

Political Parties and Political Development in The Republic of Tatarstan, Russia

Partai Politik dan Pembangunan Politik di Republik Tatarstan, Rusia

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Abstract: Political parties reflect a democratic state, which is believed to be a condition for modern state life. As institutions for channeling interests, political parties are used as communication with a two-way function, namely, top-down and bottom-up. If this can be carried out well, then political parties' function as political socialization, political participation, political communication, articulation of interests, aggregation of interests, and policymaking can run well to realize the expected political development. The research method used in this research is qualitative research methods. Through qualitative research, the author has created a complex picture, examined words, reviewed detailed reports from the point of view of resource persons, and conducted studies on natural situations. This study aims to determine political parties' development in the Russian Republic of Tatarstan, political parties' function, and political development amid a society in this modern era. The problem in this research is that political parties in Russia tend to have their own interests, either from the central government or the state or Federation governments. In addition, there tends to be a mismatch between the central and state governments in decision making. In fact, in the context political parties can be a tool for realizing development in a country. Even though there are problems, the results showed that political parties in the Republic of Tatarstan rated quite well in carrying out their functions by the functions of political parties according to the Law of the Russian Federation and the Law of the Republic of Tatarstan concerning Political Parties. The development of political parties in the Tatarstan Republic has played a role in controlling conflicts of interest among the Republic of Tatarstan.

Keywords: Political Parties, Political Development, Republic of Tatarstan, Russia

Abstrak: Partai politik merupakan pencerminan dari negara yang demokratis yang diyakini sebagai syarat bagi kehidupan negara modern. Sebagai lembaga penyalur kepentingan, partai politik dijadikan komunikasi yang berfungsi dua arah, yaitu dari atas ke bawah dan juga dari bawah ke atas. Jika hal itu dapat terlaksana dengan baik, maka fungsi partai politik sebagai sosialisasi politik, partisipasi politik, komunikasi politik, artikulasi kepentingan, agregasi kepentingan, serta pembuatan kebijakan dapat berjalan dengan baik sehingga pembangunan politik yang diharapkan dapat terwujud. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode penelitian kualitatif. Melalui penelitian kualitatif, penulis telah membuat sebuah gambaran secara kompleks, meneliti kata-kata, menelaah laporan secara terperinci dari pandangan nara sumber, dan melakukan studi pada situasi yang alami. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui secara jelas mengenai perkembangan partai politik di Republik Tatarstan Rusia, fungsi partai politik, serta pembangunan politik ditengah-tengah masyarakat di era modern ini. Masalah yang terdapat dalam penelitian ini yaitu partai politik di Rusia cenderung memiliki kepentingan tersendiri baik dari pemerintah pusat maupun pemerintah

Negara bagian atau Federasi. Selain itu, Cenderung terjadi ketidaksesuaian antara pemerintah pusat maupun pemerintah negara bagian dalam pengambilan keputusan. Padahal, dalam konteksnya partai politik dapat menjadi suatu alat untuk mewujudkan pembangunan di suatu negara. Meskipun terdapat masalah, akan tetapi hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa partai politik di Republik Tatarstan dinilai cukup baik dalam menjalankan fungsinya sesuai dengan fungsi partai politik menurut Undang-Undang Federasi Rusia dan Undang-Undang Republik Tatarstan mengenai Partai Politik. Pembangunan partai politik di Republik Tatarstan telah memberikan suatu peranan dalam pengendalian konflik kepentingan yang ada di tengah-tengah masyarakat Republik Tatarstan.

Kata Kunci : Partai Politik, Pembangunan Politik, Republik Tatarstan, Rusia

Introduction

The Republic of Tatarstan is a Republic of the Russian Federation. Its territory is part of the Volga Federal District and is part of the Volga Economic Area. The Republic of Tatarstan was formed by Decree of the Central Executive Committee of all Russia and the Board of People's Commissioners on May 27, 1920, as the Autonomous Tatar Socialist Soviet Republic. The territory of the Republic of Tatarstan is bordered by the Kirov region, Ulyanovsk, Samara, and Orenburg, the Republic of Bashkortostan, Republic of Mari El, Republic of Udmurt, and Republic of Chuvash. The Republic of Tatarstan is located in the central part of European Russia on the Eastern European Plain and at the confluence of two rivers, namely the Volga river and the Kama river (Belyaev, 2007). The capital of the Republic of Tatarstan is the City of Kazan, which is located in the east of Moscow (Golosov, 2014). The majority of the population in the Republic of Tatarstan is Muslim, and some are orthodox Christians (Setiawan et al, 2020). The city of Kazan is the third-largest city after Moscow and Saint Petersburg. The population in Kazan is about 1.2 million, and they speak two languages, Russian and Tatar (Valeev, 2005).

