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QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE CHANGE IN POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN KAZAKHSTAN: BETWEEN 'CIVIC' AND 'POLITICAL', 'RATIONAL' AND 'POST-MATERIALIST' CONVENTIONAL AND UNCONVENTIONAL MODES

The level of political engagement and participation is commonly taken as an element of a sustainable and developed nation. The authors claim that for Kazakhstan to build conditions fostering its successful progressive development is the task of vital importance. Thus, the goal of the article is to establish how well the social and political developments in Kazakhstan regarding political engagement and participation coincide with the development in the theoretical realm. The article consists of the literature review followed by the discussion of the cases illustrating the theoretical claims in the literature that is, in turn, reinforced by the primary qualitative and quantitative data collected by the authors during the research project they have recently concluded.

The authors argue that Kazakhstan's case is a clear confirmation of the tendencies observed by the empirical researchers and delt with by the theoretical scholars, namely that political and civic engagement and participation are increasingly difficult to distinguish, that the forms and means thereof increase quantitatively and qualitatively, and that so did 'post-materialist' motivation behind such participation. Finally, the authors note that not only the focus of research shifts from 'rational choice' and 'resource mobilization' perspective to a more 'post-materialist' 'identity' paradigm, but that the recent patterns in political engagement and participation in Kazakhstan demonstrate the validity of such argumentation.

Key words: political engagement, conventional political participation, unconventional political participation, forms and dynamics of political participation, political communication.

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Қазақстандағы саяси қатысудың сапалық және сандық өзгерістері: конвенционалдық және конвенционалдық емес түрлердің «азаматтық» және «саяси», «рационалдық» және «постматериалистік» арасы

Саяси белсенділік пен қатысу деңгейі әдетте тұрақты және дамыған ұлттың элементі ретінде қарастырылады. Авторлардың пайымдауынша, Қазақстан үшін елдің табысты қарышты дамуына қолайлы жағдай жасау маңызды міндет болып табылады. Осылайша, мақаланың мақсатына саяси өзара әрекеттестік пен қатысу тұрғысында Қазақстандағы әлеуметтік және саяси оқиғалардың теориялық саладағы оқиғалармен қаншалықты сәйкес келетінін анықтау жатады. Мақала әдебиеттерге шолудан тұрады, авторлар әдебиеттердегі теориялық пайымдауларды жақында аяқталған зерттеу жобасы шеңберінде жиналған бастапқы сапалық және сандық деректермен расталған ахуалдарды талқылайды.

Авторлар Қазақстан ахуалы эмпирикалық зерттеушілер байқаған және теоретик ғалымдар талқылаған тенденциялардың айқын дәлелі болып табылатын саяси және азаматтық белсенділік пен қатысуды ажырату қиындап бара жатқанын, олардың түрлері мен құралдары сандық және сапалық тұрғыдан ұлғайып келе жатқанын, қатысудың бұл түрі «постматериалистік» ынталандыруға әсер ететіндігін бекітеді. Соңында, авторлар зерттеулер назары «рационалды таңдау» және «ресурстарды жұмылдыру» көзқарасынан «бірегейліктің» неғұрлым «постматериалистік» парадигмасына ауысып қана қоймай, Қазақстандағы саяси өзара әрекеттестік пен қатысудың соңғы үлгілері осындай дәлелдердің негізділігін атап өтеді.

Түйін сөздер: саяси қатысу, конвенциялық қатысу, конвенциялық емес қатысу, саяси қатысудың формалары мен динамикасы, саяси коммуникациялар.

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Качественные и количественные изменения политического участия в Казахстане: между «гражданским» и «политическим», «рациональным» и «постматериалистическим» в конвенциональных и неконвенциональных формах

Политическая активность и участие обычно рассматриваются как элемент устойчивого и развитого демократического государства. Авторы утверждают, что для Казахстана жизненно важной задачей является создание условий, способствующих его успешному развитию. Таким образом, цель статьи – установить, насколько социальные и политические события в Казахстане, касающиеся политической вовлеченности и политического участия, подтверждают тезисы, выдвигаемые в ходе теоретических исследований. Статья состоит из обзора литературы, за которым следует обсуждение кейсов, иллюстрирующих теоретические утверждения в литературе, что, в свою очередь, подкрепляется первичными качественными и количественными данными, собранными авторами в ходе исследовательского проекта, который они недавно завершили.

Авторы утверждают, что кейс Казахстана является чётким подтверждением тенденций, наблюдаемых исследователями-эмпириками и обсуждаемых учеными-теоретиками, а именно того, как политическую и гражданскую активность и участие становится все труднее различить, ведь их формы и средства возрастают количественно и качественно, что также влияет на «постматериалистическую» мотивацию такого участия. Наконец, авторы отмечают, что не только фокус исследований смещается с точки зрения «рационального выбора» и «мобилизации ресурсов» на более «постматериалистическую» парадигму «идентичности», но и то, что недавние тенденции политической активности и модели политического участия в Казахстане демонстрируют обоснованность такой аргументации.

Ключевые слова: политическое участие, конвенциональное участие, нековенциональное участие, формы и динамика политического участия, политические коммуникации.

Introduction

Political engagement and participation being in the focus of both theoretical and empirical research is a manifestation of the scholarly and practical significance of the subject. The analysis of the literature allows to point at the presence of the two distinguished approaches to understanding and conceptualizing of the phenomena related to political engagement and participation, namely the historically established 'rational choice' school of social and political science and a more post-materialist, post-structuralist 'identity' paradigm.

Given that a vagarious engagement and participation of citizens in the social and political matters has been commonly taken as an element of a sustainable nation, for Kazakhstan – where providing conditions fostering its successful progressive development is currently a task of vital importance – any respective study of the matter shall be appreciated. There have been plenty of literature dealing with the subject from various angles, for example the peculiarities of political and civil engagement within a broader political context of Kazakhstan (Kurmanov & Knox, 2022; Kozhenov & Daulbaev, 2002;) and its recent changes (Amrebaev & Eshpanova, 2022), selected forms engagement and participation (Makulbayeva & Sharipova, 2024; Sheryazdanova, ZHanarstanova, & Kulzhanova, 2023; Utepov & Dzhumabaev, 2022; Mukhtarova, 2022; Muratova & Onuchko, 2021; Knox & Janenova, 2018; Shaukenova, 2017), including its unconventional and protest forms (Heuer& Hierman, 2022; Harseeva, 2022; Nasimova, Buzurtanova & Saitova, 2019; Smagulov & Nasimova, 2016; Chernykh, 2014), politization and de-politization of citizens' engagement (Schiek, 2022; Niyazbekov, 2018), and its cultural features (Bankoff & Oven, 2019; Nezhina & Ibrayeva, 2013; Turgaleeva, 2009; Radnitz et al, 2009; Patnaik, 2007; Schatz, 2005).

The goal of this particular article is to establish how well the social and political developments in Kazakhstan regarding political engagement and participation coincide with the development in the theoretical realm, i.e. the shift from 'rational choice' to 'post-materialist Identity' conceptualization. To achieve such a goal, the authors conducted a review of the literature to understand how the practice of political engagement and participation in independent Kazakhstan reflects the trends identified and discussed by the academics and experts.

Material and Methods of the Research

The present study is the bridge between the research project on "Protest Potential in Kazakhstan:

Features, Factors and Trends" concluded by the authors in 2020-2022 and the current project on Political Engagement and Participation in Kazakhstan, when the expansion of the theoretical understanding together with critically analyses data enables to formulate new tasks for further empirical enquiry. The first step is this article, prepared within the framework of the grant funding research funded by the Science Committee of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Grant No. AP23488744 "Political Engagement and Participation in Kazakhstan: Dynamics and Expansion Opportunities".

The literature review, being a principal methodology, determines the structure of the body of the article consisting of three parts each of which deals with a particular trend discussed in the literature. Firstly, these are the blurred outlines of the 'civic' and the 'political'; secondly, quantitative, and qualitative growth of both conventional and nonconventional means and forms of political participation; and finally, growing in number and significance 'identity' and other 'post-materialist' motivated political engagement and participation. Then the selected cases are discussed to illustrate each of the abovementioned premise which are, in turn, reinforced by the qualitative and quantitative data collected by the authors during the previously concluded research project: 1999-respondent on-line survey as well as observation and focus-group discussions during the research trips to Taraz, Kyzylorda, Mangistau (Zhanaozen), Atyrau, Aktobe, Zhezkazgan, Nur-Sultan, Petropavlovsk, Ust-Kamenogorsk. Additionally, OMSystem developed by Al-Farabi KazNU specialists was used to monitor social media in Kazakhstan. The additional data provided by the WVS, Central Elections Commission of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and Rule of Law, and the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project was used.

Literature review

The 'civic' VS 'political'; how to differentiate the nature of engagement.

