

3RD INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON
SOCIAL SCIENCES & ARTS
SGEM 2016

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

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

VOLUME I



POLITICAL SCIENCES

CNTZ3FA0RD 1 2608 60001

- 11. CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAILWAY CONNECTION BETWEEN SLOVAKIA AND CZECH IN THE 30s OF THE 20th CENTURY**, Karol Janas, Rudolf Kucharcik, Alexander Dubcek University of Trencin, Slovakia.....81
- 12. CONTINENTALIZATION VERSUS MARITIMATIZATION - THE DEBATE WITHIN BRAZILIAN SCHOOL OF GEOPOLITICS AND ITS POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES**, Nuno Morgado, Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic.....89
- 13. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN MODERN RUSSIA: AXIOLOGICAL RESOURCES AND THEIR DEVELOPMENT**, Prof. Dr. Tatiana V. Balabanova, Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Professional Education «Belgorod National Research University», Russia97
- 14. CORRELATION BETWEEN POLITICAL INSTABILITY AND THE RISE OF POVERTY IN AFRICA**, Emmanuel Innocents EDOUN, University of Johannesburg, South Africa.....103
- 15. DO PARLAMENTARY PROCEDURES MATTER?** Assoc. prof. Jana Reschova, University of Ss. Cyril and Methodius in Trnava, Slovakia109
- 16. E-GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF CITIZENS' ONLINE DISCUSSIONS IN SOCIAL MEDIA**, Lyudmila Vidiasova, Andrei Chugunov, Ekaterina Mikhaylova, Elena Bershadsкая, ITMO University, Russia....115
- 17. ELECTIONS IN PROCESS OF DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION**, PhDr. Tatiana Tokolyova, PhD, Comenius University Bratislava, Slovakia121
- 18. ENHANCED COOPERATION WITHIN THE EUROPEAN UNION: EXPERIENCE AND EXPECTATIONS**, Zuzana Kittova, University of Economics in Bratislava, Slovakia129
- 19. FEATURES OF MANAGEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES OF KAZAKHSTAN DURING CRISIS**, Zhanat Kazbekova, Diana Kulibayeva, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan.....137
- 20. FEATURES OF ONLINE INTERACTION BETWEEN CITIZENS AND THE AUTHORITIES, AIMED AT RESOLVING THE PROBLEMS OF TERRITORIES**, Denis Zhuk, Nikolay Tokarev, PhD Stanislav Kushelev, ITMO University, Russia.....145
- 21. FEATURES OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PROTESTS IN KAZAKHSTAN**, Gulnar Nassimova, Gulzhan Abdigalieva, Zhuldyz Bassygariev, al-Faraby Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan.....153

FEATURES OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PROTESTS IN KAZAKHSTAN

D.Sc. Professor, Head of the Political Science Gulnar Nassimova,

Prof. Doctor of philosophical science, Gulzhan Abdigalieva,

PhD student Zhuldyz Bassyariyeva,

al-Farabi Kazakh National University, **Kazakhstan**

ABSTRACT

Forms of political activity by means of which people directly express their opinions, requirements, discontent - that is protest forms of behavior - take a special place. The protest is a certain form of active collective or individual actions of citizens for the purpose of demonstration of disapproval of these or those political decisions, change of the existing socio-political reality.

The protest is present at any system of the political relations, accompanies development of any political regime, any change of forms and methods of the pursued policy, it inevitably influences features of manifestation of conditions of a political protest. The relation of citizens to a political regime is one of the major conditions allowing to expect consequences of political transformations, to estimate probability of stabilization of political development.

As world experience testifies, the countries on the way of social, economic and political modernization are under the threat of growth of social tension and emergence of protest activity. The Republic of Kazakhstan has a reach experience on prevention of these phenomena. At the same time the problems connected with effective management of the conflicts and providing peace legal constitutional ways of comprehensive reforming of society are generated.

Today it is important to study manifestations of socio-political protests because public views and values change as well as the changes and factors influencing protests. It is also important to define character of traditional and new forms of political protest behavior in the Kazakhstan society. Thus, the analysis of socio-political protests becomes especially an actual in modern Kazakhstan.

