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IMPACT OF CRISIS TRENDS IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SPHERE ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF MODERN YOUTH IN THE REGION

The article highlights the problems faced by young people living in the region who need socio-economic assistance and support. The purpose of the article is to determine the impact of socio-economic problems on improving the socio-economic situation of young people, including improving the social situation and socio-labor mobility of young people in the region by studying the problems of modern youth. Against the background of the coronacrisis, it was found that the problems of the population, including young people living in particularly difficult conditions, have worsened. With the help of the main approaches to conducting scientific research, including analytical research, identification of the main trends and patterns of socio-economic phenomena and processes, taking into account factor analysis; specification of scientific and practical conclusions, a comparative analysis of approaches to the problems of youth unemployment was made. Thanks to the methods of ranking and scaling of sociological information, the values and professional orientation of young people in modern conditions among expert specialists and young people of different age categories were studied. The growth of youth unemployment, especially in the region, rural areas, the transition to distance learning, youth migration is a consequence of unfavorable socio-economic and demographic phenomena, as well as the political crisis affecting the education and vocational training of young people. These problems have helped to increase the interest of researchers in assessing the quality of life of modern youth. As a result of a number of studies conducted as part of a survey of a group of respondents from among teachers and students, the problems of modern youth have been identified and recommendations for their reduction have been given. The value of the results obtained in the framework of the proposed study will be in the development of scientific approaches and principles of regional youth social policy.

Keywords: youth, region, development, education, activity, mobility, students, life, employment, crisis.

Кілт сөздер: жастар, аймақ, даму, білім, белсенділік, ұтқырлық, студенттер, өмір, жұмыспен қамту, дағдарыс.

Ключевые слова: молодежь, регион, развитие, образование, деятельность, мобильность, студенчество, жизнь, занятость, кризис.

JEL classification: E24, I2, I3, J6, O15, O18

Introduction. The current state of development of the country, regions, in particular rural areas, indicates the insufficiency of measures taken to create conditions for professional self-determination of adolescents and youth, as well as to improve the quality of life of young people. At the same time, the cause-and-effect relationships of crisis trends with factors affecting the quality of life of modern youth remain poorly understood to date. The Message "The Third Modernization of Kazakhstan: Global Competitiveness" (31.01.2017) describes the creation of opportunities for all citizens of the country through continuous improvement of the quality of human capital and the transfer of advanced competencies and knowledge. The implementation of this principle allows us to pay great attention to the formation of IT knowledge, financial literacy and the education of patriotism among young people. However, to date, no methodological recommendations have been developed for professional training and the creation of conditions for professional self-determination of adolescents and youth that would meet the modern requirements of today and tomorrow. The purpose of the article is to assess the quality of life of modern youth against the background of unfavorable socio-economic and demographic phenomena. The development of a model of social and labor mobility and professional orientation of young people in the region will allow efforts to be directed to solving the problems of young people. This model will differ

from other models of socio-economic modernization and will be aimed at creating conditions for the development and self-realization of young people. A number of measures will be aimed at increasing the level of accessibility of young people to educational opportunities in the region, rural areas, the quality of youth training, taking into account the fact that the country, including urban and rural areas, has not developed effective programs for cultural and socio-economic development of society. The basic tools of methodological tools will serve as the main approaches to conducting scientific research, for example: conducting analytical research, identifying the main trends and patterns of socio-economic phenomena and processes, taking into account factor analysis; specifying scientific and practical conclusions, etc.

To achieve the goal of the study is used method of collecting primary information - work with digital library resources, sociological interview. Collection of information was conducted on the territory of Aktobe region on the basis of K. Zhubanov Aktobe Regional University and in the city of Almaty on the basis of Almaty Management University. To identify the preferences of the respondents, methods of ranking and scaling sociological information are used. The use of several methods in the study will form the basis for the development of scientific approaches and principles of regional youth social policy.

Literature review. The research used scientific articles, monographs and a literary review to study the impact of crisis trends in the socio-economic sphere on the quality of life of modern youth. Based on the analysis of sources, the issues raised in our study are considered through the prism of various theoretical approaches.

