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SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON
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SGEM 2016
CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

BOOK 2
POLITICAL SCIENCES, LAW,
FINANCE, ECONOMICS & TOURISM
VOLUME 1



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Secretariat Bureau

Phone: +43 676 3709 478

E-mails: hofburg@sgemvienna.org
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**FORMATION OF CIVIL ACTIVITY IN THE CONTEXT OF
DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN KAZAKHSTAN SOCIETY**Akhetova L.S.
Yerevkin A.V.

Lifanova T.Y.

Kazakh National University of al-Farabi, Kazakhstan

ABSTRACT

One of the main directions of development of modern Kazakhstan is formation of the constitutional state, development and strengthening of democratic institutes that isn't possible without active participation from civil society. Much attention in many program documents – "Kazakhstan – 2030 is paid to development of civil society. Prosperity, safety and improvement of welfare of all Kazakhstan citizens", "Concepts of development of civil society RK", etc. Much attention is paid to the matter and internationally.

Relevance of scientific and practical research of problems of civic education in Kazakhstan is caused by that any phenomenon at a stage of the formation meets obstacles in the development, civil society not an exception. It is possible to hope that these problems will also not remain without media exposure that will allow experts to develop the corresponding recommendations in the course of the analysis of publications. If each of us starts showing a civil liability, together we will become the huge force which will be able to resist to any crisis manifestations, in particular in the conditions of world economic instability. Research is directed on maintenance, and also theoretical justification of initiatives, on development of civic education and development of practical recommendations in the field.

In the context of the analysis of a readiness of the conceptual bases of civic education it is necessary to address to the idea of civil society created within political philosophy and legal philosophy first of all. The perspective of civil society arises in antiquity in connection with questions of the status of the person and citizen, a property role in preservation of stability of public and state institutes, ratios of civil duties and the law in doctrines of stoik, sophists, Aristotle, Platon.

In the very first approach the studied concept demands division of political and social aspect of civil society. The general concept about "civil society" goes back, nevertheless, to Platon and Aristotle's doctrine in which works there is a certain preliminary division in understanding of the state and civil society. The main content of the concept "civil society" takes shape in doctrines of antique philosophers in the context of reasonings on natural and social needs of the people including inherent in them from the birth and realized in such spheres of life of society (moral, the matrimonial relations, etc.) in which the state control isn't an indispensable and immanent condition of their functioning, at least at certain stages of economic and political development of society. In too time the understanding, for example, of civil society as communities of the free and equal citizens connected among themselves by a certain form of a political system indicates by Aristotle a priority of the state and policy as backbone factors of historical and social development.

Keywords: Kazakhstan, media, civil society, human rights, NGO, freedom, justice, equality, human dignity

By the beginning of the XIX century the historical situation distinctly changed the forms of a state system which were so changeable obviously considered in essence, a kernel of social life. Most clearly it is reflected in the concept of a development by change dominating in the society of philosophical and economic ideas has the defining value. Very important is also an analogy of society to an organism in general. Organist approach gains development, for example, in the philosophical understanding of society as that, and the main problem becomes necessary to consider both modes of its functioning – social and political.

According to the Canadian philosopher Ch. Taylor in the history of philosophy is possible to allocate two, most pronounced interpretations of civil society tradition, goes back to John Locke's works and is based, on consideration of society as the certain ethical community living under natural laws to and out of the and political system. The second tradition, is connected with Charles Montesquieu's works. A bit different aspect of civil society which in general is possible to describe how structurally functional, in other words it characterizes civil society as independent associations of the citizens mediating the relations between the individual and the state, and in case of need, protecting freedom of the individual from encroachments from the power [1] finds reflection in it.

On the other hand, through a question of natural state of the person certain theory of the natural right are shown. The natural right – rather broad concept which can be defined, both from a position of political philosophy, and based on the principles of legal philosophy. In the most general view the natural right is understood as a list of values, and according to the human rights following from the nature or the essence of the person that does them independent of specific social and political conditions. Set of natural human rights has to find reflection at the level of positive law in an ideal and in the subsequent completely to be reproduced in legal relations at any stage of development of the state. Recognition of "the natural right" as the basis of an institutionalization of legal relations gives it the status of estimated value. That is, based on its contents, becomes possible to estimate character of the legal relations operating in the conditions of a concrete political system and the system of the legal relations fixed by it.