The distinction between civic and political engagement has been a subject of extensive academic debate. The analysis of the literature shows that such a distinction is increasingly problematic (Sairambay, 2020; Barrett & Brunton-Smith, 2017; Barrett & Zani, 2014; Ekman & Amnå, 2012; Inglehart & Welzel, 2005) as it has been empirically shown how civic activism often leads to political outcomes or is politically motivated and vice versa (Galego, 2018;

Melo & Stockemer, 2014; Verba, Schlozman, & Brady,1995). This is especially true in the context of social movements and digital activism, where civic issues frequently become politicized (Cho, Byrne, & Pelter, 2020; Norris, 2002). Civic engagement, in its proper sense, may be conceptualized as any engagement (political or otherwise) on any issue of greater social concern for example volunteering, community service, and participation in non-profit organizations (Theiss-Morse, & Hibbing, 2005; Putnam, 1995), or only as individual actions.

There is certain terminological overlapping of 'political engagement' and 'political participation'. Political engagement shall indicate the sense of involvement, interest, and concern about the political developments domestically or internationally as opposition to political disengagement" (absenteeism). In other words, 'political engagement may be used when studying cognitive and emotive aspects, while the 'participation' is actions and/or behavior of a certain political character. 'Political participation' is about doing something about politics for example activities directly related to influencing and/or participating in government actions and policy-making such as voting, campaigning, attending political rallies, and participating in party politics. 'Political' and 'institutional' participation may also be taken as something different; the former presupposes spontaneity while the latter – institutionalized procedures (Norris, 2002; Van Deth, 2014; Hooghe, Hosch-Dayican, & Van Deth, 2014; Pfetcer, 2013; Goncharov, 1997; Holmskaya, 1999; Sabucedo & Arce, 1991). There have been considerable efforts to classify the variety of forms of 'political participation'. For example, five distinguished categories were suggested: "inactive", "conformists", "reformists", "activists" and "protesters" (Kaim, 2021; Thomas & Louis, 2014; Linssen, Schmeets, & Scheepers, 2014; Pearlman, 2012; Bourne, 2010; Uhlaner, 2001; Sabucedo, Arce,1991; Kaase, Marsh, 1979).

In Kazakhstan, the difficulty in distinguishing between civic and political motivations is evident in various social movements and citizens' actions. Such movements as the 'Anti-Land Reform' (Zemelnie mitingi), mothers of many children (Mnogodetnyie materi) and (Utilsbor) are present here as cases because they have the goals that are civic, namely community welfare and political oriented, but contribute the policy change which presupposes a more subject-subject relations between state and its citizens.

The Anti-Land Reform protests took place in Kazakhstan in the cities of Atyrau, Aktobe, Semey, and Almaty in 2016 because of public opposition

to the amendments in the Land Code allowing to lease agricultural land to foreign individuals and companies to attract investment into Kazakhstan's agricultural sector (Heuer & Hierman, 2022; Mukhtarova, 2022; Almukhamedova et al, 2016; BBC, 2016). The representatives of intelligencia issued an open letter addressed to President Nazarbayev calling to halt the reform (Azattyk, 2016). Although the permissions to hold rallies were rejected (they took place anyway) and number activists and journalists were detained, the moratorium on the land reform was soon officially announced (Decree № 248, 2016). This spontaneous social movement revealed not only broad socio-economic grievances but a growing demand for political reforms for greater transparency in governmental decision-making.

The movement of mothers with multiple children gained national attention following a tragic death of five children from a single family in a house fire in February 2019 while their mother was working a night shift (Tengrinews.kz, 2019). The incident sparked protests among mothers of many children, who demanded better social benefits and a more robust support system. The government response included increased allowances for large families and provision of housing (Egov.kz, 2023). Activism of mothers continued focusing now on more systemic issues. In 2023, the People's Party of Kazakhstan and the Association of Mothers of Kazakhstan held a republican "Kurultai of Mothers". The leader of the association, Gauhar Tanasheva ran for the Mazhilis of the Parliament of Kazakhstan from the People's Party (People's Party of Kazakhstan, 2023).

No Utilization Fee (Nyet Utilsboru) movement in Kazakhstan is another example of how civic and political activism can become intertwined. The Kazakhstan government introduced the utilization fee in 2016 on all imported vehicles significantly increasing their prices. The public discontent was evident in the discussions on social media resulting in the emergence of a movement by 2019 responsible for organizing a series of protests in Almaty and Astana. As the movement grew, it began to intersect with political activism including calls for greater transparency and accountability. Later, there were growing evidence of the political ambition of some leaders. Although, in the response, President Tokayev – speaking on the session of the Majilis – instructed the Cabinet to start liquidating the Operator ROP and take measures to stop recycling collection (Akorda.kz, 2022), the issue still is unresolved (Digitalbusiness.kz, 2024; Eurasianet.org., 2022). In May 2024 the petition was published on official "e-Petition" site entitled 'The people of Kazakhstan are against recycling collection and primary registration. The applicant is Sanzhar Bokayev, the incumbent leader of the movement and chairman of the Namys Party (KazTAG.kz., 2022), former deputy chairman of the Almaty city branch of the Nur Otan party (Tengrinews.kz, 2015). The petition active until July 20, 2024 has 460117 views and 50125 signatures (e-Petition.kz, 2024).

Discussion and result

Qualitative and Quantitative Change in Political engagement and Participation

Qualitative and quantitative change in political engagement and participation has been widely discussed in the literature. Moreover, the forms and formats of political participation which has been traditionally divided into two categories, namely conventional and unconventional, has not been so straightforward recently. The conventional participation such as voting, membership in political parties and participation in their campaigns was distinguished from unconventional one which was understood as collective and individual actions meant to signal a politically motivated refusal to abbey the laws. Today, together with campaigning, individual pickets or mass rallies, 'unconventional' is increasingly used to point at those formats which have been introduced into the activists repertoire relatively recently, such as petitions signing, flash-mobbing, and canceling. (Norris, 2023; Dalton, 2018; Bennett & Segerberg, 2015; Castells, 2015; Tarrow, 2011; Tilly, 2008; Bennett, 2003; Uhlaner, 2001; Verba, Schlozman & Brady, 1995; Sabucedo, Arce,1991).

A simple conventional-lawful vs unconventional-unlawful participation framework is suited more to the analysis of the established liberal democracies where the rights and liberties are legally protected and, therefore, those going against the law are automatically to be seen as unconventional, those would be most likely civil disobedience and violent protests. The situation is different under the conditions where the rights and freedoms may be considerably distorted and impeded (Tarrow, 2011; Levitsky & Way, 2010; Tilly, 2008; Giugni, 1997).

The analysis of literature shows that some phenomena that are chosen as subject of the research more frequently and enthusiastically than the others. Such unconventional mode of political participation as mass social movements comprising of individuals, groups and organizations in conflict with the system of political or cultural nature (or both)

caused by a particular kind of shared identity (Diani, 1992) have been growing in number and influence and, therefore, drawing scholarly attention (Learning, 2021; Flynn, 2011). The other is the impact of social media and networks on political engagement and participation although the nature of this impact remains debatable (Ferrucci, Hopp & Vargo, 2020; Karakaya & Glazier, 2019; Bennett & Segerberg, 2015; Castells, 2015; Gladwell, 2011; Bimber, et al, 2005; Bennett, 2003) especially given proliferation of dis- and misinformation (Valenzuela, Halpern, Katz & Miranda, 2019).

Thus, the literature speaks of the expansion of forms of conventional and unconventional participation offline and online. In Kazakhstan, such an expansion comes both from the state petitions, grants, youth policy, ANK, Kurultai, but also among citizens' flash mobs, hashtags, various forms of political expression such as pickets, exhibitions, citizen journalism, documentaries, etc. Following the dynamics of political participation of Kazakhstanis has certain difficulties due to the shortage of official statistics. The statistical data from non-governmental organizations shows a clear trend that until 2018 there had been a decrease in activity in many respects? While after 2018 growing political activity is evident. Thus, according to the World Values surveys (see Figure 1), which were conducted in Kazakhstan in 2011 and 2018, the number of those who participated in petitions signing increased from 2.1% to 5.4%, while the number of those who attended lawful peaceful assemblies decreased slightly from 6 % to 2.5%. The decreasing trend is also evident in those who joined the boycotting from 1.4% to 0.8%, or participated in unlawful strikes from 1.5% to 0.5% (WVS, 2024).
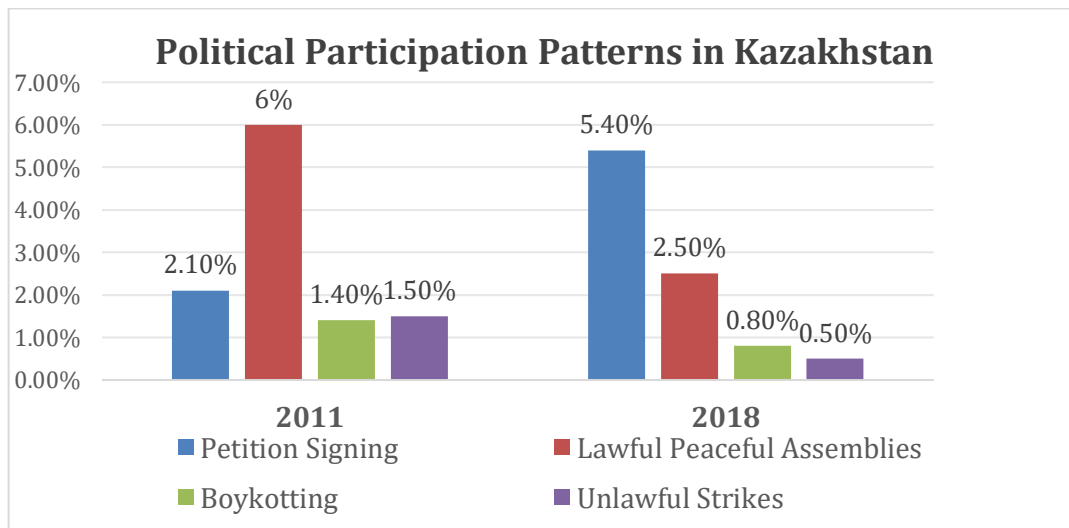

