



## Analysis of Studies of the Dynamics of Age Differences in Age Subculture Personality: Psychological Preparation for the Upcoming Changes in Their Lives in a Multiethnic Modern Society

<sup>1</sup>O. Nakatkova, <sup>1</sup>S. Nurkassymova, <sup>1</sup>L. Ilimkhanova, <sup>2</sup>M. Bapaeva, <sup>3</sup>Sh. Janzakova, <sup>4</sup>E. Mescheryakova, <sup>5</sup>B. Satayev, <sup>6</sup>S. Baimoldina and <sup>1</sup>G. Povolyazhko

<sup>1</sup>Academic Reviewer and Editor, Member of Council For Innovative Research (USA), (Central University of Nicaragua), Mexico University of Azteca, Chalco de Díaz Covarrubias, Mexico

<sup>2</sup>Department of Theoretical and Practical Psychology, Kazakh State Women Pedagogical University

<sup>3</sup>Department of Pedagogical Sciences, Atyrau State University named after Kh. Dosmukhamedov

<sup>4</sup>Department of Psychology of the National Research State University (Tomsk, Russia)

<sup>5</sup>Kazakh Engineering-Technical Academy, Vice Rector of Research and Technology Innovation, Candidate of Technical Sciences (Kazakhstan)

<sup>6</sup>Department of Candidate of Law Sciences, Eurasian National University after Gumilev, Kazakhstan

**Key words:** Psychological training, analysis, subculture, age, psychological aspects, political culture, multi-ethnic society, study, psychological component

### Corresponding Author:

L. Ilimkhanova

Academic Reviewer and Editor, Member of Council For Innovative Research (USA), (Central University of Nicaragua), Mexico University of Azteca, Chalco de Díaz Covarrubias, Mexico

Page No.: 116-124

Volume: 16, Issue 3, 2021

ISSN: 1815-932x

Research Journal of Applied Sciences

Copy Right: Medwell Publications

**Abstract:** Analysis of studies of age differences in psychological training of the individual for the upcoming life changes in a multi-ethnic society is necessary in view of the special relevance of the psychological aspects of political culture in modern Kazakhstan, located on the stage of active political reforms and changes. Political values and attitudes have lost their power and importance in relation to the dramatic changes of the political system, economic and social upheavals, the echoes of which are still being felt today. The study of political culture in a multi-ethnic society transformation allows the researcher to select and mark the psychological aspects that define the political consciousness and behavior of the individual during the state of a particular policy.

## INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Kazakhstan is developing the modern public field as an independent political and cultural unit which formed different subcultures including on the basis of age criteria. Despite the penetration of Western political values and objectives, it cannot be said that during the years of independence the political culture of the country has accumulated sufficient potential for

expansion. The influence of the state apparatus often prevents the formation of their own vision to the ongoing political changes in society.

The rapid development of the society results in development of political and cultural spheres within the nation and finding those guidelines that influence the formation of political culture in a multi-ethnic society and as a result, will help in the preparation of the individual for the upcoming changes<sup>[1]</sup>.

The choice of this topic is not accidental, given the importance of the topic and the lack of a unified approach to the authors. But the study has allowed to withdraw certain laws and showed the existing differences between the age groups with different levels of political culture. On the occurrence of a rather strong difference in the political subculture of older generations and young people affected by various factors. A long stay in the Soviet Union, a fairly strong clan, typical for this region, religious preference, especially the national Kazakh mentality and nature all this has had a significant impact on the level of political culture of persons older than 35 years. At the same time, young people under the age of 35 years whose childhood and youth took place in the period of independence are much less susceptible to such influences, perceiving in a much more pronounced degree of Western models of political culture including values and indicative dissonance. From here comes the special importance that acquires psychological aspects of political culture, allowing to explain the political changes taking place in society. In no less allowance psychological component allows to predict further movement from the political point of view.

