

ELECTORAL PROCESS IN THE POSTCOMMUNIST CENTRAL ASIA

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Товч агуулга: Төв Азийн улсуудад болсон сүүлийн удаа болж өнгөрсөн парламентын болон ерөнхийлөгчийн сонгуулийн дүнд анализ хийж, харьцуулж, тухайн орны энэ цаг үед хэрэгжүүлж буй нийгмийн өөрчлөн байгуулалт болон төрийн бодлого болон цаашдын хандалын талаар товчхон өгүүлэхийг зорьсон өгүүлэл болно.

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The five Central Asian republics all achieved their independence from the Soviet Union in 1991, followed shortly thereafter by the promulgation of broadly speaking republican constitutions with an ostensible separation of powers. However, certain Western democratic principles were rejected due to their perceived clash with historical and cultural traditions of the region's society. As a result, the Postcommunist Central Asian states are attempting to develop their own paths towards democracy by fusing established democratic standards with their own cultural and political norms. As these countries are at different stages in their transition from central planning, their experiences provide useful material for comparative analysis.

The first objective is to conduct a comparative analysis of the transformation process in Central Asian countries, identifying and comparing the initial conditions and the major reform measures adopted.

The second objective is to conduct a comparative analysis of the performance of these economies with regard to developments in key macroeconomic variables. The final aim is to identify similarities and differences in the postcommunist transformations processes in these countries, and the lessons that can be learned. In this way, the study draws comparative lessons from the political experiences since the fall of the Soviet Union in an effort to contribute to domestic democratic assessment and mobilization for reform.

Looking at the Postcommunist Central Asian Transition to democracy through the prism of these inter-connected factors can help us better understand these processes, the achieved results and the perceived failures. The process of establishing political systems based on institutions and processes of democratic governance in Central Asia seemed to have been largely completed by the middle of 1990s. At present, all Postcommunist Central Asian states have free elections, multiparty systems and parliaments. Thus, it seems that the Central Asian countries responded to the first challenge of the conceptual framework making up democratic governance successfully.

Table 1.

Basic facts and key features of the comparing countries

	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikstan	Turkmenstan	Uzbekstan
Area	2,717,300	198,500	143,100	488,100	447,400
Population	17 866 429	6 025 139	8 644 210	5 432 647	30 284 183
Independence	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991
Capital	Astana	Bishkek	Dushanbe	Ashgabat	Tashkent
Institutional design	Semi-presidential	Semi-presidential	Semi-presidential	Semi-presidential	Semi-presidential
Executive	President Prime Minister	President Prime Minister	President Prime Minister	President	President Prime Minister

Legislative	Bicameral Senate Majilis	Jogorkuu Kenesh	Bicameral Milli Majilisi Namayandogan Majilisi	Unicameral Medjilis	Bicameral Oliy Majilis Senat
Judiciary	Supreme Court Constitutional Council	Supreme Court Constitutional Court Higher Court of Arbitration	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Supreme Court
GDP per capita PPP 2016	24,227.7 \$	3,321.5 \$	2,690.8 \$	5,384.3 \$	5,573.1 \$
Population below poverty line	5.3%	33.7%	35.6%	30%	17%
Gini Index	26.4	27.4	32.6	35.4	36.7

Judicial Review. Four of the five countries are formally semi-presidential systems, although in practice there have been the tendency to consolidate power in the office of the President, especially Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Three out of the five countries have bicameral legislative branches, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan has unicameral legislative chambers. Turkmenistan 2003 law reduced the power of the Assembly and augmented that of the People's Council. The Assembly can now be legally dissolved by the People's Council, is led by the President, and is no longer able to amend the Constitution. The People's Council was abolished by a new constitution drafted by Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedow in 2008, making the Assembly/Mejilis the unicameral parliament again.

All the countries have a Supreme Court, while Kazakhstan has an additional Constitutional Council, and Kyrgyzstan has an additional Constitutional Court and Higher Court of Arbitration. As this study will show, the relative power between and among these branches of government relates to the degree to which there is horizontal accountability, where the power of office holders and institutions to dominate politics is meant to be checked through oversight and some form of judicial review.

The countries have significant problems with poverty and social exclusion, which has been exacerbated in those countries which adopted radical neo-liberal economic reforms. The introduction of free market policies in the absence of government regulation has led to a particular form of predatory capitalism fuelled by corruption that has meant there are significant differences between the 'winners' and 'losers' of the transition period¹.

