

STUDY OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN KAZAKHSTAN IN THE PERIOD OF GLOBAL GEOPOLITICAL TRANSFORMATION

Fedorova Anastassiya

anastassiya7fedorova@gmail.com

Kenzhegali Sagadiyev University of International Business

Федорова Анастасия

anastassiya7fedorova@gmail.com

Университет Международного Бизнеса имени Кенжегали Сагадиева

Abstract. This article focuses on the problem of development of civil society in Kazakhstan in the period of contemporary global geopolitical changes and challenges. The paper investigates the specifics of civil society in post-communist nations, emphasizing that civil society was usually analyzed in the frameworks of democracy throughout the history of political thought. The study indicates several differences, which civil society can have in “young democracies” or “nations under political transit”. Furthermore, the paper traces back the history of civil society in Kazakhstan and underscores the interrelation of its development and problems it faced with changes in external environment, that is, system of international relations. The article analyzes the influence of contemporary geopolitical shift on civil society in Kazakhstan, potential changes in its components. In this investigation, the paper uses system analysis, comparative analysis, deduction and induction. The findings of the research suggest that despite huge crises and challenges, which occurred last two years, necessary preliminary conditions should exist in society to create efficient platform for vibrant civil society.

Key words: civil society, transformation, post-communist, Kazakhstan, civic activism, geopolitical, democracy.

Introduction

Ongoing international disorder provokes huge challenges to the entire Globe. Both foreign policy and domestic realm of countries is affected. Logistics chains are broken, economic and financial sanctions restrict the trade turnover. Culture, ideas, sport, diplomacy – almost every sphere of human life is impacted by the global geopolitical tension. Since Kazakhstan is a full-scale member of international interaction, it can face new challenges and problems generated by global instability. In the time of crisis, everything matters to a state’s domestic stability – good governance, civil society, predictable and loyal attitude of citizenry to reforms accountability of the government and the head of state. Civil society can be regarded as that instrument, which assists government in good governance and multiplies domestic stability and predictability. Therefore, in the period of cri-

sis vibrant civil society can minimize negative external effect and prepare a good ground for reforms and evolutionary transformations. However, civil society in Kazakhstan has several imperfections and problems in terms of its functioning as a self-standing actor, which enjoys independence from the government. Furthermore, conservatism, lack of political and civic accountability, poor awareness of opportunities, which civil society and civic activism can bring – all these factors impede the progress of vibrant civil society in Kazakhstan. Nonetheless, huge geopolitical transformations worldwide doubled by local political changes in Kazakhstan can assist civil society of the republic to develop rapidly.

There are two theoretical viewpoints on the place of crises in progress or stagnation of civil society and civic engagement. The optimists or enthusiasts tend to think that global crises enable to invigorate civic activism and civic engagement of people [25]. They point out that irrespective of availability of previous bonds and experience of people in civic activism, global crises created extraordinary circumstances that affect people's mindset in a way to change their attitude positively towards voluntary aid and unpaid work [23, p. 295-312]. Pessimists or sceptics support the opposite angle. They tend to think that despite the pandemic was the overwhelming crisis that contributed to all spheres of human life, the political measures of governments worldwide and previous social inequalities, feasible gap in civic engagement between urban and rural residents, and related civic and social problems impede the effect of the pandemic on rapid progress of civic activism [26, p. 34–38]. Furthermore, sceptics believe that along with previous experience of civic engagement, civic values and accountability shared by people in a community, economic conditions can hinder or invigorate civic activism of people [20, p. 380-392]. Therefore, this study bears in mind both of these ideas and analyzes the potential effect of external crises on development of civil society in Kazakhstan.

The purpose of this paper is to find out whether foreign or external factors, which varied in nature, can affect positively the development of civil society in Kazakhstan.

Research objectives. This paper focuses on the following objectives:

- 1) To study the concept of civil society in post-communist countries;
- 2) To trace back the history of civil society in Kazakhstan;
- 3) To analyze the influence of foreign factors, that is, economic, cultural and geopolitical on the progress of civil society in Kazakhstan.

Research question. This article aims to concentrate on the following question: Can external crises accelerate or, at least, affect positively the progress of vibrant civil society in Kazakhstan? The paper supposes that since national borders of nations are porous in contemporary globalized world, foreign factors do influence domestic situation of countries largely.

