

## Pedagogical Principles of Forming the Political Culture of Kazakhstan Youth

*Indira Rystina*

Gumilyov Eurasian National University,  
Munaitpasov st., 5, Astana, 010008 Kazakhstan

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**Abstract:** The need to form youth political culture dictated, on the one hand, the desire to achieve a new quality of education that meets the needs of modern society, on the other-understanding the conservation prospects of previous approaches to political education and awareness of the risk of adverse effects in the absence or lack of effectiveness of education: the danger of alienation and asotsializatsii, passivity and absenteeism, counterproductive development of political interest and participation, the discrepancy in the estimates of values, experience and the risk of anti-social kontrsotsialnyh communities possible manifestations of intolerance and social radicalism of students. The main purpose of this study is to analyze the impact of teacher education on the political culture of the youth. The structure and features of Kazakh youth, as well as its development and the degree of politicization. Conducted surveys and observing the changes in the political culture. The influence of teacher education on the political culture of the youth.

**Key words:** Political culture • Youth • Kazakhstan • Pedagogical upbringing

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### INTRODUCTION

Education of the younger generation, innovative processes of development are important links in the system state. In the development of new standards for general education of Kazakhstan emphasized that it should be aimed at the education of civil, democratic, patriotic belief in the formation of tolerance in our multicultural society. Meeting these challenges requires the formation of the younger citizens of the political culture as a condition of their spiritual life and spiritual growth. Analysis of the pedagogical aspects of the formation of political culture in modern conditions is particularly important because of the role played by cultural identity in the historical development of Kazakhstan.

Students carry the political culture, which is formed through civic education, political socialization, social and political activities [1]. Its formation-it is socially conditioned process of personal development in the areas of education, social and political relations and activities. As a kind of culture in general, the formation of the political culture of students serves as the unity of the general and specific and has its own characteristics in the

field of education as a field of relations at the micro level (personal, educational and social interaction) and macro-level (impact of state structures, social groups and etc.).

The study of political culture of young people receive enough attention in political science, political psychology, cultural studies and sociology [2]. However, with regard to contemporary social processes in Kazakh society subject political culture of youth, its pedagogical aspect is revealed clearly enough. This problem has not yet received a coherent and systematic scientific analysis. During the reform of Kazakhstan's civil society, the study of problems of political education was very limited.

Hypothesis of the study is based on the assumption that the formation of the political culture of young people is the most effective in the pedagogical support of the formation of political culture and involve students in active political activities.

**Structure and Features of Kazakh Youth:** Youth-a social demographic group aged between 14 and 30 years. The census of 2009, the number of young people was 4,510,435 people, which is 27.4% of the total. You have to

answer that on the basis of the 1999 census, the number of young people was 3,872,556 people, or increase in the absolute number of young people was 600 thousand people.

The number of men is only slightly higher than the number of women (men-2256228, female-2, 254, 207).

In the community dominated by urban youth-55.1% compared to the rural youth-44.8% [3].

Number of young people between 18 and 29 years, ie those who can participate in the election process-3, 347, 784, or nearly 75% of the total number of young people of the republic [4].

The youth of modern Kazakhstan-is a completely new generation that grew up in the destruction of the old system, opposing extreme and difficult reforms in the political, economic and social spheres.

Huge impact on the political intentions and activity of youth voters have the economic situation, employment characteristics and general welfare.

The socio-economic situation of young people is caused by a number of statistical indicators and plays a critical role in the development of every young person. Youth-the transition of man from childhood to adulthood, the period of the final formation of his personal philosophy, formation of values and guidelines.

In the structure of Kazakh youth employment type the following groups:

- Young people in school (high school graduates, students of higher and secondary specialized educational institutions), which, as a rule, has a huge

electoral potential. According to the Statistics Agency, the total number of students of universities in Kazakhstan is 629 507 people. The problem of access to education is often included in the circle of youth. In Kazakhstan through educational grants today are educated 134,036 people, or 21.3% of the total number of students, by state order-11 181 persons or 1.8% [5].

- Working youth. Active young workers depends on the scope of employment. Employees of government and public sector regularly go to the polls, they number about 20% of the employed youth. Active members of other spheres of employment depends on the level of political culture of citizenship and the impact of the campaign [6].
- Unemployed-often, this category of young people have opposing views on the current government or takes the position absenteeism. But it is worth noting that in the whole country, the level of unemployment among young people has an annual steady downward trend. So, in the past 2011, the figure was 4.6%, against 9.4% in 2007 [7] (Table 1). This phenomenon, in turn, helps to reduce the potential for protest among young people, as it is caused by the active anti-crisis measures taken by the Government.

A young man enters life and acquiring rights and responsibilities in society before him, faces problems which are justly called difficult start in life. They and their associated problems of the real and legal status-the system properties of youth as the age cut-off society.

Table 1: Youth unemployment [6, 48].