Figure 1 – Political Participation Patterns in Kazakhstan in 2011 and 2018.
Source: World Values Survey // https://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/wvs.jsp

According to the Central Election Commission the downward trend has been observed in such conventional mode of participation as voter turnout in both parliamentary and presidential elections (see Figure 2). Although the voter turnout in the Presidential election in Kazakhstan remains relatively high, the upward trend changed to the downward one after 2015. In 2005, the voter turnout was 76,78%; in 2011, it reached 89,98%; and in 2015, it grew up to 95,22%. On the other hand, in 2019, the voter turnout was 77,5% and in 2022 – 69,44 %. The voter turnout in the Parliamentary elections in Kazakhstan demonstrate the similar dynamics although the downward trend started later (see Figure 2). Thus, the turnout in the Parliamentary elections of 2004 was only 56,49% and by 2007 it showed a drastic increase reaching 92,58%. Yet in the Parliamentary elections in 2012, the voter turnout was only 75,4%, but increased slightly in 2016 showing 77,12% of votes, while in 2021, it was only 63,3%. The turnout in the most recent Parliamentary elections in 2023 was 54,19%, this is even lower than during the first ones in 2004.
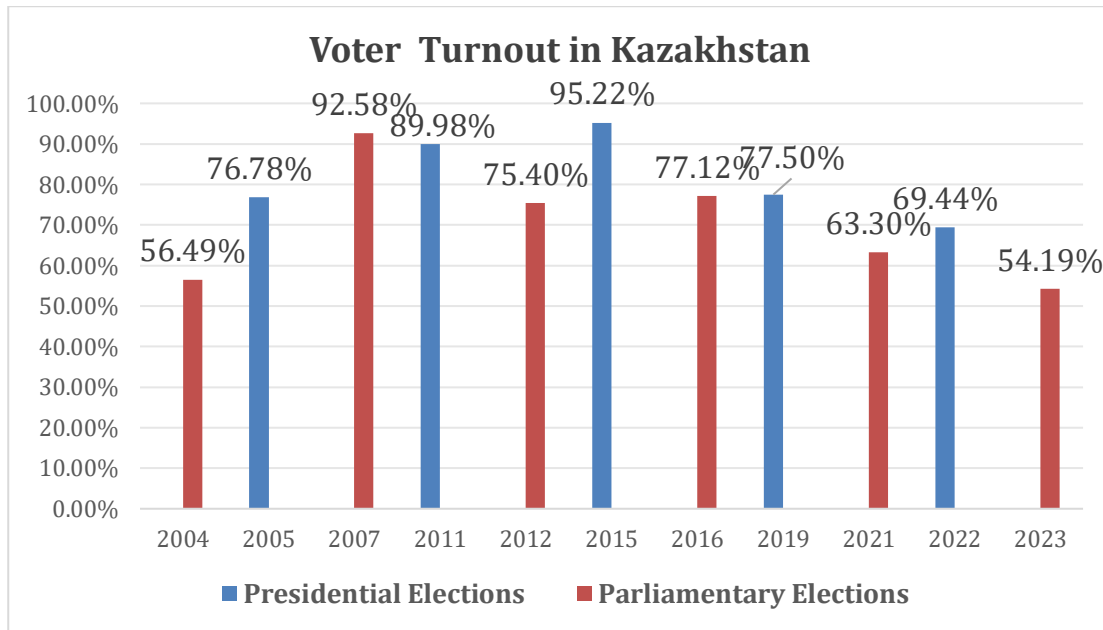
Figure 2 – Voter Turnout in Parliamentary and Presidential Elections in Kazakhstan.
Source: the Central Elections Commission of the Republic of Kazakhstan // https://www.election.gov.kz/eng/

The data provided by the *Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and Rule of Law* (KIBHR) covers the same period as those of the WVS, where the surveys were conducted only in 2011 and 2018. The dynamics in peaceful assembly participation in Kazakhstan since 2010 to 2018 according to the KIBHR was the following: there was a considerable increase in the number of peaceful assemblies in Kazakhstan in the initial period, from 64 in 2010 to 162 in 2011-2012 (see Figure 3). Then we see the steady decrease from 119 and 114 in 2013 and 2014 respectively to 71 and 52 in the next two years. In 2017 and 2018 the number of peaceful assemblies in Kazakhstan was even smaller, constituting 36 and 32 respectively.

Figure 4 describes the dynamics in peaceful assembly organization. It shows that peaceful assembly were either initiated by individuals or small groups of individuals, or public associations, or were spontaneous reaction of particular events. The data was collected by the Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and Rule of Law in in 2016, 2017 and 2018. The data shows that the share of spontaneous assemblies of people grew steadily through the period comprising 47%, 49% and 51% respectively. In 2016 and 2018, 33% of all assemblies were initiated and conducted by individuals or small groups of individuals, in 2017 the figures of

slightly more (36%). The dynamics in the peaceful assemblies initiated by public associations shows a clear downward change from 29% in 2016 to 17 in 2017 and to 6% a year later.

The data provided by the World Value Survey (WVS) and the Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and Rule of Law (KIBHR) shows the dynamics in Kazakhstan from 2011 until 2018. It may be complemented this those collected by the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data (ACLED) although there are obvious limitations, i. e. the difference of the mythology. Accordingly, the data shows that such unconventional form as protests started to grow again after a temporary halt in 2022 (see table 1 and Figure 5).

The data collected by the authors during the project on the *Protest Potential in Kazakhstan* demonstrate a more complex situation regarding conventional and unconventional political participation in Kazakhstan. (see Table 2). Only one conventional form of participation, namely 'voting' showed considerable decrease from 80,8% in 2013 to 54,7% in 2021, while participation in the activities of political parties, trade unions, and public associations grew with different intensity. So did various unconventional forms, i.e. legally authorized and unauthorized rallies and strikes, other civil disobedience actions, appeals to the media and signing online petitions.
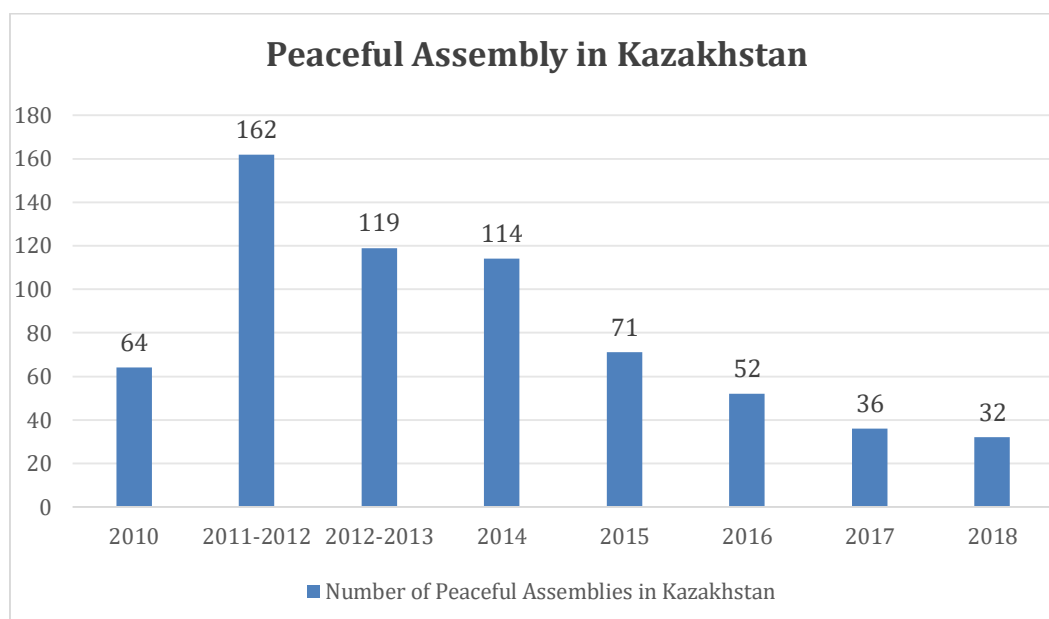
Peaceful Assembly in Kazakhstan

