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THE RISING VIOLENCE AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN KAZAKHSTAN. CONTENT-ANALYSIS OF MEDIA "BOY FROM ABAY VILLAGE" AND "ABUSE IN TURKESTAN"

Abstract. When we speak about bullying, we speak about violence, we as adults are doing our best to make this world, school, and family safe for our kids. The recent study showed that bystanders of bullying in their adult life faced severe mental issues. What is going with the victim of bullying? Each child who suffered from any violence or abuse needs to get medical, public, psychological and legal aid – consequences of violence can become irreversible. The integrated approach and involvement of several professionals is important: social worker, psychologist, and lawyers. The content analysis is the technology of the collection of information made by systematic detection of the characteristics of texts answering the purpose and research problems (concepts, verbs, a phrase and so forth). During our study, we investigated how media and people react in two significant cases. The first case happened in Abay village where in March of seven years old boy claimed he was multiply raped by other kids. This situation caused a colossal resonance in media, social networks.

Keywords: violence, cruelty, adolescents, bullying, content analysis, social network.

Introduction. According to UNICEF (Saliyeva, 2019), about 75% of adults support physical punishments to control the behavior of children in the family, and 67% of parents use violent forms in children's upbringing. The study (Sahova, 2019) showed that nearly one-third of children of one-year-old children faced some forms of abusive behavior. In general, across Kazakhstan, 62-79% of children suffer from violence in the family, most often from parents and trustees.

In an attempt to change the settled social norms of UNICEF conducts communication campaigns in many regions of Kazakhstan. Recently Unicef announced a new campaign «The positive parenthood."

According to Elzhas Ertayuly (Mustaphina, 2019), the main reasons for adolescent's violent behavior is the distance between parents and kids, when adults do not want to spend time with their children. That is why teenagers prefer to spend all their time in virtual reality with their smartphones and computer games.

The dissonant surname and rare name, unusual appearance, and strange hobby, the intelligence developed not matching with age, being skinny or fat – all these minor's features can be a reason for bullying. Bullying is a primary reason for teenage suicides and mass-shouting. These are visible results of group attacks to the person, but there are also hidden consequences in the form of mental issues which remain with the person for the rest of life.

The research revealed typical characteristics of families, where kids become of bullying victims. These are families with a low level of financial income, a family where the only mother works and where parents have no higher education (Mazzone et al, 2018). Statistically, it turned out that suffering from attacks of peers worse get on well at mathematics and Russian (Kabanov, 2016).

Researchers revealed communication between grades of the object of bullying and a microclimate at school. The more peers scoff at the person, the more he is dissatisfied … with the teacher's attitude

towards pupils. It is possible that they connect the uncomfortable and unsafe situation including with a defect of teachers.

The deputy of Mazhilis Irina Smirnova made a deputy inquiry to the prime minister where she suggested to find reserves and to increase the availability of mass sport and physical culture for kids. In her interview with Time.kz she mentioned that problems with violence among teenagers are the result of the lack in moral education. The responsibility of child spiritual and mental development is part of school and parents duties where they should work together (Akulova, 2019).

Svetlana Bogatyreva is the founder of "Teens" NGO which works in suicide prevention area. According to Bogatyreva (2018), the fights between teenagers are ferocious, and aggression which thus arises is often causeless and has no borders. The school in many aspects lost educational functions which were assigned to it earlier. Therefore now it is necessary to develop the general document, a particular protocol of actions, accurate algorithm, and leaning on which it will be possible to work. Bogatyreva created a Facebook group "Stop Bullying" where parents and kids could get some recommendations if they faced bullying.

In 2018 the number of juveniles' was 5102 according to the children's ombudsman Saule Aytpayeva. Three thousand one hundred fifty-six minors committed serious and most serious crimes.

The number of crimes among teenagers increased Almaty by 33.5%, in the Kyzylorda, Mangystau regions and Astana for 18%, the Akmola and Aktyubinsk regions for 11%, the Turkestan region for 7.8%. In 2018 the crime amount concerning children made over two thousand. Growth in the Aktyubinsk, Turkestan, North Kazakhstan regions and the cities of Shymkent and Astana is observed (Mamyrhanova, 2019).

Among school students at the age of 13-15 years daily smoke 14,8 percent, 18,1 percent of teenagers of 12-15 years, 15-17 years - 37 percent consume alcohol. About 90 percent of youth do not know or do not understand the detrimental consequences of drug addiction, smoking, and alcohol intake (children's ombudsman S. Aytpayeva).