The purpose of article is detection of features of socio-political protests in Kazakhstan. On the basis of the historical analysis authors investigate genesis and development of socio-political protests in Kazakhstan. Also considering types and forms of manifestation of protests authors use the comparative analysis for detection of features of socio-political protests in Kazakhstan.

Results of the analysis can be used as an analytical basis for research of different forms of protest activity of individuals and social groups and for the analysis of mechanisms, ways of mutual understanding, interaction of various political subjects in the course of their political activity.

Key words: political participation, social and political protests, relative deprivation, Zhanaozen, labor union.

Social and political processes taking place in modern society accompanied by the dissemination of mood of dissatisfaction of people by the current situation in the given area of social life. One of the aspects of the manifestation of social tension at the behavioral level is a protests.

Manifestation of protest is most often observed in the area of labor relations in Kazakhstan. Therefore, the authors highlighted social and political protests, based from labor relationship, that had the most wide scale resonance.

In structure of political participation a certain place is taken by protest forms of behavior. The protest as a form of political activity is defined as resolute objection against something [1].

The protest is present at any system of the political relations; it accompanies development of any political regime as, any change of forms and methods of the pursued policy unavoidable influences the features of manifestation of conditions of a political protest. Manifestations of a protest depend on many factors: from type of a political regime to social and economic development of the country, tasks solved by the state, the level of political culture, a social composition of organizers, participants and supporters of a protest, and also from interests realization of which they seek. Depending on the origins reasons, it is possible to emphasize the following types of a protest: social, social and economic, social and political, ecological, social and cultural, etc. In the present article we will discuss features of social and political protests in Kazakhstan, on the basis of labor relationship.

The important role in judgment of the maintenance of a political protest, the explaining reason and mechanisms of protest behavior belongs to concept of deprivation. A deprivation — this condition of discontent caused by a divergence between the estimated and expected condition to which the subject aspires. In case comparison of social reality with socially significant values generates feeling of a deep dissatisfaction, there is a feeling that at some social changes the desired objectives can be achieved in rather short time.

The central element in many of the explanatory models of a protest is deprivation. The social and psychological kind of this approach means that the mechanism promoting a protest is the increase in a gap between rapid growth of the expectations caused by public changes, and opportunities of their real satisfaction. This is a subjective feeling of discontent which is shown in relation to the present. The parcel is initial here that certain individuals and groups test a condition of a deprivation the main thing imagery on the basis of comparison, comparison of the social conditions to conditions of other individuals or groups in light, negative for themselves.

T. Garr defines a relative deprivation as the differences perceived by individuals between valuable expectations and valuable opportunities.

Valuable expectations are those benefits and living conditions on which people, on their belief, have full authority to apply

Valuable opportunities are those benefits and living conditions which as it seems to them, they are able to reach or hold really, using social means available to them. Societal conditions which create a certain average level of intensity of expectation without growth of the corresponding opportunities, increase intensity of a dissatisfaction [2].

T. Garr together with R. Duval offered the following formula of a relative deprivation: $RD = VC - VE$ where RD – a relative deprivation, VE – the expected valuable position; VC – the reached valuable position. The maximum value of a relative deprivation can reach +1 that is possible at $VC = 0$, i.e. when the valuable position is inaccessible. In case the specified divergence becomes considerable, and the discontent gains mass character, there is a motivation of participation in the protest movements.

There are three theoretical models of genesis of a relative deprivation. It agrees with the first of them, the relative deprivation is a result of discontent of people with the situation. When individuals consider the situation tolerant and when they don't ask a question of justice of distribution of resources, the deprivation is considered absent. But as soon as the opinion on unfair distribution of the benefits and unacceptability of such situation widely extends in a society, it is possible to state emergence on ache deprivations. And the idea gets stronger with the strengthening of the process of understanding that the ordinary person is worth more. Thus the significant role is played by not an economic situation of the individual, but by his assessment. And the latter changes by the impact of penetrating new ideologies or the generalized beliefs into society.

In the second model preservation of valuable orientations and expectations at sharp deterioration of an economic situation is fixed at the invariable level. People, feeling deprived, compare the current situation with much better previous conditions. The arising discontent generates a protest first of all "to be beaten out from those who didn't lose hope in people yet" at whom attempts to improve the situation repeated and supported. Thus, the protest behavior is more widespread with people, whose situations are relatively worsened, than with whom the conditions steadily remain same. Such factors as economic recession, sharp growth of taxes and prices, loss of the habitual social status act as deprivation factors in this model.