Figure 3 – Peaceful Assembly in Kazakhstan 2010-2028
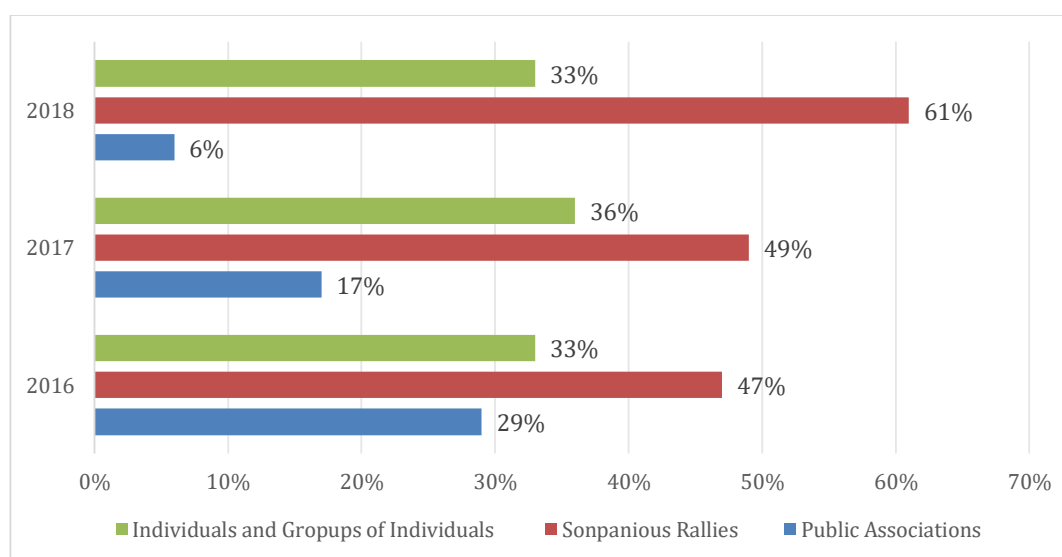Source: Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and Rule of Law // https://bureau.kz/en/

Figure 4 – Organizers of Peaceful Assembly in Kazakhstan.
Source: Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and Rule of Law // https://bureau.kz/en/

Table 1 – Protest Events in Kazakhstan for 2019-2024

	2019	2022	2021	2022	July 2023 – July 2024	Total
Protests	572	834	1066	92	697	3261
Riots	26	60	26	9	8	129

Source: The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project, cited in Baisalov E. Analysis of Protests in Kazakhstan in 2019-2022 // https://cabar.asia/en/analysis-of-protests-in-kazakhstan-2019-2022

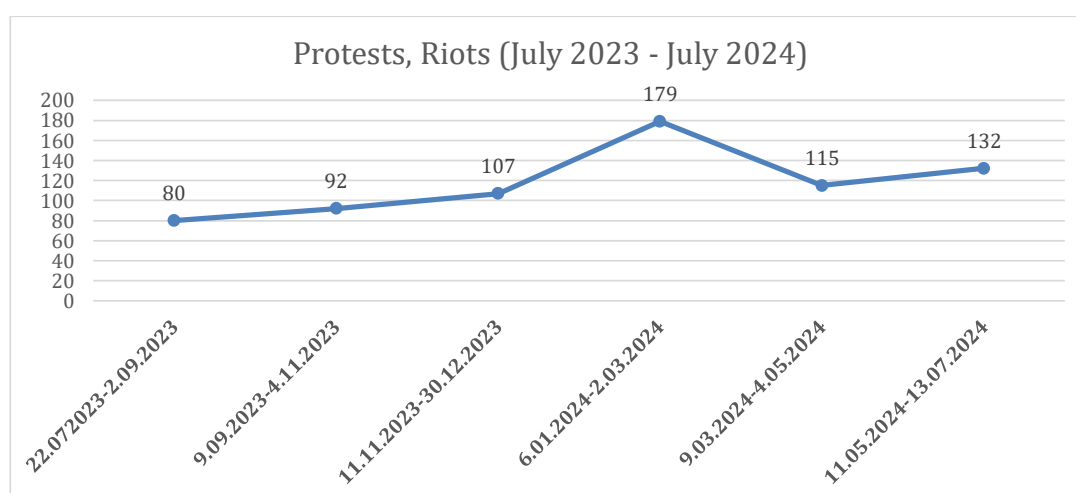## Protests, Riots (July 2023 - July 2024)

Figure 5 – Protests and Riots in Kazakhstan – July 2023-July 2024
Source: The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

Table 2 – Individual Participation Experience in Kazakhstan

Action	2013	2021
Civil disobedience, unauthorized, i.e. hunger strikes, spontaneous protests, rallies, etc.)	0,4%	8,0%
Voting in elections	80,8%	54,7%
Appeals to the media	1,2%	7,9%
Appeals to the court	-	9,9%
Appeals to state bodies	6,9%	14,5%
Signing online petitions	-	12,9%
Independent actions through own personal connections	-	5,9%
Participation in the activities of political parties	3,4%	4,3%
Participation in the activities of trade unions	-	4,9%
Participation in permitted actions (rallies, strikes)	1,5%	2,2%
Participation in public associations	-	4,6%
Didn't take part in any	17,6%	20,2%
Difficult to answer	-	9,6%

Source: Nassimova et al (2022). Protest Potential in Kazakhstan: Features, Factors and Trends (p. 31).

Opportunities for online participation. Since 2019, the program of maintaining a "Hearing State" regime have been implemented with the main goal to foster better state-citizens dialogue on political matters. This means that there have been numerous measures by the government to differentiate the means of unconventional participation especially online, for example the introduction of the "Open Government" with video instructions on how to use its numerous portals.

The 'Open Data' portal provides statistics on industry, culture, trade, demography, environment, economy, energy, finance, legal acts and others. Since 01.01.2015 the portal has had 6975627 views and 210432 downloads (data.egov.kz, 2024). The 'Open Legal Acts' portal allows the access to the current draft laws, is open for suggestions, comments, and the feedback from the government bodies. As of July 26, 2024, the number of the open legal acts was 133,623, the number of public dis-

cussion comments was 286,788, and the number of the feedback posts was 267,151 (legalacts.egov.kz, 2024). The 'Open Dialogue' portal enables queries and requests to be submitted publicly on the heads of government agencies blogs, online conferences participation with the representatives of the government agencies and surveys. As of July 26, 2024, there was 482,187 requests, 463,816 answered requests, 4,082 Internet conferences, 2,284 surveys (dialog.egov.kz/).

The 'Open Budget' portal provides public access to the draft budgets of central and local bodies and open discussions on the matters related to the expenditure of the budget funds. As of July 26, 2024, the number of the documents accessible was 181565, those transferred to the Public Council for consideration – 83409, the overall volume of the materials published – 79056 (budget.egov.kz/). The 'Government Evaluation' portal allows to track the ratings of the government bodies, their performance indicators, and reports on program implementations, as well as open discussions thereof. (evaluation.egov.kz/). Additionally, the mechanism of on-line petition signing has been introduced and is gaining popularity in Kazakhstan.

Materialist VS Post-Materialist Motives of Engagement

The roots for the distinction between 'materialist' and 'post-materialist' conceptualization of the motivation of political participation – which also presented as binary oppositions of 'modernist' vs, 'post-modernist', 'structuralist' vs. 'post-structuralist' – may be found in the two long established approaches. The 'institutionalist/functionalist' school takes political engagement as a sum of actions through which ordinary members of a polity influence or attempt to influence political decision-making or selection of government and its execution (Verba, 1967). The opposite, a rather 'psychological' school, sees political engagement as a sense of belonging to the political (McClosky,1964) focusing on the processes related to political socialization. To put it simply one is about rational choice, and the other one is about identity (Rice, Schaffner & Barney, 2021; Besley & Persson, 2019; Verba, Scholzman & Brady, 2000; Inglehart, 1997; Putnam, 1995, Whiteley, 1995; Mccarthy & Zald, 1977;).

Since Downs' seminal book 'An Economic Theory of Democracy' (1957), rational choice approach has been suggesting that people take part in politics following their economic and material interests based on cost-benefit analyses. Nearly a decade later Olson published The Logic of Collective Action

(1965) and Riker and Ordeshook (1968) introduced the R=P·B−C+D calculus of voting" formula. Since then, the have been several variations. For example, the 'resource mobilization' approach looks into how smaller organized groups comprised of rational individual actors, calculating the costs and advantages within a broader movement, succeed in finding sponsors, reciting members, attracting the attention of mass media and winning the support of public figures and politicians (Edwards & Gillham, 2013; Jenkins,1983; McCarthy, Zald, 1977).

Throughout the 1980s and 1990s, the rational choice model's assumptions about perfect information, rationality, and self-interest were criticized by the behavioral economists and political psychologists. The concepts of bounded rationality (Simon, 1982) and cognitive biases (Kahneman & Tversky, 1979) were introduced. Later, insights from psychology and sociology were integrated into rational choice models (Aldrich, 1993).