This paper has the following structure: introduction, methodology of the research, theoretical-analytical review of the problem of civil society, civil society in post-communist nations, history of civil society in Kazakhstan (1991-2022), fac-

tors of foreign environment affected civil society's progress in Kazakhstan (2022), conclusion.

Methodology of the Research

This research is qualitative. The paper uses the following methods: system approach, comparative analysis, content analysis, deduction and induction. According to the concept of D. Easton, system is a set of relations, which communicates with an environment through a network of “entrances” and “exits” [18, p. 383–400]. The system gets an impulse from the environment through the entrance, processes it, changes and gives an outcome to the environment through the exit. In this paper, the environment refers to the system of international relations. Moreover, system approach is helpful in studying civil society as a system of relations, actors, ideas, institutions, and interests to get an overwhelming picture of nature of civil society in post-communist governments. System approach works well in understanding foreign factors, which can affect civil society in Kazakhstan as the system of relations. Furthermore, system approach allows to consider foreign environment as an independent realm, which can give impetus to civil society and affect its changes positive or negative. Comparative analysis is used in juxtaposing the effect of different foreign factors on civil society in Kazakhstan. Content analysis is helpful in analyzing different sources of information, pieces of documentation, news releases, etc. Deduction and induction techniques assist the paper to trace the influence of global processes on the local affairs and a response of civil society to challenges generated globally.

Theoretical-Analytical Review of the Problem of Civil Society

At first glance, post-communist nations and civil society are incompatible concepts. Indeed, in history, civil society was studied as an element of democracy. However, the quality of democracy, efficacy of its institutions, positive experience of people in civic activism, availability of social, political and economic ground for civil society should be taken into account. Liberal philosophers, such as J. Locke, Ch. Montesquieu, J.-J. Rousseau, A. Smith, A. de Tocqueville acknowledged the significance of these factors in their research papers. In particular, J. Locke believed that human nature was transformed from aggressive and violent to non-aggressive and cooperative in civil society [10]. We can estimate it as influence of civic values and experience of civic activism on members of civil society. Ch. Montesquieu emphasized the place of laws in governing and activity of civil society [12]. He pointed out that well-thought and efficient legal system created positive conditions for civil society and civic participation [12]. This can demonstrate the problem of efficacy of institutions in terms of laws, organization of the government and society. A. Smith focused on economic factor, which, to his mind, enabled to stimulate civic bounds between people involved in economic relations

[14]. It signifies that prosperous and market-based economic system can affect civil society positively. A. de Tocqueville tended to think that political institutions, civic culture of activism, institutions of civil society could induce the development of civil society as an integrated actor of domestic activity [15].

Some modern researchers, such as R. Putnam, emphasize the significance of political environment, civic culture and good experience of political and civic participation as the key factors, which can accelerate the progress of vibrant civil society in “young democracies” or “transition governments”. R. Putnam believes that in “young democracies” where people lack necessary background of civic activism, and government lacks efficient experiences of work in the conditions of democracy, gradual increase of civic involvement creates civil society, its institutions and culture, which assists to overcome plethora of problems and imperfections of governments in transit from autocracy to democracy [24].

Civil Society in Post-Communist Nations

According to a research done in post-communist nations of Eastern Europe and CIS, along with economic, social and political factors, which can affect civil society, the previous historic type of political regime plays the crucial role [21]. First, the Communist Party controlled all spheres of people’s life, including their civic activism. Trade unions, youth alliances, sport clubs and other civil society institutions existed. However, the Party managed their work and people had to join these organizations irrespective of their good will [16]. Therefore, such civic activity was not voluntary and such civil society based on this activity was not vibrant and effective, it functioned merely de-jure. After getting independence and transformation of political system of Kazakhstan, citizenry had this inertia of civil ignorance, since it regarded civic participation as activity, which was imposed by government. According to Yu. Buluktaev: “Many part of Kazakhstani citizenry still has passive-isolated type of attitude towards institutions of civil society. Nonetheless, if civil society institutions increase their efficacy, the attitude can be transformed to passive-incorporating type. However, the involvement of people of this type can be restricted with participation in particular institutions, which reflect their interests, and people cannot aspire to be involved overwhelmingly to voluntary work in civil society” [3]. Second, command economy of communist nations brought about consumer deficit. People speculated goods and those bounds and ties were valuable, which could give people access to deficit products [19]. Therefore, people had no good will to participate in civil activity, since it could not bring them immediate profit in terms of access to restricted amount of products. Third, control by the Party averted people from wish to discuss social, political and economic problems openly, with no fear and limitation. The state propaganda made them afraid to voice something, which contradicted the mainstream of the Party [22]. Finally, the authors of the research draw a conclusion that post-communist nations suffer from mistrust of people to civil society institutions and big trust to family

