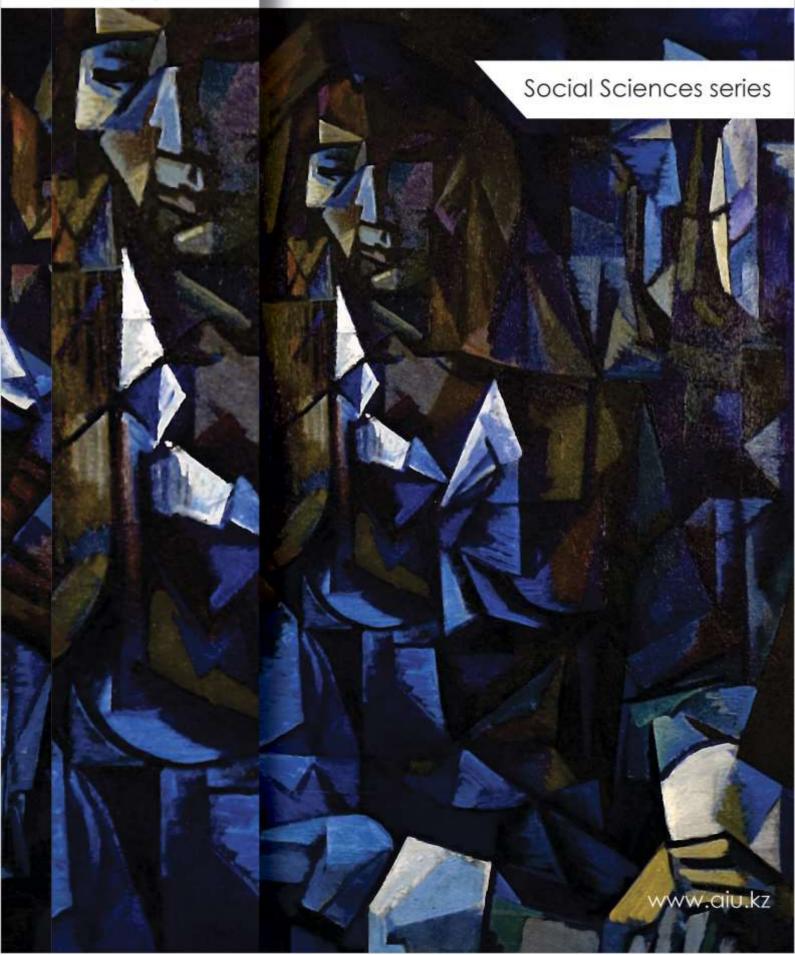


Nº1 (2) 2021

# INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE REVIEWS





ISSN: 2707-4962



# International Science Reviews Social Sciences series

Published since 2020

No. 1 (2) / 2021

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International Science Reviews Social Sciences series

Owner: Astana International University

Periodicity: quarterly Circulation: 500 copies

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# SOME ISSUES OF DIRECT DEMOCRACY IN THE CONTEXT OF DIGITALIZATION

#### L.A. Tkhabisimova<sup>1</sup>, S. M.Arzumanova<sup>2</sup>

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Annotation. This article is devoted to the study of the problems of the institute of direct democracy in the context of digitalization. The growing role and importance of the use of information and communication technologies in the sphere of citizens' participation in the management of state affairs is emphasized, pointing to its role in modern reality. The article deals with the development of new components of digital democracy, such as the service of public initiatives, public discussions of draft regulatory legal acts. The main problems of the development of digitalization of direct democracy institutions in the Russian Federation, obvious advantages and disadvantages are identified. According to the results of the study, the authors made a number of proposals to improve the legislation in the field of the implementation of the rights of citizens to participate in the management of state affairs.

**Keywords:** digitalization, direct democracy, Constitution of the Russian Federation, electronic Government of the Republic of Belarus, consultative institutions of direct democracy, electronic democracy, elections, state power, direct democracy, digital technologies, civil society, democracy of the people.

#### INTRODUCTION

At the present stage of the development of society, the transition to the information stage plays an important role in the improvement of many institutions of direct democracy. This transition process has a certain impact on the mechanism for citizens to exercise their rights to participate in the management of State affairs. Digital technologies, the legal regulation of their application and the mechanism of their implementation have led to the emergence of such a concept as electronic democracy.

Digitalization has become a part of many political institutions, contributing to their improvement and modernization.