Exploring the political behavior, values, and attitudes of the individual as a subject of political culture, we will try to identify the psychological characteristics and aspects of its political culture within two subcultures youth and adults. Youth is an integral part of modern political development, influencing the current political changes and interacting with them—its intellectual and social life of society. Youth is the basis on which the foreseeable future will be based, the political elite in making any political decisions. Therefore, it is important to define what is the driving force and determines the manifestation of political culture in individuals under 35 years. We discuss how, depending on the level of political culture manifested, to develop the political culture depends legitimate domination of the masses, the correct perception of how individuals and groups in a multiethnic society occurring changes and their interaction with the state. After all, the political culture allows, based on the experience of previous generations, to form perceptions of political reality, to establish links between the political process, improving their education in this field. The high level of culture makes it possible to minimize the political risks and to direct its development in the right direction, so, it is important not only to study the political culture of the population but also strongly encourage its development in the desired direction for the country that will serve as a protection against possible political upheavals and turmoil in future. Here the young and rising generation are the main objects of study and targeted impact, since they will determine the future shape of the country<sup>[2]</sup>.

The urgency of our work lies in the fact that the political culture as a part of general culture depends

largely on the process of building the state vector of its development and success of the chosen direction and thus, indirectly, the political culture in the specific multi-ethnic society affects the global situation in general. On the political culture of the Kazakh people worked and continue to influence events and phenomena such as war, revolution, national mentality, scientific progress, the external threat, religion, economic development and so on.

The objects of our study were two age subcultures-18-35 years (young) and 35-55 years (the older generation) which represent the main carrier and the translator of political culture and the subject, respectively, the psychological aspects of political culture in their role in multi-ethnic society.

The problem of research of the study was to approach the scientists to this issue and the lack of a common understanding of the psychological components of political culture.

**Hypothesis:** Domestic and foreign authors in the study of the formation of political culture do not always pay due attention to its psychological aspects. Consideration of the psychological component of culture contributes to its early formation because the political culture in a modern multi-ethnic society occupies a specific place having a social-psychological conditioning. As a methodological and technological basis of the conducted empirical research made an interdisciplinary approach, taking into account the special situation of the political culture at the intersection of science, systems analysis and structural-functional approach.

Empirical basis (as compiled by the authors and disciplinary) All Profiles “My view of human beliefs” and “psychological barrier of perception of life situations”, the author questionnaire “Psychological preparation of the individual to the upcoming changes in their lives”.

“Self-actualization test” L. Gozman technique “repertory grid” J. Kelly, “Jobs logical thinking political orientation” A. Khvostova test-questionnaire “personal maturity” Y. Gilbukh test and “life orientations (LSS)” D. Leontiev. Carrying out statistical processing of the data, discriminant and cluster analysis, the study on the significance of differences and psychological interpretation allowed us to deduce important conclusions.

The psychological aspect of political culture-an essential and a very important component that will certainly be considered when conducting any research and studies in the field of political life.

Youth subculture’s different psychological peculiarities due to certain social, economic and political conditions, dissonance and social extra version when combined components of the mature and immature political consciousness<sup>[3]</sup>.

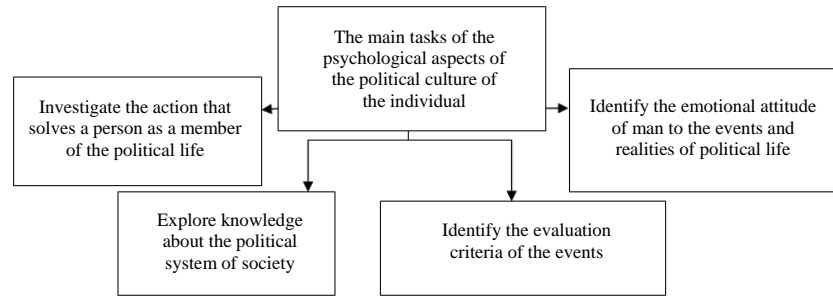


Fig. 1: The political culture of the person in the multi-ethnic society

This youth political culture has enormous potential political and social activity, the implementation of which will contribute to the favorable economic and social conditions.

**Political culture-constantly evolving phenomenon which responds to changes reality:** The study concerns the psychological component of political culture in a political society is due to the passage of modern political life and the transformations taking place in it. This is necessary to identify the motivational components of the political consciousness of man, prompting him to some active actions that many researchers seem a difficult task. Complexity is related including the insufficient development of the methodological base for the study of political culture as a means of interaction between the individual and society.

The study aims to identify the causes of complex psychological and social conditions affecting the political culture mostly youth subculture where it is mixed with the political influence of the state and the internal motivations to engage in independent life.

