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TRUST IN THE SYSTEM OF SOCIAL CAPITAL OF KAZAKHSTAN SOCIETY: THEORETICAL ANALYSIS

Abstract

The study of social capital is aimed at improving the basic conditions of socialization, which determine the main vectors in forming of a competitive nation, such as education, health, culture and social security. Trust between people plays a key role in the functioning of horizontal and vertical social relations.

The purpose of this paper is the study of trust as a sociological phenomenon and an indicator of measuring the quality of social ties in Kazakhstani society. Many scholars considered trust as social capital and the basis for building social relations. Simply put, social capital is the number of people who can willingly help you with solving various problems. And the vast majority of people have problems with low level of trust in each other; distrust of social and state institutions is widely developed in Kazakhstani society. Why is there a very weak level of trust in almost everything in our society? If in the studies of foreign scientists the conceptual foundations of social capital, the strategy for the interaction of social groups, various models of civil society are clearly indicated, in Kazakhstani science there is gradually an interest in studying this phenomenon, its conceptual designation in sociological knowledge, as well as the definition of the sociocultural model of civil society.

Key words: modernization, social capital, trust, solidarity, civic socialization, group identity.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАН ҚОҒАМНЫҢ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК КАПИТАЛЫ ЖҮЙЕСІНІҢ САЯСАТЫ: ТЕОРИЯЛЫҚ ТАЛДАУ

Аңдатпа

Әлеуметтік капиталды зерттеу білім, денсаулық сақтау, мәдениет және әлеуметтік қамсыздандыру сияқты бәсекеге қабілетті ұлт қалыптастырудың негізгі бағыттарын айқындайтын әлеуметтенудің негізгі жағдайларын жақсартуға бағытталған. Көлденең және тік әлеуметтік қатынастардың жұмысында адамдар арасындағы сенімділік маңызды рөл атқарады.

Бұл жұмыстың мақсаты - сенімділікті әлеуметтік құбылыс және қазақстандық қоғамдағы әлеуметтік байланыстардың сапасын өлшеу көрсеткіші ретінде зерттеу. Көптеген ғалымдар сенімді әлеуметтік капитал және әлеуметтік қатынастарды құру негізі ретінде қарастырды. Қарапайым тілмен айтқанда, әлеуметтік капитал - бұл сіздердің әр түрлі мәселелерді шешуге дайын түрде көмектесетін адамдар саны. Адамдардың басым көпшілігінде бір-біріне деген сенімнің төмендігі проблемалары бар; Қоғамдық және мемлекеттік институттарға сенімсіздік қазақстандық қоғамда кеңінен дамыған. Неліктен біздің қоғамда барлық дерлікке деген сенім өте төмен? Егер шетелдік ғалымдардың зерттеулерінде әлеуметтік капиталдың тұжырымдамалық негіздері, әлеуметтік топтардың өзара әрекеттесу стратегиялары, азаматтық қоғамның әртүрлі модельдері нақты көрсетілген болса, қазақстандық ғылымда біртіндеп осы құбылысты, оның әлеуметтанулық білімдегі тұжырымдамалық белгіленуін, сонымен қатар азаматтық қоғамның әлеуметтік-мәдени моделін анықтауға деген қызығушылық байқалады.

Түйін сөздер: модернизация, әлеуметтік капитал, сенім, ынтымақтастық, азаматтық әлеуметтену, топтық сәйкестік.

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ДОВЕРИЕ В СИСТЕМЕ СОЦИАЛЬНОГО КАПИТАЛА КАЗАХСТАНСКОГО ОБЩЕСТВА: ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ

Аннотация

Исследование социального капитала направлено на улучшение базовых условий социализации, которые определяют основные векторы формирования конкурентоспособной нации, такие как образование, здравоохранение, культура и социальное обеспечение. Доверие между людьми играет ключевую роль в функционировании горизонтальных и вертикальных общественных отношений.