Today's megacities are under tremendous pressure from migration, increasing cultural diversity, ethnic mixing, and social heterogeneity [1]. An assessment of the dynamics of the standard of living of the population makes it possible to trace and draw appropriate conclusions both in changes in the economy and the social sphere, and in the consequences of these changes for different groups of the population [2]. The most notable characteristic of the everyday practices of young people is communication in social networks: they become too dependent on it and, in general, do not get out of it. They play all the time, they don't listen to anyone; you can even just see that two friends have come to a cafe and they don't communicate with each other, but they often hang out on the phone [3]. In our time, more and more people are experiencing a state of anxiety, fear, pumped up by some media, negative individuals and excessive passion for gadgets. It is the level of development of the digital economy that is an indicator of the competitiveness of national economies in modern conditions, and therefore great attention is paid to their introduction into socio-economic systems in order to improve the efficiency of public administration, business, create a favorable socio-digital environment for the whole society and improve the quality of life of citizens [4]. The way youth interact with information in a changing digital information environment has changed, however, there is relatively little empirical research and no theoretical framework can adequately explain the information behavior of digital age youth from a holistic approach [5].

Particular attention in the organization of social work with students is paid to freshmen, which is justified by the presence of personal problems, difficulties in adapting to the new conditions of education, accommodation, financial instability, the need for help in protecting the rights and interests [6]. Many graduates primarily choose an educational institution rather than a specialty. Some areas of activity are not known to graduates at all [7]. Today, modern youth may not study or work in their specialty, but they may plan to engage in entrepreneurship in the future. The youth is the most important chain in the entrepreneurship medium. It is today's youth and youth entrepreneurship that will determine the image of our country in already 10-15 years. The development of today's youth business will influence the rate of economic growth and development of our country tomorrow [8]. Increasing the level of youth employment is an important condition for the sustainable economic development of any state, therefore, the problems of youth employment abroad are relevant, the solution of which directly affects the socio-economic stability of society [9].

Most young people during the pandemic found jobs using their connections. The share of those who thought it was difficult to find a job in their chosen field of study was 40 percent among young people surveyed who had received a high quality education and were working outside their field of study [10]. Exploring persistence in educational mismatch is very relevant: graduates' potential entrapment in mismatched positions erodes their career prospects, reducing private and public returns to education. Confirming and understanding such persistence would have relevant implications for labour market and higher education policies. If graduates were trapped in mismatched positions, employment policies should assist them to be more efficient in their job search. In parallel, efforts to promote the demand for graduate labour would be needed as well. If educational mismatch were a stepping stone towards better-matched positions, graduates' pace of entry into employment would be prioritised over obtaining / accessing well-matched positions in the first instance [11]. Increases in the labour force, driven by a growing share of the population that enters working age or by labour

migration, may lead to high competition for jobs in certain countries. In countries or regions of out-flowing migration, a declining share of youth may also bring reduced competition for labour market access, and thus to lower levels of unemployment [12]. However, emigration risks exacerbating brain-drain dynamics, possibly leading to labour and skill shortages in the long term [13].

Youth unemployment is a big macroeconomic problem in the world. In addition, political instability has been a cause of concern for many countries around the world and a headache for government irrespective of the state of development or their political regime. A surging youth population combined with unemployment and other factors can lead to violence. Therefore, focusing on the effect of youth unemployment on political instability may have many benefits for the region [14].

Main part. The study of contemporary youth issues is based on the concepts and principles of the sociological approach to the study of social phenomena due to the fact that modern society is a dynamic, intensively developing system, which generates new, previously unknown phenomena. In these conditions, the basic methods are questionnaires, observation, content analysis, the method of focus groups. At the same time, in some cases, it is also possible to use socio-psychological research methods (tests, experiments) which are characterized by significant reliability and validity.

In our study, we developed a questionnaire that collects information on the value and professional orientation of young people in modern conditions among experts-specialists and young people of different age categories.

At the same time, it should be noted that values and goals, as phenomena of consciousness, significantly differ from each other. A.I. Prigozhin singles out the following positions that distinguish values from goals (see Table 1) [15].

Table 1

Values and Goals*

Goals	Values
Finite	Endless
This is a programmable future	It's an imaginary future
Their achievement is measurable	Approximation to them is evaluated in comparison with other
Relate to costs	Expressed through desire and satisfaction
Rational	Correlate with emotions
Have objective indicators of achievement	Perceived subjectively
Created, assigned	Intuitive
Execution-oriented, completion-oriented	Priority process

* Compiled by the author based on reference [15]

Since 81 people from different age groups (from 18 to 35 years and older) from different regions (Aktobe city and Almaty region) participated in the survey, it was decided to create not one but two questionnaires with the same content for more accurate and favorable collection and calculation of information.