Since, the changes of political values and affect the older generation (undoubtedly a much lesser extent than the younger) should be studied political subculture two age categories to create an objective picture, because the political perception depends largely on the age criterion.

Thus, the study of the political aspects of the political culture of the person in the multi-ethnic society is aimed at achieving the following objectives(Fig. 1). Identifying research problems has enabled a specific list of studied objects:

- The degree of participation in the political life of society
- Value judgments about the ongoing political reforms and transformations
- Emotional perception of the political wing subcultures events
- Political views, formed in subcultures in the existing political system, government and institutions

Study psychological component and its adoption into account allows you to expand the area of interaction of the individual and society, based on the flow dynamics of psychological processes of human consciousness and political processes in the country.

In order to understand in which line to work, it is necessary to define what is the source of political culture in Kazakhstan (Fig. 2).

Political traditions and values in the country are the active component of political culture, serving as a support policy development. In order to understand what constitutes a political culture and its psychological aspects should go a little further into the past. The problems of the concept of political culture in general and its psychological aspects in particular worried scientists, philosophers, politicians, many centuries ago. However, only 20 began to emerge a clearer understanding of the concept of interaction between culture and politics, in the substantiation of which played a huge role such prominent American scholars as G. Almond and S. Verba by conducting a comparative analysis of political cultures of different countries. Also, a significant contribution to its study, made by such scholars as R. Putnam, Dalton and R. Inglehart, put political culture at the center stage in his research. It is important to note that the political culture occupies a special position, being at the crossroads of political science, cultural studies and psychology, this interdisciplinary concept, so study it, focusing on only one industry norms, is fundamentally wrong as well as lose sight of the importance of namely the psychological aspects and manifestations of political behavior<sup>[4]</sup>.

Political culture develops together with a multi-ethnic society and the state that we are able to see in modern Kazakhstan, when replacing the formerly dominant political attitudes and values come new. In this political culture maintains the integrity of the political system at the expense of continuity and adaptability when political and cultural scripts are transmitted from generation to generation. Political socialization occurs through the family, peers, educational institutions, through various stages. The political culture has several levels: the rational (the socio-economic interests), emotional, social,

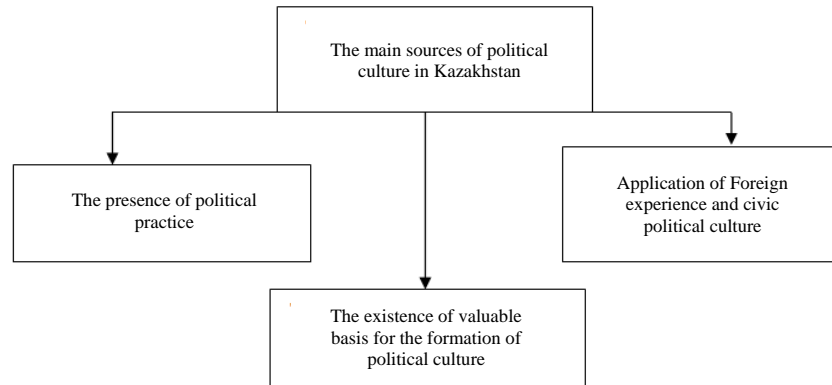


Fig. 2: The source of political culture

psychological or socio-cultural dimension which is time, we are interested in this study. Before we elaborate on the psychological moment, it is worth mentioning the concept of national character which is considered a precursor of the concept of political culture. National character is the stable mental characteristics peculiar to one nation, in this case, the Kazakhs. It was formed over thousands of years under the influence of lifestyle, religion, way of life and traditions. Kazakhs are inherently tolerant, with respect for elders and loyalty to tradition, hospitality and the emotional and strong tribal ties. Such features could not be reflected in the political culture (especially tribal affiliation and loyalty foundations), despite the fact that her peculiar and assimilated Western tradition, mostly the latter circumstance is typical of the younger generation which often tends to break away from traditional values and join to more western landmarks.

It is also important to understand the concept of subculture-in this case the age. This political orientation and a model of behavior (specific people's views on the phenomenon of power toward the ruling strata and so on. Specific to the region, ethnic or age group or society. It is important to consider because we consider it a subculture young people under 35 years of age or older generation to 55 (this is the most active participants in the political life, the level of political culture which is most clearly expressed). Persons under that age usually have not gone through all the stages of political socialization and do not always have shaped the values and orientations. Likewise, the generation of the elderly most committed to traditional notions and actually does not change their lives over.