Professor S. A. Avakian is convinced that electronic and digital technologies are changing the world around us, setting new challenges for the state, society, citizens and their associations. In these conditions, the law as a whole, the constitutional law, must think about how to exist with new technologies and the relations between people, between citizens and public authorities that they create [1, p.23-28].

The consultative institutions of direct Democracy in the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus need to strengthen their legal position, which will allow us to correct the number of social problems in the state.

#### **DISCUSSION**

At the present stage of the development of direct democracy institutions, it is possible to identify the problems of quantitative changes in the number of citizens participating in referendums and elections of various levels in the downward direction, the likelihood of distortion of the will of voters, the remoteness of some localities, which makes a number of polling stations inaccessible, etc.

In our opinion, one of the significant problems of institutions of direct democracy of a consultative nature is the low degree of consideration of citizens ' opinions expressed at public hearings, in surveys, etc. Citizens ' awareness of the possibilities of consultative institutions of direct democracy continues to be low and, as a result, the interest among the population to participate in them decreases [2, p. 45-47].

Of course, these aspects affect the decline in the level of trust of citizens in the institutions of direct democracy and raise doubts about the need to express their opinions in principle. In order to change this situation, it is necessary to overcome these shortcomings, and the use of new information technologies may help in this.

The importance of information and communication technologies (hereinafter – ICT) in our time is difficult to overestimate, they have penetrated almost all spheres of life of citizens, including in terms of the implementation of the rights of citizens to participate in the management of state affairs. By its very nature, the participation of citizens in the management of State affairs requires a high degree of free will and the right to receive honest and objective information. In today's digital society, the relationship between the constitutional rights to participate in the management of State affairs and access to information is becoming even more important. The increasing openness of information about the activities of public authorities in society, the availability of this information and the activation of civil society institutions require the modernization of existing mechanisms for the realization of the right to participate in the management of state affairs.

Digitalization of public administration mechanisms allows changing the quality of communication between the state and civil society, which significantly increases the level of public confidence in public authorities and, ultimately, the institutions of direct democracy fulfill their role to the full.

Thus, Professor R. M. Dzidzoev, among the digital phenomena, refers to "electronic democracy", which is a direct expression of the will of citizens using modern information and communication technologies for collective thought processes. In his opinion, electronic or digital democracy is actively introduced into the state practice of Russia, accompanying the traditional institutions of democracy, strengthening the participation of citizens in the political life of society [3, p.10-13].

The term "electronic democracy" is contained in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of May 9, 2017 No. 203 "On the Strategy for the Development of the

Information Society in the Russian Federation for 2017-2030" and in a number of acts of federal executive bodies.

Based on the above, it can be argued that the system of electronic democracy actually exists today. In a certain context, it can be considered as a set of institutions of direct democracy, both imperative and consultative in nature, which are implemented by citizens of the Russian Federation, as well as foreign citizens and stateless persons using information and communication technologies.

For the development of e-democracy, it is necessary to adopt at the state level a strategy for the development of this innovative institution, which should reflect the goals and objectives of legal regulation of public relations in the field of digitalization of direct democracy institutions.

The main tasks of using ICT should be noted.

First, a significant increase in the accuracy and reliability of accounting for the will of citizens.

Secondly, the involvement of the largest number of citizens to exercise their rights in the management of state affairs through the consultative institutions of municipal democracy. The implementation of these tasks will contribute to the maximum realization of the constitutional foundations of democracy.

E-democracy will allow all citizens-users of the information and telecommunications network to gain equal rights, regardless of their place of residence, social and professional affiliation, and other criteria, leaving the field for self-realization to the most active and proactive [4, p. 11-13]. Of course, an important criterion here is to ensure the possibility of free access to technical software tools and their competent use.

The specific application of information and communication technologies in the field of consultative (dispositive) institutions of direct democracy has led to the emergence of new components of digital democracy. One of them is a service of public initiatives directed by citizens of the Russian Federation using the Internet resource "Russian Public Initiative" (hereinafter – ROI).

Its creation was one of the stages in the development of consultative institutions of direct democracy. March 4, 2013 By the decree of the President of the Russian Federation, the Internet resource "Russian Public Initiative" was created. As the first state-run federal mechanism for direct democracy, it helps citizens be heard. This is a resource through which citizens can implement their legislative initiative, where various proposals on topical issues of society can be discussed.