The third model known under the name "progressive deprivation" unites in itself the elements of the first and second models. As a result of improvement of social and economic conditions expectations and hopes grow gradually, then economic growth stops or replaced by economic recession, but expectations and hopes continue to grow, more and more dispersing from opportunities of their achievement. The last circumstance also is a source of a deprivation.

The interrelation of a deprivation and protest can be summarized in the following provisions. High protest potential can be found among those people, whose changes of expectations can both increase, and decrease, i.e. whose expectations change in any direction. It means that increase of protest potential happens among what expectations evolved from static to any other state. The smallest level of protest potential is observed among which expectations did not change during the long period.

It is known that the protest arises where inefficient strategy and technology of implementation of the power, in particular in social life of society prevail. In this case a reason for discontent can decrease the level of lives, unemployment, and cancellation of privileges.

Depending on the reasons which caused a protest, citizens can achieve the objectives or by correction of a government policy, without changing thus bases and the principles of the developed political system and the mode of board, or fighting for

change of basic bases and the ways of existence of the power. In this sense, the form of a protest can be both conventional and not conventional.

In particular, it is possible to refer the demonstrations allowed by the authorities, pickets, political resolutions of parties and inquiries of the parliamentarians objecting the decision of the government, separate acts of civil disobedience. Also activity of various youth, women's, and ecological movements showing "inadequacy of traditional political forms in the conditions of modern life" can be a typical example of a lawful political protest. However at all non-standard of the way of life preached by them, as a rule, they act only within the law, without coming down to illegal political actions.

As illegal, not conventional forms of a protest the anti-constitutional demonstrations and processions forbidden by the authorities, activity of underground political parties, political terrorism, and also the most destructive forms of political participation for society – revolution can be considered.

Also there are traditional and non-traditional forms of manifestation of a protest. Today experts add so-called non-traditional forms of protests to traditional forms of a political protest, these include protests, strikes, pickets, demonstrations, a flash mobs, happenings, performances, which in modern society gain more and more attention. Their distinctive features are lack of need to get permission of the authorities to perform, and also orientation to a modality, but not for mass character of the carried-out actions. In spite of the fact that the purposes of such actions are often not articulated, not presented in the form of concrete requirements of political transformations, the certain tactics and methods of action applied during their implementation gain more and more wide circulation. Such techniques include a carnival with external attributes (clothes of bright flowers and defiant styles, a clownish make-up, etc.). Use of such carnival inversion, asubversive affirmation, the parody, etc. not simply draw public attention to shortcomings of political system, but also create rather "inconvenient" situation for authorities. Researchers pay attention to their main advantages. Treat their number high degree of organization and profitability as at rather small expenses, both human, and material, the modality is reached, and thus protesters have an opportunity to declare themselves and to draw public attention to certain social and political problems. Non-traditional forms of a protest are focused on rather narrow circles of the public; basically it is city youth with the highest education and students. Thus, despite the high level of "technological effectiveness", a flash mobs, happenings and performances remain some kind of exotic among the used forms of a political protest [5].

Today it is important to study manifestations of social and political protests as with the changes of public views and values also the factors influencing protests change. It is also important to define feature of protests in the Kazakhstani society. The social and political protest is the any social protest mentioning the political relations and demands of political intervention. That is when for the solution of the arisen problem uses political methods and means [6].

To reveal **feature of social and political protests in Kazakhstan** we considered protests which evolved labor relationship. Among them protests which arose because of a claim from workers of the large enterprises and those of large-scale character in certain regions of Kazakhstan.

The complex of the collected unresolved problems caused discontent among the population. One of manifestations of discontent was the events happened in Zhanaozen of Mangystau region.

In May, 2011 about 700 workers of the "Karazhanbasmunay" enterprise began a protest. The discontent with a low wage and inaction of labor union became the main reason. Then employees of production branch "Ozenmunaygaz" joined them.

Up to December 16 at striking there were no political requirements, but only economic.