In recent decades, however, a post-materialist approach has been increasingly popular. Introduced by Inglehart in the 1970s (1971; 1977), such approach focused on self-expression, quality of life, and social equality and then was consolidated in his World Values Survey. It was also argued that individuals motivated by post-materialists values are more likely to engage in unconventional forms of political participation, such as protests, social movements, and grassroots activism (Inglehart, 1977; Dalton (1988). Thus, conventional participation was more likely to be associated with rational choice, while unconventional one with post-materialist values. Then, intersectionality, introduced by Crenshaw (1989), helped to examine how race, gender, class intersect and shape political participation. Additionally, the literature discusses how unconventional identity-based participation developed due to the rise of social media and digital activism (Bennett & Segerberg, 2012; Shadmehr & Bernhardt, 2011). Finally, one may argue that we observe intersectionality of both materialist and post-materialist incentives for political participation. For example, mass social movement are distinguished as those pushing for an alternative, redemptive movements demanding reparation for historical and present injustice, those demanding partial or complete reformation of some aspects of social and political life and revolutionary (Learning, 2021; Flynn, 2011). The selective cases from Kazakhstan discussed below reinforce this argument.

Makulbayeva and Sharipova (2024) describe how the following identify schisms hampered social capital building in the work of public coun-

cils in some regions in Kazakhstan; urban VS rural, Kazakh-speaking VS Russian-speaking, younger- VS older, civil society associated VS public administration associated, and finally, 'old Kazakhstan' VS 'new Kazakhstan' (Makulbayeva & Sharipova, 2024). Table 3 shows the data collected by the authors in 2021 demonstrating similar identity differences (demographic characteristics) influence the attitude towards political participa-

tion. In Kazakhstan, in 2021 only 33,5% of the respondents thought that ordinary people were able to influence the government policies. The most optimistic about ability of ordinary people to influence the government decision-making are those of 25-34 and 35-44 of age, with university education, of Kazakh ethic decent and Kazakh-speaking living in smaller towns and villages with rather average incomes (see Table 3).

Table 3 – Attitude Towards Political Agency of Ordinary People; Socio-Demographic Profile (%)

Category	Groups	%
Age	Under 24	19%
	25-34	30%
	35-44	21%
	45-54	11%
	55+	19%
Education	incomplete high school education	9%
	high school education	19%
	secondary special education	20%
	incomplete higher (at least 3 years of the university)	8%
	higher (4 years and more university education)	44%
Ethnicity	Kazakhs	83%
	Russians	13%
	other ethnic groups	4%
Language of communication at home	Kazakh	50%
	Kazakh and Russian equally	23%
	Russian	27%
	other languages	0%
Administrative-territorial structure	City of republican significance	20%
	Regional center	27%
	Cities of regional subordination	10%
	District centers/villages	43%
Income	below 50000 tenge	3%
	51000-100000 tenge	20%
	101000-200000 tenge	36%
	201000-300000 tenge	25%
	301000-500000 tenge	15%
	501000 and more tenge	3%

Source: Nassimova et al (2022). Protest Potential in Kazakhstan: Features, Factors and Trends (p. 44).

The on-line petitioning is relatively new element of direct democracy introduced in several nations. The citizens of Kazakhstan are eligible to

submit and sign a petition via an electronic digital signature. Provided a petition receives the required number of signatures of at least 50 thousand, it

shall be considered by a respective government agency. The analysis of the data provided on the 'e-Petition.kz' and 'otinish.kz' official websites show that the most numerous are the petition since September 2020 until July 2024concerning quite specific material interests of smaller groups of people, they constitute an overwhelming majority of those with 100 to 1000 and 1000-10 000 signatures (see Table 4) although one may find petitions about the issues which are conceptualized above in this paper as intersectionality of materialist and post-materialist incentives for political participation, for example 'On 10-year moratorium on timber extraction in Kazakhstan' (2841 signatures), 'For nationalization of "Samruk Kazyna' (2976 signatures), 'Against closing of the Humanities College in Astana' (3012 signatures), and 'Save the Malyi Taldykol lake!' (3140 signatures), or purely 'identity' ones: 'For closing a website for its LGBT propaganda' (3952 signatures). Out of five petitions with 10 000 -20 000 signatures, two are on post-materialist' issues, i.e. 'In support for D. Smailova and A. Mukhamedzhanov and "NeMolchi" foundation' and 'To allow Zuma namaz (17915). The petitions signed by more than 30 000 are considerably smaller in quantity. About a half of them demonstrate intersectionality of materialist and post-materialist values, namely 'On impeachment of Almaty Akim' (26654), 'To close bookmaker', betting shops and online gambling in Kazakhstan' (32468). The two most popular petitions in Kazakhstan are about social justice and human rights, i.e. 'For auditing of the incomes and wealth (assets) of the Bishembayev family (51638) and 'For reinforcing legal protection against domestic violence' (154531).

Table 4 – Petitions in Kazakhstan 2020-2024

100-1000 signatures	1. Against corruption (164) 2. Against daily renting of flats (164) 3. Reduced fees for students to use public transportation in the city of Petropavlovsk (165) 4. On protection of rights of IT specialists employed in public educational organizations (173) 5. Increased alimony for children (234) 6. Introduce legal protection against sexual harassment (240) 7. "Astana" bank loan holders' address to the President (242) 8. Return to the off-line schooling (252) 9. To resume the work of the computer clubs (291) 10. To protect the Balkh Lake (341) 11. Ecological issues in Atyrau oblast (434) 12. To allow the gyms to resume their work (441) 13. Rights of ethnic minorities (477) 14. On rising minimum wage (503) 15. On irregularities on Kazakhstan-China borders (572) 16. For construction of a school in the Urker district in Astana (641) 17. On saving stray animals (754) 18. Protection of rights of the accounting specialists in publicly-owned organization of education, healthcare and others (944)
1000-10 000 signatures	1. To President to support SMB in Kazakhstan (1262) 2. To resume access to legal protection to short-term loans holders (1332) 3. For mandatory earthquake proving of building (1904) 4. Against construction of the students' residential halls in the Central Park territory in Almaty (1935) 5. Against privatization of the kindergartens (2228) 6. On 10-year moratorium on timber extraction in Kazakhstan (2841) 7. In support of E. Birtanov and O. Abishev (2285) 8. For nationalization of "Samruk Kazyna" (2976) 9. Against closing of the Humanities College in Astana (3012) 10. Save the Malyi Taldykol lake! (3140) 11. Stop total lawlessness in Astana (3199) 12. For prohibition of infill development and construction in Bostandyk district in Almaty (3367) 13. To open working visas to South Korea (3384) 14. For closing a website for its LGBT propaganda (3952) 15. For banning good accompanying notes in Kzakhstan (5466) 16. On affordability of new cars in Kazakhstan (6676) 17. Against construction of VIP hotel in the Bozhyra mountains (9025)

10 000-20 000 signatures	1. On liability of anti-vax parents (1099)
	2. In support for D. Smailova and A. Mukhamedzhanov and "NeMolchi" foundation (11764)
	3. Against permanent decertification of legal councils (barristers and solicitors) (1692)
	4. To cancel privatization of Special school on Musical education # 1 (1790)
	5. To allow Zuma namaz (17915)
20 000-30 000 signatures	1. On impeachment of Almaty Akim (26654)
	2. To resume the work of cinemas (28955)
30 000-40 000 signatures	1. To close bookmaker', betting shops and online gambling in Kazakhstan (32468)
40 000-50 000 signatures	
More then 50 000 signatures	2. Against recycling collection and primary registration of privately-owned cars (50125)
	3. For auditing of the incomes and wealth (assets) of the Bishembayev family (51638)
	4. For reinforcing legal protection against domestic violence (154531()

Source: e-Petition.kz' and 'otinish.kz'

Conclusions

Studying the development of political participation in Kazakhstan reinforce the assumption in the literature. Quantitative change in political participation have been demonstrated as well as qualitative developments such as expansion of the repertoire of forms of political participation and its content together with perplexing and overlapping of civic and political motivations. The most recent trend is emergence and expansion of 'post-materialist' motivation for political participation, especially those of unconventional character and increasingly importance of self-identification, or intersectionality of materialist and post-materialist values.

These conclusions allow to suggest the necessity for further research on the following 'identity' oppositions: ethno-centric VS civil nation-building, secularism VS religiosity, traditionalism VS modernism, pro-Western, pro-Russian, or pro-Turan orientation. Moreover, as the Constitution prohibits much of this in party politics, it would be sensible to assume that it lead to further expansion of unconventional forms of participation.

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Журналда материалдарды жариялау Open Journal System, онлайн жіберу және рецензиялау жүйесі арқылы жүзеге асырылады. Жүйеге тіркелу немесе кіру «Материалдарды жіберу» бөлімінде қол жетімді.

Корреспонденция авторы журналға жариялау үшін ілеспе хат ұсынуға міндетті.

Мақалаға қойылатын талаптар (мақаланы рәсімдеу үшін ҮЛГІ-ні қолданыңыз):

• Редакциялық коллегия журналдың ғылыми бағыттары бойынша бұрын жарияланбаған мақалаларды қабылдайды. Мақала журналдың функционал сайтына жүктеу арқылы ҒАНА (Open Journal System) электронды форматта (doc, .docx, .rtf форматында) қабылданады.