We should not forget that the political culture is not just a set of political knowledge, values, orientations and attitudes but also the process of implementation of specific political interests of citizens. The political culture of man as the subject is evident in his political behavior, actions and emotional reactions. Psychological nuances and subtleties largely determine these political and

cultural manifestations. With regard to political psychology, the political culture is studied, including the order to understand the relationship of political behavior and the individual's consciousness with the consciousness and behavior in certain subcultures and all multiethnic society. Theorists view rights in this context with 2 sides as an object of influence "political machine" of the state and as an active participant in all of the processes and the purpose of the political system (Fig. 3).

Being an object, a person falls under the influence of power which makes it vulnerable. Power today has serious psychological impact on the political culture of the individual or subculture. But having its own purpose, it is much less prone to manipulative influences.

Cultural psychology, in turn, sees a man and as a culture and a feedback relationship which inter-conditionality in whole. That is, the set of individuals acting in concert, culture or subculture forms. The difficulty of accurately understanding and defining of political culture are due and breadth of its intangible manifestations, along with elements such as legal regulations, national symbols, or polity, highlight components such as tradition, charisma of the leader (a concept introduced in political science, the famous German philosopher and sociologist Weber) political values including a fairly wide range of concepts. Political values and it rights and interests of the individual, his involvement in politics as well as the forms and principles of the political system and the development of society. For example, each of the studied subcultures have universal values, national, as well as specific to a particular subculture and even individuals. Values can be both democratic and based on the principles of justice and freedom of expression, or radical, prevent violence. The formation of political values significantly affect the moral and social values and the moral claims can have both stimulating and negative influence<sup>[5]</sup>.

For the modern Kazakh society, it is applicable to some extent the notion of the Great Break entered the

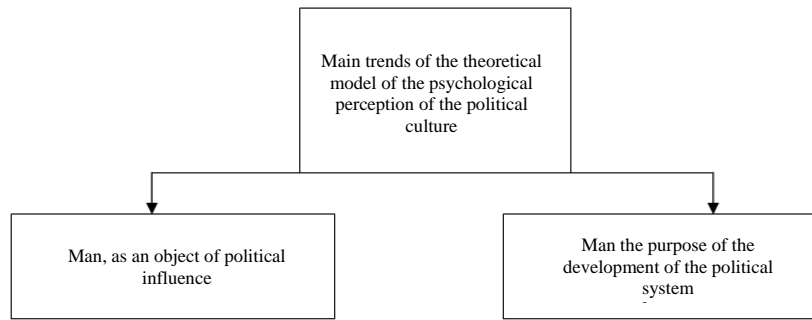


Fig. 3: The processes and the purpose of the political system

American political scientist and philosopher Francis Fukuyama. It is a state of anomie (violation in value system of society), certain suspense, disorientation, when the old rules have ceased to operate, he destroyed or lost and the new yet. Right now we have the opportunity to observe the process of laying the new values and attitudes as well as the return of the traditions and norms that eradicated in the Soviet era. So, it is important to give what is happening in society changes and processes to be able to develop the right strategy of forming new political values and norms, especially with regard to the young and rising generation. Changing political culture depends on factors such as the rate of formation of new social, economic and political relations, the dynamics of generational change and the nature of political socialization of youth groups. Certainly the study of political culture should be considered psychological patterns and characteristics such as political socialization process (this term was introduced by the American scientist G. Haymenom in 1959).

Any political system must be capable of psychologically affecting human behavior, so that, its actions are consistent with the general attitudes and norms of the existing political regime or system. However, the political impact suggests that the individual has at least a minimum level of political knowledge and specific know how to handle political categories. Here comes to the fore consciousness, mass or individual and for which there is a particular political impact. Consciousness is how the human brain reflects objective reality. A political consciousness is the perception of being part of something that has a direct relationship with politics, power and governance. In this knowledge, views and opinions about the individual policies are not just a figment of his own experience, they are formed and accumulated in the process of political socialization. Socialization is a long process, lasting for years and starting from early childhood. Political socialization is the adoption of the rules and requirements of political culture as well as patterns of behavior prevailing in certain multiethnic society. Socialization is closely related to acculturation, the process of adapting to a different culture, different

from the one in which he grew up (such phenomena may encounter people who have moved to Kazakhstan for permanent residence).

Timely political socialization allows a person to navigate the political system and be an effective participant in the political and social groups or subcultures. Political socialization is a complex and multi-step process in which as a society affects the individual and a strong personality able to influence the society, making their rules and regulations of the public. We are talking primarily about a very bright, strong, charismatic personality, a leader and national leaders who influenced in his time on the minds and attitudes of entire epochs. Hence, the impact on human society can be limited by his personal views and convictions.

The constant change of generations in politics necessitates political socialization in order to sustain the established political order. Do not underestimate the influence of the family and of small groups and the environment. Socialization can last a lifetime, because socializing in a group, a person may not be prepared for the socialization of the other.

#### **Political socialization involves several steps**

**Primary:** The perception of political categories through the lens of children's concepts, usually the child learns political phenomena and events through the prism of their authority-parents, teachers, educators.

**Secondary:** Person develops an individual's position and can withstand the collective influence, the self-correcting political behavior and its manifestations.

Formation of political culture is extremely important for young people, students and pupils who pass the most significant stage of development of the individual and in the process they seriously affect public opinion, mass media, contemporary trends and developments. It is important to form a political culture based on universally recognized norms of ethics and morality (mutual aid, compassion, honesty, fairness), pluralistic approach and deep knowledge in politics<sup>[6]</sup>.

**Political consciousness is formed at several levels:**

Every day, something apolitical undeveloped culture of indifference to politics, political behavior is inactive. A high level of education, in-depth knowledge in politics but in the manifestation of passivity. A person with advanced level of political culture and consciousness. An active policy with the desire to improve and transform society. For more than a century, scientists are also interested in mass political consciousness, manifested in the natural forms of mass political behavior that has no organization but in which people behave similarly under certain political circumstances. On the one hand the mass consciousness and emotionally contagious, the other amorphous and inhomogeneous.

With regard to political behavior having the inextricable link with the political culture, this term borrowed from psychology, behaviorism. Political behavior is a set of reactions of subjects on the political system, it can be collective and individual, open and latent, direct and indirect, constructive (promoting the normal flow of political life) and destructive (undermining the political order). A. Yuriev described 4 levels: political activism, political work, political work and political activity. Political behavior is directly related to political consciousness.

For example, in the formation of the government and management of special psycho people talk about the impact of political consciousness on behavior. It is proved that altruists, rationalists, conformists or nonconformists differently behave in politics and exercise different roles. Behavior is expressed in political participation electoral, party activity, participation in election campaigns and rallies and political absenteeism political indifference and inaction. When a society has a high level of absenteeism, it means that it is in deep crisis.

**Psychologists describe certain forms of human activity manifested in the political sphere:**

Instincts unconscious factors and innate behaviors. For all the diversity of approaches and opinions, the subconscious nature of many manifestations of political behavior is not disputed. Some authors see the direct connection between the unconscious influence on decision-making and the policy knowledge. If a person has the right information, he tends to make an informed and rational choice but if the data are contradictory and difficult to analyze, at the forefront can force output, hidden in the unconscious sphere. In politics, there are all human instincts of greed and aggression to self-preservation.

**Skills (skills, stereotypes, habits):** Reasonable steps differing explicit goal setting. Political behavior of the people given singularities occurring perception of political transition. The political choice of a citizen is caused by various factors in determining his attitudes and perception

of the world. Perception, in turn, includes understanding and acceptance of the political culture, political values, orientations and attitudes, not to mention the role of religion in psychological perception occurring in the policy developments and events. Religious ideas, values and rules are closely intertwined with the culture in general and in particular the political. Spirituality and religion are an integral part of national traditions and mentality in any state, permeating cultural heritage and gradually embodied in the political and cultural manifestations. As a rule, religious beliefs are closely related to morality and ethics and are aimed at honoring and respect for human values.

