

Junusova A. S.

THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION OF YOUTH OF KAZAKHSTAN

Eurasian national University named after L. N. Gumilev

In the process of development of any science there is a constant need for the introduction of new terms and concepts for a clearer and more accurate description of real scientific facts and phenomena, their mutual relations and interdependencies. Often this becomes necessary in the study of certain problems that are at the junction of different Sciences, which necessarily leads to the need for a clearer delineation of the boundaries between this concept and other, close in meaning. The term “socialization” as a pedagogical category has already taken its place in pedagogy, but its use today has a wide range of applications. Keyword: Political socialization, youth of Kazakhstan, modernization, public consciousness, social behavior, political culture.

The problem of youth socialization is considered as a significant and urgent problem in almost every society. The process of personality formation is an important element of sustainable social development. There are numerous programs, studies and concepts of socialization of the younger generation in the territories of countries around the world. As a rule, theoretical and methodological structures are developed to ensure the assimilation of social values and norms of social behavior by young people.

Any critical period in the development of the state is accompanied, as a rule, by the destruction of the traditional system of values, a moral crisis. However, today there are positive changes in Kazakhstan. New social structures are emerging, a multi-party system is emerging, a society is becoming pluralistic, democratic, and different models of political culture coexist in it. The government has adopted laws aimed at the protection of civil rights and freedoms, the establishment of various public organizations, the freedom of the media. However, there is a risk of reverting to the old system.

Some features of the national mentality, a certain mythological Kazakh historical consciousness suggest to the cult of personality and create the basis for a possible transition from the emerging democracy to the authoritarian regime. In this regard, there are urgent tasks of preserving and transferring political experience from generation to generation, ensuring the continuity of political institutions, norms and values, and, consequently, the political system as a whole. The formation of political culture, its reproduction and subsequent development takes place in the process of political socialization, during which a person is involved in political life, assimilating the requirements, norms, guidelines and standards of political behavior adopted in a given society, allowing him to perform his social roles within the existing political system, adapting to it.

In the temporary relation in political socialization various stages of its formation and functioning are

allocated; from the point of view of ways, agents of this process factors actually political and non-political differ. The first political scientists include the state, political regime, various political institutions, as well as political parties, public organizations and movements, and the second—the family, school, educational institutions, labor collectives, religion and Church, media, clubs. Political socialization, as well as socialization in General, takes place in two main forms: as an organizational, managed and controlled process that occurs as a result of the targeted impact of the above institutions of institutions and communities, and in a spontaneous form under the direct and indirect influence of society and its structures. Political culture is formed as a synthesis of overlapping influences of numerous external political and non-political factors on the one hand, and personal characteristics of the psychological state of a person, on the other. [1].

All this makes it difficult to isolate the “pure” role of this particular factor in the formation of the political culture of the individual, and when such an attempt is made, it is necessary to take into account that the factor in question is only one of the elements in the overall complex. Education as one of the ways of youth socialization.

In as an important institution of political socialization, mainly of young people, the system of General and higher education, especially higher education, which, although it refers to non-political factors of political culture, at the same time, includes elements of political education. Related to this is the need to analyze the activities of the Institute, whose tasks are responsible and diverse, as it lays the Foundation of political consciousness and, to some extent, also the political behavior of young people trained.

Among the tasks of formation of political consciousness and political behavior in the walls of educational institutions as the basis of political culture of youth are the following:

1. Students acquire a certain amount of political

knowledge of both modern and historical nature, revealing the essence and role of politics in society.

2. Expanding the political Outlook of young people through the allocation of political aspects and socio - economic, legal and other social processes in the teaching of relevant Sciences at the University.

3. Disclosure of features of political life in the state,

4. Education of University students in the spirit of Patriotic values, citizenship and, in General, loyal attitude to the existing political system, which does not exclude pluralism in judgments, rejection of certain aspects of this system, their healthy criticism.

But it is a matter of concern that the teaching of socio-political subjects in educational institutions is not yet fully in line with the requirements of the transition period and political changes in society.

Classes are often informative, without a clearly defined educational purpose, identifying problems and finding solutions, not fully used the possibility of the individual's participation in political life.

It is well known that the majority of citizens, including many boys and girls, have neither the means nor the opportunity to participate permanently in politics. The only available means of participation is voting in elections - for those who have reached the appropriate age.

