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# Х А Б А Р Ш Ы С Ы

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# **ЭКОНОМИКА – ЭКОНОМИКА – ECONOMICS**

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## **THEORETICS - CONCEPTUAL APPROACHES IN RESEARCH OF PROBLEMS OF YOUTH OF RK**

**Abstract.** Subcultural characteristics of the young generation indicate that it can be successfully combined with the traditional culture of society, the carriers and custodians of which are the older generations. But with the unfavorable development of intergenerational relations, a conflict of youth and traditional cultures can arise, the consequences of which can be the transformation of the youth subculture into a counterculture that provokes "youth riots", like the hippie movement or other protest youth movements. Theoretical and conceptual in the study of the youth problems of the Republic of Kazakhstan is based on the demographic principles of conditionally dividing society into age groups and represents youth chronologically limited by age by a socio-demographic group that has specific social positions, status and roles, is the object and subject of the process of generational change. Because the clearest periodization of generations is due to the average age of people entering into family-marriage relations and the birth of children, young people are an active participant in the process of generational change.

**Key words:** youth, methodology, conceptual approaches, nation, self-awareness, society, intelligence, leader, idea, kazakhs.

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## **ҚАЗАҚСТАН ЖАСТАРЫ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРИН ЗЕРТТЕУДЕГІ ТЕОРИЯЛЫҚ-ТҰЖЫРЫМДЫҚ ТӘСІЛДЕР**

**Аннотация.** Өскелен ұрпақтың субмәдени ерекшеліктері оның тасымалдаушылары мен қамқоршылары аға ұрпақ болып табылатын қоғамның дәстүрлі мәдениетімен сәтті үйлесетінін көрсетеді. Бірақ ұрпақтар арасындағы қарым-қатынастың қолайсыз дамуымен жастар мен дәстүрлі мәдениеттер арасында қактығыс туындауы мүмкін, оның салдары жастар субмәдениетін хиппи қозғалысы немесе басқа наразылық жастар қозғалыстары сияқты «жастар тәртіпсіздіктерін» тудыратын қарсы мәдениетке айналдыруы мүмкін. Қазақстан Республикасы жастарының мәселелерін зерттеуде теориялық-концептуалдық қоғамды жас топтарына шартты түрде бөлудің демографиялық принциптеріне негізделеді және жасы бойынша хронологиялық жағынан шектелген, белгілі бір әлеуметтік ұстанымдары бар әлеуметтік-демографиялық топты білдіреді. Статусы мен рөлдері, ұрпақ алмасу процесінің обьектісі мен субъектісі болып табылады. Ұрпақтардың неғұрлым айқын кезеңділігі отбасылық-некелік қатынастарға кірудің орташа жасына және балалардың тууына байланысты болғандықтан, жастар ұрпақ алмасу процесінің белсенді қатысушысы болып табылады. Қазіргі заманғы сын-қатерлер мен тәуекелдер жағдайында өскелен ұрпаққа әлеуметтік белсенділік пен лайықты өмір сүру жағдайларын қамтамасыз ете алатын жастарды әлеуметтік қорғаудың жаңа моделін күрү қажет.

**Түйін сөздер:** жастар, әдістеме, концептуалды тәсілдер, ұлт, өзіндік сана, қоғам, интеллект, көшбасшы, идея, қазақ.

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## **ТЕОРЕТИКА - КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В ИССЛЕДОВАНИИ ПРОБЛЕМ МОЛОДЕЖИ РК**

**Аннотация.** Субкультурные особенности молодого поколения свидетельствуют о том, что она может успешно сочетаться с традиционной культурой общества, носителями и хранителями которой являются старшие поколения. Но при неблагоприятном развитии межпоколенческих отношений может возникнуть конфликт молодежи и традиционных культур, последствиями которого может стать трансформация молодежной субкультуры в контркультуру, провоцирующую «молодежные бунты», наподобие движения хиппи или других протестных молодежных движений. Теоретическая и концептуальная в изучении проблем молодежи Республики Казахстан базируется на демографических принципах условного деления общества на возрастные группы и представляет молодежь, хронологически ограниченную по возрасту, социально-демографической группой, имеющей определенные социальные позиции, статус и роли, является объектом и субъектом процесса смены поколений. Поскольку наиболее четкая периодизация поколений обусловлена средним возрастом вступления в семейно-брачные отношения и рождения детей, молодежь является активным участником процесса смены поколений.

