality has been criticized by his follower, R. Merton. Making the research into the social system of the society, the latter placed much focus on the asymmetrical proportion of the society. He put forward the fact that the social system would never remain stable, on the contrary, social structure could cause social confrontations. As for Russian scholar A.A. Galkin, stability is a mutual unstable balance between processes and elements of the society.

There are two ways of gaining general public stability as identified by scholars, through coercion or dictatorship and promoting democratic principles. The first method is realized through the use of force legally or illegally. However, the stability established by this method will not be long-lasting and sustainable, it will depend on definite political power or ideology and will be unable to protect the whole public interest. This type of stability is definitely established by the 'top' without participation of the citizens and opposition. Secondly, political stability can be provided by the principle of consensus and wide social basis and mechanisms of democracy that rely on the tradition of pluralism. It intends to refer to the harmony of interests of social and political forces (Yakovlev, 1993).

In Political Science, there are a number of political expressions that are frequently used and related to 'stability'. They are political stability, stability of the political system, sustained social and political development, a stable regime and permanent power. In general, 'political stability' is a stability or stable condition of any political process which is realized under the influence of definite measures directed at certain

public factors and aims. In the 20th century, the problem of political stability was considerably highlighted by the political scientists. Well, let's sort out some definitions related to 'political stability' as applied in the Western Political Science. First of all, 'stability' is characterized by a country's ability to prevent crisis and absence of a real threat and legitimate coercion. Making this notion more concrete, Scottish scholar F. Billy considers political stability as a political body which is immune to any threat posed to the existence of the society and its 'identity' (Bealey, 1987).

English political scientists Dowding and Kimber (1983) describe permanent political system as an ability to prevent any coercion. Mentioning the fact that this notion can't be of different level, they consider stability either exists or not (Dowding and Kimber, 1983).

This is definitely a very controversial conclusion because the political system being under threat can use various methods of self-protection.

Stability and instability may coexist in different stages of their development. Many political scientists associate the classification of stability with its attempts to success.

Yavorsky (1995) introduced the limit between 'minimal' and 'democratic' stability. The first is an absence of a civil war or armed clashes within the country. This kind of stability may be achieved by an authoritarian method. According to many Western political scientists, 'democratic' stability is an ability to accept democratic values and adaptation to changeable public situation. As this idea shows, stability is a function of democracy. It makes citizens to get involved in running the state.

Stability is explained as ruling and functioning of definite authorities for a long time. Accordingly this is characterized by its ability to successfully adjust to the changes in the society. German political scientist Zimmerman (1987) assumes that stability of power is directly connected with the effective and long-term administration of political leaders. He points out some principles of reaching such stability.

In democratic societies, stability is determined by the presence of constitutional regulation. Huntington (2006) determines the term 'stability' by the formula of 'regulation plus continuity'. He considers that prosperity of the state power which persistently develops for a long time is a guarantee of achieving this aim (Huntington, 2006).

As we suppose, stability mentioned here is like a consequence of power legitimacy. This type is the strict determinant stability of the legitimacy. Now a days, many political scientists are not only interested in legal activities of the political system; they also express

concern over the problem of encouraging the people in the political system and promoting their fundamental values. Analyzing this issue, American scholar Syring pointed out some principles of it. Particularly, the higher political presence of the citizens the higher support the society gets from political 'rule of game' (Searing, 1986).

Sometimes stability is explained by the absence of changes in the political structure or ability of administering it. In addition, it is also determined as equilibrium of power between the various political forces. Basic factors of political stability are greatly highlighted while considering the theoretical concept of political stability. Analyzing political stability and instability, American political scientists Duff and McCamant (1968) suggested that we should apply the following issues. First, people's position to political process, second, internal reserves of the political system. They can be seen in the following criteria of stability, excess of social assistance over social mobilization, the highest level of economic development, equal share of income, having political reserve opportunities, the spread of multimember institutionalized political party attracting people to a political life.

In many cases, stability doesn't directly depend on the level of the economic development of the state. Firstly, public behavior counted on close relations of the economics and state may not be repressively and absolutely obvious. Secondly, for those who live during the modernization period of the country, the economic growth frequently seems to be a destabilizing factor.