Целью данной работы является изучение доверия как социологического феномена и индикатора измерения качества социальных связей в казахстанском обществе. Многие ученые рассматривали доверие как социальный капитал и основу для построения социальных отношений. Проще говоря, социальный капитал - это количество людей, которые могут охотно помочь вам в решении различных проблем. И у подавляющего большинства людей проблемы с низким уровнем доверия друг к другу; Недоверие к общественным и государственным институтам широко развито в казахстанском обществе. Почему в нашем обществе очень низкий уровень доверия почти ко всему? Если в исследованиях зарубежных ученых четко обозначены концептуальные основы социального капитала, стратегии взаимодействия социальных групп, различные модели гражданского общества, то в казахстанской науке постепенно возникает интерес к изучению этого явления, его концептуальному обозначению в социологическом знания, а также определение социокультурной модели гражданского общества.

Ключевые слова: модернизация, социальный капитал, доверие, солидарность, гражданская социализация, групповая идентичность.

Introduction

The term 'social capital' has received much attention in scientists' researches. According to foreign scientists point of view (D. Coleman, P. Bourdieu, R. Putnam, F. Fukuyama, D. Taylor, N.Luman, J.Habermas) social capital is defined as a group resource, value, public good, group identity and the trust. In scientific terms, studying the concept of the classics of postmodern sociology contributes to the enrichment of sociological science in Kazakhstan with new conceptual approaches and helps to understand the development trends of universal civilization. The modernization of public consciousness, the formation of solidarity in society, the relationship of trust cooperation is an important aspect of the study. The possibility of a specific interpretation depending on the sphere of research is also determined by the main feature of social capital as a concept characterizing the quality of social ties in society. The manifestation of social capital in the relationships of individuals actualizes the study of trust, which is its integral element and quality indicator. Types of trust are characterized by the quality of social ties. The study of trust in the social capital system of modern society arises, firstly, by the need to study it as an independent social phenomenon; secondly, as a structural element of interpersonal and institutional social relations of a particular society.

Numerous works have been devoted to the study of trust in society. For example the study of trust is represented by the names of such scientists as E. Giddens, R. Darendorf, T. Parsons, A. Seligman, F. Tennis, F. Fukuyama, P. Shtompka, who consider it as a complex social phenomenon. The sociological spectrum of the study of trust in sociology is quite wide, and each of the scientists who have contributed to the development of this direction analyzes trust in the context of a particular social problem for which trust is the central category.

T. Parsons considers trust as the basis of social consensus and the stability of the social order; trust is an important category in the theory of P.Shtompka; Robert Putnam proposed a new structure of social capital, where trust plays an important role and involves the issue of civic engagement in the scientific discussion. Russian scientists are particularly interested in the issues of trust and reciprocity in human

relations. Numerous studies by scientists indicate a low level of trust in interpersonal relations in Russian society. According to Russian scientists N.M. Lebedeva, A.N. Tatarko, countries with stable democracies, such as Sweden, the USA, Japan and China have a rather high level of trust. In Kazakhstan, trust problems are studied in the works of R.S. Salykzhanova, K.E. Dzhamankulova, etc. However, the lack of research on this problem in Kazakhstan is explained by the fact that “social capital” is a relatively new concept, and at this stage it is considered the main prerogative of developed post-industrial states with a developed civil society.

This paper examines types and levels of trust in Kazakhstan society. Trust is a multidimensional social phenomenon, plays an important role in the economic, political, social life of modern society, in the social interactions of citizens, and acts as an indicator of social well-being and quality of life. Unfortunately, today the level of trust is falling in society: trust in individuals, organizations, systems, as well as social, economic, political institutions.

The tasks of the problem under study are closely related to the analysis of the content of methodological approaches and the determination of their attitude to them, as well as the justification of the resource potential of social capital. The grouping of conceptual approaches to the study of social capital by types of definitions will be the main result of the study.

In a scientific perspective, the study of sociological concepts of scientists of foreign countries regarding social capital contributes to the development of sociological science in Kazakhstan. In economic terms, social capital expands the information space for labor market entities, contributes to the creation of civilized market relations; in social terms - the formation of civic identity and civil society; expansion of trust and development of social cooperation.

Methods

The purpose of this paper is the study of trust as a sociological phenomenon and an indicator of measuring the quality of social ties in Kazakhstani society. The problem of the well-being of the nation is the main priority of the policy of our state, since the solution of such a problem as building a competitive national economy must begin with building a solidary civil society. Trust is the basis for creating a civilized market economy and civil society based on the values of well-being and solidarity of all citizens.