It is not uncommon that the teaching of humanitarian subjects is conducted in isolation from the specific political and socio - economic problems of concern to young people. [2].

Often this is because teachers underestimate the moral and political image of modern students and students and because the level of teaching lags behind their requests and does not contribute to their interest in political events, accompanied by a direct feedback.

Therefore, the education system should reflect the needs of the younger generation. Increasing the General level of education of society, the elimination of unilateralism in its psychological attitudes gives stability to any state. The education system should focus not on the conservative past, but on the progressive one future. The most important component of political culture is political consciousness, which includes ideology, motives, ideas, beliefs, legal awareness and practical activities related to this area.

Political consciousness is formed on the basis of knowledge about politics: its system, processes and events. In turn, this knowledge consists of two main parts: information about specific facts and their understanding.

Therefore, a serious conversation about political consciousness is not possible without taking into account the mass media, which is the most important information institution of society. The press, television

and radio not only form public opinion, but also largely express it, show the changes taking place in the mass consciousness.

However, the understanding of the forms and methods of mutual influence of political consciousness and mass media will be incomplete without the analysis of another factor that determines the information and political system of coordinates of society-without mass culture. Without exaggeration, we can say that mass culture is the most important characteristic of modern society, implicit, ordinary, decentralized worldview of modern man. According to its logic, such phenomena as mass political, religious are formed. As mentioned above, the most important institution of socialization of the individual and an integral part of the culture of modern society are the media.

Over the past 50-100 years, there has been a situation in which the so-called fourth estate (radio, television, press) is perhaps the most powerful channel of influence on the minds and hearts of people, perhaps more powerful than the family, government, peer groups. Almost humanity has not yet had time to get used to the new situation. There are all kinds of lining and dysfunction. The fourth power has learned very secretly and effectively to manipulate public opinion, has acquired infinite power over people.

The capture of the press, radio and especially television is becoming one of the goals of political struggle and social debate.

Thus, the role of the media is very important in the political socialization of young people. We are living in a rapid and far from simple time, which is filled with many contradictions of a global nature and other problems.

In the context of the reform of the political system and the transformation of society, a prominent place belongs to the younger generation.

Society, first of all, is obliged to create such conditions and incentives for young people, under which they could most fully discover and use their opportunities, knowledge, abilities and energy, develop and realize their creative potential.

Only a higher level of cultural maturity will avoid negative phenomena among young people. And it is education that should provide, together, the conditions that could provide opportunities for the development of abilities.

One of the important functions of political science is political socialization through education. Knowledge of politics should not only inform students about the system of power relations, but also encourage young people in particular to actively participate in politics. student community, young people should learn the value ideas, attitudes and orientations of the changing

society, so as not to run into the bosom of conservative traditionalism. political socialization of young people should be given priority in the implementation of the educational function of the educational system. Thus, we strengthen the position of the state in ideological

confrontation with socially dangerous radicals, actively involving our youth in extremist activities. [3].

The exhibition presented projects in several areas, including transport, security, Finance, health care and the “smart city” system.

Literature

1. G. Irenov, "On the necessity of the state youth policy", "Sayasat — Policy" Magazine № 6, 2003
2. G. Abdieva, "Some aspects of formation of political behavior of engineering and technical personnel". Magazine "Sayasat-Policy" № 6, 2003
3. R. Nurtazina, "Problems of education and media in the context of political socialization of youth", "Sayasat - Policy" Magazine № 11, 2002
4. Sergeyev, "mass media as the most important social institution in the formation of public opinion", "Sayasat - Policy" Magazine, 2002.

Жунусова А.С.

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ СОЦИАЛИЗАЦИИ МОЛОДЕЖИ КАЗАХСТАНА

Евразийский Национальный университет им. Л.Н. Гумилева

В процессе развития любой науки существует постоянная потребность во введении новых терминов и понятий для более четкого и точного описания реальных научных фактов и явлений, их взаимосвязей и взаимозависимостей. Часто это становится необходимым при изучении тех или иных проблем, находящихся на стыке различных наук, что обязательно приводит к необходимости более четкого разграничения границ между этим понятием и другими, близкими по смыслу. Термин «социализация» как педагогическая категория уже занял свое место в педагогике, но его использование сегодня имеет широкий спектр применения.

DOI: 10.31882/2311-4711.2018.24.25