As American political scientist J. Elster thinks, main elements of ensuring political stability are: altruism, social norms and personal interests and 'code of faith'. But, Jewish social scientist Eisenstadt finds mechanism of labour division to be the main factor of political stability.

French social scientists Crozier and Friedberg (1999) consider stability, particularly political instability as inevitable defects in bureaucratic organization and workplace. As they think, the activity and development of self-confident bureaucratic organizations will lead to instability and chaos within itself and as well as in the society.

In Western Political Science, the term 'stability' is studied by several ways. First of all, political stability is complex and systematic study characterized by the permanence of ruling system, civil behavior and legitimacy and trust in administration. Besides, stability can be considered only in comparative form, comparative meaning and qualitative comparative measures.

Political stability is explained by the absence or possibility of legitimate threat in such situation the state will have a chance and methods to settle the crisis. In

general, political stability is an opportunity of the political system to effectively carry out its ruling, protecting, promoting and other functions. Thus, political stability is a whole system of relations of political subjects that are able to realize their functions. Political Science presents the following types of stability: internal, regional and international-political stability.

STABILITY OF THE POLITICAL SYSTEM IN THE SOCIETY

Being the core of the political system, political stability meant to maintain integrity, qualitative characteristics and effective functioning opportunities. Political system is described by some key features: fulfilling its functions and having low level of social and political turmoil, absence of serious disagreements, free personal development, social stability of social groups and improvement of tense atmosphere affected by internal and external factors. Factors that have an impact on stability can be divided into three types:

- Legitimacy of the authorities and its realization methods, the level of public trust and their support for the authorities' actions
- Internal opportunities of the political system
- A country's international prestige

American political scientists Duff and McCamant (1968) demonstrate the following features of political stability:

- Excess of social aid over social mobilization
- Growth rate of economic development
- Equal distribution of the income based on political opportunity of the state power
- Vast spread of multimember institutionalized political party that attracts people to a political life

According to the typology of public internal system, attributes of stability can be as follows:

Economic: Economic growth rate, inflation 'growth', employment level, unemployment rate, etc.

Social: Growth rate of social ills, spread of social deviation, criminality level, political activity level, the number of social performances.

Political: Type of election system, level of renewal of the executive body, mutual relations between the branches of power, frequency of change of the government, etc.

Spiritual: Level and spread of confessionalism, prevailing religion, 'mutual relationship' and level of relationship between the religion and state (Makarychev, 1998).

In order to establish political stability, it is necessary to stabilize the country's economic financial situation (Ali, 2008).

Considering political stability, it is advisable to point out three levels such as: government's stability (first level), stability of political regime (second) and people's stability (Kazhygeldin *et al.*, 1997).

There are three levels of legitimacy in Political Science, they are ideological, structural and personal. In accordance with public position and understanding, ideological level of legitimacy is based on the regime of the authorities. The meaning of the ideological legitimacy is interpreted by justified actions of the government that explains common ideology which is based on national interests of the authority and people. Ideological legitimacy is mainly introduced by social media campaigns of the state power which justifies itself. The ideology is based on common interests of the people and power.

Trust and confidence of the people in the government's legitimacy and its functions is regarded as legitimacy. Structural legitimacy is typical to permanent public system which is created in conformity with approved traditions and established rules of the state power.

Personal level of legitimacy is directly connected with personal features of the representatives of the authority. This type of legitimacy is based on the people's full support of their leader who is considered the leader of nation as an ideal one. In modern world, efficient legitimacy is an important factor in building trust in the government and supporting it.

Schumacher (2013) pointed out that citizen's trust in power will lead to the eradication of corruption which results in providing political stability in the society.

But as T. Zweifel and P. Navia assume in democratic countries though they are not politically stable, the level of corruption will be lower than in politically sustained dictatorship (Zweifel and Navia, 2000).

High level of political culture is one of the preconditions for creating a civil society and constitutional state and the development of political culture is a democracy and humanization of the society and state.