Moreover, traditional democratic freedoms, such as freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of religion, and freedom of association, are either suppressed or severely limited in these societies. The presidents of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan have consistently attempted to not only strengthen their positions but also to essentially concentrate all political power within the executive branches of their respective governments. As a result, all other branches of state power were considerably weakened and became more and more dependent on the executive branch as a source of their authority.

Table 2.

Basic facts about presidents

Countries	Name of Presidents	Date of birth	Year	Years in power
Tajikstan	Emomali Rahmon	1952.10.05	63	head of state, 1992-94; President, 1994-present
Turkmenstan	Gurbangulu Berdimuhamedov	1957.06.29	58	Deputy Head of Cabinet 2001-2006 President, 2006-present
Uzbekstan	Islam Karimov	1938.01.30	78	First Secretary of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, 1989-91; President of Uzbekistan, 1991-2016
	Shavkat Mirzoyev	1957.07.24	59	Acting President of Uzbekistan, 2016.09.08-present

¹ Fish, S. (2006) 'Stronger Legislatures, Stronger Democracies', Journal of Democracy, 17 (1): 5-20.

Kyrgyzstan	Almazbek Atambaev	1956.09.27	60	Prime Minister 2010-2011; President of Kyrgyzstan, 2011–present
Kazakhstan	Nursultan Nazarbayev	1940.07.06	76	First Secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, 1989–91; President of Kazakhstan, 1991–present
Mongolia	Tsahia Elbegdorj	1963.03.08	53	Prime minister 2004-2006; President of Mongolia, 2009–present

The other five countries have significant minority populations of Russians, Ukrainians, Uzbeks, and Kazakhs. Kazakhstan has made special provision for all ethnic Kazakhs to return to Kazakhstan after having fled the republic during Soviet rule (particularly during the Stalinist period), and the large proportion of Russians combined with the long shared border with Russia itself have raised concern over the future stability of the country. Out migration of ethnic minorities in Kyrgyzstan has led to some drain of skilled workers and may lead to xenophobia directed at the remaining minority groups.

Both Kazakhstan and Mongolia have a significant proportion of their population that is nomadic, which has been collectivised during the Communist period and privatised during the post-Communist period. Tajikistan suffered a five-year civil war that ended in 1997 in which Russian presence was significant and many refugees fled the country. In Turkmenistan, Russians are permitted to have dual citizenship although there has been continued out migration of Russians. Finally, in Uzbekistan, tensions with Russia during *perestroika* have created the potential for ethnic tension and conflict, where the out migration of Russians is likely.

Table 3

Ethnic Composition

Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Mongolia	Tajikstan	Turkmenstan	Uzbekstan
kazakh-10, 096, 763 (63.07 %)	kyrgyz-4,006,009 (72.16%)	Khalha mongol-2,168,141 (82.4%)	tajik-6,373,834 (84.26%)	turkmen- 4,011,000 (78.57 %)	uzbek-24,858,159 (82.9%)
russian (23%)	russian (17.1%)	kazakh (5.9%)	uzbek (25%)	russian (9.5%)	russian (8.3%)
ukrain (4.8%)	uzbek (13.8%)	dorvod (2.7%)	Pamir tajik (3%)	uzbek (9%)	tajik (4.7%)
german (3.4%)	ukrain (1.8%)	bayad (1.9%)	russian tatar (1.4%)	kazakh (2.5%)	kazak (4.1%)
uzbek (2.2%)	tatar (1.3%)	Buriad (1.7%)	kyrgyz ukrain 0.7%)	Volga tatar (0.9%)	Volga tatar (2.4%)
Korean (0.7)	kazakh (0.9%)	Dariganga (1.4%)	turkmen (0.3%)	ukrain (0.8%)	karakalpak (2.1%)
	uygur (0.9%)		korean (0.2%)	azerbayjan (0.8%)	
	german (0.8%)			armen (0.7%)	

Both the case of autochthonous minorities and the Russian one show that ethnic conflict is far from unavoidable in Central Asia. Most of the times, tensions are caused by scarcity of resources and lack of economic opportunities, which lead individuals from different ethnic groups to unite to advance group interests and increase their chances to succeed in gaining control over sources of relative economic prosperity.

Each case study is organized around six themes that previous research indicates are clearly important to the process of democratization:

- socioeconomic exclusion and inclusion
- economic structure and policies
- civil society and media
- legal system and rule of law
- government structure and division of power
- education and demography

This structure allows the interested policymaker to easily compare an issue, such as rule of law, across each of the studies, and to understand the complex interplay of these themes. Through their focus on these issues, the studies illustrate a range of policy decisions and outcomes that can help guide other countries facing analogous challenges.