Civil society in Hegel's concept is presented in the form of the "triad" formed by "system of requirements", the "administrations of justice" mechanism, public corporations. Though members of civil society remain individuals, nevertheless they are right carriers, have the public and general meaning which is based on their personality and consciousness. Thus, in "civil society there is an aspiration, and presently occurring urgent need for public expression of the right ... There isn't enough still that the existing in civil society were put in order and were carried out on the basis of the law. It is necessary to reach still other than the right and welfare of civil society, external protection and providing property and the personality in all its volume by the public, authorized for this purpose is necessary" [2].

Civil society, from a position of Hegel philosophy, is obliged to protect the rights of its members and to protect their rights just as the single person is obliged to protect his rights of civil society. From the point of view of modern social theories, civil society isn't a certain uniform organizational structure, though includes various social organizations (for example, consumer protection), associations, the unions, etc. The essence of activity

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civil society consists in protection of the various rights of the population (both political, and economic). In the conditions of mature democracy civil society exists as if latent, activity of civil society is found rather when crisis tendencies accrue. One of the purposes of civil society is creation of the constitutional state created by the principle of division of the authorities (legislative, executive and judicial) and multi-party system with fair general election. Such political system possesses natural mechanisms of protection as one branch of the power controls another.

Prospects development of civil society in modern Kazakhstan. The achievements in area of information policy, activation of civil sector reached in Kazakhstan in recent years are one of indicators of democratic transformations in society and the further steps aimed at the development of civic education, formation of social responsibility is represented effective and actual.

Civic education is an important aspect of strengthening of ability of society to manage own affairs, supplementing development of opportunities at the individual and institutional level. Values and the principles of transparency, participation, active reaction, the accountability, granting powers and justice are the cornerstone of civic education. The integral components of civic education are means of communication and access to information. These values and the principles are defined and developed in the Practical note of UNO on access to information [3].

Asking a question of relevance of programs in the field of civic education page 144 is possible to address to a small empirical cut on problems of development of civil society in Kazakhstan [4-1].

Civil society is the steady system of the social relations and the public interests defining them reflecting these interests of ideas and realizing them the organizations, arising at a certain, historically caused stage of development of society and the individuals incorporated in it. Civil society interacting with the state, changes it and changes itself under the influence of the right. In general for civil society the following features are characteristic. First, existence of a set of associations or, in more general plan, the centers of the social power. Secondly, relative independence of these centers of the social power, owing to their ability to self-organization. And thirdly, feeling of a civil liability, and also civilized behavior and an active civic stand – all this necessary elements of originally civil society.

Experts are sure that full development of the state is impossible without development of civil society. Thus, successful and stable development of society is possible only at simultaneous observance and realization of a number of conditions which also development of civil society by all means is among. Within research on a problem of the analysis of public opinion of Kazakhstan citizens in aspect of the main activities of OSCE a row a question of an assessment of need of development of a civil initiative, a level of development of sense of justice and the priority directions of further formation of civil society was asked respondents. And though completely to estimate a level of development of civil sector on several questions it is represented not quite objective, however results of poll directly I testify from growth of civil activity and understanding of its need. According to research of 2008 [5] need of expansion of a civil initiative is called into question by only 9,6% of respondents. According to 2009 this indicator made 8,7%, and in 2010 decreased to 5,4%, that is it is possible to speak about gradual expansion of civil society in Kazakhstan, growth of patriotism and social responsibility. Development of this sphere in Kazakhstan assumes emergence of

independent subjects of civil society, various NGO which activity promotes the process of realization and protection of human rights is one of the main problems of activity of civil self-government.

The problem of realization and protection of human rights is one of the main problems of activity of civil self-government. The terminology of OSCE the term "human measurement" is used for designation of the norms and kinds of activity connected with human rights and democracy since 1975 OSCE developed a wide set of norms and standards in the field of rights which in general reflect the traditional norms and concepts of human rights recorded in other international agreements and declarations of the OSCE. Being guided by these documents, OSCE also developed also a number of standards which are very innovative both in a form, and according to the content. Within research to respondents it was also set a question of priority activities in Kazakhstan within implementation of obligations of OSCE in human measurement. The answers to the matter possibility of a choice by respondents of several positions, their subsequent ranging was assumed. Apparently from the obtained data the priority chosen by respondents with the greatest number of voices is the variant of answer "Protection of human rights" - (45,4% - 2009; 53,1% - 2010), following importance the answer "Economic and ecological security" - (38,2% - following 34,4% - 2010), then "Diplomatic efforts on conflict prevention" - (30,2% and 20,2% respectively). And at last, on extent of decrease it is possible to allocate also two directions, such as "Measures for creation of the confidential relations and other" (26,5% - 2009 and 34,4% - 2010), "Development of democratic institutes" - (20,2% - 2009; 25% - 2010) "Control over distribution of arms" - (18,6% - 2009 of 14,5% in 2010) taken the smallest (8,6% and 7,8% respectively) number of votes a position "Monitoring of elections".