Political culture is an important element of the state's security because public culture develops information processes that influence individuals who make up the society and by providing social ideals, it plays the role of intellectual values. Cultural stereotypes will provide civil equilibrium that influences the formation of the society

and social groups within it. Stabilizing factors may include president, parliament and government institutions as well as legislative, executive and judicial branches. The combination of the above-mentioned factors will guarantee sustainable and constant development of the society. For a country with polyethnic structure, the role of consent between different ethnic groups is extremely important in maintaining political stability.

At the level of state institutions as well as public institutions, stability should be considered as a dynamic situation that deals with systematic changes. Between the state and the society, there must be permanent relationship which promotes and provides mutual links.

In developed political structures, the stability of relationship is based on the activities of government power, middle-aged people, social-political movements and civil public institutions and social channels mediating between the state and society. In majority of young independent countries, including Kazakhstan, life reserves of political stability is based on the closeness of the political system that artificially protects from different factors.

Accordingly, democratic development needs the presence of political culture (Akhmetzhanova, 1998). The most significant point in political stability is to provide behavior placed in the legitimacy, transparency and efficiency of the functions of the authorities and the constancy of the norms and values of political culture, habitual type of characters and constancy of political relations.

The criteria of internal political stability is considered as a consent level of the interests of various institutions, social groups, the state and citizens. It is measured by quantitative and qualitative parameters and determined by the structure and fluctuations of the limitations of main indicators.

In its turn, political stability can be divided into three levels. The first level is the stability of political administration. The second level is the stability of political regime. The third level is the stability of the society and population, according to which, issues of maintaining territorial integrity, promoting lawful behavior and security of the citizens and regulating their rights and freedom are under deliberation.

Harming the country's stability (instability) will pose any kind of threat to the permanence and activities of the political system. In order to make full research into 'political stability', it is necessary to classify it according to its volume, type, entities, methods and tools (Fig. 1). Taking into account all the above-mentioned divisions and peculiarities of political stability, it is necessary to

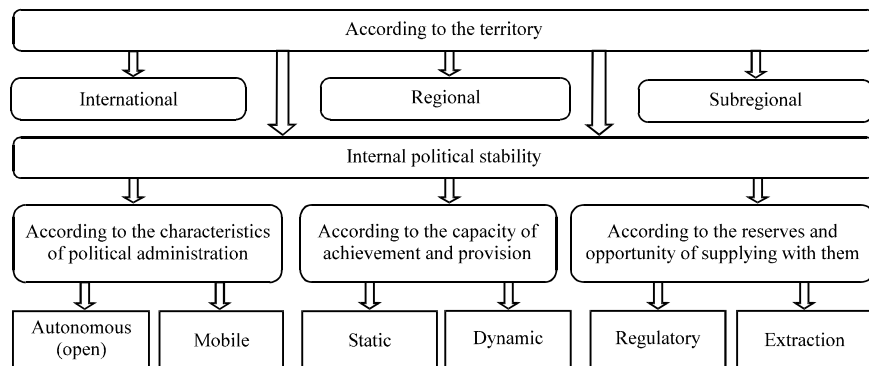


Fig. 1: Types of political stability

point out some typical specific features of stability of the political system. First, the change of the interests of the public entities is based on all the changes of this system. The balance in interests will result in stability and harmony of the society or vice versa. Secondly, it will foster the improvement of social-economic forces and promotion of their relations. Political system changes and constantly develops. Thirdly, changes in this system are greatly affected by subjective factors. Political freedom directed to such aims will lead to political changes. Fourth, the change of society depends on periodic changes; the political system adjusts to the environment and international relations. In conformity with this situation, the political system will get stabilized.

Political stability of the society is the systematization and permanent development of the established norms and values of it. The stability of the political system by itself is based on the management of social processes, social-political regulation and appreciation.

The stability of power is said to be comparatively connected with either different political system or previous political regime. There are three types of regimes in Political Science such as permanent, average permanent and non-permanent. Each of them has its own management opportunities, regulations of public order and ability of self-maintenance and development. The stability of the political regime covers a range of serious issues such as maintaining administration system, confirming civil discipline, providing legitimacy and ensuring confidence. Therefore, it is generally characterized by adaptation to changes, balance and similarity of political forces. From this point of view, the main criteria of stability are duration of power, its influence on the political parties and multiparty system.

Stability in political regime is a complex phenomenon, it ensures maintaining administration system, approving civil discipline and efficiency and legitimacy of

administration. According to these criteria, the category of stability covers these issues duration of power, role of political parties in legislative bodies, multiparty system, fragmentation of forces in parliament and others. The methods applied in achieving stability are deliberated in a large scale to increase and promote citizen's free political activity until they use force.

Stability has nothing to do with the changes and reforms, however, it anticipates the procedure of their realization. Particularly, it prevents the society from using force illegally and controls the rule of social forces. The stability of the society's self-protection is related to maintaining the organizations that fit to the social system of power and provide people's concentration on social and economic process.

Factors of stability are as follows existence of support for the constitutional order in power and legitimacy regime, efficient activity of power appropriate use of coercion, absence of real structural changes in the branches of power, carrying out wise and efficient governmental strategy, tolerance support and attitude of power to the opposition, tolerance of people to non-standard ideas, execution of primary functions of the government.

Contrary to stability, instability provokes mostly qualitative reforms and principled changes in the society as well in power. Factors of instability are: cultural and political fragmentations, negligence of people's interests, severe stand-off /conflict of political parties with different ideological views, antisocial ideas and positions promoted by different organizations.

As a rule, each nation has its own ideas, views and principles related to the political system and its separate elements and mutual relations as well as its role in the political system. Political institutions provide the formation of concrete stereotype of political consciousness and behavior and pass it on to the succeeding generation. In other words, the political system fits the development and level of political culture

or it is carried out within the political culture. As a result of a real historical process, a nation's views, principles and ideas related to definite political system have gone through some changes. And, it was seen in their actions (distrust in concrete political institutions and their leaders, serious influence of the opposition, growth of political activity). Therefore, the change of political consciousness and behavior needs some change in the political system. In brief, first political culture changes, then political system.

Usually, if changes in the political system are made by the political leaders, they are to expect public anxiety. Changing the political system leads to the transformation of the political system. Thus, it may cause big reforms to happen. If these reforms influence the economic development, social base of the political system will increase and get stabilized. In democratic societies, apart from the state official's influence, the opposition does influence the change of the political culture. Under such circumstances, the two parties come to a decision and make some changes in the political system.

Political system maintains stability through its resources. Political stability in the first place is called regulatory and the second is called extraction.

Regulatory is the influence of the political system in creating civil society through its control and regulation of individuals' and groups' behavior. It influences through direct obligations, i.e., laws, orders and decrees and with the help of indirect obligations it has an influence on price rate, credit regulation and public opinion.

Extraction political stability is the process when the state extracts natural and human resources from civil society. Under this system, government elections are held; state and military officials and party members are appointed by the expert-analytical service. Budget mechanism of the political system is operated by taxation and sponsoring institutions. Kazakhstan hasn't completely developed extraction political stability. According to this system, the authorities are elected and state and military officials are appointed by the expert-analytical service.

Undermining of the political stability (destabilization) can be extensive and qualitative. In the first case, it can be situational and political system will not lose its quality. But in the second situation, destabilization may lead to crisis and subsequently it may change the political system or administration technology. We consider political stability as an organized, agreed and constant functioning of the political structure.

It is necessary to point out three types of political stability. The first is stability of political authorities (long-serving power, constant staff). The second is stability of the political system (absence of crisis at

present time). The third is political stability of the society and people; here, the main priorities are to preserve a state's territory, integrity, public order and people's safety, freedom and rights.

Researching the third level political stability is a real challenge. The stability of this very level corresponds with the multilevel, dynamic system stability. Preserving the first and second level political stability directly depends on instability and collapse of the society. If only this third level political stability is established, i.e., when living conditions have been improved, it is possible to create the system of internal political stability and national security.