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Youth unemployment (15-24)	9,4%	7,4%	6,7%	5,2%	4,6%

Table 2: Objective factors affecting the formation of the political culture of the youth

№	Factor	The number of respondents%		
		1994	2001	2006
I	Socio-political, the economic situation in the country (the practice of life)	40	39	32
II	family	24	34	21
III	Media (television, radio, press)	20	11	20
IV	educational institutions	8	9	10
V	youth organizations	8	7	8
VI	religion	*	*	5
VII	Achievements in Sports	*	*	4

\* - In those years, these factors have not been isolated.

The extent and nature including a young person in the electoral process determines the significance for her causes, factors of participation. Political life is the background area for many young people, which is quite natural, given that at this age, the main focus is on school, family and work. Given this fact, it is necessary to develop a political culture of young people, for young people-it is the electoral provision of any state. "Gaps" in the political education can cause serious and drastic consequences.

#### **Development of the Political Culture of the Youth:**

Democracy with a lack of political culture often turns into anarchy, creating economic and social inefficiency, social divisions, increased crime. This calls for the development of the broad masses, especially the younger generation, the political culture.

Development of the political culture of the youth is to consider the political component in the educational process of modern university. For educationally productive inclusion of policy content of the educational process of the university requires understanding of such fundamental issues as the relationship of politics, culture, ethics, aesthetics and others [8].

The study shows that the formation of the youth political culture is determined directly or indirectly by objective and subjective factors. The study highlighted the objective factors and systematized the macro level: the socio-political and economic situation in the country, official government policy and ideology, media, education system [9]. Meso-level factors: educational institutions (different types, the type and structure), adolescents and youth associations, youth subculture. Micro-level factors: family, personal communication; entourage. Subjective factors are considered: a) the philosophical (attitudes, beliefs, ideals) and b) need-motivational (needs, motives, interests), c) values (set of political values).

Hierarchy of factors affecting the formation of the political culture of students: I place-the socio-political and economic situation in the country; II place-the family; III place-the media; IV place-educational institutions; V place-youth associations [10].

Under the influence of parents formed the orientation of young people in political parties, leaders, regional and local authorities, political authorities' decisions and political events, the family laid the fundamentals of political values and political behavior of young people.

The study showed that the influence of higher education on the development of the political culture of the youth themselves are placed after the media and family. Such a low assessment of the potential of higher

education institutions is due to: the policy deideologization and depoliticisation of educational institutions that are included in our life with the social and political changes of the early 90-ies of the twentieth century [11];

- Decrease in proactive universities civic education of young people;
- Insufficient use of the capacity of the educational process of the university as a resource for development of the political culture of the students.

The study also found that religion, the military, political parties, civil society organizations play a minor role in the development of the political culture of youth.

Thus, the religious outlook of young people away from the "monolithic", it is characterized by a complex structure and blur. Among the group of non-believers in 2 times more young people who are closely monitoring the political situation in the country and the world.

#### **The Degree of Politicization of Kazakh Youth:**

To identify the awareness of political situation in the country and generally politicized young people in the age group of 18 to 29 years using the results of individual questions research "sociopolitical situation of the Republic of Kazakhstan", conducted in April 2007 by the Institute for Comparative Social Research "CESSI-Kazakhstan" ( nationwide sample of 1,500 respondents).

To the question "Can you tell me what your concerns are resolved by state authorities?"-14.6% answered "Yes", "more likely than not"-33.7%, "rather no than yes"-24, 4%, "No"-17.6% were undecided-9.8%.

**The Question:** "You support or do not support the policies of the leadership of the country"-38.9% said that they support, rather support-43%, probably do not support-5%, I do not support-1.5%, 7.5%-said they are neutral or are not interested in it, could not answer- 4%.

**The Question:** "How would you describe the political situation in the country at the moment?" The answer of the respondents indicated the following, how to safely-30.2%, as more prosperous-53.5%, as more dysfunctional-6.3% How dysfunctional-1.3% Do not know-8.8%.

**The Question:** "Are you interested in the political life in the country?"

19.8% answered that they are interested in the political life of the country all the time, but sometimes-56.3% are not interested at all-21.1% were undecided-2.8%

**Question:** "What events have attracted your attention?" Revealed the following events: President on political reform (15.1%), Presidential Address to the People of Kazakhstan (35.7%) of the Council's security against corruption (27.1%), Foreign president visits (15.3%), Measures to promote the Kazakh language (17.8%), live broadcast of the Prime Minister and members of the government (10.3%), the course of judicial investigation into the HIV infection (31, 7%), the activities of "Nur Otan" (11.1%), Criminal clashes in villages (19.3%).

**The Question:** "Where did you get the information about the Message of the President?" Respondents said that from television (74.7%), newspapers (44.8%), the Internet (5.7%).