On December 16, 2011 during celebration of the 20th anniversary of independence of Kazakhstan on a central square of "Independence" of the city of Zhanaozen there were mass riots to application of violence to peace citizens and law enforcement officers, riots. The striking oil industry workers faced power structure. According to mass media, one to three thousand people took part in disorders [7].

By the evening in the city mass robberies happened, in which 5 thousand people participated. According to the Prosecutor General's Office, 46 objects, including 8 banks and ATMs, 20 shops, two cafes, one notary office, two pawnshops were plundered and set on fire, two administrative buildings, two points of police, three private houses and more than 20 cars were vandalized, the New Year tree was turned down, the independence of the republic of yurts placed on the occasion of the 20 anniversary were all destroyed [8].

For restoration of an order in Zhanaozen the additional divisions of internal troops and polices equipped with arms and special equipment were pulled together. All the main critical infrastructure of the city was taken under the strengthened protection.

It is clear that strikes in Mangystaubrought damage to all country. More than 2 thousand people were dismissed, 70 participants of mass riots and marauders were detained. Moreover, according to the chairman of the board of NWF of "Samruk-Kazyna" T. Kulibayev, 1 million ton of oil was not mined during a strike of "Ozenmunaygaz". [9]

What are the reasons of these labor conflicts?

In spite of the fact that the discontent of workers with actions of administration of the oil-extracting enterprises became the main reason of events in Mangystauregion, the similar case has much wider, social bases. Such problems of unemployment and migration, and also dissatisfaction of basic needs of a certain part of the population of Zhanaozen caused it.

Also the absence of mechanisms of settling of the labor conflicts is one more reason of an event, besides, there were also no the intermediaries capable to resolve the conflict.

On December 22nd, the President N. A. Nazarbayev visited Zhanaozen where he met representatives of labor staff of the oil companies and promised that "all actions for restoration of the city of Zhanaozen will be taken, to ensure the normal functioning of critical infrastructure of the city, and also for employment of the dismissed workers will be done".

In this case, as well as in the majority of cases, only the state I became really acting subject. For example, after certain time the power took measures for decrease in intensity in Mangystau region. However these measures eliminate only consequences and the valid reasons remain unsatisfied.

The next protest subject for consideration on the basis of labor relationship is a protest of employees of the "ArselorMittalTemirtau" company who started in May, 2012.

More than three thousand employees of various shops of "Arselor Mittal of Temirtau" came for a protest with the demand of wage increase by 30% and indexation of tariffs and official salaries for a rate of inflation for 2011 [10].

Negotiations on salary increase to miners began since November, 2011. As the main defenders in these contractual processes labor unions of miners of "Zhaktau" and miners of "Korgau" acted.

Administration of the "Arselor Mittal of Temirtau" company showed the readiness for negotiations, but real the decisions were not taken. Only after a protest action in the middle of June of JSC "Arselormittal Temirtau" declared that they agreed to increase salary of employees of coal department for 10% [11].

The next reason for a protest was an order on reduction of salaries of employees for 25% in September 4th, 2015 in the company, the order No. 513 of August 17 published according to the order by the executive director about reduction since October 15 of 200 units of the personnel at iron and steel works was the following cause for a protest. In turn, the labor union of metallurgists of "Zhaktau" and labor union of coal miners of "Korgau" made a protest [12].

In December, 2015 miners and metallurgists demanded salary increase at "Arselor Mittal of Temirtau" in connection with devaluation. Besides, metallurgists assure that the management of the company intentionally looks for the slightest occasions to cut down salaries and awards. As a result of strikes the staff of the company does not manage to meet the requirements [13].

Comparing events in Zhanaozen and Temirtau, it is possible to tell that deterioration of a social status of workers, unequal working conditions, unemployment, etc. are the main reasons for a protest in both cases.

If in Zhanaozen protests passed into collisions between oil industry workers and power structures which were suppressed, then in Temirtau they gain a state of mass fights and vandalism. Here the big role was played by labor unions. But in both cases requirements of workers were fulfilled as minimum. Nevertheless because of fear to lose work and the available income, workers are most often forced to agree with the minimum of offered conditions.

Thus, the main features of social and political protests on the basis of labor relationship are those that workers most often satisfied partially or not satisfied at all. And the reason of which are more often the conditions with no continuation (before full implementation of requirements).