The questionnaire, consisting of 30 questions and developed by us, was sent out mainly to the students of K. Zhubanov Aktobe Regional University and Almaty Management University. Students ranged in age from 18 to 22. Also participating in the survey were economics faculty members between the ages of 30 and 63, who also had their own perspective on the issue.

A group of people who differed from all the others and had similarities between them not in terms of age, but in terms of professional activity. This category of people was represented by experts - specialists from the faculty of economics of K. Zhubanov Aktobe Regional University and Almaty Management University.

All of this data helped us to provide the research portion of this study. Quantitative and qualitative data were analyzed based on the results of the survey. Below is a comparison of the results of the survey at the regional and local levels.

In Aktobe city girls and women participated more actively in the survey - 31 respondents (67.4%). The share of participation of young people and men was 32.6% (15 respondents). Most of them are students of K. Zhubanov Aktobe Regional University. (Figure 1).

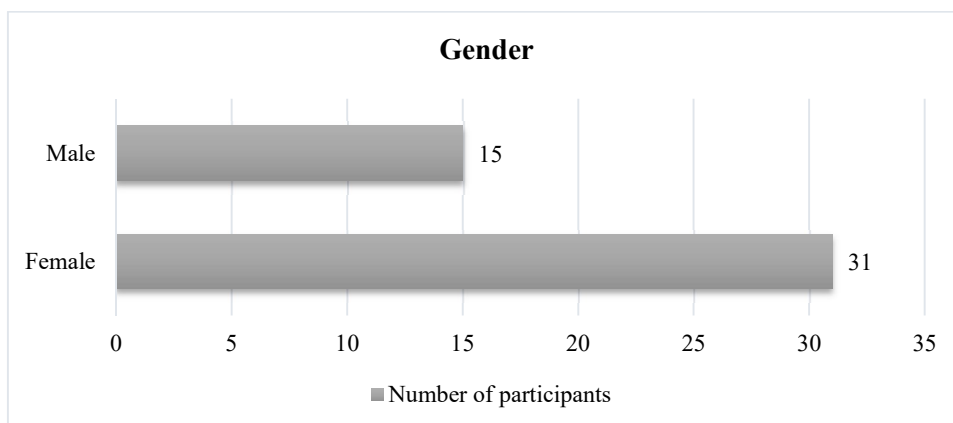


Figure 1. **Gender and number of participants***

* Compiled by the author

Many respondents consider being healthy as their main goal in life - 35 respondents (76.1%). In second place is the answer: "to have a good family" - 32 respondents (69.6%). It was found that young people also want to open their own business - 17 respondents (37%), to live well - 31 respondents (67.4%), to have good friends - 12 respondents (36.1%), and only 10 respondents (21.7%) noted the answer "to receive a good education" as their main goal in life. It should be noted that the answers to the question were chosen in terms of the age of the respondents. At the same time, respondents aged 18 to 21 years old noted the following answers among the main life goals: to open their own business, to have a good family, to live in abundance, to have good friends, to receive a good education, to be healthy (Figure 2).

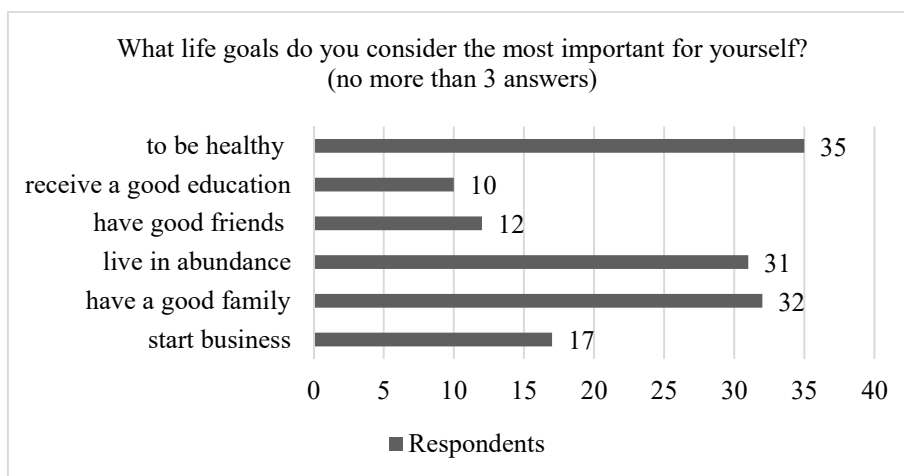


Figure 2. **The main life goals of youth***

* Compiled by the author

To the question «What causes fear and uncertainty in your future life?» the majority of respondents (56.5%) chose the answer "to remain without means of subsistence," and 22 respondents (47.8%) chose the answer "problems with getting a job. And only 1 respondent (2.2%) expressed fear that economic factors would affect his/her future life. In turn, 10 respondents (21.7%) were concerned about the continuing problem of crime (see Table 2).