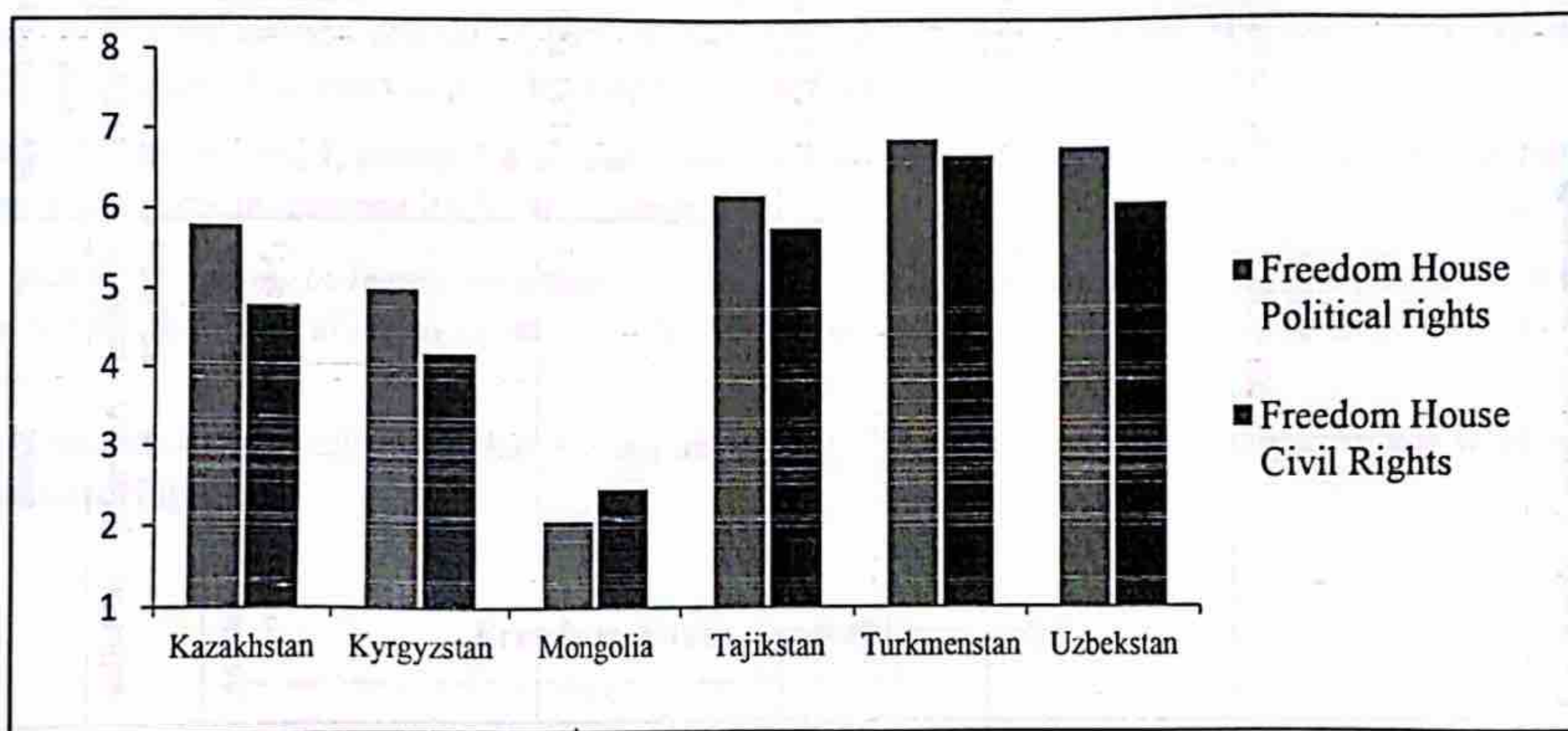
Table 4.

Main columns and subcategories in the state of democracy framework

Main Columns	Sub-Categories
Citizenship, Law, and Rights	Nationhood and citizenship The rule of law and access to justice Civil and political rights Economic and social rights
Representative and Accountable Government	Free and fair elections Democratic role of political parties Government effectiveness and accountability Civilian control of the military and police Minimizing corruption
Civil Society and Popular Participation	Media in a democratic society Political participation Government responsiveness Decentralization
Democracy Beyond the State	International dimensions of democracy

There are a series of comparative measures of the protection of civil and political rights available that are useful for mapping the general similarities and differences between and among the six countries in this study, including the Freedom House scales of civil and political rights, the 'political terror scale', a scale of torture, physical integrity rights, and abuse against human rights defenders.

Figure 1.