The stability of the society is impossible without its consolidation. In conformity with the public stability and its situation, the consolidation promotes the common interests and aims and the realization, preservation and protection of mutual activity and critical reconsideration of social values. Authentic consolidation is only based on national unity. It includes not only the authorities but it must contain a majority part of the population or common people.

The stability of the society is the derivation of many political and social obligations. They are: social order, single legal area, confidence level between a state's functions and citizens, quality and standard of living. People's safety and health problems are solved by many political organizations and institutions.

In the course of the social and political development, social environment can change political culture. This happens when the political system is unable to avoid crisis symptoms in the society. And, this will bring some changes into political culture it will oppose the system. Political consciousness changes due to people's behavior. They will take an active part in social work and activity of political parties. They go to rallies and demonstrations. If the political leaders are able to eliminate crisis symptoms, i.e., change the political system and it will get a course of emotional development. If they don't notice anything, in one part of the society political culture will qualitatively change. Under such circumstances, new forces in the society make the political forces change thus, it will develop in a revolutionary way.

Political administration may be of different character in different society, different country and different region at different stages of the history. Political administration institutions of the same category cannot be either valid or applied differently in another country. In other words, it will be legitimate in one country or nonlegitimate in another. Longevity of any form of political administration depends on the level of legislation of the society.

Moreover, there is no common legal form of political administration. Principles of political administration are connected with national, regional and geographical peculiarities of the country. Each society recognizes and supports own political administration. Its origin should be sought in the political culture of the society, i.e., in general political actions of the citizens who belong to a definite community (Dibirov, 2003).

Mutual relations between political culture and political stability: Russian political scientist K.S. Gadzhiev mentions that political culture can also be studied in the following situation: members of the society accept the principles of the administration and feel their own political weakness toward it and then they seem to have admitted the methods of that game (Gadzhiev, 1997).

In analyzing political culture of the society, its elements and foundation play a big role in political behaviour. In accordance with this, it is possible to show the following elements of the political culture:

- To assess symbols and official figures of administration institutions
- To claim for absolute transparency of power
- Its position to 'game rules' and principles of individuals, society and state
- The norms of long-established political traditions and political experience
- Concepts and judgements between different political public institutions

Social structure is a definite typical image of political culture. However, separate elements that make the social structure are the bearers of political culture. Social diversification of the society will lead to changes in political culture. In many cases this type of relations can be seen in the era of social cataclysms. The majority of the nations don't get involved in revolutionary issues. However, all population of the country remains as a target of big experiments. It changes the rule of sharing material benefits and social structure of the political system also changes.

Political culture is a permanent unchangeable stereotype of political consciousness and behavior. Therefore, it is impossible to destroy it. Altering the social structure does change political culture.

In accordance with the type of revolutionary development, i.e., change of political culture will influence the social structure of the society. There are two ways of the development. First, the authorities are interested in making reforms. They realize it with the help of social institutions and explain the meaning and aims of these

reforms. The method of the realization is an expected outcome. Or political culture changes under the influence of social environment and political power. In order to avoid social cataclysms, it is necessary to accomplish some political social reforms.

The classification of political culture depends on its subjects (holders). It may include the typology of stability and political culture. The primary point is uniformity of the society. If the society is uniform and political culture is homogenous, it can be comparatively stable. But, if social uniformity of the majority of subculture is not evident, the society is not stable. Social groups are primarily based on stability (middle class) and they are always considered as the root of instability (marginals). It is possible to assess the level of the stability through the relations of these two groups.

Researching mutual relations between the typology of political culture and internal system of the society, we think it is better to unite suitable conditions for a stable society.

As it is mentioned, social groups and nations make up the society. And each of them has own political culture. The societies are differentiated from each other by their own mentality, culture, traditions and lifestyle. Their own special interests are their own peculiarities. Political culture of the society is not a mechanical combination of groups and nations but it is their equilibrium. Such balance of interests takes place when the society is uniform. Uniform society is the bearer of the homogenous political culture. If the society is divided into several subcultures, the equilibrium suffers and the society gets destabilized.

