

for existence and successful development. We fully support this initiative and will strive to implement it.

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#### ТҮЙІН

Ғылыми мақалада жастардың еліміздегі рухани жаңғыру үдерісіне үлестерін қосуы қарастырылған. Жастар - ең құнды және кез-келген қоғамның бірегей ресурсы, олардың әрі қарай дамуының негізі. Одан әрі жастарды қолдау оны қалыптастыру мен дамыту және қоғамдағы жас ұрпақты біріктіру үшін жағдай жасау бұл ең маңызды мемлекеттік міндет болып қалады.

#### РЕЗЮМЕ

В научной статье рассмотрены участие молодежи в процессах модернизации в стране. Молодежь - самый ценный и уникальный ресурс любого общества, основа его дальнейшего существования. И дальнейшая поддержка молодежи в ее формировании и развитии, создание условий для интеграции молодого поколения в общество - была и остается важной государственной задачей.

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

##### Annotation

The article is devoted to the analysis of the role of the youth of Kazakhstan in the development of language and culture. Language is perceived not only as an instrument of communication, but most importantly - as a reflection of folk culture, folk psychology and philosophy, and in many cases as the sole source of the history of the people and their spirit. The role of youth lies in the continuity of social culture, and the building of society. And also the implementation of projects in the further implementation of many social, political and cultural programs.

**Key words:** youth, language, culture, program, people, development, politics, education, country, responsibility, society, intellectual activity.

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

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

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

The age range that allows people to be classified as young people varies by country. As a rule, the lower age limit for young people is 14-16 years, the highest age is 25-35 years. Young people in large part have the level of mobility, intellectual activity and health that distinguishes it from other groups of the population.

At the same time, before any society there is the question of the need to minimize the costs and losses incurred by the country because of the problems associated with the socialization of young people and their integration into a single economic, political and socio-cultural space. The German sociologist Karl Mannheim (1893-1947) determined that young people are a kind of reserve that comes to the fore when such revitalization becomes necessary to adapt to rapidly changing or qualitatively new circumstances.[1]

At the present stage, young people play an important role in the development of any country, since it determines the future development of society as a whole. The role of youth lies in the continuity of social culture, and the building of society. And also the implementation of projects in the further implementation of many social, political and cultural programs.

The results of some studies show that young people are generally politically motivated. More than half of young people participate in elections, many of young citizens under the age of 35 are interested in politics. At the same time, politics is interested in young people quite intensively, especially during the period of election campaigns.[2]

Experience has shown that the active involvement of young people in the electoral process was topical and yielded high results. The organization of the «ZhasOtan» party contributed to maintaining interest in politics. «ZhasOtan» is the youth wing of the People's Democratic Party «NurOtan», which was created in the form of a public association at the 1st Congress «ZhasOtan» on May 14, 2008 in Astana. The organization has branches in all regions of the country. The central council of the youth wing «ZhasOtan» includes deputies of the mazhilis of the parliament of Kazakhstan, maslikhats of all levels, leaders of youth NGOs, young athletes and cultural figures. The number of the organization for 2010 is more than 170 thousand members.

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

successfully work for the benefit of their fatherland in various sectors of the country's economy.

Also, for today we have the program «Bolashak bagdar: ruhani jangyru». The Republic of Kazakhstan is rapidly moving toward the realization of the goals set - the entrance of our country to the top of the most developed countries in the world. Nursultan Nazarbayev, caring about the future generation, is leading our republic along the path of true modernization and improvement. Speaking about the younger generation of Kazakhstan, I would like to note that for the state, a comprehensively developed youth is a priority, which will later become at the helm and continue the continuity of generations, strengthening the state's positions on the international arena.[3]

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

I want only to note that the young people of Kazakhstan should help and help the younger in solving the set global task. Youth is the future of the country! And this is not a banal slogan. We will have to ensure not only the welfare of our children, but also parents, we will become responsible for three generations of people! And in order to adequately cope with the task entrusted to us, it is now necessary to start participating in the political life of the country. [4]

The present youth is capable of modernizing its forces and directing them to the channel that is closer to them in spirit. And the task of the older generation is to help young people to determine their worthy place in this complex world, to realize them as much as possible, because in their hands the future of their native city, region, country - and everyone wants these hands to be strong and reliable!

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#### РЕЗЮМЕ

Статья посвящена анализу роли молодежи Казахстана в развитии языка и культуры. Язык воспринимается не только как инструмент коммуникации, но самое главное – как отражение народной культуры, народной психологии и философии, а во многих случаях как единственный источник истории народа и его духа.

#### ТҮЙІН

Мақала тіл мен мәдениетті дамытуда Қазақстан жастарының ролін талдауға арналған. Тіл қарым-қатынас құралы ретінде ғана емес, ең бастысы - халықтық мәдениеттің, халықтық психологияның және философияның көрінісі ретінде және көп жағдайда халық тарихының жалғыз көзі және олардың рухы ретінде қабылданады.