*Freedom House Civil and Political Rights
Resource: Freedom House*

With the exception of events -based data on abuse against human rights defenders and the measure of physical integrity rights, the remaining civil and political rights measures are so-called 'standards-based' measures that provide an ordinal scale that measures the degree to which the different rights are protected.

In Kazakhstan, members of the National Assembly (Majilis) have the right to introduce legislation, and some bills that have been initiated by legislators become laws. In practice, however, it is dominated by supporters of President Nazarbayev, and while it enjoys some autonomy from the executive branch it largely serves as a rubber-stamp body. President Nazarbayev won the most recent elections on 4 December 2005 with over 90% of the popular vote). Kyrgyzstan, President Askar Akayev dominated the Government. Referenda in 1996 and 1998 strengthened the powers of the presidency and while the National Assembly can block presidential initiatives, it still does not check the power of the President in any effective fashion.

Popular reports suggest that a nationwide protest movement arose in Kyrgyzstan amid allegations that the government had cheated in the parliamentary elections held in February and March 2005. These demonstrations gathered pace until the day when protestors in the capital city, Bishkek defied the police and stormed the President's office, which allowed the opposition to take power in the so-called 'Tulip Revolution'².

² Erica Marat. *The Tulip Revolution: Kyrgyzstan One Year After*, March 15, 2005 - March 24, 2006 1st Edition

Table 5.

Parliamentary elections						
	Name of Parliament	Elections	Duration	The last election was held	Seats	Parliament members /2016
Tajikistan	Majlisi Ollii Chumhuriy Tajikistan Supreme Assembly	1995 2000 2005 2010 2015	5	2015.03.01	National Assembly (Majlisi milli)-33. Assembly of Representatives. (Majlisi namoyandagon) -63	8 members appointed by the President. People's Democratic Party of Tajikistan – 51 /62.5% Agrarian Party - 5 /11.8% Party of Economic Reforms of Tajikistan-2 / 7.6% Party of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs- 33 (24.4%) Socialist Party of Tajikistan-1 / 5.5% Communist Party of Tajikistan-2 Democratic Party of Tajikistan-1.7% Islamic Renaissance Party of Tajikistan- 1.5% Social Democratic Party of Tajikistan- 0.5%
Turkmenistan	Türkmenistanyň Mejlisi Assembly of Turkmenistan	1990-1994 1999-2004 2008-2013 2018	5	2013.12.15	135	Democratic Party- 47 (34.8%) Organisation of Trade Unions of Turkmenistan- 14(10.3%) Party of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs- 33 (24.4%) Women's Union of Turkmenistan- 16 (11.8%) Magymguly Youth Organisation– 8(5.9%) Citizen Groups- 7 (5.1%)
Uzbekistan	Oliy Majlis Supreme Assembly (Uzbekistan)	1994.12.25 1999 2005.01.28 2009.12.27 2014.12.21	5	2014.12.21	Senat-100 Legislative Chamber-150	Uzbekistan Liberal Democratic Party- 52 (34.6%) Uzbekistan National Revival Democratic Party"- 36 (24%) People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan- 27 (18%) Justice Social Democratic Party- 20 (13.3%) Ecological Movement- 15 (10%)
Kyrgyzstan	Jogorkuu Kenesh Supreme Council (Kyrgyzstan)	1995 2000 2005 2007 2010 2015		2015.10.04	120	Social Democratic Party- 38 (31.6%) Respublika–Ata-Zhurt party- 28 (23.3%) Kyrgyzstan Party- 18 (15%) Onuguu–Progress party- 13 (10.8%) Bir Bol party- 12 (10%). Ata Meken Socialist Party– 11 (9.1%)
Kazakhstan	Parliament	1996 1999 2004 2007 2012 2016	Majilis-5 Senat-6	2016.03.20	Majilis-107 Senat-47	Nur Otan-84 (82.15 %) Democratic Party of Kazakhstan Ak Zhol-7 (7.18 %) Communist People's Party of Kazakhstan -7 (7.14 %) Kazakhstani Social Democratic Party Auy1 Birlik-0.29 %)

Resource: Dovychn Yo. Tokyn T. "Democratization process in Postcommunist Central Asia".
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All six countries have a formal separation of powers between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, but Turkmenistan have had a cycle of elections for both the executive and legislative branches (see Table 3). Turkmenistan has had the same president (Saparmurat Niyazov) since its independence in 1991 and only has one legally recognised political party, the Democratic Party (see below).