and close friends. Citizenry in post-communist nations believe that these ties with family and friends can assist it in getting access to all necessary products and goods [19]. R. Putnam in his research calls these ties as strong horizontal bonds. He acknowledges that they can be helpful in constructing vibrant civil society in governments under transit from autocracy to democracy [24]. However, in distant perspective, strong horizontal bonds can hardly stimulate self-standing and independent civil society as a non-state-controlled actor.

Therefore, civil society in post-communist nations can face problems as follows:

1. Influence of previous political regime;
2. Lack of voluntary civic involvement of people;
3. Lack of necessary experience of citizenry to participate in activity of civil society;
4. Focus on addressing own immediate problems related to search for getting access to some deficit goods;
5. Poor awareness of the opportunities, which unpaid, voluntary civic activism can give;
6. Non-awareness of the benefits of unpaid activity, focus on earning money and valuing merely paid activity.

Turning back to the problem whether civil society can take place in non-democratic nations, it is disputable. On the one hand, civil society is necessary attribute of democracy and can hardly be found in other forms of political regime. On the other hand, people can feel a strong need to bring changes to social and political life, and organize themselves in different forms in the frameworks of non-democratic circumstances. The problem is that in non-democracies people face extra obstacles to civic activism regarded to control from the government.

Summing up, Kazakhstan as a post-communist nation, “young democracy” and “nation under political transit” faces all above-mentioned problems with civic activism, civic culture and civil society. Declared democracy de-jure, Kazakhstan lacks efficient work of democratic institutions, political, civic culture of citizenry, and, say, democratic environment. It signifies that Kazakhstan, on the one hand, has civil society and its institutions but, on the other hand, its vibrancy and efficacy is questionable.

History of Civil Society in Kazakhstan (1991-2022)

After the breaking down of the USSR, citizenry in Kazakhstan got an opportunity to participate in social, economic and political life openly. This period is characterized by serious political reforms of democratic direction led to drastic change of socio-political system of the republic. In 1990's, trade unions headed the list of the most influential and developed institutions of civil society in Kazakhstan. Then, various cultural and ethnic grassroots organizations originated aiming protection of ethnic, religious and language minorities in the republic. Interesting

that in 1991-1992, the number of institutions of civil society in Kazakhstan, that is, different organizations, groups, clubs, movements and communities was around 300-320. However, to 1996, their number was decreased to 60-70 (see Figure 1).

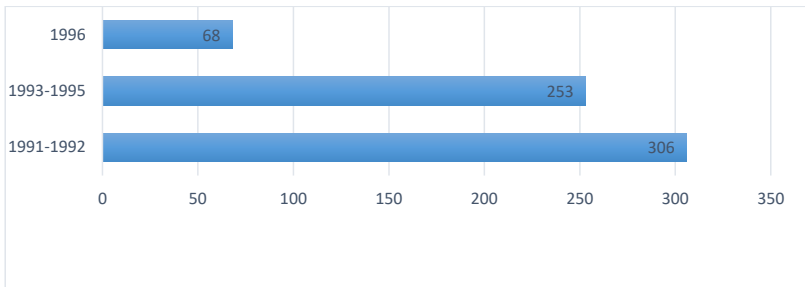


Figure 1. – The number of institutions of civil society in Kazakhstan (1991-1996) [2]

It could be explained as citizenry got the right to unite into some civil groups. However, overtime people disappointed in their activity, since social and economic crisis continued. These institutions of civil society did not address the burning problems of people. Therefore, participants could not observe the real effect of civil society and their civic involvement. The Constitution of Kazakhstan of 1995 and the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on civil organizations of 1996 were the fundamental pieces of documentation regulated the work of institutions of civil society [9].

