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**«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ – 2017»**

студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың  
XII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясының  
БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ

**СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ**

XII Международной научной конференции  
студентов и молодых ученых  
**«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ – 2017»**

**PROCEEDINGS**

of the XII International Scientific Conference  
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**«SCIENCE AND EDUCATION - 2017»**



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## POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF KAZAKH YOUTH

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The article defines the political activity of young people, identifies the main factors and motives for participation of the younger generation in the political life of the country.

At the present time, one of the most important issues of the Kazakh society is the low political activity of young citizens, which is unacceptable for the harmonious development of the state.

In order to understand in detail the essence of political activity and political participation, it is necessary to define the concept of "activity" as a whole.

B.M. Bim-Bad in the Pedagogical Encyclopedic Dictionary defines activity as an active relation of man to the world, ability to produce socially significant transformations of the material and spiritual environment on the basis of mastering the social and historical experience of mankind. In the dictionary of the Russian language S. Ozhegov and N. Shvedova define the value of the adjective "active" as energetic, developing, intensely effective.

Based on the above terms, we can treat political activity as a set of actions of individuals aimed at changing or improving of the socio-economic order, achieving certain socio-political, national and ideological goals.

In the book of D. Newstrell and K. Davis "Organizational Behavior", is given a definition to reactivity, which means reaction to events, adaptation to changes and mitigation of their consequences. In the context of political science, it can be concluded that activity is a psychological and political self-movement of a citizen, triggered by the actions of the authorities. In accordance with this distinguish:

- positive or negative reactions of people to the impulses emanating from the political system of society, from its representatives and institutions;
- activity related to the delegation of political powers, that is, electoral behavior of people;
- participation in the activities of various political and public organizations;
- the performance of political functions within the institutions that are part of the political system of society or acting against it;
- direct activity in the composition of political movements or outside them, directed against the existing political system and having as its main goal a radical restructuring of it.

In this article, we will consider the features of political activity and the problem of including a social group such as youth in the political life of the country.

In accordance with the legislation on youth policy, the category of young citizens in Kazakhstan is from 14 to 29 years old.

Unfortunately, young people in Kazakhstan are not politically active. I would say basically passive. Such kind of a state with the inactive young people is not only good for the current government, but also has its bad sides. After all, to perform mobilization with such kind of youth will be much harder.

The state is trying to be an institution that supports youth. But programs aimed at young people are ineffective. Recently there is a trend in Kazakhstan to criticize the youth policy. And it comes almost from all political institutions – starting from the Head of State to NGOs, parties, state bodies, etc. However, we do not see any serious results of reforming this sphere.

In the near future this category of the population will determine the mechanisms of public management, the priority and direction of development of the country's foreign and domestic policy. Therefore, the inactivity of youth in public and political spheres is so dangerous and disastrous for Kazakhstan's society.

Factors determining the characteristics of political activity of youth can be combined into two groups. The first group is formed by objective factors, which include:

- age features (high susceptibility to manipulation, lack of political experience);
- unstable financial situation (lack of work for students, low incomes at the start of a professional career);
- authoritarian type of political regime (bureaucracy, non-transparency of the state power system);
- the phase of socio-economic development.

The second group consists of subjective factors, among them: the degree of trust to the institutions of state power; the degree of confidence in the future; the degree of satisfaction with your life; presence or absence of interest in politics, etc.

It is clear that the youth's activity, its civil and vital position, the desire to participate in the adoption of state decisions is a guarantee of national security.

Speaking about political activity, it should be noted that it can be of two types: participation in political activities (party membership, ruling a campaign, own political career) and participation in the political process (appearance at the elections and informed voting).

The most clear indicator of political activity and inactivity of the population is participation in elections.

Most political scientists and specialists in social psychology, analyzing the electoral behavior of such a specific segment of the population as young people, distinguish it in four types:

- traditional type (conformist). Motives of political activity: the example of parents, the habit, the desire to be "like everyone else";
- protest type. Motives of political activity: dissatisfaction with the current situation, youthful maximalism, the desire to attract attention;
- rational type. Motives of political activity: the desire to change the situation for the better, the awareness of one's own responsibility for the decisions made;
- apathetic ("no") type. It is characterized by "active political passivity", a certainty that nothing will turn out anyway.

The last type of the above classification continues to lead in Kazakhstan. For youth policy is not the most important area of activity. It is more interested in personal life and professional self-realization.

The social and political activity of Kazakh youth is wave and unstable, because only large-scale events or fateful events lead to an increase in activity. At the same time, young people are not just future of the country, which is a natural process, but most importantly, young people affect the quality of this future.

Obviously, since a low percentage of the electoral participation of young people remains like this, it is necessary to understand the reasons for political passivity in order to develop mechanisms for increasing the political activity of this group of people.

There are lots of reasons of young citizens who ignore the socio-political life of the country. However, in recent years these reasons have changed. If earlier respondents often complained about the uselessness of their participation and lack of qualification, at the current time the dominant argument is the lack of interest in the political sphere in principle. On the second place is confidence in futility of efforts, on the third - insufficient qualification and lack of opportunities to engage in politics.

Much less often, the reasons for this are the lack of socio-political organizations with a further prospect of career growth, worthy leaders, the belief that the president can handle everything by himself, the conviction that politics is a "dirty business."

However, one can not speak about the established trend of ignoring the political life of the

country by youth, because there is interest in politics among some young people.

More than a third of young people regularly watch news on television, one in ten is keenly interested in analytical programs about the current political and economic life of the country, and half of those surveyed watch episodically. More than a quarter of young members of society constantly read printed periodicals (newspapers, magazines). Not mentioning the fact that a big amount of youth receive information from the Internet, it becomes apparent that modern youth is "aware" of what is happening both in the country and worldwide. It is another matter that modern youth in addition to politics have many other spheres and areas to apply their energy and activity. This is studying, creating a family, and choosing a profession.

In conditions of weak development of youth self-organization, the role of the state's guardianship function is great. Therefore, it is natural that most young men and women expect the solution of many of their problems from the state. At present, the vector of development of the state youth policy has been defined quite clearly. It aims at the successful socialization of young people, the formation of a young Kazakh as an individual, as a professional, but not the formation of political consciousness, the interest in politics and political process among young people. The state should form in society a system of positive social values to create a favorable moral and psychological atmosphere, motivate young people to participate in political processes. If the work of political parties in this direction is not sufficiently effective, the future of the country will be in the hands of politically unprepared citizens. Therefore, it is important to find the right approach and to find effective methods in working with young people.

From the information above, it becomes obvious the need to develop a set of measures in order to form a politically conscious culture of youth, overcome its political passivity, and build a dialogue between the younger generation and state authorities. It is necessary to embed values not by manipulation, but by "open conversation" on a voluntary basis.

Only knowledge of own rights and responsibilities, presence of motivation will allow young citizens to see their direct impact on political life in the country.

And politics, in turn, will become an instrument of positive changes.

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## **СПЕЦИФИКА АЗИАТСКОЙ МОДЕЛИ ДЕМОКРАТИИ НА ПРИМЕРЕ ЯПОНИИ: ЭТНОКУЛЬТУРНЫЙ АСПЕКТ**

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Повсеместное распространение демократии, начавшиеся во многих странах с середины XX века, является процессом поступательного и прогрессивного развития политических и общественных институтов, которое влечёт за собой также и изменение общей структуры