• Шрифт кеглі – 12 (аңдатпа, кілт сөздер, әдебиеттер тізімі – 10, кесте мәтіні – 9-11), шрифт – Times New Roman, мәтін беттің ені бойынша тегістеу арқылы теріледі, аралығы– бір, абзац бойынша шегініс – 0,8 см, шеттері: үстіңгі және астыңғы – 2 см, сол және оң жақ – 2 см.

• Сурет, кесте, графика, диаграмма және т.б. мәтін ішінде нөмір және атаумен белгіленеді. (Мысалы, 1 – сурет – Сурет атауы). Суреттердің, таблица, графика мен диаграммалардың саны мақала көлемінің 20% -нан (кейбір жағдайда 30%) артық болмауы керек.

• Мақала көлемі (атауы, авторлар бойынша ақпарат, аңдатпа, кілт сөз, әдебиеттер тізімін қоспағанда) әлеуметтік және гуманитарлық бағытта 3 000 сөзден кем, 7 000 сөзден артық емес және жаратылыстану және техникалық бағыттарда 1 500-7 000 сөз аралығында болуы шарт.

• Авторлар жіберіліп отырған мақаланың/қолжазбаның бұрын соңды еш жерде жарияланбағаны, мақалада/ қолжазбада басқа жұмыстардың мәтіндеріне сілтемесіз алынған кірме фрагменттердің жоқ екендігі туралы Open Journal System жүйесіндегі ілеспе хатта МІНДЕТТІ түрде жазу керек.

Бірінші бет:

• Бірінші жол – ҒТАМР нөмірі (ерекше жағдайларда ӘОЖ), теңестіру – сол жақ жиек бойынша, қаріп – жартылай қалың.

• Мақала атауы (тақырып) мақаланың мәні мен мазмұнын көрсетіп, оқырман назарын аударуы керек. Атау қысқа, ақпараттық болуы керек және жаргон немесе қысқартулар болмауы керек. Тақырыптың оңтайлы ұзындығы – 5-7 сөз (кейбір жағдайларда 10-12 сөз). Мақаланың атауы орыс, қазақ және ағылшын тілдерінде ұсынылуы тиіс. Мақала атауы жартылай қалың қаріппен кіші әріптермен, теңестіру – ортасында беріледі.

• Мақала авторы (авторлары) – аты-жөні (инициалы) және тегі, жұмыс орны (орналасқан жері), қала, ел,жұмыс орны (орналасқан жері), қаласы, елі, электрондық пошта – орыс, қазақ және ағылшын тілдерінде, ID ORCID. Авторлар туралы мәліметтер жай қаріппен кіші әріптермен, теңестіру – ортасында ұсынылады.

• Аннотация көлемі 150 сөзден кем емес орыс, қазақ және ағылшын тілдерінде.

• Аннотация құрылымы келесі міндетті тармақтарды қамтиды:

• Зерттеу тақырыбы туралы кіріспе сөз.

• Ғылыми зерттеудің мақсаты, негізгі бағыттары мен идеялары.

• Жұмыстың ғылыми және практикалық маңыздылығының қысқаша сипаттамасы.

• Зерттеу әдіснамасының қысқаша сипаттамасы.

• Негізгі нәтижелер мен талдау, зерттеу жұмысының қорытындылары.

• Жүргізілген зерттеудің құндылығы (осы жұмыстың тиісті білім/ғылым саласына қосқан үлесі).

• Жұмыс қорытындысының практикалық мәні.

• Кілт сөздер/сөз тіркестері – саны 3-5 орыс, қазақ және ағылшын тілдерінде.

Кіріспе келесі негізгі элементтерден тұрады:

• Тақырып таңдау негіздемесі;

• Тақырыптың немесе мәселенің өзектілігі. Алдыңғылардың тәжірибесін сипаттауға негізделген тақырыпты таңдауды негіздеу кезінде проблемалық жағдайдың бар екендігі (ешқандай зерттеудің болмауы, жаңа объектінің пайда болуы және т.б.) баяндалады. Тақырыптың өзектілігі осы объектіні зерттеуге деген жалпы қызығушылықпен анықталады, бірақ бар сұрақтарға жан-жақты жауаптардың болмауы оны тақырыптың теориялық немесе практикалық маңыздылығымен дәлелдейді.

• Жұмыстың нысанын, тақырыбын, мақсаттарын, міндеттерін, әдістерін, тәсілдерін, гипотезасын және мағынасын анықтау. Зерттеудің мақсаты тезистің дәлелі, яғни зерттеу тақырыбын автор таңдаған аспектіде ұсынумен байланысты.

• Материалдар мен әдістер – материалдар мен жұмыс барысын сипаттаудан, сондай-ақ қолданылған әдістердің толық сипаттамасынан тұруы міндетті.

o зерттеу материалының мінездемесі немесе сипаттамасы, оның сапалық және сандық жағынан көрсетілуін қамтиды. Материалдың сипаттамасы-тұжырымдар мен зерттеу әдістерінің дұрыстығын анықтайтын факторлардың бірі.

o бұл бөлімде мәселенің қалай зерттелгені сипатталған: бұрын жарияланған белгіленген процедураларды қайталамай-ақ егжей-тегжейлі ақпарат; материалдар мен әдістерді қолдану кезінде міндетті түрде жаңалық енгізе отырып, жабдықты (бағдарламалық жасақтаманы) сәйкестендіру және материалдарды сипаттау қолданылады.

o ғылыми әдістеме міндетті түрде қамтуы керек ережелері::

- o зерттеу мәселесі (- лер);
- o гипотеза (тезис);
- o зерттеу кезеңдері;
- o зерттеу әдістері;
- o зерттеу нәтижелері.

• Әдебиеттерге шолу секциясында-шетел авторларының ағылшын тіліндегі зерттелетін тақырыбы бойынша іргелі және жаңа еңбектері (15 еңбектен кем емес), осы еңбектердің ғылыми үлесі тұрғысынан талдау, сондай-ақ сіз өз мақалаңызда толықтыратын зерттеудегі олқылықтар қамтылуы тиіс.

Жұмысқа қатысы жоқ көптеген сілтемелер немесе өзіңіздің жетістіктеріңіз туралы орынсыз пікірлер, алдыңғы жұмысыңызға сілтемелер болуы МҮМКІН ЕМЕС.

• Нәтижелер және талқылау бөлімінде – сіз алған зерттеу нәтижелерін талдау және талқылау келтіріледі. Зерттеу барысында алынған нәтижелер бойынша қорытынды жасалады, негізгі мәні ашылады. Бұл мақаланың маңызды бөлімдерінің бірі. Онда сіздің жұмысыңыздың нәтижелерін талдау және алдыңғы жұмыстармен, талдаулармен және қорытындылармен салыстырғанда тиісті нәтижелерді талқылау қажет.

• Қорытынды – осы кезеңдегі жұмысты қорытындылау; автор ұсынған тұжырымның ақиқатын растау, алынған нәтижелерді ескере отырып, ғылыми білімді өзгерту туралы автордың қорытындысы. Қорытындылар дерексіз болмауы керек, олар белгілі бір ғылыми саладағы зерттеу нәтижелерін жалпылау үшін, әрі қарай жұмыс істеу ұсыныстарын немесе мүмкіндіктерін сипаттай отырып қолданылуы керек.

• қорытынды құрылымы келесі сұрақтарды қамтуы керек: зерттеудің мақсаттары мен әдістері қандай? Қандай нәтижелер алынды? Қандай тұжырымдар бар? Дамуды енгізу, қолдану перспективалары мен мүмкіндіктері қандай?

• Пайдаланылатын әдебиеттер тізімі, немесе библиографиялық тізім, жаратылыстану-ғылыми және техникалық бағыттарға арналған 10-нан кем емес әдебиеттер атауларынан және социогуманитарлық бағыттарға арналған 15 атаулардан тұрады және ағылшын тіліндегі атаулардың жалпы санының кемінде 50% – ы болуы тиіс. Әдебиеттер тізімінде кириллицада ұсынылған жұмыстар болған жағдайда, әдебиеттер тізімін екі нұсқада ұсыну қажет: біріншісі – түпнұсқада, екіншісі – романизацияланған алфавитпен (транслитерация).

Романизацияланған әдебиеттер тізімі келесі түрде көрінуі керек: автор(-лар) (транслитерация – http://www.translit.ru) → (жыл жақшада)→мақала атауы транслитерацияланған нұсқада [мақала атауын ағылшын тіліне квадрат жақшада аудару], орыс тілді дереккөздің атауы (транслитерация немесе ағылшын атауы – егер бар болса), ағылшын тіліндегі белгілері бар шығыс.

Мысалы: Gokhberg L., Kuznetsova T. (2011) Strategiya-2020: novye kontury rossiiskoi innovatsionnoi politiki [Strategy 2020: New Outlines of Innovation Policy]. *Foresight-Russia,* vol. 5, no 4, pp. 8–30. Пайдаланылған әдебиеттер тізімі алфавиттік тәртіпте келтірілген, тек мәтінге сілтеме жасалған жұмыстар.

