

Historiography of youth policy in Kazakhstan (1980 -1990- ies the XX-th century)

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The problems of young people and youth policy start being more relevant at the present stage. The young people is more than any other socio-demographic group are open to something new. That group of people should be considered as a potential help of the state in the implementation of the country's strategic plans. However, the real help can be expected only if the youth can will able to overcome such things as conservatism, infantilism, apolitical and destructive behavior of a certain part of this socio-demographic group. A major role is given to depends the fate The future of young people and the future of the country depends on the effectiveness of current youth policies. How effective is youth policy in Kazakhstan? Does it provide good conditions for the formation and development of more thinking, intelligent, patriotic and educated youth? Only this group of young people can be considered as the future potential and the basis for the further development of society and the state. One of the most important goal of youth policy in Kazakhstan is upbringing and formation of youth citizenship. This idea started being more actual in connection with the process of integration in the CIS. The law "On Youth and State Youth Policy," was adopted in 2000. It defined the objectives, principles, guidelines and organizational movements for implementation of the state youth policy as an important direction of state policy .The participants signed the treaty on the better Integration in the social economic fields from 29 March 1996 (the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan) . Under notion "state youth policy" we mean a system of legislative, economic, financial, administrative, scientific, informational policy which is aimed to create conditions for the active participation of young people in social, political and professional life of the community at the local, national and international levels . Youth policy is not only the activities of institutions and organizations for youth (youth - the object), but also the activities of young people (subject) as active participants in social processes . The questions of youth policy in Kazakhstan is actively debated in the press. Along with this, it comes with appearance of new fundamental monographic work plan. Thus, Mukasheva's analysis of legal and policy documents adopted by the State at various stages of development of society, shows the need to improve the legal framework of youth policy . Zaynievoy attempts to study international experience in the implementation of the state youth policy, formation and implementation of it in the Republic of Kazakhstan in the context of the world approaches . Let us make a small excursion into the history of the formation of youth policy in Kazakhstan. In 1991 he was accepted law of the Kazakh SSR "On youth and state youth policy" and the concept of youth policy. The law "On state youth policy" was adopted in 2004. The concept defined strategic state policy towards young people, and the laws outlined the legislative framework of public policies. July 1, 2008 the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On creation of the Youth Policy Council under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan." The purpose of the adoption of the decree - improving the system of implementation of the state youth policy . The Council is an advisory body under the President of RK. In accordance with the Law "On state youth policy" state youth policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan is carried out in order to create a socio-economic, legal, organizational conditions and guarantees for spiritual, cultural, educational, professional development and physical development of youth, the disclosure of its creative potential for the benefit of the whole of society. Of great importance for the study of the genesis and development of youth policy in the CIS countries are monographs Atsarkin A.N. Galagan A.A. , Desyatirika V.I.,

Zinoviev A.P., IM Elias, the A.A. Korolev, Krivoruchenko V.K., Mukhamedzhanov M.M., Mosneaga V.P., B.A. Ruchkina, Trainin A.C., Trushenko A.B. and others. In this context, it should be noted the collective work "A nice way to Lenin Komsomol" in the writing of which was attended by most of these scientists. The authors of these works have entered into a scientific turn a wide range of sources, collected and analyzed a large amount of factual material, they summed up the experience of the youth movement in our society, clarified the role and place of the Komsomol in society. Of course, despite these advantages, these works bore the clear imprint-established in the early 70-ies in the theory and practice of the concept of "development" of socialism and the official ideology, which promotes administrative command system as an ideal model of social order. Installation on the "development" pushed researchers to uncritical perception of social reality, apologetics dictates of the Communist Party in all spheres of society, the recognition of the achieved level of development of social and political theory as the last word of the nation. This approach does not allow the authors of these works reveal the deepening crisis in the relationship between the generations, the younger generation growing alienation from society. With the disclosure of items selected theme to say that in these works is practically not investigated the role of youth in the subjective ideological and political spheres. A deeper understanding of the basis of the type of paternalistic attitudes towards young people from the "fathers" of the ruling, until recently, the study helps to work on the problems of communist education of young people. They are justified by the need to improve the law and the role of youth in society as a subject of social action, realistic youth policy and the development of a young person feels new, initiative and creativity. At the same time, it proposed to achieve these objectives, the theoretical basis, as well as forms and methods of working with young people is objectively aimed at preserving the old approach to it, finally formed in the years of stagnation. For example, the methodological basis of the doctrine of the youth is declared a historical materialism in full concealment of other areas of social and political thought, without evidence states that young workers takes the leading role in the mass of "thinking" and "protesting" generation, the conclusion "of the beautiful past," and "a better future" Leninsky offset. The use and development of many stereotypes of the past in these works, of course, complicated the formation and adoption of a fundamentally new type of meeting modern realities of the relationship between the generations, gave rise among young people distrustful and dismissive attitude to research findings and recommendations. Virtually the entire Soviet period, Kazakhstan stories related to youth determined the place and role of the Komsomol in the society. Accordingly, in the context of our values are monographs and books V.N.Korolenko , L.Yu.Zaynievoy , Ch.G.Musina, K.Z.Zakiryanova , N.M.Chistyakova, O.Kuramysova which received theoretical development metodologicheskuyu such concepts and categories as the "essence" social purpose "function" of the Komsomol, which was the largest detachment of Youth of Kazakhstan. However, as a result of fundamental changes in the youth environment, followed after political and economic reforms, the Young Communist League ceased to occupy a dominant and privileged position in the youth movement, and was forced to take drastic revision as its past, so and development prospects. This process of rethinking the provisions of the Young Communist League in the community, has been particularly active is reflected in the works of scientists from Russia, Ukraine, Belarus. They studied many thorny questions Komsomol history, analyzed the origins and effects of its crisis state offers concrete ways to overcome the problems faced by youth union. The authors advocate a different degree of novelty, courage, but in general, they enrich our knowledge and understanding of the difficult situation within the Komsomol, and in its relations with society and the youth. Unfortunately, in Kazakhstan, these issues have not been properly analyze and lighting. Of great interest to researchers of this topic are the publication of Doctor of Philosophy, Professor NK Kapesova ., HAH Republic of Kazakhstan Asylbekova M.H. , Doctor of historical sciences, professor Sadykov

T.S. , Saryurzina A.G. ., AN Kudaibergenov , Candidate of historical sciences, associate professor Ayaganov B.G ., Which in varying degrees, analyzes the experience of the party organizations to guide the work, and rural students, to increase its labor and political activity, political consciousness and maturity, considered the complex issues of international education of youth and girls, the dialectic of political culture and spiritual development of the youth of the country. However, due to objective reasons, these works are not considered problems associated with youth public policy. An important development is the theme of the dissertation publications on new developments and trends in the youth environment in Kazakhstan. In the spotlight: the evolution of the political views of young people, informal youth associations, a complex crime situation among young people, the youth development of new forms and methods of social work. The authors disclose the principles and mechanisms of youth policy, youth associations, analyze the reasons and motives for antisocial behavior of young people who are familiar with marginalized groups of young people, the process of investigating the young generation into society, taking into account the new phase of technological progress. Paying tribute to the works listed, it should be noted that this is only the first of many attempts at comprehension previously spoken about youth problems, hence a certain emphasis on descriptive, lack of statistical data, the presence of well-known stereotype in the perception of young people only as the object of socialization.

Источники и литература

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БОЛЬШОЕ СПАСИБО ЗА ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬ УЧАСТВОВАТЬ В ДАННОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ.