

**RESEARCH ARTICLE**

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# Impact of Crisis Trends in the Socio-Economic Sphere on the Quality of Life of Modern Youth

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## Abstract

The pandemic has shown the world that the lives of young people have changed. They faced severe problems: the deterioration of the quality of education, the manifestation of social inequality among young people, a complete loss of independence, numerous stresses and a decrease in the productive potential of an entire generation. The purpose of the research is to assess the socioeconomic living conditions of young people, including the status of young people in society and the level of migration processes among young people. Youth support programs in conditions of economic instability are one of the tools to combat youth unemployment in the country, improve the quality of education and vocational training of young people, and stimulate youth entrepreneurship. As research methods, the article uses sociological methods (questionnaires, interviews, observation), the method of factor analysis, comparison and synthesis, statistical and graphical methods of data processing. The originality of the research is that the author tried to reveal the main factors influencing the quality of life of young people; increasing the level of employment and stimulating entrepreneurial initiative of young people in terms of respecting their rights and interests; recommendations for improving the state of youth policy in the region.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship, Human Capital, Youth Employment, Labor Mobility, Quality of Life, Population, Society

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

According to Magson et al. (2021), the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted the lives of millions worldwide. Social workers and other professionals working with youth have been frontline witnesses to the accentuated negative impact of this public health emergency on youth and their families, as well as to the creative adaptive strategies of youth and their families (Khoury et al., 2023). The COVID-19 pandemic thrust the world into an unprecedented crisis as social workers, and other youth workers remained on the frontlines responding to the distress and isolation of youth and their families. The pandemic mainly affected vulnerable and marginalized peoples (Amadasun, 2020) and exacerbated already existing inequalities (Banks et al., 2020).

One of the main problems of the current state of the economy of different countries has become insufficient permeability of measures to create conditions for the self-realization of young people, and their personal and professional self-determination. Professional self-determination and employment of young people largely determine their life values and guidelines. However, to date, the factors affecting the quality of life of modern youth, taking into account regional and social aspects in a crisis economy, remain poorly understood.

The active manifestation of youth in self-realization is one of the main directions of the state youth policy, directly determining the quality of life of young people. The content of self-realization of young people is revealed in the manifestation of their professional and personal capabilities through various types of activities: creative, professional, political and spiritual. These social spheres will allow young people to realize their potential (getting a decent education, employment, stimulating entrepreneurial initiative and providing housing). With the help of the state and scientific research, practical youth activities should be developed, which are based on solving issues to ensure a decent life for young people, their self-realization and social development.

In Kazakhstan, opportunities to support young people both in the country and in the regions of the republic are prescribed at the legislative level. According to Articles 3, 10 and 11 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On State Youth Policy” No. 285-V dated February 9, 2015, conditions should be created for young people for full-fledged spiritual, cultural, educational, professional and physical development, participation in the decision-making process, successful socialization and the direction of their potential for the further development of the country; thanks to the work of the Youth Labor Exchange information portal and cooperation with youth organizations, assistance should be provided in the employment and employment of young people, including support for talented youth in entrepreneurial activities (the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan On State Youth Policy, 2015).

The current situation in the world imposes new demands on young people: to strive for self-realization, to be creative, to have communication skills, and to be financially literate and competitive in the labor market. In modern conditions of digital technology development, young people have all available resources to start acting, improve their potential, and gain knowledge from available sources of educational programs.

The transition to digital technologies, the openness of the economy and the availability of information sources in the new conditions have benefits and threats for modern youth. On the one hand, this creates favorable conditions for activating the social and labor mobility of young people, stimulating youth employment and developing entrepreneurial skills, and opportunities for developing personal and professional qualities. On the other hand, this causes significant risks for the modern young generation, which include lack of education, problems with assessing future employment, improper lifestyle, health risks of the younger generation, and inadequate perception of the surrounding reality.

The purpose of the research is to assess the socioeconomic living conditions of young people,

including the status of young people in society and the level of migration processes among young people. Youth support programs in conditions of economic instability are tools to combat youth unemployment in the country, improve the quality of education and vocational training of young people, and stimulate youth entrepreneurship. In this research, the author tried to study the factors influencing the quality of life of young people, and the emphasis was placed on students of higher educational institutions – K. Zhubanov Aktobe Regional University and Almaty Management University, based on the questionnaire of students, recommendations were given to increase the level of youth employment and stimulate the entrepreneurial initiative of young people.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

The solution to many problems related to "youth" and the definition of the age limits of youth remains the subject of scientific discussions. In the " youth " category, most modern authors include older adolescents, representatives of youth and early adulthood. The youth environment becomes a unique space of life, the subjects living by their own rules and laws, often conflicting both with themselves and with representatives of other environments.

The notion of "youth" is a socially and contextually mediated construct. It is constituted, experienced, and perceived differently about age, gender, race, ethnicity, national origin, marital status, economic activity, and more. For example, many governmental and multilateral organization policy documents assign different age ranges to the youth category. In this volume, various definitions of youth are included and represented (Banati & Bacalso, 2021)

Youth is open to communication and competition: acquaintances are easy to make and break, friendships are easy to form, feelings arise, arguments and conflicts arise, and families are created. The leading activity is either vocational training or work activity, often both together. Through these activities, young people learn the norms of human relations (business, personal, etc.) and professional-labor skills.

Preserving the social health of children today is the most critical task of all those involved in the education and upbringing of the younger generation in the digital economy. Nowadays, educational work with children can only take place in the digital environment. It is impossible to ignore that today's schoolchildren mostly communicate on the Internet via mobile devices (Vladimirova et al., 2019).

In modern society, the social health of young people directly correlates with the presence of state policy to form a healthy lifestyle; the spread of mechanisms of virtual reality, communication in social networks; a significant social differentiation of society, primarily on the basis of "income level" and "prestige of the profession"; changes in the functioning of traditional institutions of socialization: family and education; the increasing role of the media in public life.

In the perception of students, healthy young people are as follows: Young people? Active, creative, progressive; individual, cheerful, ready for change; A healthy person is a harmoniously developed person in all spheres of life of any person; He is always open to the world and ready for some action, despite some internal problems; This is some person, who has some own opinion, his own point about some situation. A variety of factors in the social health of young people, the most important of which are the functioning of the social institutions of the family, education and the media, set the direction of the value orientations of the younger generation. In fact, the value orientation of modern youth is not self-realization in socially significant activities but any proof of their own existence, attracting attention to themselves, creating an ideal image of "I" in the eyes of others, both in absolute and in virtual life in social networks. For today's youth, work, profession, and work are instrumental values, while achieving social status without special efforts becomes the terminal value. On the one hand, young people are actively involved in labor activities at ever earlier stages of socialization, oriented toward entrepreneurial activity. On the

other hand, bureaucratic barriers prevent the development of a typical attitude of young people toward labor in the family and school (Matveeva et al., 2018).

World experience of the last decades shows that in the rapidly changing world, the strategic advantage will have those countries that can intensively develop, effectively accumulate and productively realize the human capital and innovation potential, the main carrier of which is the youth (Stoppe, 2022).

The formation of human capital is a process of searching for, renewing and improving the high-quality, productive characteristics of human beings with which they act in social production. The practice of recent decades proves convincingly that in a rapidly changing world, those societies that can effectively accumulate and productively use human capital, as well as innovative development potential, whose main carrier is young people, will have a strategic advantage (Kosykh, 2018).

One of the most vulnerable categories of young people is students. The presence of material, housing, social, and psychological problems seriously affects the receipt of education and the realization of their potential (Eskindarov et al., 2018). The youth labour market's functioning evaluates the existing educational system's "labor" efficiency. The parameters of the youth labor market (level of economic activity, employment rate, unemployment rate, etc.) are determined by various factors. In addition to the general economic situation, the most important of them include the enrollment of young people in education, the forms of organization of the educational process, the nature of the organization of military service, etc. Male employment rates are higher than female employment rates at all ages. The leading indicators of migration activity characterize young people aged 15-24. The outflow of young people from rural areas to cities begins at the age of 10-14 years old, and from the age of 15 this process increases rapidly, reaching a maximum at the age of 17-18 years. Women migrate to cities particularly intensively. After the age of 19, a slight reverse movement begins; some young people return from the cities to the countryside. Graduates of higher education institutions experience minor problems with employment (unfortunately, it is only sometimes a question of getting a job in the speciality or even corresponding to the level of education obtained).

Young people's choice of the future profession is a social, psychological, and economic process. One aspect of career choice is interest in professional orientation. It is known that a person's interests, including professional ones, are formed in the process of learning. A person starts to be conscious about the choice of the future profession at the age of 13-16. During this period, students can identify their dominant interests. It is this age that provides excellent opportunities for different personality traits. Sociological surveys of high school students show that the choice of the profession at the present stage is a serious life problem for the majority of high school graduates. Only two-thirds of the surveyed graduates make their final choice of the profession (Zhuravleva et al., 2019).

The problem of regulating youth employment in modern socio-economic conditions is obvious, since the issue of youth employment and the population as a whole is a key one in a market economy.

The growth of registered and hidden youth unemployment and the increase in its duration lead to a tightening of conditions for young people to enter the labor market. In contrast, opportunities for young people are already limited due to their lower competitiveness compared to other categories of the population. Lack of demand in the regional labor market for many of them leads to a significant number of young specialists being employed outside the direction of their training. The labor market of young specialists is characterized by a low degree of adaptation of graduates to search for a job. Young professionals find it challenging to find a job due lacking skills in employment technology and career planning. The beginning of a professional career often leads to an aggravation of problems caused by a new social status, a new social role, and changes in

living conditions associated with changes in family status, so young professionals often change their job requirements and employment goals. Young professionals need to be able not to carry personal and family problems to work, skillfully combining personal and professional interests to gain a foothold in the company at the beginning of their professional journey. The definition of "youth unemployment" is understood as a particular phenomenon in the labor market, characterized by a mismatch between the demand for young labor and its supply due to the characteristics of young people as a particular category of the population. Increasing human capital and the competitiveness of young people in the labor market requires changes in the institutional component of youth policy, the creation of fundamentally new infrastructures in the youth environment, investment in this area of resources, both public and private, forming conditions for the self-organization and self-actualization of young people (Nikulina & Kislova, 2017). On the one hand, the demand in the labor market can be presented by obsolete enterprises, where today's young people do not want to work. On the other hand, innovative industries often need help finding specialists with the required qualifications because the education system needs the human and technical resources to train staff at such a high level (Avraamova et al., 2018).

The consciousness of young people is sensitive and receptive to the events taking place in society. At the same time, it can process and absorb a significant flow of information, thus forming its worldview and breadth of outlook. At the present stage of social development, it is essential to assess the complexity of the problems that need to be solved by young people; the ability to realize what specific difficulties they face; the ability to analyze and think positively; to know the factors that affect the demographic situation (Tolmacheva et al., 2019). The claim that young people are more optimistic about the future than older generations is only a tendency, and the concrete idea of the future and the role in it differs significantly in new generations, which makes it necessary to involve young people in the humanitarian expertise of bio- and medical projects that affect human nature and to consider the factor of experiments in the new generation to change human nature in state youth policy (which was not previously considered) (Kovaleva et al., 2018).

Currently, labor mobility is highest among the young population because young people are focused on career advancement and are not completely tied to a particular company; accordingly, the youth make decisions about moving to or finding jobs much easier in another city or country. Nowadays, more and more countries are getting involved in labor force exchange. In particular, international labor migration has become one of the most important parts of the world economy system, the existence norm of most countries. The causes of youth labor migration are: the state of the labor market, unemployment, difficulties in finding a job, improving their material situation, prospects for advancement, acquiring knowledge about the world around them, establishing links, and many others (Mizintseva et al., 2017).

Today, young citizens are increasingly thinking about the prospects of starting their own business and increasing their financial well-being. Youth entrepreneurship occupies an important place in the economies of leading countries, partly because it is a tool to overcome the global problem - the problem of youth unemployment, which is acute in recent times (Sokolov, 2017).

### **3. METHODOLOGY**

The object of the research is youth as a special socio-demographic group, mainly students of Aktobe Regional University named after K.Zhubanov and Almaty Management University aged 18 to 21 years, as well as teachers aged 30 to 35 years and 35 to 63 years – the rest of the group of participants who have their own point of view on the studied problems. The following methods were used in the course of the study: sociological methods (questionnaire, interview, observation), the method of factor analysis, comparison and synthesis, graphical and tabular

methods of data processing, methods of ranking and scaling of sociological information. The tabular method made it possible to identify factors influencing the quality of life of young people and highlight priority trends.

The author per his scientific interest, chose K.Zhubanov Aktobe Regional University and Almaty Management University. A survey of students and teachers was conducted on the database of universities. The main questions of the questionnaire were aimed at identifying the assessment of the quality of life, social and labor mobility, stimulating employment and increasing the competitiveness of young people in the labor market in modern conditions. The results of the survey will allow us to develop a model of social and labor mobility and professional orientation of young people in the country, but first recommendations will be developed to improve the state of life of young people and improve the quality of personal and professional skills of young people, allowing them to get a decent education, develop entrepreneurial thinking and be competitive in the labor market. This model, including recommendations, may include collecting information on the object of research; ranking problems and building a "tree of problems"; analyzing the problem using the method of cause-and-effect relationships; a step-by-step algorithm for situational analysis of youth behavior in the labor market and stimulating the employment of young people; testing the model; choosing a specific solution to the problem.

The study of youth problems in modern conditions shows the importance of developing a model of the value system and professional orientation of young people, capable of making adjustments to the personal and professional lives of young people in a crisis economy, taking into account the needs of young people and various factors affecting the improvement of the quality of life of young people.

#### **4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

The study of the problems of modern youth in a crisis economy is based on the concepts and principles of sociological approaches regarding the phenomena occurring in the social, economic, political and other spheres of life of young people. It is possible using quantitative and qualitative research methods, such as tests and experiments, questionnaires, observation, content analysis, and focus group methods. In turn, tests and experiments are characterized by significant reliability and validity (Abakumova et al., 2018). Using the tabular method, it is possible to identify factors influencing the quality of life of young people and identify priority trends.

In our research, a questionnaire was developed for young people of different age categories, mainly students and university teachers. The main questions of the questionnaire were aimed at identifying the assessment of the quality of life, social and labor mobility, stimulating employment and increasing the competitiveness of young people in the labor market in modern conditions. The results of the survey will allow us to develop a model of social and labor mobility and the professional orientation of young people in the country.

According to Repnikova (2021), youth is a group characterized by specific criteria: age, status in society, occupation, specific values and guidelines. All the features of the social status of young people can be presented in tabular form (see Table 1).

The object of research in the work is youth as a special socio-demographic group, mainly students of Aktobe Regional University named after K.Zhubanov and Almaty Management University aged 18 to 21 years, as well as teachers aged 30 to 35 years and 35 to 63 years – the rest of the group of participants who have their own point of view point of view on the studied problem.

Since young people from different cities took part in the survey, 2 identical questionnaires were developed to collect information about the life values and priorities of young people.

**TABLE 1.** Social characteristics of youth

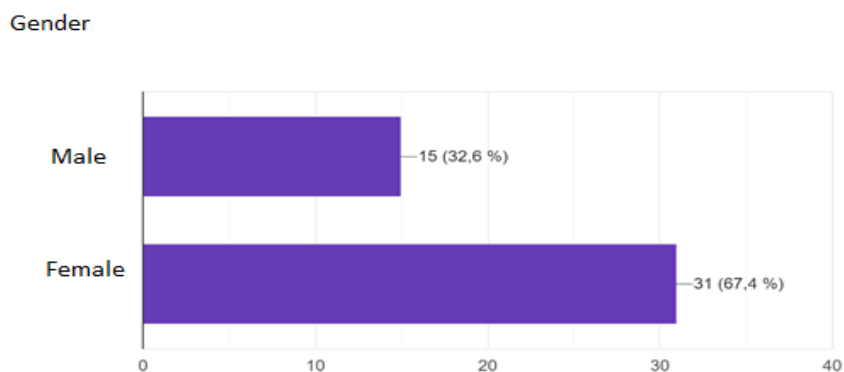
Characteristic	Examples
the need to assimilate social norms developed by society	Customs, traditions, legal norms, moral norms, political norms, religious norms, aesthetic norms
mastering new social roles	employee, student, family man, citizen
high level of social mobility	processes and results of the movement of individuals of youth age from one position, status to another; social and labor mobility
formation of life values and priorities	work, family, kindness, love or happiness
active search for your place in life	choice of a profession, the choice of a life partner, the search for themselves, their destiny by young people of an older age.
<i>Note:</i> Compiled by the author	

The questionnaire developed by the author consisted of 30 questions with examples of answers. The choice of answers depended on the life position of the youth and its social characteristics. In addition to students of the Faculty of Economics of 1-4 courses, university teachers took part in the survey.

The survey participants both differed from each other in their life principles, worldview, professional principles, and, despite a small age difference, had similar views. The effectiveness of the survey was also influenced by the location of the respondents – Almaty or Aktobe.

The data obtained as a result of the questionnaire were presented in the form of a tabular form or diagrams, which helped to assess the quality of life of young people by ranking, comparing and analyzing data, taking into account the influence of various factors (economy, politics, demography, nature, innovation) on the behavior of young people. The survey results conducted at the selected research objects are given below.

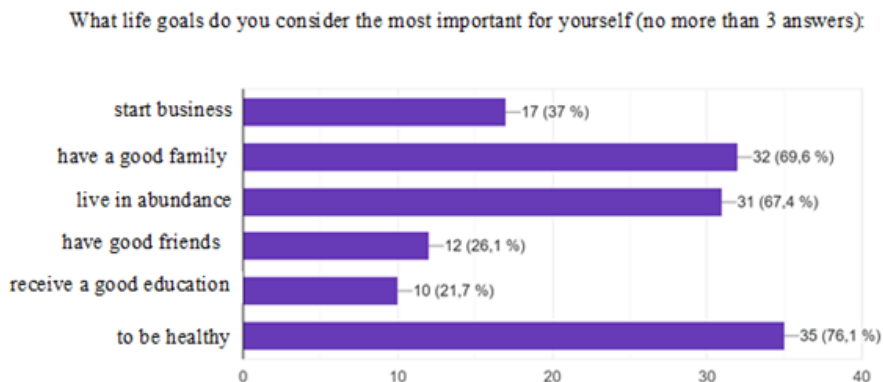
In Aktobe, 46 students of the local university and other youth of the region took an active part in the survey, of which 31 respondents (67.4%) were girls (women); 15 respondents (32.6%) were young boys (men) (Figure 1).

**FIGURE 1.** Participants

*Note:* Compiled by the author

The following values were noted as the primary critical indicators in the survey: starting your own business, having a good family, material well-being, having good friends, getting a good education, and health.

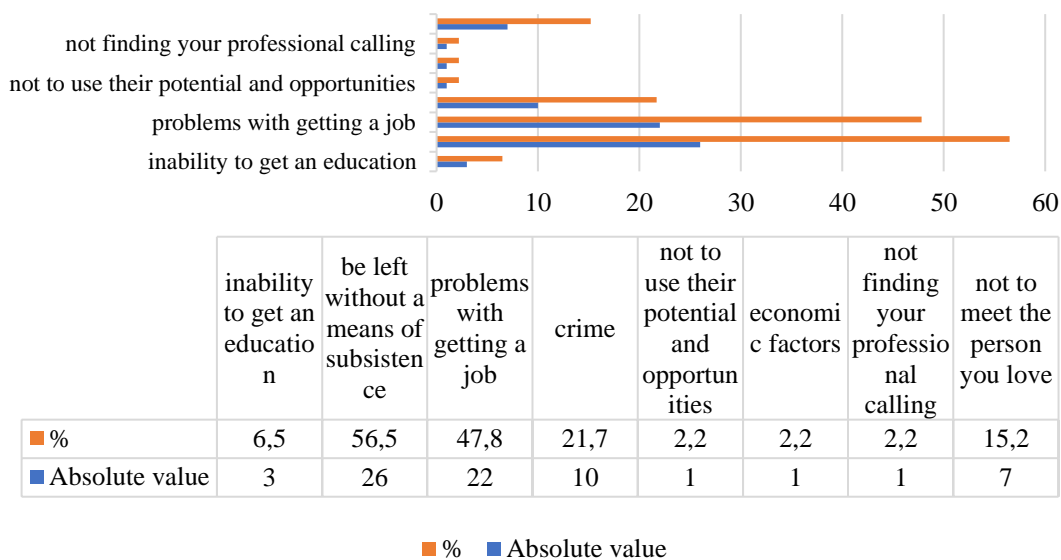
A significant part of young people (76.1%) – 35 respondents strive to be healthy, 32 respondents (69.6%) want to have a good family, 17 respondents (37%) want to be entrepreneurs, 31 respondents (67.4%) strive for a better life. The lowest value was shown by 12 respondents (36.1%) who want to have good friends and ten respondents (21.7%) who want to get a good education (Figure 2).



**FIGURE 2.** Life guidelines for young people

*Note:* Compiled by the author

According to the survey data, young people are largely afraid of being left without means of livelihood (56.5%), they are concerned about unemployment (47.8%) and the continuing problem of crime (21.7%) and economic problems (2.2%) (Figure 3).

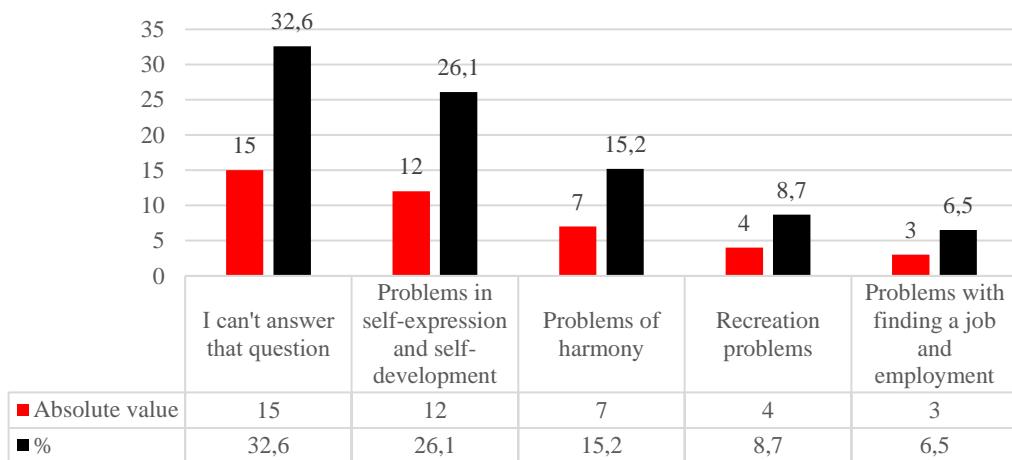


**FIGURE 3.** Fear and uncertainty of young people in their future life

*Note:* Compiled by the author



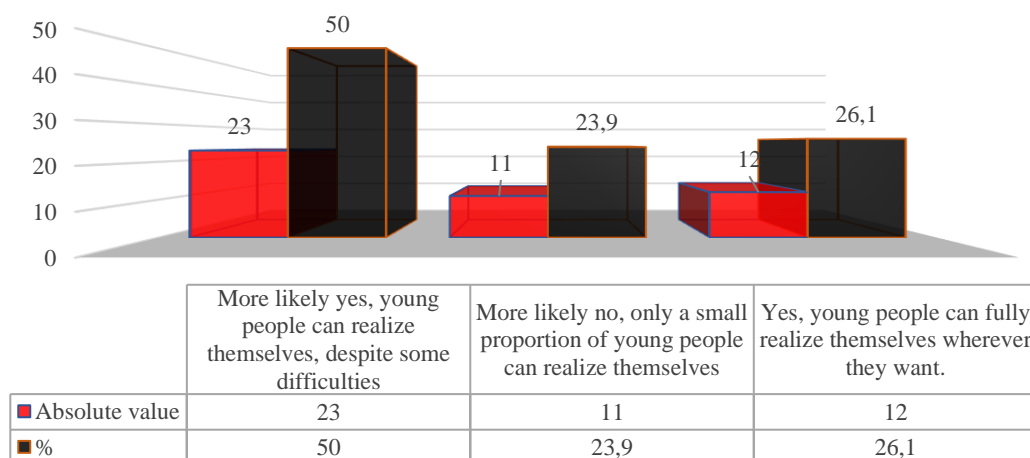
According to the survey results, young people experience problems with self-expression (26.1%), harmony (15.2%), rest (8.7%) and job search (6.5%). The remaining respondents (32.6%) could not assess the difficulties they face in life (Figure 4). The data obtained indicate that the current situation in the country (economic and climatic factors caused by the pandemic) has a serious impact on the thinking of young people.



**FIGURE 4.** Current problems of youth

*Note:* Compiled by the author

According to the results of a survey of young people to determine opportunities for self-realization in modern Kazakhstan, it was determined that a significant part of young people are ready to realize themselves fully, despite some difficulties (50%), but 23.9% of respondents are unable to realize themselves, and 26.1% of respondents are ready to fully realize themselves. The data indicate that young people do not lose optimism and believe in a bright future (Figure 5).

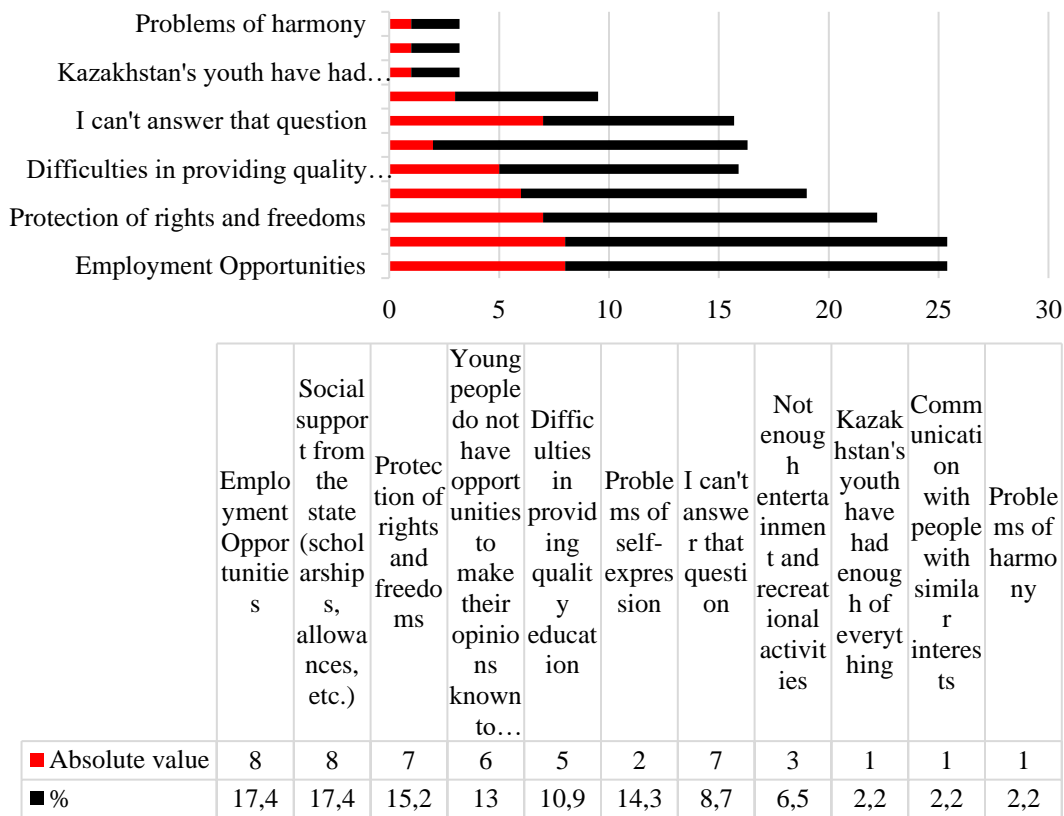


**FIGURE 5.** Opportunities for self-realization of young people

*Note:* Compiled by the author

According to the results of the survey, it was found out that 22 respondents have problems finding a job, and eight respondents (17.4%) have faced employment problems, but they have complete confidence that the state should provide support to young people. The rest of the respondents are sure that the rights and freedoms of young people are not protected in the country (15.2%), there is no opportunity to openly express their opinion to the state (13%), and there are difficulties in obtaining quality education (10.9%).

Meanwhile, young people aged 18-23 are concerned about the problem of self-expression (4.3%) lack of entertainment and recreational activities in the region (6.5%). Among the respondents, some young people believe that all conditions for self-realization have been created for young people in Kazakhstan (6.5%). They only need more attention from close people; 8.7% of respondents could not choose the appropriate answer (Figure 6).

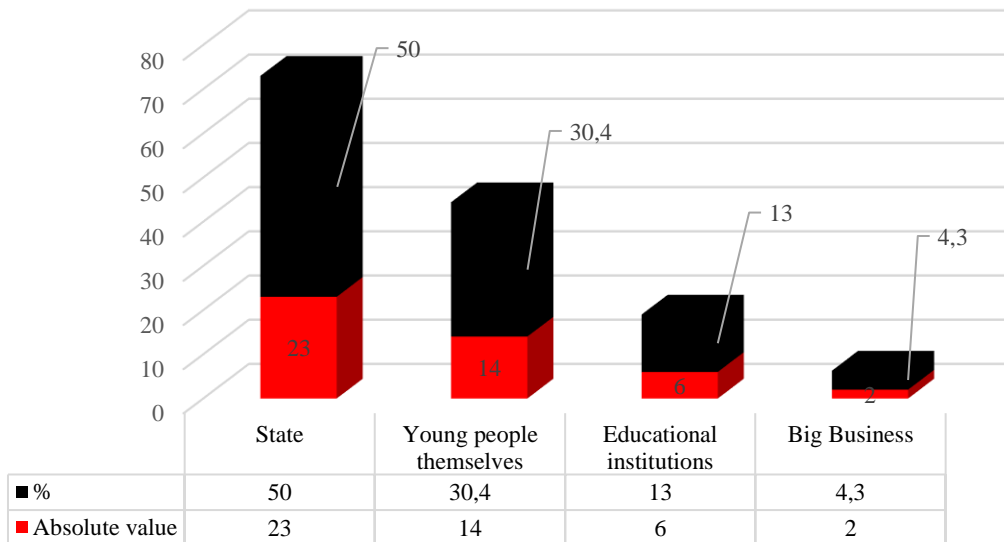


**FIGURE 6.** Problems of youth support in Kazakhstan

*Note:* Compiled by the author

As a result of the survey of young people and students, it was also found that young people assign an essential role to the state in optimizing the mechanisms of professional growth and youth support (23 respondents). Some believe that young people should be involved in this process (14 respondents) (Figure 7). Analyzing the respondents' answers, one can certainly note the favorable expectations of young people from the support of the state and focus on their resources.

The current problems of youth undoubtedly require the support of the state. One of the promising areas of state support for youth is support for youth entrepreneurship (21 respondents), support for rural areas and young people from small towns (17 respondents); providing housing for young professionals (13 respondents). As can be seen from the respondents' answers, young people do not have enough care and support from the state and she is aware of the pressing problems of young people.



**FIGURE 7.** Optimization of mechanisms of professional growth and youth support

*Note:* Compiled by the author

At the end of the survey, the respondents shared their opinion on the assessment of the attractiveness of the Aktobe region for young people throughout Kazakhstan. The young people received both positive and negative points. As a positive point, it can be noted that conditions can be created in the region to support young people. This is the creation of jobs through the support of local entrepreneurs, and the effective work of the youth labor exchange; this is a fair competition of regional universities in the educational market through the development of promising educational programs and improving the quality of educational services; this is the creation of effective programs for professional orientation and career aspirations of young people together with universities and local authorities; this is the holding of business events and the organization of educational courses at universities with the involvement of well-known and successful entrepreneurs.

Along with the positive aspects, the young people noted the factors that create obstacles to implementing all plans to increase the region's attractiveness for young people. Among the main obstacles, the corruption component was highlighted.

Having analyzed the results of the survey in the Aktobe region, which depend on various factors occurring in society, we compare the data collected during the survey of young people from among teachers and students in Almaty on the basis of the Almaty Management University. The survey was conducted in order to determine the life prospects and professional self-determination of young people living in a big city and studying at one of the best business

universities in the country. It was attended by young people aged 18 to 35 years in the number of 35 young people, 13 respondents - young boys and 22 respondents – young girls.

As in Aktobe, the following values were noted as the main key indicators in the survey of Almaty youth: opening your own business, having a good family, material well-being, having good friends, getting a good education, health.

A significant part of young people (77.1%) – 27 respondents strive to be healthy, 19 respondents (54.3%) want to have a good family, 14 respondents (40%) want to be entrepreneurs, 24 respondents (68.6%) strive for a better life. The lowest value was shown by 10 respondents (28.6%) who want to have good friends, and only 7 respondents (20%) who want to get a good education.

However, their fears and uncertainty about the future life of Almaty youth were associated with the risk of being left without means of livelihood (48.6%), and being left without a job (42.9%). These two problems are causing increasing concerns among modern youth. Along with these problems, young people are concerned about the problem of education in the country (7 respondents), loneliness (9 respondents), and crime (7 respondents). The crisis state of the economy, especially aggravated during the pandemic, had a negative impact on the quality of life of young people, their uncertainty about the future. In the conditions of economic crisis, young people are experiencing problems with obtaining higher education and subsequent employment in their speciality. Negative news about the increasing crime among young people is clearly demonstrated on social networks, young people prefer virtual communication to live communication, which often negatively affects the behavior of young people (see Table 2). The rest of the respondents were concerned about political and economic instability in the country and the world, budget insufficiency, unrealized goals and regret due to inaction.

**TABLE 2.** Fear and uncertainty in the future life of young people

No.	Answer options	Number of responses	
		Absolute value	%
1	inability to get an education	7	20
2	to remain without means of subsistence	17	48,6
3	problems with youth employment	15	42,9
4	crime	7	20
5	political and economic volatility	1	2,9
6	political and economic situation in the country and the world	1	2,9
7	health	1	2,9
8	problem of loneliness of young people	9	25,7
9	future of Kazakhstan	1	2,9
10	inability to implement plans	1	2,9
11	regrets due to inaction	1	2,9
12	to lose the passion for your dreams and goals because of a lack of budget	1	2,9

*Note:* Compiled by the author

According to the survey results, young people experience problems with self-expression (8.6%), harmony (14.3%) and rest (14.3%) and maintaining health (14.5%). The remaining respondents (28.6%) could not assess their life difficulties. Among other responses, young people noted problems of communication with the older generation (2.9%), family problems, difficulties in personal life, problems of communication with people (2.9%) and finding housing (2.9%) (see

Table 3). If we compare the data obtained from the survey in Aktobe with the data from Almaty, we can note some differences. It is evident that significant factors influence the behaviour and thinking of young people in Almaty: living in a big city, a massive flow of information, economic factors, the level of education of young people, their independence, and initiative.

**TABLE 3.** Difficulties in the life of young people

No.	Answer options	Number of responses	
		Absolute value	%
1	I can't answer that question	10	28,6
2	Health	5	14,3
3	Problems of harmony	5	14,3
4	Problems with leisure and fun	3	8,6
5	Problems with self-expression and self-development	3	8,6
6	Recreation problems	5	14,3
7	Problems with communication with the older generation	1	2,9
8	Problems in the family, difficulties in personal life	1	2,9
9	Problems in communicating with friends, acquaintances, colleagues	1	2,9
10	Problems with finding a place to live	1	2,9
<i>Note:</i> Compiled by the authors			

Meanwhile, the youth of Almaty are concerned about the problem of interaction between youth and the state (17.1%), social insecurity of youth (14.3%), the problem of harmony (11.4%) and youth employment (14.3%). Among the responses of young people, the concern of young people about getting a quality education (14.3%) and the possibility of self-expression (5.7%) was also noted (see Table 4).