Protests reflect requirements, interests and aspirations of people, they establish the reasons for a dissatisfaction, that are behind the habitual standards of behaviors in a

quiet situation. In destructive forms the protest can affect a proper construction of a society. Features of such forms of a protest include:

- violent political protests could threaten the integration of society, destroy the existing social and political structures, create a high level of tension in the country, to cause a split society.

- they can slow down the pace of socio-economic and political development of the society, cause stagnation and the crisis of the social system, curtailment of prior democratic reforms.

- political protests contribute to a violation of moral principles of the individual or social group, the formation of a human hatred and desire for revenge, as accompanied by physical and psychological violence, a huge number of victims.

- on the way possible to resolve them appear persistent obstacles and protest can lead to destructive conflicts.

As for the protests in Kazakhstan as a whole. Various different factors can influence the socio-political protests in Kazakhstan. Factors of stabilizing nature in which the expression of protests is minimal:

- The absence of destructive social and political conflicts;

- The implementation of socio-economic reforms;

- The democratization of the political system and the achievement of consensus on the basic issues of political structure;

- The interest of the citizens to strengthen political stability;

- High role of a political leader in providing harmony in society.

Factors of destructive origin:

- Unemployment, poverty and social inequality;

- Undeveloped effective operational conflict management technologies;

- Lack of development of civil society institutions, regulating conflicts;

- Corruption;

- The absence of the concept of preventing and resolving social and political conflicts. [14]

CONCLUSION

These factors affect the potential for protest. But in general, in Kazakhstan, the protests carry the local and sporadic character. This is due to the geographical feature, the regional differences in the country, the lack of organized political forces capable to consolidate the protest, and the absence of will in the part of citizens to change the existing situation.

REFERENCES

- [1.] S.I. Ozhegov, N.U. Shvedova. Tolkovyi slovar russkogo yazyka. 4-e izdaniye, dopolnennoe. - M.: Azbukovnik, 1998. - S. 623.
- [2.] Garr T. Pochemu ludi buntuet. - SPb.: Piter, 2005. - S.10-11.
- [3.] A.S. Turgaev, A.E. Hrenov. Politologiya, 2005. http://finances.social/politologiya_730/183-politicheskiy-protest.html
- [4.] Politicheski protest. <http://www.solidpolitic.ru/sopos-1039-1.html>
- [5.] Politicheski protest v sovremennom obschestve. teoria-practica.ru
- [6.] Ot sotsialnogo protesta k sotsialno-politicheskomu konfliktu.n <http://kozyrev-gi.ru/pages/ot-sotsialnogo-protesta/>
- [7.] Bolee tysyachi chelovek stali uchastnikami massovyh besporyadkov na zapade Kazakhstana. <http://www.hab.kp.ru/online/news/1043216/>
- [8.] V massovyh besporyadkah na zapade Kazakhstana pogibli <http://tass.ru/blizhnee-zarubezhe/527016>.
- [9.] Volnyi gorod Zhanaozen. www.np.kz/engine/print.php.
- [10.] Bolee tri tysyachi rabotnikov «Arselor Mittal Temirtau» vyshli na miting v Karagande. <http://newskaz.ru/incidents/20120629/3420138.html>
- [11.] Zatyannuvshiesya peregovory. <http://kriminalka.kz/ru/news/id/201>
- [12.] Rukovodstvo Arselor Mittal Temirtau podpisalo prikaz o sokrascheni zarplat rabotnikov s 4 sentyabrya. <https://vlast.kz/novosti/12353-rukovodstvo-arselormittal-temirtau-podpisalo-prikaz-o-sokrasenii-zarplat-rabotnikov-s-4-sentabra.html>
- [13.] Shahtiyory i metallurgi trebuyut povysheniya zarplaty. <http://www.31.kz/video/show/id/10966/model/Video/lang/ru>
- [14.] G.O. Nassimova. Uroven sotsialnoi konfliktnosti v Kazakhstane: riski i potentsialnye ugrozy / Tsentralnaya Asia i Kavkaz. - T. 14. - Vyp. 4. - 2011. - S. 113.

FORMATION OF CIVIL ACTIVITY IN THE CONTEXT OF DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN KAZAKHSTAN SOCIETY

Akhmetova L.S.

Verevkin 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