The elections held in the Kyrgyzstan, in 2015 October 4, parliamentary elections demonstrated improvements in the electoral framework since the last round of national elections in 2010–2011. The reforms created a highly competitive environment for participating political parties, while the winners insisted that the results mirrored public sentiment. For the first time in a Central Asian election, the party supporting the incumbent president gained less than a third of the seats in the new parliament.

Although the 1994 Constitution and 1999 Law on Elections provide the basis for a multi-party system, Tajikistan's elections have been marred by corruption and intimidation, and the March 2015 parliamentary election was no different. Eight parties battled for seats in Tajikistan's parliament, the Assembly of Representatives (Majlis Namayandagon). Like in the previous election in 2010, the PDP won by a landslide, securing 51 seats in the 63-seat body.³

Four parties, all of which support President Islam Karimov, competed for 135 seats in the 150-seat lower house of parliament. The remaining 15 seats will automatically go to the progovernment Ecological Movement. The government of Karimov who has been in power since the Soviet era.

The party which got the majority of seats in the parliament gets the right to nominate its candidate for the prime minister, according to the amendments made to Uzbekistan's election law in 2014.

Elections in Turkmenistan are, in any perspective, closer to a pageant contest than to a really meaningful political act. Gurbanguli Berdimukhamedov's 97% rate of approval is as impressive as natural. It is impressive because it increased in 8% the already conquered 89% in 2007 and natural since "political legitimacy in Turkmenistan is understood in terms of unreserved popular support for the leadership"

2013, On December 15, almost 2.8 million voters cast their ballots to elect new members into Turkmenistan's first ever multi-party unicameral Parliament, Mejlis

As part of its *Nations in Transit* programme, Freedom House has provided a scale for the quality of the electoral process for the five Central Asian countries only, where that ranges from 1 (high quality) to 7 (no real electoral process).

Comparisons of this scale show that that unsurprisingly, Turkmenistan has the worst score and Kyrgyzstan has the best score (Figure 2).

Figure 2.

Freedom house electoral process scale

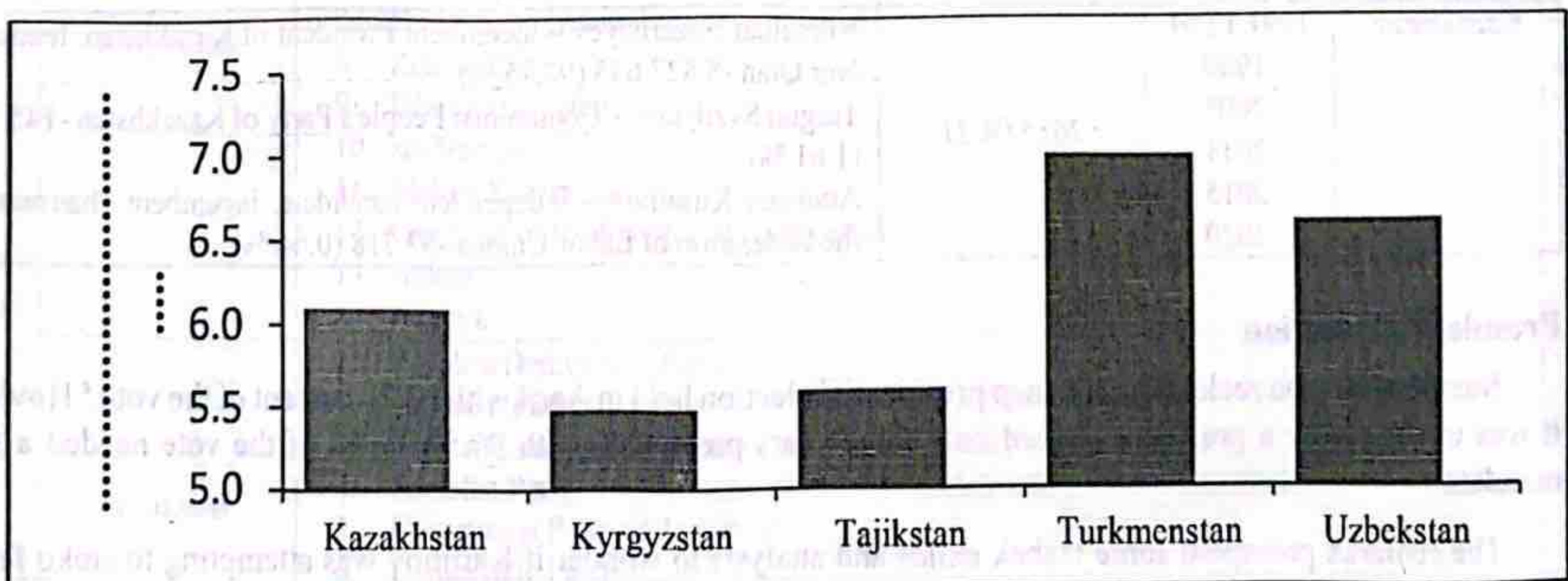


Table 6.