Table 2

**Distribution of answers to the question:
«What causes fear and uncertainty in your future life?»***

№	Answer options	Number of responses	
		Absolute value	%
1	2	3	4
1	inability to get an education	3	6,5
2	be left without a means of subsistence	26	56,5

1	2	3	4
3	problems with getting a job	22	47,8
4	crime	10	21,7
5	not to use their potential and opportunities	1	2,2
6	economic factors	1	2,2
7	not finding your professional calling	1	2,2
8	not to meet the person you love	7	15,2

* Compiled by the author

However, when asked "What difficulties are you experiencing at the moment in your life? 15 respondents (32.6%) chose the answer "I can't answer that question", 12 respondents (26.1%) have problems with self-expression and self-development, 7 respondents (15.2%) have problems of harmony, 4 respondents (8.7%) chose the answer "recreation problems" and only 3 respondents (6.5%) have problems with finding a job and employment (see Table 3).

Table 3

**Distribution of answers to the question:
«What difficulties are you experiencing at the moment in your life?»***

№	Answer options	Number of responses	
		Absolute value	%
1	I can't answer that question	15	32,6
2	Problems in self-expression and self-development	12	26,1
3	Problems of harmony	7	15,2
4	Recreation problems	4	8,7
5	Problems with finding a job and employment	3	6,5

* Compiled by the author

To the question «Are there enough opportunities for young people in modern Kazakhstan for self-realization?» 23 respondents (50%) answered "More likely yes, young people can realize themselves, despite some difficulties", 11 respondents (23.9%) chose the answer "More likely no, only a small proportion of young people can realize themselves", 12 respondents (26.1%) aged 18 to 23 years agreed that young people can fully realize themselves wherever they want (see Table 4). Another point worth mentioning is that none of the respondents chose the answer "No, there are practically no opportunities for young people to fulfill themselves". This suggests that the region has created conditions for the realization of youth opportunities and, even despite some crisis moments in the economy, young people do not lose optimism and, based on previous answers to some questions, believe in their own future.

Table 4

**Distribution of answers to the question:
«Are there enough opportunities for young people in modern Kazakhstan for self-realization?»***

№	Answer options	Number of responses	
		Absolute value	%
1	More likely yes, young people can realize themselves, despite some difficulties	23	50
2	More likely no, only a small proportion of young people can realize themselves	11	23,9
3	Yes, young people can fully realize themselves wherever they want.	12	26,1

* Compiled by the author

It was found that to the question "What do you think the youth in Kazakhstan lacks? 8 respondents (17.4%) chose the answer "Employment opportunities", which confirms the previous answer of young people who believe that problems with finding a job (22 respondents) cause fear and uncertainty in the future life of young people. At the same time, it should be noted that 8 respondents (17.4%) chose the answer "Social support from the state (scholarships, allowances, etc.)", believing that the state should provide universal support to young people. Concerned about the protection of rights and freedoms, 7 respondents (15.2%) chose this answer. In turn, 6 respondents (13%) between the ages of 20 and 21 believe

that young people do not have opportunities to make their opinions to the state. 5 respondents (10.9%) at the age of 40-45 years old from among the teachers believe that there are difficulties with the provision of quality education in the region.

One of the main problems of young people can be identified as the cost of quality educational services, and then the level of material and technical base of the organization and the level of competence of the university teaching staff. 2 respondents (4,3%) at the age of 18-19 years old face the problem of self-expression, 4 respondents (8,7%) chose the answer "I can't answer that question", and 3 respondents (6,5%) aged 18 to 23 years old believe that there are not enough entertainment and recreational activities in the region. Meanwhile, 3 respondents (6.5%) (18-23 years old) think that young people of Kazakhstan have everything they need, only they lack communication with people close to them and harmony with themselves (see Table 5).