To date, the Internet resource of the ROI, given the practice of its use, has both its advantages and disadvantages. Undoubtedly, this mechanism has attracted public attention and has become the starting point for the adoption of a number of regulations at the state and municipal level. However, the procedure for considering public initiatives sent by citizens of the Russian Federation using the Internet resource "Russian Public Initiative" requires further development.

For example, the requirement for public initiatives to comply with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, generally recognized principles and norms of international law seems unreasonable and unnecessary due to the fact that a public

initiative by its nature is not a normative legal act. It will be advisable to strengthen the legal guarantees aimed at implementing the principle of transparency in the implementation of public initiatives, including making information about public initiatives posted as transparent and accessible as possible. Information about the results of the preliminary examination, the consideration of the initiative and measures to implement the initiatives that have received the necessary number of votes should, in our opinion, necessarily become visible and accessible.

Also, it should be mentioned that improvement requires clarification of the grounds under which the placement of a public initiative on the Internet resource of the ROI can be rejected by an authorized non-profit organization.

It is important to highlight such a direction of participation of citizens of the Russian Federation in the management of state affairs as public discussion of draft regulatory legal acts. The development of this institute with the use of ICT is very relevant and significant for Russia. On the official website for posting information about the preparation of draft regulatory legal acts by the federal executive authorities and the results of their public discussion, almost all draft regulatory legal acts of state authorities that are planned for adoption are posted. This institution of direct democracy can also be evaluated in the context of crowdsourcing, crowd—"crowd" and sourcing—"use of resources"), which is expressed in the mobilization of citizens 'resources through information technologies to solve problems facing business, the state and society as a whole [3, p.10-13].

Modern constitutional and legal science is faced with the task of understanding crowdsourcing as a new form of direct democracy and determining the guarantees associated with the implementation of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens in the process of crowdsourcing [5, p.37-38]. However, it is worth noting that there is no single legal regulation of such a significant institution to this day.

In different countries of the world, the use of digital technologies in political institutions is developed to varying degrees. They are widely used and used in countries such as Australia, France, the United States, Switzerland, Estonia, including in the electoral process in the form of electronic voting, voting via the Internet, bypassing paper media.

Speaking about the development of digital technologies in democratic institutions in neighboring countries, it is worth noting the Republic of Belarus, which has so far achieved significant success in the development of electronic democracy. First of all, it is worth highlighting such a resource as e-government. As a rule, e-government is most often characterized as the use of ICTs in government bodies in combination with organizational changes and the formation of new skills in order to improve public services and democratic processes and strengthen support for public policy [6, p. 212–213].

According to A. P. Melnikov, in this case, we are talking essentially about a new concept of public administration, associated with reducing the asymmetry between citizens and officials, expanding the ability to control the activities of the state apparatus, including the concept of e-government of all branches of government,

including legislative and judicial, as well as the entire range of public services in the education, health care and culture systems [7, p.12-18].

The digitalization of the existing institutions of direct democracy – consultative referendums, citizen surveys, collective appeals, public hearings, etc. - is gaining momentum. Thanks to the development of the technological base, the potential for using social networks and mobile information technologies is growing.

Along with the opportunities offered by ICTs, there are also a number of shortcomings that do not allow for a clear and extremely positive assessment of their role in the realization of citizens ' rights to participate in the management of state affairs.

Professor L. A. Nudnenko believes that surveys of citizens on the Internet do not provide an adequate answer on the subject of the survey, do not allow us to find out the true attitude of a significant part of citizens living in the territory of the municipality and having the right to vote.

In view of the above, it should be noted that the surveys of citizens on the Internet cannot be attributed to the classical understanding of the survey of citizens in accordance with the provisions of Article 31 of the Federal Law of October 6, 2003 No. 131-FZ "On General principles of the organization of local self-government in the Russian Federation" [8, p.34-36].

Professor S. A. Avakian also speaks about the imperfection of the digitalization process of a number of consultative institutions of municipal democracy. In his opinion, a number of institutions of direct democracy can be clothed in electronic forms, for example, the submission of draft regulations, petitions, instructions of voters, etc. But these will only be procedures. Identify needs, write a draft document, and most importantly, get the attention of public authorities-all this remains within the human factor [1, p. 23-28].

In connection with the above, it is necessary to identify the existing certain risks that the digitalization of the institutions of direct democracy carries.

One of the problems of the formation of e-democracy is digital inequality, which means that a certain group of people does not have the technical ability to access modern information technologies. So, at the end of 2020, the number of Internet users in the Russian Federation was more than 118 million people (81%), the audience of social networks exceeded the mark of 70 million people (48%) [9, p.52-60].