The prominent American political scientist R. Putnam believed that the development of interpersonal trust “is facilitated by the presence of horizontal organizations controlled at the local level; if the country is governed by a powerful, hierarchical, centralized bureaucratic apparatus, this is likely to undermine such confidence.” As shown by the German sociologist N. Lumann, traditional society reproduces itself through the opposition “friends” / “strangers”, and modern society through communication and trust. This same factor, one can suppose following D. Gambetta’s research, became the basis for the formation of mafia-like social groups around state power (neopatrimonial regime, etc.). Consequently, it is precisely the weak legal capacity and competitiveness of our political and social institutions that is the main reason that Kazakhstan is began to trust mainly only kinship and friendly ties. The growing number of poor people in society creates distrust and social danger.

Interpersonal trust should be in balance (mutual compensation in the case of a low level of each of them) with institutional trust (trust in socio-political institutions). This is not in Kazakhstan, which is the main sign of a serious crisis of the basic social institutions of our society, the state. In such an amorphous state, various imaginary authorities, sources of false information, and trolls in social networks often bring down trust in people. It got to the point of absurdity - those people who good-naturedly (ақ көңіл) believe and trust people, we are considered idiots. First of all, we note that trust is the backbone of the “mechanisms” that ensure the integration and stability of society. Trust between people plays a key role in the functioning of horizontal and vertical social relations. Many scholars considered trust as social capital and the basis for building social relations. Simply put, social capital is the number of people who can willingly help you with solving various problems, lend money. And the vast majority of Kazakhstanis have problems with this; otherwise they would not have plunged into bank loans. According to various studies, neither power nor legitimate violence can ensure a social order on a long-term basis. This is only possible due to the high level of trust within society. Sociologists distinguish two types of trust. The first is built on an interpersonal level; the second is trust in abstract (money as an instrument of exchange, means of legitimizing political power) and expert systems (systems of technical performance, professional expertise). In other words, trust extends to interpersonal, political, economic relations, as well as institutions, organizations and the social order as a whole. For example, trust can be expressed in

the government, pension system, national currency, etc. These two types of trust create a unique unified system of trust in society. In another way it is called "basic trust." And when it is at a very low level, people, as in our society, resort to quasi-trusting relationships (bribes, nepotism, blat, "roof"). Serious increase in emigration, "flight" of capital, self-isolation in the family or a narrow group is other signs of distrust at a basic level. At the level of vertical political relations, distrust manifests itself in the form of absenteeism (refusal to participate in elections), a reduction in the social base of government support, and protests against public policy. Confidence in abstract systems creates a sense of reliability of everyday relationships. Interpersonal trust minimizes the threat of "loss of personal meaning." These two types of trust complement each other. During the appearance of the "distrust syndrome" to the political regime, economic and social institutions, interpersonal trust appear for a person as a kind of alternative way out, an "outlet". As we are doing with this, you probably cannot say.

Ramazan Salykzhanov, assistant professor of sociology at the Eurasian National University, said the Astana Akimat has a basis for allegations about a millionth inhabitant. The fact that the message about the millionth inhabitant of the capital aroused skepticism of the public, the scientist explains as "a decrease in trust in the authorities." According to scientist's point of view, over the past six months the level of public trust in the authorities has slightly decreased. There are discrepancies in the interpretation of the authorities and the public regarding the unrest in connection with the "land issue" in the country and about the events in Aktobe. The authorities threw this news into the information space in order to raise their credibility, but after sweating unrest, the people took the message crumpled. (Радио Азаттық, 06 июля 2016г., Мади Бекмаганбетов).

Conclusion

Since the main objective of the present work is the study of trust as a sociological phenomenon and an indicator of measuring the quality of social ties in Kazakhstani society, there is gradually interest in studying this phenomenon, its conceptual designation in sociological knowledge, as well as the definition of the sociocultural model of civil society.

We found that many scholars considered trust as social capital and the basis for building social relations. Simply put, social capital is the number of people who can willingly help you with solving various problems. And the vast majority of people have problems with low level of trust in each other; distrust of social and state institutions is widely developed in Kazakhstani society.

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