**Ключевые слова:** молодежь, методология, концептуальные подходы, нация, самосознание, социум, интеллект, лидер, идея, казахи.

**Introduction.** An approach is the perspective of the study, the starting position, the starting point from which the study begins and which determines its direction relative to the goal. Over the past few years, increased interest in preventing youth problems and promoting healthy youth development has led youth and family practitioners, policy makers and researchers to develop a

wide range of approaches based on different theoretical frameworks. Although the growth of governing structures has led to more complex models and a greater variety of options available to scientists and practitioners, the lack of an integrated conceptual framework and consistent terminology has led to some confusion in this area. This article reviews three approaches to youth development and problem prevention, critically examines their strengths and weaknesses, and proposes some developments to help clarify, expand, and integrate models. In particular, today's young people are involved in various types of information behavior, such as searching, using, sharing and creating information. 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. In order to identify empirical and theoretical gaps in the field of information behavior, this study aims to create a theoretical framework for the information behavior of digital age youth by applying and further developing the theory of radical change.

It should be noted that the subcultural features of the younger generation indicate that it can be successfully combined with the traditional culture of society, the bearers and keepers of which are the older generations. Because the most clear periodization of generations is due to the average age of people entering into family and marriage relations and having children, then young people are an active participant in the process of generational change. But with the unfavorable development of relationships between generations, a conflict between youth and traditional cultures may arise, the consequences of which may be the degeneration of a youth subculture into a counterculture that provokes "youth riots" similar to the hippie movement or other youth protest movements. The theoretical and conceptual in the study of youth problems in the Republic of Kazakhstan is based on the demographic principles of the conditional division of society into age groups and represents youth as a chronologically age-limited socio-demographic group that has specific social positions, status and roles, is the object and subject of the process of generational change. However, social networks, in particular the Internet, have a huge impact on the thinking and behavior of young people.

**Methods.** The methodology allows you to determine the goals and the right directions in research. It also finds its embodiment in the formulation of initial hypotheses, the choice of approach, principles and research methods. Using methodologies determines how one or another approach to research is applied, which determines the establishment of a certain type of dependencies, relationships and relationships in the studied object.

The research methodology can be understood as an interconnected set of methodological approaches used in a specific study, revealing their principles, forms and research methods, as well as basic theoretical principles in which the main categories are established on the basis of these principles and a certain type of property, relationship and dependence is fixed in the studied object.

The choice of a methodological approach in the study affects the process and the result, since the direction of all research works depends on this.

A conceptual approach is an approach that involves the preliminary development of a research concept, that is, a set of key provisions that determine the overall focus and continuity of a study.

A concept is a certain way of interpreting an object, phenomenon, process, the main point of view on an object. The concept of enterprise management includes strategic and tactical goals and ways to achieve them. The concept of improving management mechanisms at the enterprise is part of the general concept of enterprise management and meets the interests of both consumers and the enterprise itself.

**Results and discussions.** Conceptual management methods are known as the principal view of the processor of the control system, that is, the process of developing management decisions.

Before conducting research, and applying any methods, it is necessary to develop a system of actions, the sequence of their implementation. Therefore, it is necessary to apply a conceptual approach.



Figure 1 - Conceptual approach

The functioning of the system as a whole involves the development and implementation of the processor of the control system. The management

system process, taking into account the preference for using the conceptual method, includes the formation procedure and the procedure for solving managerial problems. These procedures are part of the rationale for management decisions.

The formation of a managerial task implies its meaningful formulation and formalization. For most management tasks, their formation is a one-time procedure.

The decision of a managerial task implies finding the preferred managerial decision or identifying the absence of realizable managerial decisions.

Determine the direction of the solution is important for the conceptual approach. But first you need to identify how important this decision is, what are the alternatives. A solution created from the point of view of a conceptual approach should have an idea of the risks involved in making a decision, about losses, about possible gains, if the solution to subsequent problems does not entail what the essence of the study is and what it consists of.