When the society is adapted to self-development and self-regulation, it will increase its relations with different elements of that system. These relations are promoted by political culture. We comprehend them as political and economic system and social and cultural character of the society and growth level of political culture. It is important to have convenient relations in order to keep the balance of the system. Negative trends are to be eliminated as soon as they appear. As a result of it, better conditions for steady and prosperous development are provided.

Political stability is the dynamic condition of external and internal relations. It affects to maintain basic characteristics of political system. Basic attributes of political stability are systematization, dynamics, non extremality of the trends, active role of the subjects, ability to respond to the factors that pose threat to administration.

The criteria level of political stability is the harmony of political interest and action. Social escalation will lead to instability and deprive some phenomena of

administration ability. Any country, state and political system has its own typical optimal political stability. Thus, it is important to provide two conditions in order to maintain stability in the society. They are uniformity of the society and convenience of mutual relations. All of them are realized by homogenous political culture. As we think, there is a link between these two conditions and they can't exist without each other. Contemporary political culture is connected with separate elements of the society. Moreover, each of these elements corresponds to the growth level of political culture. Formation and development of political stability is carried out by the process of political socialization. The main aim of this process is to maintain and facilitate human groups that stabilize the society.

Stability of the society is the derivation of many political and social obligations. They are: social order, single legal area, the level of trust between the functions of a state and its citizens, quality and standard of living. People's safety and health problems are solved by many political organizations and institutions. The state will be unable to cope with current and anticipated difficulties unless it establishes close relations with public organizations. With the help of these relations, it fulfills the interests of the representatives of different social groups and achieves the peace. Public associations play a significant role in establishing political stability. Individual people can actively participate in social work via these public associations and to some extent, they influence the formation and activity of state power and local administration.

This is a phenomenon that exists only in a stable society. The principle maintained in this society will be evident via the relations between the elements of the political system. During the crisis, the political system is deprived of its balance. Its separate elements completely change or in many cases, they don't exist. Therefore, in order to cope with any crisis and create an equal society, the state needs a perfect legislation to maintain stability of the society.

CONCLUSION

By analyzing mutual relationship between political culture and political stability, it is possible to draw the following conclusions.

Social values and norms cross the culture on the basis of social actions and relations, their order, integrity and preliminary planning of the social life and play a decisive role. Only through these values and norms of the culture, people can determine, maintain and develop themselves in mutual relations. Political culture includes political elements of the society and phenomena. They are

connected with public political institutions and political processes. Their formation and functions will orientate political behavior of the state, political institutions and political processes.

The basic method of political culture is the process of socialization. Political socialization, on the one hand, is determined by the norms, values and role that are required by the political system. On the other hand, political socialization is formed by new political skills and experience. Their harmony will result in stability of the political system and constant change.

Stability doesn't exclude changes and reforms; it is achieved by a definite order. In this sense, stability is to maintain power in the society. It provides social system, high spirit of the society and integration of social-economic process.

Factors of the stability are: maintaining power and constitutional order, appropriate use of force in stable development of power, absence of significant structural change in power organization, successful realization of well-planned strategy of the state, government tolerance to the opposition, execution of government functions.

Factors of instability are cultural and political division of the society failure of the government to supply human needs competitiveness of the political parties and their diverse ideological positions promoting antisocial ideas and positions.

Stability of political regime is a challenging phenomenon. It is maintaining the control, approving civil behavior and having legitimate and reliable administration.

Stability is connected with political culture of the society. All members of the society are characterized by sharing common values and achieving unanimous decisions and ideas. Political culture greatly influences the way how the political system works. Especially, it plays a big role in defining its directions and developing and flourishing the society. If we analyze political culture as a socialized institution it provides political and social mechanisms of enhancing stability of the society and political system. In world political science, value orientation of political culture is explained by political behaviour of citizens and anticipating their actions and stability of political system is explained by political trends of citizens.

As political culture covers political knowledge, value orientation and behavior of social individuals, possessing sound political knowledge, balanced behavior and determined value orientation is the key of sustained development of the society. But on the contrary, political illiteracy of citizens and uncertainty of values will lead to stability in the society.

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