Regarding foreign environment, which could impact civil society in Kazakhstan, this period was rather favorable. The republic opened its borders to foreign financial assistance and practical advice on improvement and canalizing civic activism. Different international foundations and organizations, such as INTRAK, USAID, EFCA, OXFAM, Soros foundation, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, etc. [1]. Most of these international charity organizations or international non-governmental organizations financed the activity of several domestic associations of civil society in Kazakhstan. However, local institutions of civil society depended upon foreign aid, and that was a serious problem. Along with dissatisfaction of people and continued domestic crisis in the country, foreign financial assistance led only some associations to develop. Nevertheless, others remained out of this system of support and could not win in competition. Thus, it was the first stage of civil society's development in Kazakhstan.

The second stage of the development of Kazakhstan's civil society can be characterized with changes in sources of financing of civil associations, enlargement of their directions of activity and improvement of legal base for their work. In particular, in 2001, the Law on non-commercial organizations was adopted. In 2002, the Plan of state support of non-commercial organizations was approved by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan [3]. This Plan aimed to announce government assistance to non-governmental and non-commercial organizations. In

2006, the Strategy on the development of civil society in the Republic of Kazakhstan was adopted. It covered 2006-2011. The number of institutions of civil society increased this period – in 2006, there were around 1600 NGOs, different civil associations, clubs and groups [13]. Regarding the impact of foreign environment, the mid-2000's was rather stable, predictable and prosperous period in global development. Globally, there were no crises in relations between great powers. Global economy developed rather stable. Kazakhstan tried to shift from foreign sponsorship of its institutions of civil society to own governmental financial assistance, business financing and own income, which NGOs and other types of associations could get throughout their work, despite de-jure they could not have own source of income. This stage was characterized with the strong wish of Kazakhstan to develop local civil society and minimize foreign influence on it.

The third stage of civil society in Kazakhstan took place in 2014-2019. The government focused on the development of volunteerism in the frameworks of civil society in Kazakhstan. In 2016, the new law was adopted – the Law on Volunteerism [6]. In 2017, some new amendments and insertions were made to the 2005 Law on the State Order, Scholarships and Awards for NGOs in the Republic of Kazakhstan [7]. In 2015, the Law on Public Councils was elaborated as well [8] to involve active citizens into the decision-making process and establish legal platform for further civic engagement. The total number of NGOs, civic associations, clubs and other institutions of civil society reached 16,000 in 2015 [5]. Meanwhile, Kazakhstan continued decreasing the level of foreign financing and sponsorship of domestic NGOs in the republic, since the dependency from foreign financial and ideological assistance could pose threats to domestic stability when such NGOs could be used as an instrument of social protest. It was rather dangerous for Kazakhstan where the level of public awareness and civic accountability of people was not at the high level. Regarding foreign environment, it became less stable and predictable that time. In economic terms, the consequences of the 2009 world financial-economic crisis still were reflected in domestic economy in Kazakhstan. In political terms, contradictions between great powers exacerbated in 2014 during the tension around Crimea.

In 2019-2022, the fourth stage of the development of civil society in Kazakhstan began. This period the influence of foreign factors on civil society in Kazakhstan enhanced dramatically. The COVID-19 pandemic created unprecedented circumstances worldwide. On the one hand, lockdowns, restriction of movement of people, problems with normal production and dissemination of goods aggravated economic situation worldwide, especially in developing and underdeveloped nations. In such circumstances, people's reluctance to be engaged in activity of civil society can increase [17]. On the other hand, people feel common threat of global character, which is immediate and can impact anybody at any time. This feeling can stimulate volunteerism worldwide, including developing and post-communist nations. However, this optimistic viewpoint is not supported by empirical research. In 2020-2021, 88% of youth in Kazakhstan refused from being actively involved to volunteerism or another sort of civic activism [20, p. 380-393].

The January events of 2022 played a role in transformation of civil society in Kazakhstan. On the one hand, those riots demonstrated socio-economic problems of particular social classes and groups in Kazakhstan. On the other hand, in terms of civil society, the events showed that in crisis period at home, citizens are able to behave accountably and responsibly. For instance, civil society association “Coordination council of veterans of Afghanistan” organized patrols and security of the key hospitals in Almaty [11]. The other example describes voluntary assistance of civil society organizations of ethnic groups – “Ildash” Tatar center for humanitarian development, Uyghur, Kyrgyz, Uzbek, Hungarian cultural centers helped in food delivery to doctors in hospitals, men patrolled blocks of Almaty, young members gave blood to wounded people [11].

Therefore, the pandemic and the January reflected the specific of civil society in Kazakhstan – in crisis period, citizenry voluntarily shares responsibility with the government and has willingness to bear accountability. Paradoxically, such crisis circumstances can bring up necessary traits and qualities, which can be helpful for vibrant civil society.