From all that has been said, it follows that the specialist in the research should carry out thorough work before deciding. The concept of research is not just the essence of the subject of research, but also the environmental factors that influence.

The young generation occupies an important place in the life of Kazakhstani society. As an independent and real group of the population, it performs its specific social functions. Young people inherit the practical experience gained today in the development of society and the state, identify a promising vision for the future of the country, and are responsible for its stability in the context of globalization and market transformations. She is one of the main participants in socio-political processes, has her own innovative potential, her own goals and interests. State youth policy is called upon to become one of the system resources for the implementation of the Kazakhstan-2050 Strategy.

In the context of modern realities, the legal framework of the youth policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan is determined. It includes the following fundamental documents:

- On the Concept of state youth policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2020 “Kazakhstan 2020: the path to the future”;
- On approval of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Concept of state youth policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2020 “Kazakhstan 2020: the path to the future” (the first stage - 2013-2015);
- On approval of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Concept of state youth policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2020 “Kazakhstan 2020: the path to the future” (second stage - 2016-2020) (Sabirova et.al, 2018);

- The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated February 9, 2015 No. 285-V “On State Youth Policy” (Eskalieva et.al, 2019) and others.

The specificity of the social position of youth in modern society is such that it is at the epicenter of almost all social conflicts and contradictions. When searching for their own social status, youth identifies new social niches in the state development system.

The creation of a new social quality and social maturity requires innovative forms of self-realization and self-affirmation from Kazakhstani youth. Development trends of the international community today are characterized by economic and political crises, social disasters, manifestations of terrorism and religious extremism.

In the face of threats and risks of global peace, young people are faced with new challenges. Social formation is one of the fundamental components of its inclusion in society. Moreover, it is important to directly involve young people in the process of solving not only their own problems, but also the nationwide development tasks of the country.

The social aspects of the development of youth policy in Kazakhstan are closely related to the social policy of the state. Its functionality is largely dependent on the level and quality of management institutions. To increase their efficiency and mobility it is necessary:

- define and structure goals, tasks, forms and methods of work with all social groups of youth;
- build a model of social partnership and interaction between the state and youth NGOs, capable of timely responding to changes in the environment and predicting the prospects for their further development;
- identify new areas of dynamic management of the social sphere of youth policy.

In the system of modern development of Kazakhstani society, the social responsibility of the individual increases. Unrealized youth in the labor market, representing the interests of a particular socio-demographic group, is one of the main sources of destabilization of social relations. A mechanism for managing social conflicts is needed that is effective at all levels of development of state youth policy. Such socially significant issues as health, education, employment, leisure and cultural leisure of youth are the most important in the system of social policy of the state. Actual reflection of the real situation in the field of solving youth social problems.

Strengthening democratic social norms and relations requires young people to comprehensively adapt and have an active citizenship, develop social skills in the field of family and labor relations, and in the educational process. As

practical experience shows, the state does a lot of work in the field of youth policy.

However, factors such as insufficient participation of NGOs in solving pressing youth problems, as well as manifestations of infantilism and passivity in the youth environment in the process of solving their life issues make it difficult for young people to socially adapt. In addition, the insufficient development of mechanisms of social adaptation and education of young people in the spirit of liberal democratic values limits the possibility of realizing their labor potential and comprehensively identifying professional, organizational and leadership qualities.

Therefore, it is important that the state creates optimal conditions for the development of potential youth resources. In the realities of our time, she has the opportunity to participate in the implementation of such programs as:

- The state program for the development and functioning of languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2011-2020;
- Regional Development Program until 2020;
- Employment Roadmap - 2020 and others.

In general, all this contributes to the harmonious adaptation of youth to the system of social relations. For a positive social well-being, young people should be able to be actively involved in the implementation of the national and regional development tasks of the country, as well as show their leadership qualities.

State youth policy is focused on meeting the social needs and needs of young people, providing them with assistance and support in resolving vital issues. At the same time, the state needs to build its relations with youth in such a way that it is ready to build and work in the interests of the country's competitive and sustainable development.

Solving the social problems of youth requires a systematic approach. Actually based on it:

- build a new level of communication between youth and executive institutions in the field of state youth policy;
- develop modern social technologies that actively contribute to the formation of a positive image of the state in the minds of young people;
- determine an effective system of social partnership between youth, the business community and civil society institutions.