According to results of the research "Index of Wellbeing of Children" conducted last year by request of Nursultan Nazarbayev, most dangerous for children became - Kostanay (0.60%), Akmola (0.65%) and Almaty (0.68%). In general, the Index on safety across Kazakhstan is only 0.7%.

Research Questions. Society shapes a growing personality. The social reaction tell us is that appropriate behavior or not. Digital Technologies (Kushzhan, 2018) have a great influence on development of information. Social Networks became a new platform of communication between people; they also help us to identify Social Trends and Worries. The main purpose of our study is to understand how people react on Violent cases in Kazakhstan.

Findings. The content analysis is the technology of the collection of information made by systematic detection of the characteristics of texts answering the purpose and research problems (concepts, verbs, a phrase and so forth). The content analysis assumes use of the certain standardized procedures providing formalization and measurement of the studied signs that allows doing the professional conclusions about the character and features of the studied object. Especially effective use of the content analysis as research of programs of political parties and movements when on critical concepts and phrases it is possible to make the idea of distinctive features of each of them. For example, use of the content analysis allows by calculation of words, photos or newspaper columns whether devoted to volume to another candidate to define his rating in mass media.

The content analysis can be substantial and structural. The substantial content analysis focuses on the attention of the researcher on contents of the message whereas structural – on quantity and features of a mention of the control terminal or a name in the text of the message.

During our study, we investigated how media and people react in two significant cases.

The first case happened in Abay village (Bekbolayeva, 2019) where the local newspaper in March of 2018 published a report from the grandmother of 7 years old boy who claimed he was multiply raped by other kids. This situation caused a colossal resonance in media, social networks.

The boy's grandmother told that police, teachers, and the principle of schools repeatedly tried to stop her and promised to control the behavior of pupils cause victim and offender studied in the same school. At the beginning of 2018 two rural lawyers of Kurmangaza Musir and Dinmukhamed Artykov volunteered to help the woman. With their help, the media and public learned about this story.

The grandmother and her grandson planned to throw independent medical expertise in Almaty. The woman told what occurred on March 14, 2018, when she together with the grandson and the sister in Shymkent was removed from the train and took away in the unknown direction. According to her, police

officers who stopped them told that she has no right to carry the boy to another city. Police officers tried to take away the victim a child, the grandmother and the aunt had to go together with them. At first, the woman tells, they were brought to DVD of South Kazakhstan District (SKD), and then transported to the unfamiliar house. An hour later they met Zagipa Baliyeva Ombudsman for Children. The video, where the grandmother thanks the children's ombudsman and the mayor of South District of Kazakhstan Zhanseit Tuymebayev, was made in the same house.

It's became an interesting for us how people reacted on this situation so used Google Trend program. Google Trends is the public web application of Google Corporation based on a search of Google which shows how often a specific term is looked for about the total amount of search queries in various regions of the world and various languages.

Figure 1 – The results of Google Trends study comparison: "aruzhan sain", "zagipa baliyeva", "the boy from SKD"

As you in Figure the first peak on chart was between 11 and 17 March of 2018 where people made a lot of inquiries about this particular case.

For detailed study we used a QDA Miner. We created a Word cloud which describes most often ideas in Facebook users' comments. QDA Miner is an easy-to-use qualitative data analysis software package for coding, annotating, retrieving and analyzing small and large collections of documents and images. **QDA Miner** qualitative data analysis tool may be used to analyze interview or focus group transcripts, legal documents, journal articles, speeches, even entire books, as well as drawings, photographs, paintings, and other types of visual documents.

Figure 2 – WordCloud made in QDA Miner

As you see in WordClous the most often word was “Aruzhan”. Aruzhan Sain (Kyzylorda, Kazakhstan was born on August 10, 1976) is a public figure, the TV host, the actress, the producer, the director of charity foundation (Wikipedia).

Sain made a post in March 18 of 2018 which she called “Information about Situation with kid from Abay village SKD”. Her post in hours reached around 2.200 likes and thousands comments.

Table 1 – The frequency Analysis of Facebook comments made between 11 and 17 March of 2018.

TOPIC	FREQUENCY	NO. CASES	% CASES	LENGTH
Aruzhan Sain	18	1	100,00%	2
Precious Child	7	1	100,00%	2
Thanks to Aruzhan	3	1	100,00%	2
The Image of Kids' Saviour	3	1	100,00%	3
Against Kids	3	1	100,00%	2
Humanistic Thank You	3	1	100,00%	2

Another interesting finding was a post of Aigul Kokai who blamed Aruzhan Sain in political games and emotional blackmail; her post reached 34 like and around hundreds of comments.