	Elections	The last election was held	Candidates results
Tajikstan	1991 1994 1999 2006 2013 2020	2013.11.06	Emomalii Rahmon (People's Democratic Party)-83.92% Ismail Talbakov (Communist Party)-5.04% Talibek Buhariyev (Agrarian Party)-4.61% Alim Babayev (Economic Reform Party)-3.91% Abduhalim Gaffarov (Socialist Party)-1.50% Saidcafar Ismanov (Democratic Party) -1.02%
Turkmenstan	1990 1992 2007 2012 2017	2012.02.12	Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedow -97,14 % Annageldi Ýazmyradow -1,07 % Minister of Water Resources of Turkmenistan; Ýarmuhammet Orazgulyýew -1,02 %Minister of Energy and Industry of Turkmenistan Redjep Bazarov -0,28 %Deputy governor of Dashoguz province for agriculture Saparmyrat Batyrow -0,19 % Kakageldi Abdullaýew -0,16 % Gurbanmämmet Mollaniýazow -0,08 % Esendurdy Gaýypow -0,06 %
Uzbekstan	1991 2000 2007 2015	2015.03.29	Islam Karimov Liberal Democratic Party -90.39 % Akmal Saidov National Revival Democratic Party -3.08 % Khatamjan Ketmanov People's Democratic Party -2.92 % Nariman Umarov Justice Social Democratic Party -2.05 %
Kyrgyzstan	1991 1995 2000 2005 2009 2011	2011.10.30	Almazbek Atambayev (Social Democratic Party of Kyrgyzstan)-63.24% Adakhan Madumarov (United Kyrgyzstan)-14.77% Kamchybek Tashiev (Ata-Zhur)t-14.32% Temirbek Asanbekov(Meken Yntymagy)-0.93% Omurbek Suvanaliev - 0.87%% Tursunbai Bakir Uulu (Erkin Kyrgyzstan)-0.84% Kubatbek Baibolov-0.83% Anarbek Kalmatov (Ar-Namys)-0.73 Arstanbek Abdyldayev(El Uchun)-0.47% Marat Imankulov - 0.31% Kubanychbek Isabekov - 0.18% Kurmanbek Osmonov - 0.13% Akbaraly Aitikeev - 0.11% Torobaev Kolubaev - 0.10% Sooronbai Dyykanov - 0.07% Almazbek Karimov - 0.07%
Kazakhstan	1991.12.01 1999 2005 2011 2015 2020	2015.04.21	Nursultan Nazarbayev – incumbent President of Kazakhstan, leader of Nur Otan -8 827 635 (97,75 %) Turgun Syzdykov – Communist People's Party of Kazakhstan -145 756 (1,61 %) Abelgazi Kusainov – independent candidate, incumbent chairman of the Federation of Labor Unions -57 718 (0,64 %)