We are talking about the psychological aspects of political culture in relation to the individual. The difficulty of a unified approach to understanding the political culture and its psychological aspects to some extent due to the lack of a common understanding of the same personality. For some authors personality is a way of life in society, to another person, to tie together a set of internal conditions which are refracted through exogenous exposure to a third person the system, the quality of the supersensible which is carried by an individual. Only in a few moments scientists find common ground, for example, the factors that influence the formation of personality is heredity and the environment. The debate goes on even one of these priority issues. What comes first: the environment or genetics. However, all researchers agree need for a comprehensive understanding of this phenomenon. Every individual is in a different sequence in their social, physical and spiritual development. Each new level is characterized by an increasing intensity. Usually up to 25 years, this process occurs particularly active and with the advent of the age of a person can be considered sufficiently socialized personality, full and in terms of political culture, a member of the society. Psychological level identity comprises components such as it shown in Fig. 4.

Thus, understanding the mechanisms underlying the formation of personality reveals the following psychological aspects that should be considered in the study of the political culture of the person in multiethnic societies (Fig. 5)

The cognitive component involves knowing and understanding what is happening in the policy process. Emotional and psychological aspect is aimed at identifying the emotional status in relation to political power, political institutions and current events. The moral and evaluative aspect is based on political values; it involves understanding the political ideals accepted in society. Installation-behavioral political manifestations of human behavior or social group at the changes taking place in society<sup>[7]</sup>.

Active technological progress and the development of information technology can not affect the level of fullness