Table 5

Distribution of answers to the question: «What do you think the youth in Kazakhstan lacks?»*

№	Answer options	Number of responses	
		Absolute value	%
1	Employment Opportunities	8	17,4
2	Social support from the state (scholarships, allowances, etc.)	8	17,4
3	Protection of rights and freedoms	7	15,2
4	Young people do not have opportunities to make their opinions known to the state	6	13
5	Difficulties in providing quality education	5	10,9
6	Problems of self-expression	2	14,3
7	I can't answer that question	7	8,7
8	Not enough entertainment and recreational activities	3	6,5
9	Kazakhstan's youth have had enough of everything	1	2,2
10	Communication with people with similar interests	1	2,2
11	Problems of harmony	1	2,2

* Compiled by the author

The survey showed that to the question "Who should be the most proactive in optimizing mechanisms for professional growth and youth support?" the leading answer was "the state" - 23 respondents (50%), followed by "young people themselves" - 14 respondents (30,4%), and in third place by "educational institutions" - 6 respondents (13%). The least number of respondents chose the answer "big business" - only 2 respondents (4.3%). As can be seen from the respondents' answers, young people expect support from the state and are also primarily focused on their own opportunities.

Nevertheless, it should be emphasized that many respondents, when asked "What area of youth policy should be given special attention at the state level?", noted three main areas of state support for youth: "support for youth entrepreneurship" - 21 respondents (45.7%), "support for rural youth and youth from small towns" - 17 respondents (37%), "accessibility of housing for young professionals" - 13 respondents (28.3%). As can be seen from the respondents' answers, young people are well aware of their problems and the activities that the state can provide to them to solve the current problems faced by young people.

Respondents shared their opinions in the survey, answering the question "What needs to be done so that your region becomes a center of attraction for the youth of all Kazakhstan, so that young people aspire to your region? Young people believe that their problems at the regional level can be solved if the following conditions are met: young people will be provided with jobs, strong regional universities will function in the region, open meetings with famous and successful people will be held, local authorities and higher educational institutions will assist in vocational guidance and career aspirations of young people, improving the quality of educational services, as well as creating specialized co-working spaces with educational courses. Nevertheless, some respondents identified factors that directly influence the effectiveness of the proposed measures to make the region attractive to young people. The fight against corruption comes first in the region, and this problem is regularly addressed by both local authorities and the leadership of higher education institutions.

Similar questions to address the social problems of young people, expressed by their life prospects and professional self-determination, were asked to young people from among the students and teachers of Almaty Management University. 35 respondents participated in the survey, of which 13 respondents (37.1%) were young guys and 22 respondents (62.9%) were young girls.

As in Aktobe, many respondents from Almaty city consider being healthy as their main goal in life - 27 respondents (77.1%). In second place was the answer: "to have a good family" - 19 respondents (54.3%). It was found that young people also strive to start business - 14 respondents (40%), to live well - 24 respondents (68.6%), to have good friends - 10 respondents (28.6%), and the answer "receive a good education" as a major life goal was mentioned only by 7 respondents (20%). It should be noted that the answers to the question were chosen in terms of the age of the respondents. At the same time, young people aged 18 to 21 years old noted the following answers among the main life goals: to have a good family, start your own business, live in abundance, have good friends, receive a good education, be healthy (Figure 3).