Social aspects of the development of youth policy in Kazakhstan are associated with the harmonization of social relations, which includes two main segments:

- 1) optimization of measures to prevent the social exclusion of youth from society;

2) the formation in the youth environment of the sociocultural values of democracy and humanism, countering violence, terrorism and radical extremism.

An intervention approach informed by these two theories enhances positive youth development by engaging youth in relevant ecological settings where they can learn skills, practice those skills, establish the social resources to effectively navigate the social contexts in which they find themselves, and develop into healthy adults.

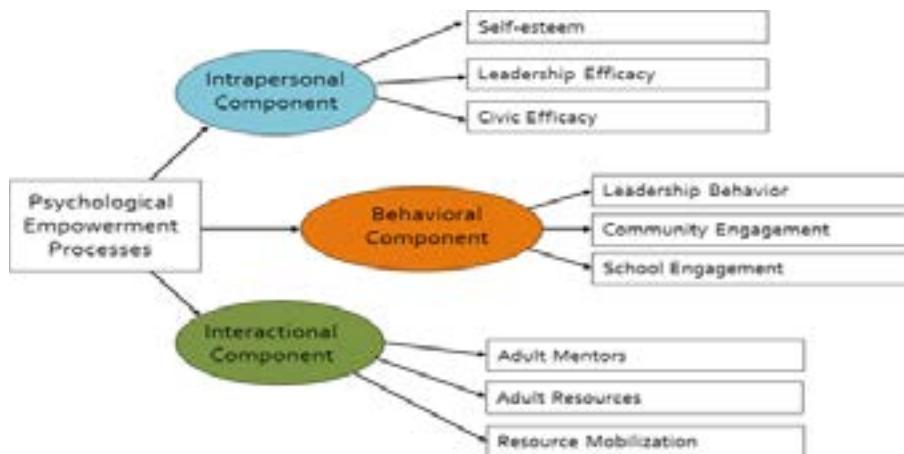


Figure 2 - Component of Psychological empowerment

In the context of modern challenges and risks, it is necessary to build a new model of social protection for young people, capable of providing the young generation with social activity and decent living conditions.

The stratification approach is based on the demographic principles of conditionally dividing society into age groups and represents youth chronologically limited by age as a socio-demographic group that has specific social positions, status and roles, is the object and subject of the process of generational change. Because the clearest periodization of generations - 25 years - is due to the average age of people entering into family-marriage relations and the birth of children, young people are an active participant in the process of generational change.

This study has a cornerstone basis, and the results of the study deepen the current knowledge of how today's youth, who grew up in a digital media environment, interact with information, society, culture ... In addition, due to increased knowledge about the changing nature of youth information behavior, potential impacts research includes the development of appropriate library and information services, information policies and other educational

approaches that better fit the unique patterns and approaches of digital age youth. The information behavior of young people has undergone significant changes, as the information environment in the digital age has changed dramatically, and young people are actively using digital media in many aspects of their lives, which requires a conceptual review of youth problems. The theory of modern researchers is based on principles that offer new dimensions that youth today face in the 21st century: “the exponential expansion of information, ever-changing tools, increased digitization of text and an increased demand for critical and creative thinking, communication and collaborative problem solving”. Despite some gaps identified, such as the involvement of young people in the design of quantitative research and research with younger age groups, there has been an encouraging emergence of theoretical and methodological diversity. It can be confidently assumed that such studies contribute to a professional look at the private aspects of the everyday life of young people.

**Conclusion.** Recommendations on the social aspects of the development of state youth policy at the micro and macro levels:

- analysis of trends in social adaptation of youth;
- study of the dynamics of the development of labor and creative resources of youth;
- study of the parameters of the state of health, intellectual potential and professional preparedness of youth as one of the main indicators of strategic planning and forecasting the development of the country;
- development by institutes of social and legal protection of new approaches to the process of managing social changes in the youth environment.

Contemporary young people are engaged in a variety of information behaviors, such as information seeking, using, sharing, and creating. The ways youth interact with information have transformed in the shifting digital information environment; however, relatively little empirical research exists and no theoretical framework adequately explains digital age youth information behaviors from a holistic perspective.

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