Political development in the Republic of Tatarstan continues to increase. It is important to understand the experience of political development and power in the Republic of Tatarstan, one of which is through strengthening a higher political status and the correlation between centralizing and decentralizing power. Regional strength in the Republic of Tatarstan is unique because the President in this region can quickly make a decision (Gabdrakhmanova, 2008). In the Russian Federation, the subsystem of state power can serve to spread innovation (Oversloot & Verheul, 2006). However, local governments can also voice the community's interests, smooth the drive for centralization, and maintain autonomy (Sergey, 2020). Regional authorities can ensure the balance of political interests by considering the community's demands in political decisions. In this case, the government can ensure local authorities' legitimacy in residents and other state governments (Djokic, 2020).

The sovereignty parade, which was held in the summer of 1990, boosted the institutional diversity of power systems in the republics of the Soviet Union (Ilinskaya, 2018). The former autonomous republics and autonomous regions of the RSFSR have elevated their status to the national-state Federation's status. Many republics (Tatarstan, Bashkortostan, Tyva, Yakutia, Chuvashia) claim power and federal laws. A separatist regime was established in Chechnya, which threatened the Russian State's territorial integrity and security and was ethnocratic (Izmailov, 2018). In the Republic of Tatarstan, the choice of the level of a claim of the Republican elites, the methods and institutional forms for realizing their interests depend on the volume of influence sources and the inter-ethnic relations in each region. In a comparative context, Tatarstan is one of the ruling areas for non-violent sovereignty and an indicator for political parties in other republics in the Russian Federation. In ethnopolitical mobilization, the Tatarstan elite prefers the legal method of institutionalizing power (Sergey,

2020). A referendum on the Republic of Tatarstan's status, which was held on March 21, 1992, and received the support of 61.4% of the voters present, the confederation project gained legitimacy (Ross, 2011). The development of political parties in the Republic of Tatarstan illustrates that politics in the Republic continues and can be felt by various groups (Dolzhikova & Moseykina, 2020). The problem in this research is that political parties in Russia tend to have their own interests, either from the central government or the state or Federation governments. In addition, there is a mismatch between the central and state governments in making decisions. Whereas in the context, political parties can be a tool for realizing development in a country. In addition, political parties, which are currently supposed to be conflict control institutions, have not been fully managed optimally, so it requires the role of political elites in managing and carrying out political development in the community. This study aims to determine how political parties and political development in the Republic of Tatarstan, Russia. This is because political parties are an important component in the political dynamics of a country. Political parties are seen as a way for a person or group of individuals to gain power. We are familiar with this kind of argument in various mass media and in various seminars that discuss political parties.

Method

The method used in this research is qualitative research methods. According to Sugiyono, the qualitative research model is rooted in the natural setting as wholeness, relies on humans as a research tool, makes use of qualitative methods, conducts inductive data analysis, directs research objectives on finding theories from the ground, is descriptive, limits studies to focus, has a set of criteria To check the validity of the data, the research design was provisional, and the results of the research were agreed upon by both parties, namely the researcher and the research subject (Setiawan, 2017). Using qualitative research, the author has created a complex picture, examined words, detailed reports from the point of view of resource persons, and conducted studies on natural situations (Farida & Setiawan, 2018).

The analytical method that the author uses is descriptive qualitative analysis, namely the method of analysis, which uses logical thinking, analysis by logic, induction, analogy or interpretation, comparison, and the like. The method of thinking used is the inductive method, from data or facts to a higher level of abstraction, including synthesizing and developing theory (if necessary and the data supports) (Muqsith, 2019). From this analysis, conclusions will be drawn as an answer to the existing problems (Setiawan, 2016). The data collection technique that the author uses is through observation, interviews, and documentation. This research was conducted in the Republic of Tatarstan, Russia and was carried out within 3 months in 2020. The author has agreed with research sources, namely members of the legislature from political parties in the Republic of Tatarstan, to conduct interviews and use the data triangulation stage as a tool to measure the degree of trust. Sources of data used in this study come from primary data and secondary data. Primary data is obtained from interviews with informants and secondary data is obtained from literary sources such as books and journals related to political parties and political development in the Republic of Tatarstan, Russia. In this research, the triangulation technique that I use is triangulation through sources, and it is hoped that using this method will get optimal results.