Presidential election

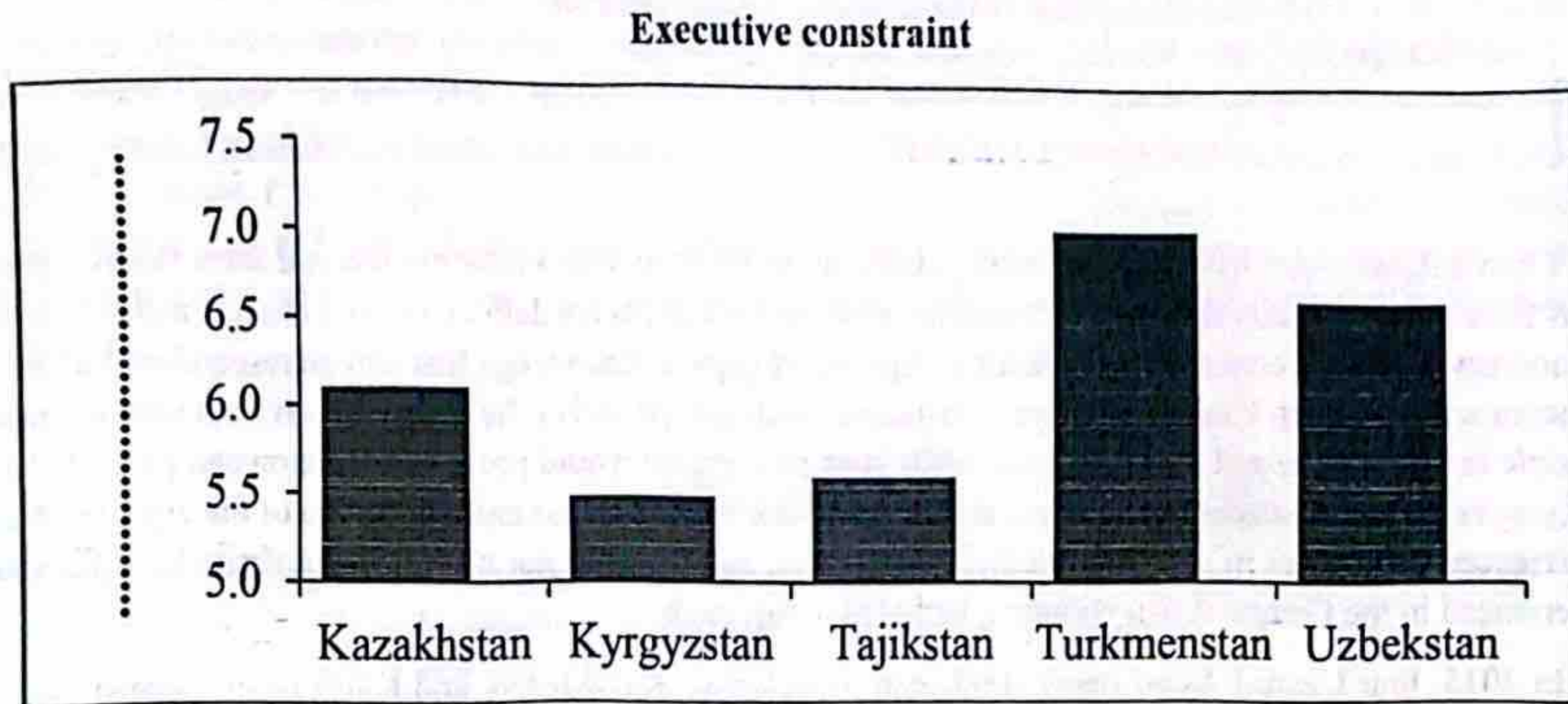
Nazarbayev won reelection in a snap presidential election held in April with 97.75 percent of the vote.⁴ However, it was unclear why a president elected only three years previously with 95.5 percent of the vote needed a fresh mandate

The remarks prompted some Uzbek exiles and analysts to wonder if Karimov was attempting to stoke fear in the population before the election to encourage them to embrace a strong and continuous security state. The ISIS attacks did not materialize and there is little evidence that ISIS has a presence in Uzbekistan. In November, the government arrested over 200 alleged “ISIS sympathizers,” most of them migrant workers returning from Russia, in a move Uzbekistani human rights groups said was a ploy to spread fear of Islamic militancy and obtain funding to fight terrorism⁵.

⁴ “Observation Mission Republic of Kazakhstan - Early Presidential Election, 26 April 2015 Statement of Preliminary Findings and Conclusions,” Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, 27 April 2015,

⁵ Mansur Mirovalev, “Uzbekistan arrests 200 alleged ISIL 'sympathisers,’” Al Jazeera, 16 November 2015

Figure 3.



Resource: Freedom House

In addition, the five Central Asian countries have problems with excessive executive authority and power, which undermines the importance of elections and demonstrated limited if not absent horizontal accountability. In Uzbekistan, the power of the President is second only to what is happening with the centralization of executive authority in Turkmenistan, where the legislature is primarily comprised on supporters of the president.

Table 7.

Current parties

	Current Parties
Kazakhstan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nur-Otan 2. Nationwide Social Democratic Party 3. Democratic Party of Kazakhstan Ak Zhol 4. Auyl Social Democratic Party 5. People's Communist Party of Kazakhstan Party of Patriots 6. Rukhaniyat Party
Kyrgyzstan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social Democratic Party 2. Respublika-Ata-Zhurt 3. Kyrgyzstan Party 4. New Onuguu-Progress 5. Bir Bol 6. Ata Meken Socialist Party 7. Butun Kyrgyzstan-Emgek 8. Zamandash 9. Uлуу Kyrgyzstan 10. Ar-Namys 11. Meken Yntymygy 12. Congress of the Peoples of Kyrgyzstan 13. Aalam 14. Azattyk
Tajikistan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People's Democratic Party 2. Agrarian Party 3. Party of Economic Reforms 4. Socialist Party 5. Communist Party of Tajikistan 6. Democratic Party 7. Islamic Renaissance Party 8. Social Democratic Party
Turkmenistan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Democratic Party 2. Organisation of Trade Unions of Turkmenistan 3. Party of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs 4. Women's Union of Turkmenistan 5. Magtymguly Youth Organisation

Uzbekistan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uzbekistan Liberal Democratic Party 2. Uzbekistan National Revival Democratic Party 3. People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan 4. Justice Social Democratic Party 5. Ecological Movement
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Central Asian states have not been able to fully adopt Western democratic models and seem to have transitioned away from the universally accepted democratic values and standards are defined by both internal and external factors. Democracy in the six countries and identifies significant gaps in knowledge that can be researched further in a full democracy assessment. Under current circumstances, such groups and or the ability to carry out such assessments in possible in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, while such an exercise would provoke suspicion and possible repression in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. Scholars and activists that carried an assessment in one of the eight pilot countries experienced difficulties in carrying out their assessment, and it would not be surprising if similar difficulties were experienced in the Central Asian countries included in this study.

In 2015, four Central Asian states Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan staged elections. Of the two presidential and two parliamentary elections, only Kyrgyzstan's October parliamentary elections garnered international praise. Elections in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan drew wide criticism from the West but praise from self-serving regional groupings. Rather than demonstrating further democratic progress again, with Kyrgyzstan as an exception the region's elections largely represent the further concentration of power in the hands of a few. *As the region's states look to celebrate 25 years of independence in 2016*, the international community the West in particular needs to ask itself what a quarter-century of democratization efforts have bought.

As most experts predicted the power transition in Uzbekistan happened quickly and painlessly. This shouldn't have been surprising. The ruling elite is interested in preserving the system established by Islam Karimov. Uzbekistan's acting president, former prime minister Shavkat Mirzoyev, was born 1957 and represents an entirely different generation of politicians. Shavkat Mirzoyev will no doubt be officially elected president on December 4. Mirzoyev's personality resembles Islam Karimov's, though some believe him to be even tougher than his predecessor. The economy will be the next president's highest priority. It's still too early to tell what exactly is in store for Uzbekistan under the new president. Although we shouldn't expect anything drastic, Mirziyoyev will likely try to change some of Islam Karimov's policies—especially in the economic sphere. The changes won't affect the political sphere, but for some cosmetic improvements. After all, the ruling class still sees self-preservation as its main goal.

The new geopolitical role of the Central Asian countries as against the former one is determined by the fact that they are very active participants in modern international relations. The diplomacy of the Central Asian countries despite its relative youth is increasingly and confidently cooperating with experienced Russian and Chinese diplomacies with old traditions that have geopolitical interests in the region.

Conclusion

By our analysis to Central Asian countries recently presidential and parliamentary elections following results were observed. Along the democratic criteria these countries they all allowed to participate multiple parties to elections but in our conclusion in the reality it were not free/fair election at all.

According to presidential election of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan in the result of election 97 percent of votes were in victories side. On the other hand other competitor's votes were less than 1 percent. Likewise only political party had received majority votes according to parliamentary elections of Central Asia. In my view, it was free election only in Kyrgyzstan comparing the other Central Asian countries, because several candidates competed to presidential election. Whereas, there weren't fair elections other four countries. I gave some examples of pressures of big parties to other small parties during the elections to illustrate their election weren't so fair. These countries unfair elections seem as prepared drama performance to me. From these, let's consider if they needed democratic governance. Cultural environment affects to existence of democracy.

Central Asian countries are in transformation stage right now, and they are focusing on their economic development but political transition. Still, their subsistence level higher than Mongolia even it is the country democratic government system.

All six countries have a formal separation of powers between the executive, legislative and judicial branches and all but Turkmenstan have had a cycle of elections for both executive and legislative branches. Central Asian countries have problem with executive authority and power which undermines the importance of elections and demonstrated limited if not absent horizontal accountability.

By analyzing process of Central Asian countries came up with conclusion that they are not democracy but liberalization. Countries which are in Liberalization could shift to Democratic political system or not. It depends on them. But we can't conclude that countries which had chosen democratic political system will be rich country in the future. It doesn't mean that democracy leads to development of economic. Countries can be rich or poor. According to Pie American researcher, if movement begins to built Parliamentary government in Central Asia, it would be called by fruit name. For example apple revolution in Kazakhstan, orange revolution in Uzbekistan. So that, in our view political system of Central Asian countries are appropriate for the current situation. If democratic revolution begins in these countries there is a risk could have happen crises in this countries which happened in Arabian spring and Ukraine.

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