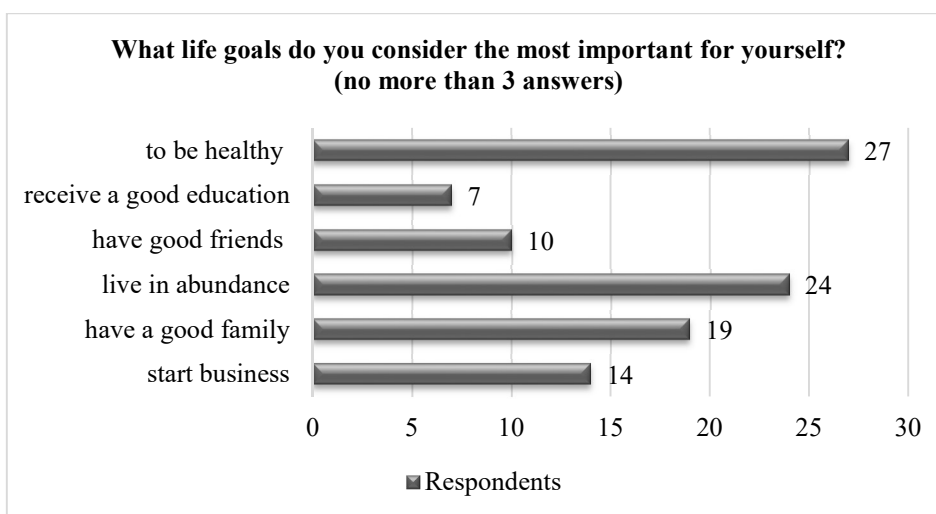


Figure 3. The main life goals of youth*

* Compiled by the author

However, when asked "What causes fear and uncertainty in your future life?" 17 respondents (48.6%) chose the answer "to remain without means of subsistence", 15 respondents (42.9%) believe that problems with youth employment will become increasingly important in today's environment. At the same time, 7 respondents (20%) are concerned about the problem of education in the country. Perhaps this is due to the fact that Kazakhstani youth after school have difficulties with higher education and are forced to engage in unskilled labor, and after graduating from higher education young people can not find a job, in a crisis it has become particularly difficult to find a job amidst great competition. 9 respondents (25.7%) indicated that a particular fear and uncertainty in their future life is caused by the problem of loneliness of young people. This problem is characteristic of today's youth, who prefer chat rooms in social networks to live communication. 7 respondents (20%) believe that there will be crime in the future, possibly due to the fact that young people are experiencing problems of social insecurity and problems with employment. In contrast to the respondents - young people of Aktobe, some respondents - students and teachers of Almaty Management University noted the following answers: the future of Kazakhstan, political and economic volatility, the political and economic situation in the country and the world, the inability to implement plans, regrets due to inaction, losing the passion for their dreams and goals due to lack of budget - a total of 6 respondents (17.4%).

To the question "What difficulties are you experiencing at the moment in your life?" a significant part of the respondents - 10 respondents (28.6%) chose the answer "I can't answer that question", 5 respondents (14.3%) had a problem in protecting their own health, 5 respondents (14.3%) are concerned about the problem in harmony with themselves, 3 respondents (8.6%) are concerned about problems with leisure and fun, 3 respondents (8.6%) have problems with self-expression and self-development, 5 respondents (14.3%) chose the answer "recreation problems". The rest of the respondents chose the following answers: problems with communication with the older generation, problems in the family, difficulties in personal life, problems in communicating with friends, acquaintances, colleagues, problems with finding a place to live - a total of 4 respondents (11.6%).

It was found that to the question "What do you think the youth in Kazakhstan lacks? 6 respondents (17.1%) chose the answer "Young people have no opportunities to communicate their opinions to the state". Concerned about the social insecurity of young people, 5 respondents (14.3%) chose the answer "Social support from the state (scholarships, benefits, etc.). 4 respondents (11.4%) chose the answer "protection of rights and freedoms". In addition, 4 respondents (11.4%) believe that today's youth experience problems of harmony with themselves, which is manifested in a feeling of dissatisfaction with their way of life and relationships with the outside world. 5 respondents (14.3%) identified the main problem of young people - the problem of employment, which worsened against the background of crisis phenomena in the economy. 5 respondents (14.3%) also noted the problem of receiving quality education as a major problem for young people. The rest of the respondents chose the following answers: "everything is enough for Kazakhstani youth already" - 2 respondents (5.7%), "I can't answer that question" - 2 respondents (5.7%), "possibilities of self-expression" - 2 respondents (5.7%). None of the respondents chose the answer "Communication with people with similar interests" and the answer "Not enough entertainment and leisure activities".

To the question "Who should be the most proactive in optimizing mechanisms for professional growth and youth support?" 14 respondents (40%) chose the answer "the state", believing that young people need state support. In turn, 10 respondents (28.6%) believe that young people themselves should take responsibility. And 7 respondents (20%) believe that educational institutions should consider the interests of young people and promote youth development through the development of competitive programs with quality learning outcomes.

However, when asked "What area of youth policy should be given special attention at the state level?" a significant number of respondents chose the following major areas of state support for youth: "youth employment" - 14 respondents (40%), "youth entrepreneurship support" - 11 respondents (31.4%), "access to housing for young professionals" - 10 respondents (28.6%) and "support for rural and small town youth" - 10 respondents (28.6%), "increased representation of youth in government" - 10 respondents (28.6%), "availability and quality of higher education" - 9 respondents (25.7%). The following answers were not ignored: "Combating negative manifestations and extremism in the youth environment" - 8 respondents (22.9%), "Patriotic education of youth, promotion of culture and creativity among young people" - 7 respondents (20%), "Promotion of sports" - 7 respondents (20%), "Development of accessibility and quality of the Internet". - 6 respondents (17.1%), "Development of Volunteering and Volunteering among Young People" - 6 respondents (17.1%), "Social Assistance to Young People from Poor Families" - 6 respondents (17.1%), "Availability and Quality of Medical Services" - 5 respondents (14.3%), "Support for informal youth movements (subcultures)" - 5 respondents (14.3%), "Organization of youth forums and conferences" - 4 respondents (11.4%), "Strengthening interethnic unity among young people" - 1 respondent (2.9%). Judging by the answers of respondents - students and teachers of Almaty Management University, this question reflects the general concern of young people about the current problems of young people.