It is also possible to provide data on a problem of development of legal knowledge as one of the directions of civic education. Estimating the level of legal literacy of the population of only 8,2% of respondents characterized the knowledge of the contents and changes of the legislation existing at the population as sufficient. More critical answers to the matter were distributed almost evenly between two positions - "Are insufficient, but the level of legal literacy grows" - 41,2% and "Aren't sufficient" - 41,9% [4-2].

At last, estimating measures capable to stimulate development in Kazakhstan civil and political institutes from the point of view of public opinion it is possible to determine the most important of them in the following order on decrease of their value [4-3].

1. Strengthening of control of observance of human rights of 38,1%
2. Development of NGO of 29,8%
3. Development of local government of 25,3%
4. Expansion of information space of 12,4%
5. Development of the cultural national centers of 10,7%
6. Migration policy of 5,8%.

The provided data in general show that in modern Kazakhstan there is an active process of formation new (unclaimed to the Soviet period) institutional forms of civil activity happening to formation in public consciousness of values of personal responsibility and sense of justice. All these processes staticize formation of own model of civic education. As a result the main contents of educational programs of civic education are in assistance in creation of civil society that means mean creation of constantly updated completely active merger of the values

organizations intended political culture of civil initiative, civil society forms of civil activity organizations of all types, small, representing as desirable goals (at the both the atmosphere their existence possible basis of the constitution legislation and eventually conducts the field of education

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initiatives intended for achievement of common goals. The formed new content of political culture of citizens has to be based on understanding of a role of a private initiative, civil activity and social responsibility. Certainly, one of the most significant forms of civil society – are non-governmental organizations. Non-governmental organizations of all types, some more formal, than others, some larger and some very small, representing associations of equally conceiving individuals pursuing the common goals (at the same time respecting the right of others to do the same) demand both the atmosphere of tolerance, and respect and legal installations which would make their existence possible. In other words, development civil society is formed on the basis of the constitutional state by means of realization of priorities of the democratic legislation and expansion of legal consciousness, patriotism and civil activity that eventually conducts to need of gradual expansion of knowledge of the population for the field of education of human rights.

Those who practice civic education in the international experience. "To become successful in developing countries which show a wide variety, education in the field of human rights civic education in an ideal has to be connected with support of the general tolerant attitude towards people, peaceful resolution of the conflicts and problems, and also to proceed from real-life local conditions. The similar point of view prevailing among specialists in questions of education in the field of human rights is applicable, first of all, to the new democratic states", - David Pitts believes.

Civic education in various scientific and methodical literature is defined as education in the field of the rights of people, and also as "social studies". Thus many experts approving priority character of the purposes of civic education note that exist the general misunderstanding of its main structural components which demand separate scientific development and the subsequent practical approbation. As notes, D. Pilon, "every people meet a mention of the term "civic education" shrugging shoulders". "Civic education for new society faces a stubborn problem: to change the voter so that he become courageous, supporting cooperation, even noble, the person who could make own decisions, based on own judgments which without fear could challenge opinions of other person, but thus respect him, and his opinion which could change the judgments if the facts justify this change, and could join another if common efforts (the general actions) are more effective, than activity alone. In other words, formation of other type of the person has to be result of civic education - the person democratic (homo democraticus) has no accurate print, parts of his body and a crinkle of a brain can't be designed according to the identifying dimensions like the card designing streets for pedestrians. He has to create himself" [7].

Generalizing the international experience in area of civic education it is possible to mention first of all such document as "The recommendation No. R (85) 7 of Committee of ministers to member states about teaching and studying of human rights at schools", it is accepted by Committee of ministers of the Council of Europe on May 14, 1985. In the document the following basic provisions are allocated:

- 1.1. The understanding of human rights and experience in this area are for youth an important element of preparation for life in a democratic and pluralistic society. It is part of social and political education which includes mutual understanding between the people and cultures.
- 1.2. The concepts connected with human rights can and has to take root into consciousness since the smallest years. So, for example, the children attending