Summing up all above mentioned, the following conclusion can be drawn:

- Civil society in Kazakhstan started immediately after the collapse of the USSR;

- The legal base of its functioning was improved and enlarged throughout the period of independence;

- Kazakhstani civil society is affected by foreign environment, that is, system of international relations. Initially, it had dramatic financial sponsorship from foreign foundations, associations and NGOs. Later, it has begun shifting from that and developing own sources of financing;

- The January showed that in crisis circumstances, Kazakhstanis are able bear and share responsibility, organize themselves effectively. However, this behavior becomes visible only in crisis. In normal and stable periods people prefer to give most of responsibility to the government and reluctantly involve to civic engagement actively.

Thus, civil society in Kazakhstan can be influenced by external impact because of the globalized world, porous borders and digitalization of human life. However, the pandemic demonstrated that even crisis circumstances of foreign roots does not play a decisive role on progress of civil society and civic activism. Domestic conditions are needed, such as civic culture, legal base, positive experience of civic involvement and good economic situation.

Factors of Foreign Environment Affected Civil Society’s Progress in Kazakhstan (2022)

This year of 2022 can be characterized by drastic, say, revolutionary changes of the system of international relations. The 2022 Ukraine conflict exacerbated contradictions between great powers in all directions. However, in this paper we

focus on economic, cultural and political dimension. Economic aspect of the crisis is discussed in terms of sanctions and other types of economic, financial, trade restrictions imposed on Russia and their potential effect on civil society of Kazakhstan. Cultural aspect refers to demonstrative focus on identities, rights of minorities and “cancel culture” on media, public and even political discourse. Political dimension describes the effect of aggravated contradictions between great powers, split of the world into competitive blocs, place of Kazakhstan in these chaotic circumstances and the impact of civil society’s progress in the republic.

First, economic aspect has ambiguous influence. On the one hand, inflation grows, living standards can deteriorate, especially in rural areas. In June 2022, inflation was indicated 14,5%. Prices on products rose 19,2% comparing to 2021, on other goods – 13,2%, services – 9,2% [4]. It can provoke reluctance of people to do unpaid work, even for their potential prosperity. On the other hand, relocation of some companies to Kazakhstan, such as Honeywell, inDriver, Fortescue and Marubeni, can create new job places, diversify economy and shift it from focusing on crude raw materials exporting. Moreover, broken chains of supply can stimulate Kazakhstan to develop own production more rapidly to compensate potential losses faster. It can increase public wealth and decrease unemployment. As a result, people may have leisure and devote it to unpaid civic activism.

Second, culture aspect can induce Kazakhstan to bring up civic nationalism and civic culture focusing on own specific as a nation. Moderate and tolerant attitude to all religious, languages, ethnicities can be served as a good ideological platform for development of vibrant civil society, along with mutual accountability of citizenry and government, willing of people to spend their leisure for the positive changes to all society.

Third, political aspect of the foreign environment can demonstrate the necessity and importance of multi-vector policy of Kazakhstan. Unquestionably, system of international relations passes through a dramatic change, roles and positions of its actors shift greatly, new threats, challenges and opportunities originate. Therefore, Kazakhstan should use this situation in its favor. Efficient cooperation and friendly relations with all participants of global affairs, irrespective of their political, ideological and economic stance. However, vibrant civil society can contribute to domestic stability, which gets dramatic significance in time of turbulence. Challenges of political dimension to Kazakhstan’s civil society are as follows:

1) Risks of post-truth and fake news. This instrument is typical in contemporary international relations. It creates artificial “truth”, which can contradict the real affairs. It uses images, emotions and affect irrational aspect of human thinking. Therefore, it can make incorrect understanding of facts, situations, and interests of actors of processes.

2) Interests of foreign actors to influence civil society’s development in Kazakhstan in their favor. We do not tend to think of a conspiracy theory but external actors may use available instruments to turn the progress of civil society in Kazakhstan to a particular way. We should bear in mind that civil society in Kazakh-

stan is not vibrant; it needs developments, public awareness, positive experience of previous engagement, etc.