Answering the question "What needs to be done so that your region becomes a center of attraction for the youth of all Kazakhstan, so that young people aspire to your region?", respondents of Almaty University Management noted the following recommendations in their answers to the question: it is necessary to develop infrastructure and sports, improve the quality of education, create vacancies and to hire inexperienced specialists, to provide decent working conditions, to provide young people with the opportunity to develop in various fields and realize themselves, to improve the quality and accessibility of public services in the field of state youth policy, as well as to ensure the availability of housing, education and medicine.

The survey we conducted on the basis of Almaty Management University was aimed at identifying key factors contributing to the solution of today's youth problems, including increasing the social status and social and labor mobility of young people in the region. This will allow the development of mechanisms to support young people, taking into account the needs of young people. Among the key factors affecting the quality of life of young people, one can distinguish economic (quantity and quality of labor resources, technology, geographical location, salary level), social (social security, security and confidence in the future), political and legal (legal stability), environmental (health protection). In this regard, assessing the factors affecting the quality of life of young people, it is necessary to widely use the results of the survey. This will help not only to minimize mistakes in the development of a youth program, create conditions for improving the quality of human capital, accessibility to educational resources, stimulating youth employment, developing youth entrepreneurship and minimizing the impact of the pandemic on the quality of life of young people. As recommendations for improving the quality of life of young people, a number of effective programs can be proposed to stimulate youth employment with the participation of potential

employers, improve the quality of educational programs based on universities and constantly monitor the effectiveness of implemented programs and projects in the field of youth policy.

Conclusion. The research goal has been achieved. The study of youth using the method of collecting primary information, as well as methods of ranking and scaling of sociological information on the basis of K. Zhubanov Aktobe Regional University and Almaty Management University was conducted. Analysis of the results of the survey allowed us to identify the most important current problems facing today's youth. Solving these problems will allow the development of measures to improve the social status and social and labor mobility of young people in the region.

The well-being of the younger generation is directly affected by the socio-economic, demographic, and political effects of society. The development of a model of social and labor mobility and professional orientation of young people in the region will allow to focus efforts on solving the problems of young people. This model will differ from other models of socio-economic modernization and will be aimed at creating conditions for the development and self-fulfillment of young people. A number of measures will be aimed at increasing the level of access to educational opportunities for young people in the region, rural areas, the quality of youth training, taking into account the fact that the country, including in urban and rural areas, has not developed effective programs of cultural and socio-economic development of society.

Thus, the results of the survey confirm the basic principle laid down in the Message "The Third Modernization of Kazakhstan: Global Competitiveness", describing the creation of opportunities for all citizens of the country through continuous improvement of the quality of human capital and the transfer of advanced competencies and knowledge. The implementation of this principle will allow at the state level to pay great attention to the formation of IT knowledge, financial literacy and education of patriotism among young people. And also the answers of the majority of respondents indicate that young people are concerned about the problems of youth unemployment growth, housing acquisition and crime, especially during the crisis of the economy and youth access to educational resources. All these factors have a greater impact not only on the deterioration of the quality of life of young people, but also on political instability. Based on the results of the study, it is recommended to pay increased attention to modern youth, based on their needs and requests. First, local authorities need to develop effective youth employment programs at the regional level. Secondly, at the regional level it is necessary to create conditions for the organization of leisure activities in settlements. Thirdly, it is necessary to ensure that young people have access to a high-quality educational resource based on universities and on appropriate platforms. Fourth, it is recommended to implement measures to involve young people in entrepreneurial activity, in particular through informing young people through social networks, educational programs. Stimulating private entrepreneurial initiative can also have a positive impact on the standard of living of young people.