Research Results and Discussion

Political Parties in the Republic of Tatarstan

Etymologically, politics comes from the word "polis" (Greek), which means city or city-state. Then came down the words polities, meaning citizens. In political terms, it attempts to achieve or realize ideals or ideology (Kuznetsov, 2020). Political parties are a means of connecting the government and the people (Sintani et al, 2020). The first person to introduce the word "politics" was Aristotle through his observations of "humans who are political animals" (Makarov, 2016). He explained that the essence of social life is actually politics, and the interaction with each other of two or more people will certainly involve political relations. In a broad sense, everyone is a politician (Sergey, 2020). In this respect, Aristotle argues that the only way to maximize an individual's abilities and achieve the highest form of social life is through political interaction with others within an institutional framework, designed to solve social conflicts and form collective-state goals. Therefore, everyone is a politician, even though some (state officials) do more political activities than others (Makarov, 2016). State and nation can be interpreted as an understanding, namely that the highest loyalty must be submitted to the national state in which there is, first: elements of ethnicity, language and religion as a common identity (Erman & Albintani, 2018)

In general, it can be said that a political party is an organized group whose members have the same orientation, values, and ideals (Zubarevich, 2017). This group aims to gain political power and seize political position by constitutional means. According to Carl J. Friedrich, a political party is a group of organized people stably to seize or maintain control of the government for their party's leadership and, based on this control, giving their party members ideal and material benefits (Sergey, 2020).

Political parties in the Republic of Tatarstan are a means for the political elites to achieve power. Currently, many groups in the Republic of Tatarstan are interested in joining political parties. Many people want to become deputies and hope to contribute to the development of the Republic of Tatarstan. Several political parties currently involve more youth to join forces and jointly carry out development (Gabbrakhmanova, 2008). Political parties in the Republic of Tatarstan have their specialty. The Constitution of the Republic of the Republic removes the President from a system of separation of powers, without associating him with any of the branches (Sergey, 2020). According to Paragraph 89, the President of the Republic of Tatarstan is "the head of state, the highest official of the Republic of Tatarstan." The President is not included in the executive body system (paragraph 3 article 9) but is the executive branch's head. In paragraph 2, Article 1, paragraph 94, states that the president "heads the system of the executive body of state power in the Republic of Tatarstan." It determines the internal policies and direction of Tatarstan's external activities (Article 1 paragraph 94 of the Constitution of the Republic of Tatarstan). Federal law does not regulate the prime minister's office. It stipulates that the highest-ranking officer of the Federation's constituent entity is the head of the highest executive body of the constituent entity of the Federation. But the posts of President and head of government in Tatarstan are separate (Valeev, 2005). Apart from that, political parties are also clearly regulated by the Republic of Tatarstan and the Federal Government's government regulations. The following is data on recognized political parties in the Russian Republic of Tatarstan can be seen in [Table 1](#):

Table 1. List of Political Parties in The Republic of Tatarstan in 2020

No.	Name of The Political Party	Name of The Regional Branch of a Political Party Registered in The Republic of Tatarstan
1.	All-Russian political party "United Russia"	Tatarstan regional branch of the All-Russian political party "United Russia."
2.	Political Party "Communist Party of The Russian Federation"	Tatarstan regional branch of a political party "Communist Party of The Russian Federation."
3.	Political party LDPR - Liberal Democratic Party of Russia	Tatarstan Regional Branch of the Political Party of the Liberal Democratic Party - Liberal Democratic Party of Russia
4.	Political Party "Patriots of Russia"	The regional office of the Republic of Tatarstan of the political party "Patriots of Russia."
5.	All-Russian political party "Party of Growth."	Regional office in the Republic of Tatarstan of the All-Russian political party "Party of Growth."
6.	Political Party "A Just Russia"	The regional branch of the Political Party a Just Russia in the Republic of Tatarstan
7.	Political party "Russian United Democratic Party" (YABLOKO)	The regional branch of the Political Party "Russian United Democratic Party" YABLOKO "in the Republic of Tatarstan
8.	Political party "Republican Party of Russia - Party of People's Freedom."	The regional branch is not registered in the Republic of Tatarstan
9.	Political party "Democratic Party of Russia."	Regional office in the Republic of Tatarstan of the political party "Democratic Party of Russia."
10.	Political Party "Communist Party Communists of Russia"	Tatarstan Republican Branch of The Political Party Communist Party Communists of Russia
11.	Political party "Russian Ecological Party" Greens."	The regional branch of the Political Party in the Republic of Tatarstan "Russian Ecological Party" Greens."
12.	All-Russian political party "Party for Justice."	The regional branch of the All-Russian political party "Party for Justice" in the Republic of Tatarstan
13.	Political party "Russia of the Future."	The regional branch of the All-Russian political party "Party of Free Citizens" in the Republic of Tatarstan

Source: <http://nabchelny.ru>. Processed data (2020).

