

## ROLE OF THE YOUTH OF KAZAKHSTAN IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

### Abstract

This article gives an analysis of the youth policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In modern Kazakhstan, young people are increasingly seeking ways to protect their rights and interests, thereby creating various institutions and organizations from the bodies of school and student government to youth parliaments, youth governments and various public organizations. In addition, the number of youth participation in political organizations (both pro-governmental and opposition) is increasing. Young people are able to openly declare their desire to build a new country, a new economy, a new policy. In the context of modernizing the country, which is so much and often said today, the notion of juvenization becomes topical.

**Key words:** *youth, language, education, culture, young people, country.*

The 21st century is the age of the new generation, which will become the backbone of the young state. We, the youth, are aware of our responsibility, so now we pay great attention to studying, try to get the maximum of knowledge. The state of the new millennium needs skilled, active people. The future of the state will depend on us.

Being young is easy, because in his youth the person is healthy, energetic and active, he believes in himself and therefore can carry out all his plans. Youth is a great gift of nature. And how to dispose of this wealth depends only on us.

Youth is a special social and age group that is different in age and status in society: the transition from childhood and adolescence to social responsibility. Some young people are understood as a set of young people to whom society provides the opportunity for social development, providing them with benefits, but limiting it in the possibility of active participation in certain spheres of the society's life.

The age range that allows people to be classified as young people varies by country. As a rule, the lower age limit for young people is 14-16 years; the highest age is 25-35 years. Young people in large part have the level of mobility, intellectual activity and health that distinguishes it from other groups of the population. At the same time, before any society there is the question of the need to minimize the costs and losses incurred by the country because of the problems associated with the socialization of young people and their integration into a single economic, political and socio-cultural space. The German sociologist Karl Mannheim (1893-1947) determined that young people are a kind of reserve that comes to the fore when such revitalization becomes necessary to adapt to rapidly changing or qualitatively new circumstances [1].

At the present stage, young people play an important role in the development of any country, since it determines the future development of society as a whole. The role of youth lies in the continuity of social culture, and the building of society. And also the implementation of projects in the further implementation of many social, political and cultural programs. The results of some studies show that young people are generally politically motivated. More than half of young people participate in elections, many of young citizens under the age of 35 are interested in politics. At the same time, politics is interested in young people quite intensively, especially during the period of election campaigns [2].

*The following youth movements were formed in Kazakhstan during the period of independence.* Among them: Zhas Otan, "Association of Young Leaders", "Youth Parliament of Kazakhstan", "Youth Media Alliance of Kazakhstan", "Kaisar", "Kahar", "Union of Patriotic Youth of Kazakhstan", "Abyroi" and etc. Some still continue their activities, while others have unfortunately been disbanded. However, to date, there is no mass youth organization in Kazakhstan that can really protect the interests of young people. At the same time, most of the existing organizations are mostly state-owned and accordingly are pro-governmental in nature.

Experience has shown that the active involvement of young people in the electoral process was topical and yielded high results. The organization of the Zhas Otan party contributed to maintaining interest in politics. The youth wing Zhas Otan shares and supports the ideas of the People's *Democratic Party Nur Otan*. The stated mission of the organization is the consolidation of the youth of Kazakhstan on the basis of the policy platform of the President of the country with a view to ensuring the modernization leap in the

development of the country; the goal is to create a strong and authoritative political youth organization capable of leading the youth. To fulfill the mission and achieve the main goal, Zhas Otan set a number of priority tasks that determine the main directions of the organization's work.

*The consolidation of young people in support of the policy of the President of the country.* This task implies ensuring the unification of the country's youth on a state-patriotic basis, developing comprehensive measures to increase youth's trust in the Nur Otan Party, and further strengthening the authority of the country's president in the youth environment.

*Creation of an effective system of youth development.* Within the framework of this task, the organization developed a set of measures to ensure the effective participation of the youth wing Zhas Otan in the process of gaining experience of socio-economic, civil, political and other socially significant activity by young citizens of the country.

Protection of the rights and interests of young people - ensuring the completeness and quality of the implementation of rights and state guarantees for young people provided for by the current legislation.

The organization has branches in all regions of the country. The central council of the youth wing Zhas Otan includes deputies of the mazhilis of the parliament of Kazakhstan, maslikhats of all levels, leaders of youth NGOs, young athletes and cultural figures. The number of the organization for 2010 is more than 170 thousand members [3].