Finally, as a conclusion we can draw the following: on the one hand, these dramatic global changes and shift can deteriorate conditions for civil society development in Kazakhstan, since economy faces problems, external environment pressures significantly. On the other hand, teamwork of the government and public can stimulate the progress of civil society in Kazakhstan, since if the government can address economic problems efficiently, people can get extra time to be engaged in unpaid work or developing. If the government assists local NGOs, it can help bring up public civic culture and increase public awareness of civil society, its functions, instruments, principles, etc.

Conclusion

This study suggests whether external crises enable to affect civil society's progress positively. The paper focused on the pandemic, 2022 January and 2022 Russia-Ukraine conflict.

First, the pandemic created very unusual circumstances worldwide and people got an opportunity to demonstrate civic accountability, support and mutual assistance. However, the viewpoint of optimists or enthusiasts that crises can drastically increase civic engagement is not supported empirically. Civic engagement in Kazakhstan was even decreased, since people were afraid that they could be infected while being engaged in civic activism. Instead, the opinion of pessimists looks more relevant, as previous experience, civic environment, institutions of civil society and other conditions are necessary to build vibrant civil society. Crises can merely accelerate the process of development. However, the base should be constructed at first.

Second, the January was unprecedented event, which affected seriously people's consciousness in Kazakhstan. During the events, people, NGOs, volunteers assisted each other to minimize physical and mental damage. However, when the events were over, the activism decreased as well. This fact demonstrates the specifics of civil society and civic engagement in Kazakhstan – when there is a direct threat for life, property, social and political order, people can share responsibility and even bear accountability. In normal, stable times, people lose this impetus for active and intensive civic engagement.

Third, Russia-Ukraine crisis poses threats and challenges to Kazakhstan, along with remarkable opportunities and chances. Among the threats, the following can be mentioned: 1) dissemination of fake news around the crisis, Kazakhstan's attitude to it; 2) economic effect – rise of inflation; 3) interests of foreign actors, which can contradict Kazakhstan's interests regionally and globally. However, Kazakhstan should take its chances, such as diversification of economy, creating of new job places as a result of relocation of foreign business from Russia to Kazakhstan, bring up own system of values based on local traditions, use the multi-vector policy accountably and smartly.

Overall, there is no crisis, which can teach people how to be engaged in civil society at once. Crises create challenges and new circumstances making people adjust to them. However, positive experience of civic engagement, institutions of civil society, normal economic conditions, people's confidence that they can get a result of their unpaid civic activity – all these factors are vital. In such circumstances, external crises enable to increase the construction of vibrant civil society. Nevertheless, if people lack all these points, external crises cannot be a panacea in creation of vibrant civil society in Kazakhstan.

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Федорова А.

Жаһандық геосаяси трансформация кезеңіндегі Қазақстандағы азаматтық қоғамды зерттеу

Аңдатпа. Бұл мақала қазіргі жаһандық геосаяси өзгерістермен сын-қатерлер кезеңінде Қазақстандағы азаматтық қоғамның даму проблемасына бағытталған. Бұл мақала посткоммунистік елдердегі азаматтық қоғамның ерекшеліктерін зерттеп, азаматтық қоғам әдетте саяси ойлар тарихында демократия шеңберінде талданғанын атап көрсетеді. Зерттеу азаматтық қоғамда «жас демократиялық елдерде» немесе «саяси транзиттегі елдерде» болуы мүмкін бірнеше айырмашылықтарды көрсетеді. Сонымен қатар, жұмыс Қазақстандағы азаматтық қоғамның тарихына үңіліп, оның дамуының өзара байланысы мен сыртқы ортадағы, яғни халықаралық қатынастар жүйесіндегі өзгерістермен бетпе-бет келген мәселелеріне назар аударады. Мақалада қазіргі геосаяси өзгерістердің Қазақстандағы азаматтық қоғамға әсері, оның құрамдас бөліктеріндегі ықтимал өзгерістер талданады. Бұл зерттеу жұмысында жүйелік талдау, салыстырма-

лы талдау, дедукция және индукция қолданылады. Зерттеу нәтижелері соңғы екі жылда орын алған орасан зор дағдарыстармен сын-қатерлерге қарамастан, қоғамда белсенді азаматтық қоғам үшін тиімді тұғырнама құру үшін қажетті бастапқы жағдайлар болуы керек екенін көрсетеді.

Түйін сөздер: азаматтық қоғам, трансформация, посткоммунистік, Қазақстан, азаматтық белсенділік, геосаяси, демократия.

Федорова А.