Table 2 – The comparative study of two post made on 18th of March 2018

Type of the Post	Main Ideas	Number of Posts	Frequency
Comments made after Post of Aruzhan Sain	Aruzhan is kids protector	2243	36,70%
Comments made after Post of Aruzhan Sain	Worry about child	1186	19,40%
Comments made after Post of Aruzhan Sain	Anxiety about Grandma	60	1,00%
Comments made after Post of Aigul Kokai	Get advantage on grieving	278	4,50%
Comments made after Post of Aigul Kokai	HIPE zombie subscribes	389	6,40%

The majority of commentators paid attention to Aruzhan Sain activity and she is a person who cares and protects children. Her position in this question is also the result of her NGO activity as a founder of “DOM” which collects money for children’ treatment.

In January of 2019 in SKR (Turkestan district) the hearing about sexual assault against 7 years old child was finished. The investigation of this case was almost one year long. Sixteen years offender was incriminated and jailed for seven years. The criminal investigation was canceled against four other suspects because they did not reach the age of legal liability. Zagipa Baliyeva left her position as Child Ombudsman.

The Kazakhstan society was shocked on the 20th of January when someone published a video of school students beating. Unknown teenagers kicked boys and jumped on them. The Ministry of Internal Affairs found out that it was on January 18 in Turkestan. There promised to understand the event in details. It turned out that all participants of a fight are ninth-graders.

Three victims of this criminal case attend the school of Talgat Bigeldinov. The suspects are pupils of three different schools.

	Count	% Codes	Cases	% Cases
Topics				
Teachers are not guilty				
Parents are guilty	3	13,0%	2	16,7%
Blaming teachers				
Jail with police	2	8,7%	2	16,7%
Back PR of operator	4	17,4%	3	25,0%
Thankful for operator	2	8,7%	2	16,7%
No trust in law and court	2	8,7%	2	16,7%
District blaming	2	8,7%	2	16,7%
Juvenile age 14	3	13,0%	2	16,7%
Upbringing	3	13,0%	2	16,7%
Neutral				
Punishment with money	1	4,3%	1	8,3%
Detachment	1	4,3%	1	8,3%

Figure 3 – QDA Miner analysis of Turkestan Region Violence among Adolescents

Most of commentators were surprised and shocked observing how teenagers were violently abusing younger kids. The Kazakh Media raised a question who is responsible in this situation. School District Department of education immediately announced that accidents happened outside of a school. That's type of answer in Kazakhstan usually means only one: "School will not take responsibility".

The majority mentioned fact that video –operator was probably looking for "HYPE".

Figure 4 – QDA Miner Visual analysis of data

Video with the beating of school students in Turkestan threw Internet users in shock. Most of all public struck cruelty with which seniors scoffed at teenagers. Psychologists sound the alarm now: school students need the correct leisure, otherwise aggressions from their party not to avoid.

Civic activists consider that inefficient work of state agencies is guilty of teenage violence. Officials claim that they honestly work raids at schools for which of the budget tens of millions of tenges are allocated.

Google Trends showed that in January of 2019 most popular request was a "pupils", "Turkestan Region" and "Physical Abuse".

Figure 5 – The results of Google Trends study

Unlike adults ("200 billion of KZT will fund on Youth Policy", 2019), children apprehended story with the beating of teenagers in Turkestan more quietly. According to them, such conflicts not a rarity but get to the Internet only a few cases. Nevertheless, nobody is insured from mockeries from peers or more senior children – school students admit.

Most of all in history with the Turkestan school students their parents suffered. Mother of one the offender posted a video in social network and asked to forgive her son. All heroes of a scandalous video continue to go to school. After this incident, the issue of teenage violence is discussed at the republican level. From high offices appeals to raise children better sounds too often but unfortunately we do not observe any further actions.

Figure 6 – 3D Map in QDA Miner

Another interesting trend in comments is "Low trust in Court, Legal System and Government". 2019 in Kazakhstan is announced Year of youth, and so coincided that since the beginning of year society the violence facts among youth one by one excite. The incident which took place between school students of Turkestan is investigated now by law enforcement agencies. Under the criminal article which is incriminated to participants of a fight threatens them up to 5 years of imprisonment.

In Kazakhstan (eadaily.com 2019), several years taking the leading positions in the world by the number of suicides among children, the number of teenage suicides in 2018 grew in comparison with 2017 by 6.6%.

Conclusions. Each child who suffered from any violence or abuse needs to get medical, public, psychological and legal aid – consequences of violence can become irreversible. The integrated approach and involvement of several professionals is important: social worker, psychologist, and lawyers. At the same time, it is necessary to remember the family who also needs support that they understood the consequences of injuries and could help the child to cope with them (Naurzalina et al, 2015).