These indicators indicate a broad but incomplete coverage of the Russian population by information technologies.

Of course, the functioning of the e-democracy system in the Russian Federation requires ensuring the availability of information technologies for the entire population.

An equally important problem in the field of digitalization of direct democracy institutions is the security of the use of ICTs. It is necessary to exclude the possibility of distortion of the will of voters and to ensure the inaccessibility of ICTs for illegal encroachments. Thus, it is possible to exclude the possibility of discrediting the very idea of using digital technologies in the system of electronic democracy.

Undoubtedly, the priority task of the functioning of the e-democracy system should be the formation of a feedback system between citizens, civil society institutions and public authorities. This will contribute to improving the qualitative measurement of the mechanism for implementing the right of citizens to participate in the management of state affairs using ICT.

#### **CONCLUSION**

Thus, taking into account the above, we can draw the following conclusions.

Despite the obvious advantages of new information technology tools in implementing the institutions of direct democracy, it should be noted that they should not be overestimated. New information technologies should be applied in parallel with the usual procedures in the implementation of direct democracy institutions. When carrying out a significant task, it is always necessary to consider the possibility of interference from computer hackers, technical malfunctions, etc.

It is impossible to discount the existence of computer illiteracy of middle-aged and older voters, which is associated with the educational process of Russians in the field of digital technologies and their political and legal education. To do this, it is necessary to develop a number of standards that provide for the organization of training programs, where the procedure for conducting remote electronic voting will be demonstrated in an accessible way. This will increase the legal culture in general and the responsibility of each participant of the system for their choice.

Wide access of citizens to the network will allow to take into account the opinion of the maximum possible number of citizens. Obviously, in those states where the Internet is used by a smaller part of the population, many citizens will remain outside of such political processes as the adoption of the constitution, referendums or polls.

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#### ЦИФРЛАНДЫРУ ЖАҒДАЙЫНДА ТІКЕЛЕЙ ДЕМОКРАТИЯНЫҢ КЕЙБІР МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ

Түйін. Бұл мақала цифрландыру жағдайындағы тікелей демократия институтының мәселелерін зерттеуге арналған. Азаматтардың мемлекеттік істерді басқаруға қатысуы саласындағы ақпараттық-коммуникациялық технологияларды пайдаланудың рөлі мен маңыздылығының өсіп келе жатқандығы, оның қазіргі рөліне назар аударылды. Мақалада цифрлық заманғы шындықтағы демократияның жаңа бастамаларын, мысалы, қоғамдық бастамаларға қызмет көрсету, нормативтік құқықтық актілер жобаларын қоғамдық талқылау сияқты мәселелер қарастырылған. Ресей Федерациясындағы тікелей институттарын цифрландыруды дамытудың негізгі проблемалары, артықшылықтары мен кемшіліктері талдау жасалды. Зерттеу нәтижелері бойынша авторлар азаматтардың мемлекеттік істерді басқаруға құқықтарын іске асыру саласындағы заңнаманы жетілдіру бойынша бірқатар ұсыныстар жасады.

**Кілт сөздер**: цифрландыру, тікелей демократия, Ресей Федерациясының Конституциясы, Беларусь Республикасының электронды үкіметі, электронды демократия, сайлау, мемлекеттік билік, цифрлық технологиялар, азаматтық қоғам, халық демократиясы.

# НЕКОТОРЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ПРЯМОЙ ДЕМОКРАТИИ В УСЛОВИЯХ ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена исследованию проблем института прямой демократии в условиях цифровизации. Подчеркивается возрастающая роль и значение использования информационно-коммуникационных технологий в сфере участия граждан в управлении делами государства, указывается на их роль в современной действительности. В статье рассматривается развитие новых составляющих цифровой демократии, таких как услуга общественных инициатив, публичные обсуждения проектов нормативных правовых актов. Выявлены основные проблемы развития цифровизации институтов прямой демократии в Российской Федерации, очевидные преимущества и недостатки. По результатам исследования авторами внесен ряд предложений по совершенствованию законодательства в сфере реализации прав граждан на участие в управлении делами государства.

**Ключевые слова**: цифровизация, непосредственная демократия, Конституция Российской Федерации, электронное правительство Республики Беларусь, консультативные институты прямой демократии, электронная демократия, выборы, государственная власть, цифровые технологии, гражданское общество, народная демократия.