**The Influence of Teacher Upbringing on the Political Culture of Youth:** In terms of democratic transition, when young people have the right to choose to participate or not to participate in the public life of their country, a lot depends on the preferences of the individual. Based on this, the eve of the parliamentary elections of 2007, a study of political attitudes and electoral preferences of Kazakh youth.

It should be noted that the greatest expression of youth took out democratic orientation. A fifth (21.8%) of young people supported the idea of following the path of capitalist countries that have high social security of citizens, the general free enterprise and private property [11]. About 20.5% of the share of young people, who prefer a harmonious combination of government regulation and the market. Approximately 23.2% of young people did their civic duty and participated in the last parliamentary elections at the time. Were focused on particular national way of 5.1% of boys and girls. The proportion of youth in the Kazakh ethnic group exceeds other nationalities in half. 3% of the young is acceptable way on the basis of moral and religious principles.

Under the influence of market reforms was formed a special, autonomous and powerful layer of political culture of youth, the basis is liberal-democratic orientation [12].

Voluntary rather than mandatory participation in public life-the main feature of today's youth at the time of the study.

The versatility of the youth in all types of political orientation on the idea of a political party or movement associated with the desire of young people to consolidate through various forms of cooperation. This reflects a more progressive model of youth consciousness, closer to life the world of young people.

According to poll results, 56% of young people does not hurry to join political parties and organizations. However, the youth-the political space of Kazakhstan only in the period from 2003 to 2005 in volume more than tripled and by 2007 was 450 youth organizations.

Kazakh youth in the degree of politicization can be conditionally divided into the following groups:

- «Politicized"-young people who are constantly monitoring the political life of the country, such election in Kazakhstan due to the politicization of about 10% of the total number of young people. This group of young people, in turn, is divided into the following subgroups:
- Moderately politicized-a subgroup of young people, who expressed their behavior as a purely scientific interest or concern about a particular political issue. This subgroup periodically reads the socio-political press and do not miss the evening news [13];
- Hyper-politicized-a subgroup of youth that everything else every time uses her as passive and active voting rights. Is a political party or are activists of youth political organizations. Rather, the percentage of this subgroup is 2-3% of the total number of young people of Kazakhstan.
- «To show interest"-young people who want to keep abreast of political events, the group for some specific reason, can not constantly monitor the political life of the country. As a result of the general political activity, it accounts for a large part and more than in the 50%. "Mercurial"-young people who followed the policy from time to time, this group of young people will take an interest in politics, depending on the popularity of individual politicians and political significance of the events in the life of the country.
- «Apolitical"-young people who are not interested in politics in general, the number of such youth is related to the politicized youth and is slightly less than 10% of the total number of young people [14].

Creation of educational space for discovery and development of democratic, humanistic and creative personality traits, which requires implementation of

the idea of priority of individual rights throughout the education system. Democratization of youth governance, strengthening its educational potential, to ensure broad participation of members of the teaching staff. Creating the conditions for the civil activities of the students, not only in teaching, but also outside it [15]. The broad participation of students in the design and solving local, regional socio-political problems. Education of mutual respect, mutual responsibility of all participants in the educational process, constructive communication, dialogue, consensus, coordinating the interests of stakeholder groups of society, including parents and communities, encourage free and open discussion of organizational principles and directions of government.

### CONCLUSIONS

Political culture as part of the general culture of the person has deep historical roots, social and conditional nature, which confirms this analysis of different models of cultures and historical periods of development of Kazakhstan, on which were built the system of education in the family, school and other social institutions from ancient times to the today.

Political culture as a complex personal formation, its formation was studied on the basis of the aggregate of methodological principles and approaches, methods and specific techniques that made it possible to identify its essential characteristics, their relationship, their level of formation, characteristics of the formation, its components and the factors that influence development and improvement of the modern educational system of Kazakhstan.

Kazakh youth electoral intentions regarding estimates. Support for the ruling party of the young people surveyed 43.4%. Support for the current political regime in the country-68.4%. Over 30% of young people are willing to seek support for issues of local and central government authorities.

Based on the above findings, we recommend the following measures to further support and improve the electoral activity of Kazakhstani youth:

- Adjustment of state youth policy "on the ground". We have identified the dynamics of changing positions in the ranking of current youth issues shows an accelerated transformation of the previously innocuous format categorical distorted understanding of the rights and freedoms set of urgent social problems that lead to increased social tensions.

- Second study demonstrated the effectiveness of incident awareness and advocacy work in schools. Many respondents do not own is news on the political developments in the world and the country. This work should be an effort by the administrative resources of universities and secondary education.
- In the educational process of a modern university, aimed at the development of the political culture of the students, especially important to the identity of the teacher, his political views, values, policies, focus on the teacher's creativity and innovation. In this case, to treat existing employees the education industry as human capital, human capital, it is necessary to give these workers the basic resource quality: initiative, creativity, innovation, complexity in the current requirements for the profession.

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