Political Development

Generally, people assume that development is a neutral noun, which means a word used to describe processes and efforts to improve economic, political, cultural, social infrastructure, etc. With this understanding, "development" is equated with the word "social change." For adherents of this view, the concept of development is independent. It requires other information, such as the development of the capitalist model, the development of the socialism model, etc. In this sense, development theory means a very general socio-economic theory. This view dominates almost all levels of society (Farida & Setiawan, 2018).

Meanwhile, on the other hand, there is a more minority view that departs from the assumption that the word "development" itself is a discourse, an ideology, and a theory of

social change. In this view, the concept of development itself is not a neutral word, but rather a flow and ideological and theoretical beliefs and practices regarding the social change (Markov, 2016). When viewed in more depth from its basic understanding, development is used in various contexts and is often used in certain political and ideological contexts. Many words have the same meaning as the word development, for example, social change, growth, progress, and modernization. From these words, only social change means a change in a more positive direction. Therefore, the meaning of development depends on the context of who uses it and for what purposes. Regional development planning is an integral part of the national development planning system (Rury & Isril, 2018).

In political development in the Republic of Tatarstan, political education has always been indicated as having two difficult sides. On the one hand, it is imperative to carry out national education equitably and sustainably, at least so that all levels of society (especially in the states) become more politically aware, aware of the law, and aware of the environment its broadest sense. Political education has a vital role in uniting the nation (nation-building) (Sergey, 2020). On the other hand, when political education has produced several educated societies, at that time, the concept of the whole human being has come to the fore to find its manifestation in everyday life. Political education, which was originally intended for nation-building, turned out to be not sufficiently built on considerations of the formality of academic education but must also be based on the demands of political aspirations resulting from academic education (Kuznetsov, 2020).

The aim of political education and teaching in the Republic of Tatarstan is to form capable human beings who understand politics and are responsible for society's welfare. In line with these political education goals, the goals of political education in the Republic of Tatarstan are (Sergey, 2020):

1. Showing the role of a unique human being or each individual as a citizen, by developing the potential and talents as much as possible.
2. To be able to actively participate in the political process to build the nation and State.

Still, in the context of political development, that political education in the Republic of Tatarstan, especially in the higher education sub-sector, like it or not, must be used as a strategic tool for the regeneration of national leaders, because from that place thinkers of the progress of the nation and State can be expected to emerge, especially in the era of communication. Global demands very tight and multidisciplinary competitiveness. Now is not an era where it is appropriate to expect state leaders to descend to all social levels and call themselves just kings or queens. Still, it is time to spur the openness of a competitive mind to advance the nation and State amid a global civilization that can no longer be manipulated only by formal power, which is momentary (Zubarevich, 2017). Political development is not just a political change, but the development of people's political awareness in a sustainable and just manner. This means that if political education must also carry out the mission of political development, then it must also advance all people, increase awareness of their political rights and responsibilities, improve their welfare, and of course also have to complement their desires as whole human beings (Sergey, 2020).

Political Parties and Political Development in the Republic of Tatarstan

Many people think that every country must have a political party. Many people also think that countries that have political parties are developed countries. Even in some literature, it is explained that political parties are part of democratic political development. Many countries do not have political parties, which inevitably have to build democratic politics. On the other hand, in countries with political parties, even though they seem to have

applied the theory of democratic political development, they face reality contrary to democratic values (Sergey, 2020). James Rosnau said that political parties' function is to connect various kinds of interests in a political system. In this case, according to him, there are two important roles for political parties in the political linkage, namely (Belyaev, 2007):

1. As an institution with a penetrative function (penetrative linkage), in the sense that it is an institution that plays a role in the process of forming State policies.
2. As a reactive linkage (interaction relationship), an institution that reacts to the State's policies.

Vasilevich Lazarev, as a member of the United Russia party, said that even if political parties in the Republic of Tatarstan have to be present in people's lives when aristocratic groups are deemed no longer existent, it does not mean that the benefits of political parties are not important. Political parties that are known to the public today are institutions for controlling conflicts of interest in the national political community. Meanwhile, Dimitry Nagiev, as a member of the United Russia party, stated that the political party currently in the Republic of Tatarstan is an institution that must aggregate, articulate the interests that occur in society, including socializing the political values that apply to the community concerned. This is by the function of political parties, namely (Sergey, 2020):

1. Political socialization: is a function as a process through which a person obtains attitudes and orientation towards political phenomena that generally apply in the society where he is located.
2. Political participation: is a function owned by political parties to encourage the public to participate in political activities actively.
3. Political communication: is a function of channeling various opinions and aspirations of society and arranging them so that there is less confusion of opinion in society.
4. Articulation of Interest is the function of expressing or conveying (articulating) the interests of constituents (society) to political and government bodies through groups they form together with other people who share common interests.
5. Aggregation of interests is the function of political parties that combines all the aspirations that exist in a society, which are then formulated as a political program and proposed to the legislative body and candidates proposed for government positions make bargains with interest groups, with offer the fulfillment of their interests if that interest group is willing to support the candidate.
6. Policymaking: is a function that a political party has after a political party has won and retained power in government constitutionally.