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ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК-ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ САЛАДАҒЫ DAҒДАРЫСТЫҚ ҮРДІСТЕРДІҢ АЙМАҚТАҒЫ ҚАЗІРГІ ЖАСТАРДЫҢ ӨМІР САПАСЫНА ӘСЕРІ

Аннотация

Мақалада әлеуметтік-экономикалық көмек пен қолдауды қажет ететін аймақта тұратын жастардың проблемалары қарастырылады. Мақаланың мақсаты әлеуметтік-экономикалық проблемалардың жастардың әлеуметтік-экономикалық жағдайын жақсартуға, оның ішінде қазіргі жастардың проблемаларын зерделеу арқылы аймақтағы жастардың әлеуметтік жағдайы мен әлеуметтік-еңбек ұтқырлығын жақсартуға әсерін анықтау болып табылады. Дағдарыс аясында халықтың, оның ішінде ерекше қиын жағдайда өмір сүретін жастардың проблемалары шиеленіскені анықталды. Аналитикалық зерттеуді, факторлық талдауды ескере отырып, әлеуметтік-экономикалық құбылыстар мен процестердің негізгі тенденциялары мен заңдылықтарын анықтауды қоса алғанда, ғылыми зерттеулер жүргізудің негізгі тәсілдерінің көмегімен; ғылыми және практикалық тұжырымдарды нақтылау, жастар арасындағы жұмыссыздық проблемаларына көзқарастарға салыстырмалы талдау жүргізілді. Әлеуметтік ақпаратты саралау және масштабтау әдістерінің арқасында қазіргі жағдайда сарапшы мамандар мен әртүрлі жас санаттарындағы жастар арасында жастардың құндылықтары мен кәсіби бағдары зерделенді. Жастар арасында, әсіресе өңірде, ауылдық жерлерде жұмыссыздықтың өсуі, Қашықтықтан оқытуға көшу, жастардың көші-қоны қолайсыз әлеуметтік-экономикалық және демографиялық құбылыстардың, сондай-ақ жастардың білімі мен кәсіптік даярлығына әсер ететін саяси дағдарыстың салдары болып табылады. Бұл проблемалар зерттеушілердің қазіргі жастардың өмір сүру сапасын бағалауға деген қызығушылығын арттыруға көмектесті. Оқытушылар мен студенттер арасынан респонденттер тобының сауалнамасы аясында жүргізілген бірқатар зерттеулердің нәтижесінде қазіргі жастардың проблемалары анықталып, оларды азайту бойынша ұсыныстар берілді. Ұсынылған зерттеу шеңберінде алынған нәтижелердің құндылығы өңірлік жастар әлеуметтік саясатының ғылыми тәсілдері мен қағидаттарын әзірлеу болып табылады.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ КРИЗИСНЫХ ТЕНДЕНЦИЙ В СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ СФЕРЕ НА КАЧЕСТВО ЖИЗНИ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ МОЛОДЕЖИ В РЕГИОНЕ

Аннотация

В статье освещаются проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются проживающие в регионе молодые люди, нуждающиеся в социально-экономической помощи и поддержке. Целью статьи является определение влияния социально-экономических проблем на улучшение социально-экономического положения молодежи, в том числе улучшение социального положения и социально-трудовой мобильности молодежи в регионе путем изучения проблем современной молодежи. На фоне коронакризиса было установлено, что проблемы населения, в том числе молодежи, живущей в особо тяжелых условиях, обострились. С помощью основных подходов к проведению научных исследований, включая аналитическое исследование, выявление основных тенденций и закономерностей социально-экономических явлений и процессов с учетом факторного анализа; конкретизация научных и практических выводов, был проведен сравнительный анализ подходов к проблемам безработицы среди молодежи. Благодаря методам ранжирования и масштабирования социологической информации были изучены ценности и профессиональная ориентация молодежи в современных условиях среди специалистов-экспертов и молодежи разных возрастных категорий. Рост безработицы среди молодежи, особенно в регионе, сельской местности, переход на дистанционное обучение, миграция молодежи является следствием неблагоприятных социально-экономических и демографических явлений, а также политического кризиса, влияющего на образование и профессиональную подготовку молодежи. Эти проблемы помогли повысить интерес исследователей к оценке качества жизни современной молодежи. В результате ряда исследований, проведенных в рамках опроса группы респондентов из числа преподавателей и студентов, были выявлены проблемы современной молодежи и даны рекомендации по их уменьшению. Ценность результатов, полученных в рамках предлагаемого исследования, будет заключаться в разработке научных подходов и принципов региональной молодежной социальной политики.