Орыс және қазақ тілдеріндегі библиография стилі МЕСТ 7.1-2003 «Библиографиялық жазба бойынша белгіленген. Библиографиялық сипаттама. Жалпы талаптар және құрастыру ережелері » (ККСОН тізіміне енген басылымдарға қойылатын талап).

Романизацияланған библиографияның дизайны стилі, сонымен қатар әлеуметтік-гуманитарлық бағыттар үшін ағылшын (басқа шет тілі) тіліндегі дереккөздер – American Psychological Association (http://www.apastyle.org/), жаратылыстану және технологиялар салалары үшін – Chicago Style (chicagomanualofstyle.org).

Бұл бөлімде ескеру қажет:

• Ғылымның осы саласында қолданылатын және авторлық жұмыс негізделген ғылыми басылымдардың, алдыңғы қатарлы зерттеу әдістерінің дәйексөзін келтіріңіз.

• Дәйексөзді шамадан тыс жібермеңіз.

• ТМД / КСРО авторларының басылымдарына артық сілтемелерден аулақ болыңыз, әлемдік тәжірибені қолданыңыз.

• Библиографияда белгілі шетелдік авторлар мен зерттеушілер мақала тақырыбы бойынша шығарған іргелі және өзекті еңбектер болуы керек.

• Әлеуметтік-гуманитарлық бағыттағы мәтінге сілтемелер шығарманың бірінші авторын, шыққан жылын көрсете отырып, жақшада келтірілген: бет нөмірі (-лері). Мысалы, (Залесский 1991: 25). Егер әдебиеттер тізімінде бір автордың сол жылы жарияланған бірнеше жұмысы болса, шыққан жылына «а», «б» әрпі және т.б. Мысалы, (Садуова, 2001а: 15), (Садуова, 2001б, 22). Жаратылыстану мақалалары үшін сілтемелер төртбұрышты жақшада келтірілген, мәтінге сілтемелер келтірілген жұмыстар көрсетілгендей нөмірленеді.

Жарияланған материалдар авторлар туралы, олардың жұмыс орны және қажетті байланыс ақпаратын қамтиды. Егер мақала талаптарға сәйкес келмесе, редакция оны қабылдамауға құқылы. Ұйым (заңды тұлға) журнал шығарғаны үшін төлем жасаған жағдайда, фактура болғаннан кейін шот-фактура төленеді. Университеттің ғылыми-зерттеу институтына жеңілдіктер қарастырылған.

Information For Authors

Submissions to the journal are made using Open Journal System, the online submission and peer review system. Registration and access is available at Submissions

The author for correspondence is obliged to provide a cover letter for publication in the journal.

The requirements for the article (You can use the TEMPLATE for preparing your manuscript):
- The Editorial Board accepts previously unpublished articles in research areas of journal. The paper should be submitted in electronic format (in *.doc, .docx, .rtf*) ONLY by submitting it through the function (Open Journal System) at the journal's website
- Font size -12 (abstract, keywords, references – 10, table text – 9-11), font -Times New Roman, alignment – text width, spacing – single, paragraph indentation – 0.8 cm, margins: top and bottom – 2 cm, left and right – 2 cm.
- Figures, tables, graphs, diagrams, etc. are presented directly in the text, indicating the number and title (for example, Figure 1 – The name of the figure). The number of figures, tables, graphs and diagrams should not exceed 20% of total volume of the article (in some cases up to 30%).
- The volume of the article (excluding title, information about authors, abstract, keywords, references) should be at least 3,000 words and not exceed 7,000 words for social and humanitarian areas, and 1,500-7,000 words for natural science and technical areas.
- Authors must indicate in the cover letter in the Open Journal System or Editorial Manager that the submitted article/manuscript has not been published anywhere before, and that the article does not contain borrowed text fragments from other papers without referencing them.

The first page:
- The first line is the number of MRNTI (in exceptional cases, UDC), the alignment is on the left, the font is bold.
- The title of the article (Title) should reflect the essence and content of the article and attract the attention of the reader. The title should be short, informative and not contain jargons or abbreviations. The optimal length of the title is 5-7 words (in some cases 10-12 words). The title of the article should be presented in Russian, Kazakh and English. The title of the article is shown in bold in lowercase letters, alignment – in the center.
- Author (s) of the article – Initials and surname, place of work (affiliation), city, country, email – in Russian, Kazakh and English, ID ORCID. Information about authors is represented in ordinary type in lowercase letters, alignment in the center.
Abstract in volume not less than 150 words in Russian, Kazakh and English languages.
The structure of the annotation includes the following OBLIGATORY items:
Introductory talk about the research topic.
Purpose, main directions and ideas of scientific research.
Brief description of the scientific and practical significance of the work.
Brief description of the research methodology.
Main results and analysis, conclusions of research work.
The value of the study (contribution of this work to the relevant field of knowledge).
The practical significance of the results of the work.
Keywords/word combinations – 3-5 in Russian, Kazakh and English.

The next page (new):
- The introduction consists of the following main elements:
- Justification of the choice of topic; the urgency of the topic or problem. In substantiating the choice of the topic based on the description of the experience of predecessors, there is a report on the existence of a problem situation (the absence of any studies, the appearance of a new object, etc.). The relevance of the topic is determined by the general interest in the study of this object, but by the lack of exhaustive answers to existing questions, it is proved by the theoretical or practical significance of the topic.
  - The definition of an object, an object, goals, tasks, methods, approaches, hypotheses and the meaning of your work. The purpose of the study is related to the proof of the thesis, that is, the presentation of the subject of research in the author's chosen aspect.
  - Material and Methods – should consist of a description of the materials and the progress of the work, as well as a complete description of the methods used.
  - The characteristic or description of the research material includes its presentation in qualitative and quantitative terms. The characteristic of the material is one of the factors determining the reliability of the conclusions and methods of investigation.
- This section describes how the problem was studied: detailed information without repeating previously published established procedures; The identification of equipment (software) and the description of materials are used, with the obligatory introduction of novelty when using materials and methods.
- The scientific methodology should include:
- - research question (s);
- - put forward hypothesis (thesis);
- - stages of research;
- - research methods;
- - results of the study.

- In the literature review section, fundamental and new works on the subject matter of foreign authors in English should be covered (at least 15 works), analysis of the given works from the point of view of their scientific contribution, as well as gaps in the study, which you add in your article.

It is IMPOSSIBLE to have a lot of links that are not relevant to work, or inappropriate judgments about your own achievements, references to your previous work.

- In the Results and Discussion section, you analyze and discuss the results of your research. The conclusion is drawn on the results obtained during the research, the main essence is revealed. And this is one of the most important sections of the article. It is necessary to analyze the results of its work and discuss the relevant results in comparison with previous works, analyzes and conclusions.

Conclusion summarizes the work at this stage; confirmation of the truth of the assertion made by the author, and the author's conclusion about the change in scientific knowledge, taking into account the results obtained. The conclusions should not be abstract, they should be used to generalize the research results in a particular scientific field, with a description of the proposals or the possibilities for further work.

o The structure of the conclusion should contain the following questions: What are the aims and methods of the study? What are the results? What are the conclusions? What are the prospects and opportunities for implementing, applying the development?

o List of used literature, or Bibliographic list consists of not less than 10 titles for literature in the natural sciences and engineering directions and 15 titles for social and humanitarian purposes, and not less than 50% of the total number of titles in English. If there are works presented in Cyrillic in the list of literature, it is necessary to present the list of literature in two versions: first – in the original, the second – in the romanized alphabet (transliteration).

The Romanized list of literature should look like this: author (s) (transliteration – http://www.translit.ru) → (year in parentheses) → title of the article in the transliterated form [translation of article title into English in square brackets], name of Russian source (transliteration, or English name – if available), the output is with the notation in English.

For example: Gokhberg L., Kuznetsova T. (2011) Strategiya-2020: novye kontury rossiiskoi innovatsionnoi politiki [Strategy 2020: New Outlines of Innovation Policy]. *Foresight-Russia,* vol. 5, no 4, pp. 8–30. The list of literature is presented in alphabetical order, and ONLY those works that are cited in the text.

- Style of registration of the list of literature in Russian and Kazakh language according to GOST 7.1-2003 «Bibliographic record. Bibliographic description. General requirements and rules of compilation «(requirement for publications included in the CCISS list).

The style of the Romanized list of literature, as well as sources in English (another foreign language) for social and humanitarian purposes – American Psychological Association (http://www.apastyle.org/), for the natural and technical directions – Chicago Style (chicagomanualofstyle.org) .

This section should take into account:

Quoted the main scientific publications, advanced research methods that are used in this field of science and on which the author's work is based.

Avoid excessive self-citation.

Avoid excessive references to publications of CIS / USSR authors, use the world experience.

The bibliography should contain the fundamental and most relevant works published by well-known foreign authors and researchers on the topic of the article.

References to the cited work in the text of the social and humanitarian direction are given in parentheses, indicating the first author of the work, the year of publication: the number of pages (s). For example, (Zaleski 1991: 25). In case there are several works of the same author published in one year in the list of literature, then in addition to the year of publication, the letter «a», «b», etc. is added. For example, (Saduova, 2001a: 15), (Saduova, 2001b, 22). For natural science articles, links are formatted in square brackets indicating the numbering as the cited works appear in the text.