Holmatovic Saidov as a member of the Russia of the Future party, stated that if political parties always appear in a conflictual state, this is because their function is to control conflicts, even though they often create new conflicts. Political parties are "political machines" that are needed to run the existing political system mechanisms. Political parties are the most important part of political engineering.

In carrying out its function, groups will determine political parties and the objectives to be achieved. As stated by Matvetov Ismailiev as a member of the United Russia party, he stated that a revolutionary party would strive to change the entire order of government organization, a culture of society, and the economic system from a certain condition and if successful, it would control every important activity in that society. In a conservative and traditional party, what happens is the opposite, which is only trying to maintain its situation.

This is following the objectives expected in establishing and developing a political party, namely (Sergey, 2020):

1. To become a medium for self-actualization for citizens with high awareness to participate in political participation.
2. To become a forum for agitation of interests.
3. To become a means to gain and maintain political power.
4. To become a gathering place for people or groups who have the same ideology and interests.

Alexander Perevodcikov, Deputy Chairperson of the Study Body of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia (LDPR) Assembly, stated that political parties in the Republic of Tatarstan could be a means of political education that can bring about political change or development. The objects of change or political elements that political scientists usually observe are political value systems, power structures, strategies for handling public policy problems and the community environment (socio-cultural, economic, and technological conditions) and physical (natural resources) influence. They are influenced by the political system.

The power structure is the influence of infrastructure and superstructure in the policy process. The infrastructure in question is a political machine that exists in a society that does not directly influence making state political decisions. In contrast, a political superstructure is a political machine that directly influences making state political decisions (Sergey, 2020).

The infrastructure power structure includes the influence of various social, religious, and economic groups in the policy process and political parties' influence in combining various conflicting interests into several public policy alternatives. The superstructure of power includes various characteristics of the distribution and exercise of power by government institutions, such as dimensions of power (level of use of force and consensus), distribution of power (degree of centralization of power), and intensity of power (scope of government power and degree of infrastructure autonomy from government control) (Djokic, 2020).

In general, scientists mention two factors that cause political change: conflicts of interest and new ideas or values. Some scientists point to conflicts of interest among various groups (classes or associations) as the main cause of political change. According to this view, change results from a tightly controlled interaction of interests, even determined by the social position or material conditions of the involved elites. For this materialistic view, ideas or values reflect interests alone (Sergey, 2020).

Apart from conflicts of interest, changes can also occur due to the emergence of new ideas or values. This view sees ideas and values as independent variables that explain the differences between social systems and processes of change and reproduction. Values produce not only dynamism and progress but also magnetism in society (Sergey, 2020). Society will develop and be dynamic if the need for achievement and success is highly valued by individual members of society (Makarov, 2016). Another factor that is also important in bringing about change is various deliberate, planned, and organized policies made and implemented by the government.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that a political party can be defined as a forum for accommodating people's aspirations, channeling society's interests, and gaining power. If a political party carries out its function properly, and according to the Republic of Tatarstan's ideology and laws, it can be ensured that the community's welfare can be achieved. Political development is needed for the development of a nation. With the existence of political development, the community understands and understands the functions and roles of political parties in society.

Political parties are expected to provide meaningful changes for the country, namely positive changes. With a political party's existence, the democratic State that has been hoped for can be realized so far. Even though, until now, there is not a necessity on this earth that obliges every country to have a political party to eliminate political parties from our State, life feels like going back several centuries.

Although there is still a problem within political parties in Russia that tend to have separate interests from both the central government and the state or Federation governments in decision making. However, political parties in the Republic of Tatarstan are considered quite good in carrying out their functions in accordance with the functions of political parties according to the Law of the Russian Federation and the Law of the Republic of Tatarstan concerning Political Parties. In other words, no matter how bad the image of a political party in the Republic of Tatarstan is, it must be present as an attribute of modernity in the way of nation and State; even though there are some countries without political parties, the people of the Republic of Tatarstan still uphold democratic and political values.

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