The main role in the life of modern youth is education. The Bolashak International Scholarship was established by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, N.A. Nazarbayev, on November 5, 1993. The purpose of the program is to train specialists and specialists for the priority sectors of the country's economy. The program includes both the passage of academic studies (magistracy, doctoral studies), and research and production internships in leading companies and universities in the world. Among the graduates of the international scholarship Bolashak implemented since 1993, today there are well-known government officials. So far, under this program, 11,126 young Kazakhstanis have received education in the top 200 higher education institutions in 33 countries. Most of them today successfully work for the benefit of their fatherland in various sectors of the country's economy [4].

The Republic of Kazakhstan is rapidly moving toward the realization of the goals set - the entrance of our country to the top of the most developed countries in the world. Nursultan Nazarbayev, caring about the future generation, is leading our republic along the path of true modernization and improvement. Speaking about the younger generation of Kazakhstan, I would like to note that for the state, a comprehensively developed youth is a priority, which will later become at the helm and continue the continuity of generations, strengthening the state's positions on the international arena.

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*In politics without a strategic development plan, it would be impossible to set short-term and tactical tasks for the state, society and individual.* The strategic plan is a kind of development ideology. A striking example of such a comparison can serve as the Strategic Program Kazakhstan-2030, which for Kazakhstanis has become a national idea of development, prosperity, security and improvement of well-being.

Supporting the initiative of the President, on behalf of the youth of Kazakhstan I want to say that we support the transition of the state language to the Latin alphabet. This transition will increase the interest of studying the state language among foreign citizens, since it will be easier for them to understand the study.

I want only to note that the young people of Kazakhstan should help and help the younger in solving the set global task. Youth is the future of the country! And this is not a banal slogan. We will have to ensure not only the welfare of our children, but also parents, we will become responsible for three generations of people! And in order to adequately cope with the task entrusted to us, it is now necessary to start participating in the political life of the country. The present youth is capable of modernizing its forces and directing them to the channel that is closer to them in spirit. And the task of the older generation is to help young people to determine their worthy place in this complex world, to realize themselves as much as possible, because in their hands the future of their native city, region, country - and everyone wants these hands to be strong and reliable!

*In conclusion, increasing the effectiveness of the youth policy of the state of Kazakhstan will serve to improve the coordination of activities of all structures of the state and civil society involved in the implementation of youth policy.* It is advisable to establish a vertical of executive power in the management of youth policy on the basis of coordination and joint work of state, regional and municipal bodies [6].

This refers to the regulatory legal, financial, information and analytical, staffing of the state youth policy. It is necessary to form a modern infrastructure of youth policy that can provide various needs and interests on the ground for young people, stimulate *the development of youth socio-political centers, clubs, organizations, providing them with resource support*. Prospects for successful economic development and preservation of the country's social and political stability allow one to assume an increase in the level of rationality and effectiveness of the youth policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the coming years.

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#### ТҮЙІН

Бұл мақалада Қазақстан Республикасының жастар саясатына талдау жасалған. Қазіргі Қазақстанда жастар өздерінің құқықтары мен мүдделерін қорғау жолдарын көбірек іздеуде, сол арқылы мектеп пен студенттердің өзін-өзі басқару органдарынан бастап жастар парламенттеріне, жастар үкіметтеріне және әртүрлі қоғамдық ұйымдарға дейін түрлі мекемелер мен ұйымдар құруда. Сонымен қатар, саяси ұйымдарға қатысатын жастардың саны (үкіметті жақтайтындар да, оппозиция да) көбеюде. Жастар жаңа ел, жаңа экономика, жаңа саясат құруға деген ниеттерін ашық түрде жариялай алады. Бүгінде көп және жиі айтылатын елді модернизациялау жағдайында кәмілетке толмағандар түсінігі өзекті болып отыр.

#### РЕЗЮМЕ

В данной статье дается анализ молодежной политики Республики Казахстан. В современном Казахстане молодые люди все чаще ищут способы защиты своих прав и интересов, тем самым создавая различные институты и организации от органов школьного и студенческого самоуправления до молодежных парламентов, молодежных правительств и различных общественных организаций. Кроме того, увеличивается число молодых людей, участвующих в политических организациях (как проправительственных, так и оппозиционных). Молодые люди могут открыто заявить о своем желании построить новую страну, новую экономику, новую политику. В контексте модернизации страны, о которой сегодня так много и часто говорят, понятие ювенизации становится актуальным.

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#### ИНФОРМАЦИОННО-КОММУНИКАТИВНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В ИЗУЧЕНИИ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА

##### Аннотация

В статье рассматриваются возможности применения информационно-коммуникативных технологий для дополнительного, самостоятельного изучения русского языка. Рассматриваются и анализируются возможности образовательных платформ, онлайн переводчиков и разговорников,