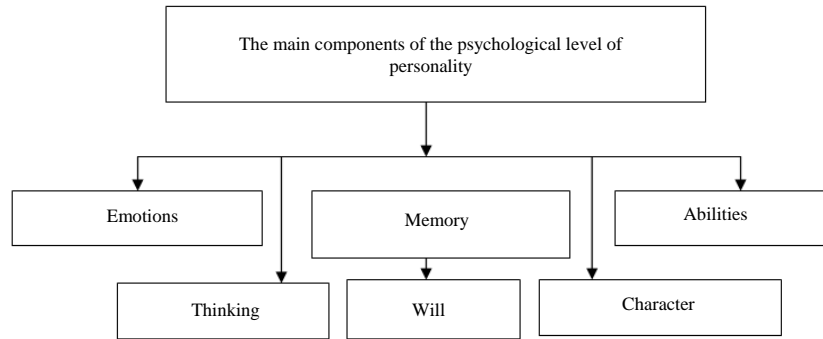


Fig. 4: Parameters of psychological level

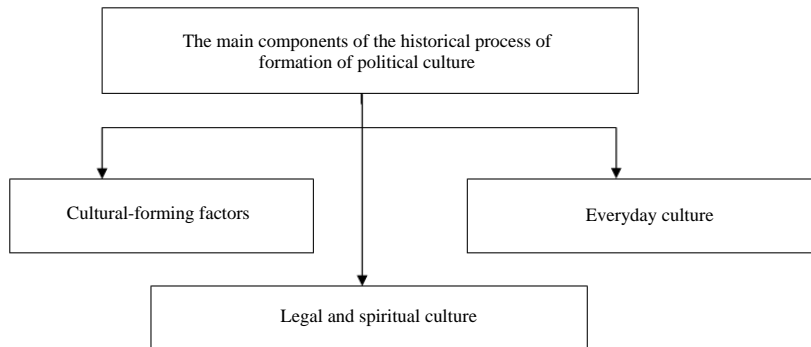


Fig. 5: The political culture of the person in multiethnic societies

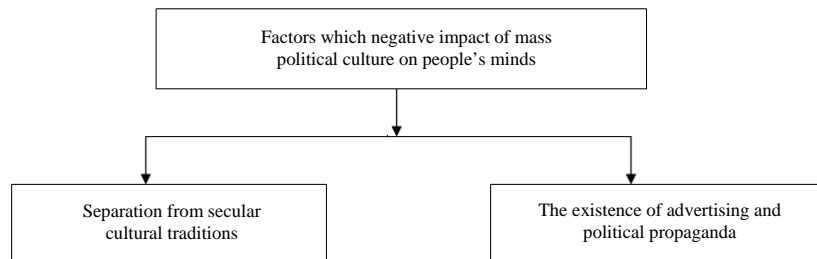


Fig. 6: The political sphere and wearing a massive scale

and political culture in modern multi-ethnic society. Many scientists believe that these factors influenced the rapid development of mass political culture and unified political values and attitudes. Canadian scholar Marshall Mak Lyuen believes the information space for the formation of a field of fundamental human outlook influences the level of mass political culture. He first noted the importance of the influence of the information environment on human consciousness, that it changes the perception of whole generations, bringing them to the types of transformations in the political sphere and wearing a massive scale. This mass political culture has a negative impact on culture (Fig. 6).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The methods used for the study of psychological readiness of the individual to what is happening in a multiethnic society, distinguishes heuristic, objectivity, reproducibility, specificity and necessity. Because the psychological aspects of culture a complex and vast concept, we used the proper methodological variety to ensure good quality results. The main methods of steel are an experiment, a survey, questioning, testing and documents and were studied using content analysis and the translation into quantitative measures of text data with subsequent statistical processing. The method of

Table 1: The key to the author's questionnaire psychological preparation of the individual for the changes in their own lives

Applies a function of their own human opinions	Age Picks (Years)
Policy functions	35-45
Advice function	45-55

Table 2: Testing of the results of research on the technique "Self-actualization test" L. Gozman

Name scales	No. of respondents who chose the answer "a" and "b", correlating to the selected scales on L.Y Gozman (Years)		No. of incoming items (number of responses to the total number of sentences) (Years)	
	The age group of 18-35	The age group of 35-55	The age group of 18-35	The age group of 35-55
Exposure time	9	15	11	21
Values	6	32	8	19
View of human nature	3	8	4	3
Need for cognition	13	5	4	8
Creativity (the desire for creativity)	23	1	16	8
Autonomy	4	8	2	3
Spontaneity	9	4	5	4
Self-understanding	11	13	7	9
Auto Simpatiya	1	3	8	7
Contact skills	1	3	6	11
Flexibility in communication	9	4	10	14

Table 3: Displays the results of research methodology A.A. Khvostov "Jobs logic thinking political orientation" among the younger and the older generation of the Republic of Kazakhstan

The structure of the questionnaire	Moral types by A.A. Khvostov (Years old)							
	The conformist-hypocrite		The fundamental humanist		Cool selfish Darwinian		Selfless woman	
	The younger generation 18-35	The older generation 35-55	The younger generation 18-35	The older generation 35-55	The younger generation 18-35	The older generation 35-55	The younger generation 18-35	The older generation 35-55
Part of the questionnaire	18	2	4	40	32	7	4	6
Part of the questionnaire	4	1	21	35	3	1	2	5
Total No. of responses	22	3	25	75	35	8	6	11

constructing a semantic space is used to study the characteristics of the political consciousness of groups with articulated political values and orientations. The basis for the study were: Author's profile: "My view of the human persuasion" provides an opportunity to identify the intrinsic motivation for understanding current events and includes 30 convictions enjoyed respondents in ordinary life.

Author's profile: "psychological barrier of perception of life situations" studies the existing level of human psychological barrier respondents to these changes in view of his experience. It contains 20 different simulated situations in everyday life and profession.

**Author's questionnaire:** "Psychological preparation of the individual to the upcoming changes in their lives" is intended for the adult respondents (25-55 years). He reveals the dynamics of the age differences subculture Seniors in the conscious awareness of the choice made (Table 1).

**Self-actualization test L. Gozman Table 2:** The results obtained showed the gap in attitudes and values of the older and younger generations: if respondents between 18

and 25 years in the scale prevails "creativity", allowing them lightly to political events (including) and human values do not play a priority for them role, the older generation, on the contrary, the scale of "orientation on time" and "values" have occupied the highest positions which shows their commitment to traditional values.

Method of "repertory grid" J. Kelly, whose purpose revealed personal motivators of human consciousness in the process of seeing the world the way it is currently it. The study results also showed that the youth of today do not tend to pay much attention to such values as mutual assistance or mutual as the older generation. The technique has shown that the perception of the world differs from the two subcultures studied: if the youth forms values, based on the personal perception, the older generation are oriented more on historical attitudes and traditions imposed on their own life experience<sup>[8]</sup>.

Jobs logical thinking political orientation evaluates logical thinking when assessing political developments and events. The predominant type of youth "Cool selfish Darwinian" and among the older generation the "fundamental humanist" which once again underlines outline the difference in the orientations (Table 3).



## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Summing up the work, you can make an unambiguous conclusion that we have a sufficiently explained the given topic and determined the undoubted importance of considering the psychological aspects of political culture as an important factor in assessing age-related changes and differences in two subcultures the youth and the older generation and their willingness to further life. Conducting research using a variety of techniques have been identified certain patterns and behaviors and consciousness of people in these age groups as well as the psychological aspects of the relationship. The study has reviewed political values and attitudes, national mentality, political socialization, individual and mass consciousness, as well as the motivation of political behavior. With the rapid development of the reformation and multiethnic society (stage that Kazakhstan is at the moment), the impact of political culture is particularly noticeable that affects the manifestations of political behavior of the individual. At the same time, the development of the information field contributed to the development of mass political culture based on unified political attitudes. The dependence of the political consciousness of the people from the political state apparatus is a factor contributing to the formation of the subconscious level of control and subordination of power. These ongoing political reforms involve grassroots participation in political life which makes it necessary to study the psychological foundations on which to base political values and attitudes of individuals in a multi-ethnic society<sup>[9]</sup>.

Identifying motivational components of human consciousness is the process of motivation to action of a political nature and is one of the purposes of the study of psychological components of political culture.

**The struggle of opposites:** In modern, foreign and domestic literature, there is no consensus about the perception of political culture. Analyzing the domestic literature on the topic of research, we are faced with the existence of two approaches perception of political culture.

For example, Nekrasov and F. Burlatskii see it as a social consciousness, noting the impact of psychological factors on human consciousness. A Halavan O. and F. Pen'kov believe political culture identity component of political activity of the state. The main factor of its self-development, in collaboration with the creative person, where at each stage of development and updates apply the new settings and ideas.

## CONCLUSION

Formation of the correct level of political consciousness and behavior as the basic concepts of political culture is the key to the normal functioning of the

political apparatus of the state and the confirmation of the effectiveness of policies. It is particularly important to take into account the psychological components of perception of political culture in the young, under-35 generation, is already playing a significant role in the political life of Kazakhstan. Political culture defines the activity level of the population, defining the boundaries and scope of the manifestations of political behavior the law-abiding or asocial. Holding a purposeful state policy will allow more young people to reach the level of political maturity, explaining to the necessary authorities manifestations of political consciousness and behavior. The research determined the psychological aspects that directly affect the psychological preparation of the individual in the period occurring in a multiethnic society changes, the vision and the perception of political phenomena through the political values and orientation, national character, political consciousness. The importance of the individual as the bearer of political culture in the narrow sense, gives you the opportunity to shape the culture indirectly of individuals, groups and subcultures and the whole society. Psychological aspects of political culture are of fundamental importance in the ongoing changes in a multi-ethnic society, determining the degree of preparedness of the person and the level of political consciousness<sup>[10]</sup>.

## REFERENCES

01. Almond, G. and S. Verber, 1965. *The Civic Culture: Political Attitudes and Democracy in Five Nations*. Princeton University Press, United States.
02. Almond, G.A. and G.B. Powell Jr., 1966. *Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach*. Little Brown and Company, Boston, Massachusetts, USA., Pages: 368.
03. Arizpe, L., 2000. *World culture report 2000*. UNESCO, Paris, France.
04. Basheer, M., 1982. *Political Culture, Foreign Policy and Conflict: The Palestine Area Conflict System*. Greenwood Press, London, UK.,
05. Ivannikov, I.A., 2011. Concepts of social culture. *Political Sci.*, 27: 85-103.
06. Narkin, P.A., 2011. *Political Culture of Personality at the Present Stage*. Psychology Publisher, St. Petersburg, Russia, Pages: 164.
07. Parson, T., 1968. *The Structure of Social Action*. 2nd Edn., Free Press, New York, USA., Pages: 775.
08. Parsons, T., 1960. *Structure and Process in Modern Societies*. Free Press, New York, USA., Pages: 344.
09. Parsons, T., 1969. *Politics and Social Structure*. The Free Press and Collier Macmillan, New York and London, Pages: 557.
10. Tratkevich, N. and K.Y. Maslova, 2011. *Political Reality of the Consciousness of Personality*. Politics Publisher, Moscow, Russia, Pages: 462.