Often adults do not know that such violence and what consequences for the child. We researched (Summers, 2018) how people treat violence at us in the country, and it is many people – more than 50 percent – do not consider a slap or slap violence though it presents to develop to the child and humiliates human dignity. The basis of development and prosperity of any society is the development of children, the possibility of each child to reach the potential. Unfortunately, even such, so-called secure forms of violence, do not allow the child to develop fully. If the child is beaten and humiliated, then the probability that he will apply violence too grows. Therefore violence accepts the cyclic character, and it passes from father to son. It is confirmed with our research in Kazakhstan and also global researches of UNICEF around the world.

Another problem is a current conflict of positions between "Schools" and "Parents". Whenever any accident happened department of education evaluates school and principle knows that result of this estimation could cause a termination of contract. During nurture, it is vital to teach kids how to communicate peacefully and robustly. An essential role in the increase in awareness of children is played by kindergarten and school, and their children spend most of the time. Therefore in each educational institution, there has to be an entrusted expert whom the child can address in case of violence (Almurzayeva, 2019). All experts working with children have to be trained in how to define signs of violence, often children hide that they endured violence.

Unfortunately, for today in the country, there are not enough centers and the trained experts who can render similar services. It is necessary to be able to establish a trusting relationship that the child could report openly about cases of inappropriate behavior from adults. Adults need to remember that silence is unacceptable. If you became the witness of violence over the child and do nothing, then it you show to the child that violence – the normal phenomenon. It also concerns domestic and sexual violence. Each person plays a part in the termination of violence over children. It is necessary to put an end to a taboo and to begin to discuss these things, including sexual violence openly.

Danna Summers (2019) knows very well what it means to be an object of bullying. She never asked her bullies why they did it to her. That experience changed her personality; it makes clear her mission. As a psychologist, and a mother she wants to protect children from any form of bullying.

Svetlana Balpeisova (2019) is professional mediator who suffered from the death of her child. Her beautiful daughter committed suicide, for a long time child was suffering from bullying and physical abuse.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАН ҚОҒАМЫНДАҒЫ ЗОРЛЫҚ-ЗОМБЫЛЫҚТЫҢ ӨСУІ. БҰНЫ ҚАЛАЙ ТОҚТАТУҒА БОЛАДЫ? РЕЗОНАНСТЫҚ ЖАҒДАЙЛАРДЫ КОНТЕНТ-ТАЛДАУЫ: "АБАЙ АУЫЛЫНДАҒЫ БАЛАНЫҢ ІСІ", " ТҮРКІСТАН ОБЛЫСЫНДАҒЫ ҰРЫП-СОҒУ

Аннотация. Соңғы жылдардағы зерттеулер қоғамдағы зорлық-зомбылықтың өсуіне әсер ететін бірқатар факторларды анықтау. Осындай факторлардың бірі күрделі әлеуметтік жағдай, толық емес отбасы және қоғамның балаларға қатысты зорлық-зомбылықты қабылдауы болып табылады. Сіз мұның қалай мүмкін екенін айта аласызба? Юнисеф зерттеулері қазақстандық ересектердің 70%-ы балаларға қатысты физикалық жазаларды қолдайтынын растайды. Контент-талдау рәсімі БАҚ-та да, әлеуметтік желілер кеңістігінде де негізгі идеялар мен ойларды қадағалауға мүмкіндік береді.

Түйін сөздер: зорлық-зомбылық, қатыгездік, жасөспірімдер, буллинг, контент-талдау, әлеуметтік желі.

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РОСТ НАСИЛИЯ В КАЗАХСТАНСКОМ ОБЩЕСТВЕ. КАК ЭТО ОСТАНОВИТЬ? КОНТЕНТ-АНАЛИЗ РЕЗОНАНСНЫХ СЛУЧАЕВ: "ДЕЛО МАЛЬЧИКА ИЗ СЕЛА АБАЙ", "ИЗБИЕНИЯ В ТУРКЕСТАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация. Исследования последних лет выявить ряд факторов влияющих на рост насилия в обществе. Одним из таких факторов является сложная социальная ситуация, неполная семья и принятия обществом насилия в отношении детей. Вы скажите как это возможно? Исследования Unicef подтверждают, что 70% казахстанских взрослых поддерживают физические наказания в отношении детей. Процедура контент-анализа позволяет отследить основные идеи и мысли как в СМИ, так и в пространстве социальных сетей.

Ключевые слова: насилие, жестокость, подростки, буллинг, контент-анализ, социальная сеть.

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