**TABLE 4.** Problems of youth manifestation in modern society

No.	Answer options	Number of responses	
		Absolute value	%
1	Young people have no opportunities to communicate their opinions to the state	6	17,1
2	Social support from the state (scholarships, benefits, etc.)	5	14,3
3	Protection of rights and freedoms	4	11,4
4	Problems of harmony	4	11,4
5	Problem of employment	5	14,3
6	Problem of receiving quality education	5	14,3
7	Everything is enough for Kazakhstani youth already	2	5,7
8	I can't answer that question	2	5,7
9	Possibilities of self-expression	2	5,7
<i>Note:</i> Compiled by the authors			

As a result of the Almaty youth survey, it was also found that young people assign an important role to the state in optimizing the mechanisms of professional growth and youth support (14 respondents), believing the important influence of the state on universal support of youth as a valuable resource of the country. Some people believe that young people should

show responsibility themselves (10 respondents). Among the answers, the importance of interaction between the state and educational institutions was noted, which should take into account the interests of young people, create all the conditions necessary for obtaining high-quality education and stimulate employment in the labor market. Analyzing the respondents' answers, it is certainly possible to note the favorable expectations of young people in interaction with the state, educational institutions and business structures.

Almaty is a promising region for the youth of all Kazakhstan. Here, young people have the opportunity to develop in various fields, compete in the labor market and receive decent wages. Most importantly, living in a big city allows young people to show their independence, ambition, and creativity. A powerful financial potential is concentrated in the city, choosing life in Almaty, young people strive for financial stability, quality education and independence.

The survey conducted by the youth of Aktobe and Almaty based on universities aimed to assess the current situation concerning youth in the country and regions. The survey results showed the weaknesses and strengths, opportunities and threats of youth policy in Kazakhstan. The main emphasis in addressing youth issues should be on improving young people's social status and creating favorable conditions for young people to express their ambitious plans. The results of the survey will help develop recommendations for supporting young people in the regions of the country.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

Summing up, it is important to note the importance and special role of studying the problems of young people to improve their quality of life, the manifestation of their best qualities (demonstration of knowledge, skills and abilities), manifested as a result of the realization of their professional and personal capabilities. Taking into account the experience of foreign countries and the analysis of data sources obtained during the survey of modern youth, an in-depth study of its problems can not only contribute to improving the quality of life of young people, but also solve many social problems of the younger generation, taking into account the diversity of factors influencing the value and life value orientations of young people.

Assessing the current situation in the youth policy of Kazakhstan, which is one of the main guidelines of state policy in the country, we will highlight the following areas of support for youth in Kazakhstan and summarize the results:

- creation of conditions for self-realization of young people, their personal and professional self-determination;
- development of effective youth activity, which is based on the solution of issues of ensuring a decent life for young people, their self-realization and social development;
- it is important to pay attention to the development of digital technologies in order to obtain the availability of resources in order to start acting, increase your potential, gain knowledge from available sources of educational programs;
- intensively develop, effectively accumulate and productively realize human capital and innovative potential, the main carrier of which is youth;
- changing the institutional component of youth policy, creating fundamentally new infrastructures in the youth environment, investing public and private resources in this area, forming conditions for self-organization and self-realization of youth;
- increase of labor productivity due to labor mobility of young people;
- assign an important role to the state in optimizing the mechanisms of professional growth and youth support;
- creation of jobs through the support of local entrepreneurs, effective work of the youth labor exchange;
- organization of fair competition of regional universities in the educational market by

developing promising educational programs and improving the quality of educational services;

- creation of effective programs on professional orientation and career aspirations of young people together with universities and local authorities;
- creation of effective programs of professional orientation and career aspirations of young people together with universities and local governments;
- conducting business events and organizing educational courses at universities with the involvement of well-known and successful entrepreneurs;
- improving the social status of young people and creating favorable conditions for young people to express their ambitious plans.

Implementing effective youth support programs and the development of scientific approaches and principles of regional youth social policy will give young people a chance to get the necessary qualifications and get a job or get an education in the field of entrepreneurship and start their businesses. With the help of the state and scientific research, effective youth activities should be developed based on solving issues of ensuring a decent life for young people, their self-realization and social development.

The survey results will allow us to develop a social and labor mobility model and the professional orientation of young people in the country. This model, taking into account the recommendations, may include collecting information on the object of research; ranking problems and building a "tree of problems"; analyzing the problem using the method of cause-and-effect relationships; a step-by-step algorithm for situational analysis of youth behavior in the labor market and stimulating the employment of young people; testing the model; choosing a specific solution to the problem.

The study of youth problems in modern conditions shows the importance of developing a model of the value system and professional orientation of young people, capable of making adjustments to the personal and professional life of young people in a crisis economy, taking into account the needs of young people and various factors affecting the improvement of the quality of life of young people.

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