Изучение гражданского общества Казахстана в период глобальной геополитической трансформации

Аннотация. Эта статья изучает проблему развития гражданского общества в Казахстане в период современных глобальных изменений и вызовов. Данное исследование посвящено специфике гражданского общества в посткоммунистических государствах, что весьма интересно, поскольку гражданское общество исторически рассматривалось преимущественно через призму демократического политического режима. Данная работа выявляет некоторые особенности гражданского общества в «государствах политического транзита» или «молодых демократиях». Кроме того, статья анализирует историю развития гражданского общества в Казахстане и исследует соотношение его развития и возникающих проблем с влиянием внешней среды, то есть, системы международных отношений. Данная работа рассматривает влияние современной геополитической трансформации на гражданское общество в Казахстане, а также потенциальные его изменения. В статье используются следующие методы исследования: системный подход, компаративный анализ, дедукция и индукция. По результатам исследования делается следующий вывод: несмотря на существенные изменения внешней среды и вызовы, поступающие извне, необходимы базовые внутренние условия для создания эффективной платформы успешно функционирующего гражданского общества в посткоммунистическом государстве.

Ключевые слова: гражданское общество, трансформация, посткоммунистический, Казахстан, гражданский активизм, геополитический, демократия.

ЦИФРЛАНДЫРУ ЖАҒДАЙЫНДА ҚАЗАҚСАНДЫҚ ЖАСТАРДЫҢ САЯСИ БЕЛСЕНДІЛІГІНІҢ ҚАЛЫПТАСУЫ *

¹*Айтымбетов Нуркен Искакович, ²Набиева Лаззат Ихсатовна*

¹*nurken.aitymbetov@gmail.com, ²lazzat.nabiyeva@yu.edu.kz*

¹*ҚР ҒЖБМ ҒК Философия, саясаттану және дінтану институты*

Саяси зерттеулер орталығы (Алматы, Қазақстан)

²*Ш.Есенов атындағы Каспий технологиялар және инженеринг
университеті (Ақтау, Қазақстан)*

¹*Nurken Aitymbetov, ²Lazzat Nabieva*

¹*nurken.aitymbetov@gmail.com, ²lazzat.nabiyeva@yu.edu.kz*

¹*Center for Political Studies of the Institute of Philosophy, Political Science
and Religious Studies of the CS MSHE RK (Almaty, Kazakhstan)*

²*Caspian University of Technologies and Engineering
named after Sh. Yesenov,
(Aktau, Kazakhstan)*

Аңдатпа. Бұл мақалада қазақстандық жастардың жаңа саяси көзқарас-тары мен идеяларына, саяси мінез-құлықтарына цифровизацияның ықпалын зерттеу бойынша негізгі теориялық концепциялар мен тәсілдер қарастырылады. Авторлар желілік тәсілдің көмегімен цифрлық коммуникацияның табиғатын, олардың қазақстандық жастар арасында топтастыру мүмкіндіктерін түсінуге тырысады. Әлеуметтік желілердегі жарияланымдар мен электронды БАҚ материалдарына жасалған контент-талдау қазақстандық сарапшылар қауымдастығы арасындағы пікірталас барысында әртүрлі көзқарастарды анықтады, виртуалды кеңістік қазақстандық жастардың саяси қатысуына қаншалықты альтернативті бола алатындығын бағалауға мүмкіндік берді.

Мақалада әлеуметтік желілер қазіргі қазақстандық жастар үшін саяси белсенділіктің жаңа арнасына айналуы мүмкін деген қорытынды жасалынады, себебі Интернет, әлеуметтік желілер жастарға өздерінің саяси көзқарастарын, наразылықтарын және т.б. еркін білдіруіне мүмкіндік береді. Қазақстандық жастардың басым бөлігінің пікірі бойынша заманауи цифрлық технологиялар әлеуметтік желілер ұсынатын жылдамдық, қолжетімділік, ашықтық сияқты көрсеткіштермен сипатталады.

Түйін сөздер: цифрландыру, қазақстандық жастар, саяси мәдениет, саяси мінез-құлық, көзқарас, саяси белсенділік, виртуалды кеңістік.

* Бұл зерттеу ҚР ҒЖБМ ҒК-нің гранттық қаржыландыру жобасы аясында әзірленді: AP09057996 «Қазақстандық жастардың саяси мәдениетіне цифровизацияның ықпалы»