The published materials indicate information about the authors, their place of work and the necessary contact information.

Информация для авторов

Публикация материалов в журнал осуществляется с использованием Open Journal System, системы онлайн-подачи и рецензирования. Регистрация или авторизация доступны в разделе «Отправка материалов».

Автор для корреспонденции обязан предоставить сопроводительное письмо на публикацию в журнале.

Требования к оформлению статьи (для оформления статьи используйте ШАБЛОН):

• Редакционная коллегия принимает ранее неопубликованные статьи по научным направлениям журнала. Статья представляется в электронном формате (в форматах .doc, .docx, .rtf) ТОЛЬКО посредством ее загрузки через функционал сайта журнала (Open Journal System).

• Кегль шрифта – 12 (аннотация, ключевые слова, литература – 10, текст таблиц – 9-11), шрифт – Times New Roman, выравнивание – по ширине текста, интервал – одинарный, абзацный отступ – 0,8 см, поля: верхнее и нижнее – 2 см, левое и правое – 2 см.

• Рисунки, таблицы, графики, диаграммы и т.д. представляются непосредственно в тексте с указанием нумерации и заглавия (Например, Рис. 1 – Название рисунка). Количество рисунков, таблиц, графиков и диаграмм не должно превышать 20% от всего объема статьи (в некоторых случаях – до 30%).

• Объем статьи (без учета названия, сведений об авторах, аннотации, ключевых слов, библиографического списка) должен составлять не менее 3 000 слов и не превышать 7 000 слов для социогуманитарных направлений, и 1 500-7 000 слов для естественнонаучных и технических направлений.

• Авторы в ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНОМ порядке должны указать в сопроводительном письме в системе Open Journal System или Editorial Manager о том, что направляемая статья/рукопись нигде ранее не публиковалась и что в статье отсутствуют заимствованные фрагменты текста из других работ без ссылок на них.

Первая страница:

• Первая строка – номер МРНТИ (в исключительных случаях УДК), выравнивание – по левому краю, шрифт – полужирный.

• Название статьи (Заголовок) должно отражать суть и содержание статьи и привлекать внимание читателя. Название должно быть кратким, информативным и не содержать жаргонизмов или аббревиатур. Оптимальная длина заголовка – 5-7 слов (в некоторых случаях 10-12 слов). Название статьи должно быть представлено на русском, казахском и английском языках. Название статьи представляется полужирным шрифтом строчными буквами, выравнивание – по центру.

• Автор(ы) статьи – Инициалы и фамилия, места работы (аффилиация), город, страна, email – на русском, казахском и английском языках, ID ORCID. Сведения об авторах представляются обычным шрифтом строчными буквами, выравнивание – по центру.

• Аннотация объемом не менее 150 слов на русском, казахском и английском языках.
o Структура аннотации включает в себя следующие ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНЫЕ пункты:
o Вступительное слово о теме исследования.
o Цель, основные направления и идеи научного исследования.
o Краткое описание научной и практической значимости работы.
o Краткое описание методологии исследования.
o Основные результаты и анализ, выводы исследовательской работы.
o Ценность проведенного исследования (внесенный вклад данной работы в соответствующую область знаний).
o Практическое значение итогов работы.
• Ключевые слова/словосочетания – количеством 3-5 на русском, казахском и английском языках.

Последующая страница (новая):
• Введение состоит из следующих основных элементов:
• Обоснование выбора темы; актуальность темы или проблемы. В обосновании выбора темы на основе описания опыта предшественников сообщается о наличии проблемной ситуации (отсутствие каких-либо исследований, появление нового объекта и т.д.). Актуальность темы определяется общим интересом к изученности данного объекта, но отсутствием исчерпывающих ответов на имеющиеся вопросы, она доказывается теоретической или практической значимостью темы.

• Определение объекта, предмета, целей, задач, методов, подходов, гипотезы и значения вашей работы. Цель исследования связана с доказательством тезиса, то есть представлением предмета исследования в избранном автором аспекте.

• Материал и Методы – должны состоять из описания материалов и хода работы, а также полного описания использованных методов.
o Характеристика или описание материала исследования включает его представление в качественном и количественном отношении. Характеристика материала – один из факторов, определяющий достоверность выводов и методов исследования.
o В этом разделе описывается, как проблема была изучена: подробная информация без повторения ранее опубликованных установленных процедур; используется идентификация оборудования (программного обеспечения) и описание материалов, с обязательным внесением новизны при использовании материалов и методов.
o Научная методология должна включать в себя:
o - исследовательский вопрос(-ы);

- о - выдвигаемую гипотезу (тезис);
- о - этапы исследования;
- о - методы исследования;
- о - результаты исследования.
- В секции обзор литературы – должны быть охвачены фундаментальные и новые труды по исследуемой тематике зарубежных авторов на английском языке (не менее 15 трудов), анализ данных трудов с точки зрения их научного вклада, а также пробелы в исследовании, которые Вы дополняете в своей статье.

НЕДОПУСТИМО наличие множества ссылок, не имеющих отношения к работе, или неуместные суждения о ваших собственных достижениях, ссылки на Ваши предыдущие работы.

- В разделе Результаты и Обсуждение – приводится анализ и обсуждение полученных вами результатов исследования. Приводятся выводу по полученным в ходе исследования результатам, раскрывается основная суть. И это один из самых важных разделов статьи. В нем необходимо провести анализ результатов своей работы и обсуждение соответствующих результатов в сравнении с предыдущими работами, анализами и выводами.

- Заключение, выводы – обобщение и подведение итогов работы на данном этапе; подтверждение истинности выдвигаемого утверждения, высказанного автором, и заключение автора об изменении научного знания с учетом полученных результатов. Выводы не должны быть абстрактными, они должны быть использованы для обобщения результатов исследования в той или иной научной области, с описанием предложений или возможностей дальнейшей работы.

- о Структура заключения должна содержать следующие вопросы: Каковы цели и методы исследования? Какие результаты получены? Каковы выводы? Каковы перспективы и возможности внедрения, применения разработки?

- Список используемой литературы, или Библиографический список состоит из не менее 10 наименований литературы для естественнонаучных и технических направленийи 15 наименований длясоциогуманитарных направлений, и из общего числа наименований на английском языке должно быть не менее 50%. В случае наличия в списке литературы работ, представленных на кириллице, необходимо представить список литературы в двух вариантах: первый – в оригинале, второй – романизированным алфавитом (транслитерация).

Романизированный список литературы должен выглядеть в следующем виде: автор(-ы) (транслитерация – http://www. translit.ru) → (год в круглых скобках)→название статьи в транслитерированном варианте [перевод названия статьи на английский язык в квадратных скобках], название русскоязычного источника (транслитерация, либо английское название – если есть), выходные данные с обозначениями на английском языке.

Например: Gokhberg L., Kuznetsova T. (2011) Strategiya-2020: novye kontury rossiiskoi innovatsionnoi politiki [Strategy 2020: New Outlines of Innovation Policy]. *Foresight-Russia,* vol. 5, no 4, pp. 8–30. Список литературы представляется в алфавитном порядке, и ТОЛЬКО те работы, которые цитируются в тексте.

- Стиль оформления списка литературы на русском и казахском языке согласно ГОСТ 7.1-2003 «Библиографическая запись. Библиографическое описание. Общие требования и правила составления» (требование к изданиям, входящих в перечень КОКСОН).

Стиль оформления Романизированного списка литературы, а также источников на английском (другом иностранном) языке для социогуманитарных направлений – American Psychological Association (http://www.apastyle.org/), для естественнонаучных и технических направлений – Chicago Style (chicagomanualofstyle.org).

В данном разделе необходимо учесть:

- Цитируются основные научные публикации, передовые методы исследования, которые применяются в данной области науки и на которых основана работа автора.

- Избегайте чрезмерных самоцитировании.

- Избегайте чрезмерных ссылок на публикации авторов СНГ/СССР, используйте мировой опыт.

- Библиографический список должен содержать фундаментальные и наиболее актуальные труды, опубликованные известными зарубежными авторами и исследователями по теме статьи.

- Ссылки на цитируемые работы в тексте социо-гуманитарного направления даются в скобках, с указанием первого автора работы, год издания: номер страниц(-ы). Например, (Залесский 1991: 25). В случае, наличия в списке литературы нескольких работ одного и того же автора, изданных в один год, то дополнительно к году издания добавляется буква «а», «б» и т.д. Например, (Садуова, 2001а: 15), (Садуова, 2001б, 22). Для естественнонаучных статей ссылки оформляются в квадратных скобках с указанием нумерации по мере появления цитируемых работ в тексте.

В публикуемых материалах указывается информация об авторах, их месте работы и необходимые контактные данные. В случае несоответствия статьи требованиям, редколлегия вправе ее отклонить. В случае оплаты выпуска журнала организацией (юридическим лицом), счет оплачивается по факту. Для НИИ Университета предусмотрены скидки.

МАЗМҰНЫ – CONTENTS – СОДЕРЖАНИЕ