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CITY FOR CHILDREN: CASE-STUDY OF FRIENDSHIP OF THE ALMATY CITY

Abstract

The study is devoted to the study of the problem of friendliness and comfort of the urban environment for children and in the interests of children. The purpose of the research was to study the environment for comfortable living of children in the largest city in the country.

The peculiarity of the study is significant theoretical and practical orientation, due to the many cases selected in different parts of the city. The scientific significance of the study lies in the uniqueness of the study of the city's problems and conditions for the comfort of children. the practical significance of the study pointed to problems in urban planning without taking into account the interests of children, regardless of districts and distance from the city center. The results of the study showed that children are equally comfortable living in the city of Almaty, but there are significant differences in access to infrastructure and free educational institutions. The study showed that for the majority of teenagers in Almaty, the most popular places of leisure are shopping and entertainment centers.

Keywords: children, city, case-study, quality of life

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ҚАЛА БАЛАЛАРҒА: АЛМАТЫ ҚАЛАСЫНЫҢ ДОСТЫҚ ҚЫЗМЕТІНІҢ КЕЙС-СТАДИ

Зерттеу балалар мен балаларға арналған қалалық ортадағы достық пен жайлылық мәселелерін зерттеуге арналған. Зерттеудің мақсаты - елдегі ең ірі қалада балалардың жайлы өмір сүруіне жағдай жасау. Зерттеудің ерекшелігі - қаланың әртүрлі аудандарында таңдалған көптеген

жағдайларға байланысты маңызды теориялық және практикалық бағыт. Зерттеудің ғылыми маңыздылығы қала проблемаларын және балалардың ыңғайлылығы үшін жағдайларды зерттеудің бірегейлігінде жатыр, зерттеудің практикалық маңыздылығы аудан орталығынан және аудан орталығынан қашықтығына қарамастан балалардың мүдделерін ескерусіз қаланы жоспарлаудағы проблемаларға нұсқайды. Зерттеу нәтижелері көрсеткендей, балалар Алматы қаласында бірдей өмір сүреді, алайда инфрақұрылым мен ақысыз оқу орындарына қол жетімділікте айтарлықтай айырмашылықтар бар. Зерттеу көрсеткендей, Алматыдағы жасөспірімдер үшін ең танымал демалыс орны - сауда және ойын-сауық орталықтары.

Кілттік сөздер: балалар, қала, кейс-стади, өмір сапасы

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ГОРОД ДЛЯ ДЕТЕЙ: КЕЙС-СТАДИ ДРУЖЕСТВЕННОСТИ ГОРОДА АЛМАТЫ

Исследование посвящено изучению проблемы дружелюбности и комфорта городской среды для детей и в интересах детей. Целью научного исследования являлось изучение среды для комфортного проживания детей в крупнейшем городе страны.

Особенностью проведенного исследования является значимые теоретическая и практическая направленность, обусловленная множеством кейсов, выбранных в различных районах города. Научная значимость исследования заключается в уникальности изучения проблематики города и условия для комфорта детей, практическая значимость исследования указала на проблемы в градостроительстве без учета интересов детей, вне зависимости от районов и удаленности от центра города. Полученные результаты исследования показали, что детям одинаково комфортно проживать в городе Алматы, однако существуют значительные различия в вопросах доступа к объектам инфраструктуры и бесплатным образовательным учреждениям. Проведенное исследование показало, что для большинства подростков города Алматы самыми популярными места досуга являются торгово-развлекательные центры.

Ключевые слова: дети, город, кейс-стади, качество жизни

INTRODUCTION.

The relevance of the chosen topic of scientific research is due to the need for theoretical and practical consideration of the problems of childhood, social infrastructure, and, in particular, the components of leisure. Previous research studies study children as objects of childhood sociology, which in turn is based on the study of children and the understanding that children, along with adults, are full and active members of society. Especially if we are talking about the urban environment, in which there are different patterns in the functioning of which children are the most active participants in the urban process.

Experts of the international Fund for UNICEF note that modern cities are built more out of the interests of cars, corporations and other subjects of the city, but not children [1].

Children often have no place to play, there are no playgrounds or are in a terrible situation. For teenagers, there are no environmental public spaces in which teenagers in Алматы will be interested to gather, where it will be safe.

The theoretical foundations for studying environmental problems for children and adolescents are the main concepts of childhood sociology. In 2017, it was 25 years since the official recognition of the sociology of childhood in the world scientific community. In Russia, the sociology of childhood began its existence as an integral component of modern sociological thought in 2008. It was from this moment that the study of children and childhood as the most important segment of social reality began [2, p.65].

Classical sociological theories considered childhood as a preparatory stage for a "full-fledged" adult life. Thus, S. Eisenstadt emphasized that all children must be socialized before they can reach full adult status [3, p.97]. Children are influenced by the moral code of the society in which they live, learn its generally accepted rules, social norms, get the knowledge and skills necessary for their future roles, to find themselves in social institutions, to share a sense of subordination.

Modern scientists who hold these positions view the younger generation as an "object of socialization" and mainly focus on the study of social institutions created for the younger generation, or on socialization mechanisms used by agents.

Modern urban sociologists actively respond to current, but usually negative events and processes that have an impact on childhood: studies of life trajectories of children's disadvantage, inequality and poverty as predictors of delinquency of children and adolescents, social inequality among urban older adolescents.

For sociologists, a city is a whole system that has a structural and functional basis for its origin and existence. According to the main provisions of the structural and functional theory, the "city" system consists of a set of interconnected subsystems that function and reproduce according to the pattern of activity and value ideals of the system, the main goal of which is to preserve the balance of the system and adapt it to the conditions of existence.

Children as an element of the socio-demographic structure of the social system "city" are involved in its life on a daily basis. Children as a structural element

socio-territorial communities of a certain city reproduce the previously set model of life in it or change it, and also in childhood, the direction of further development of the city is planned [4].

Among the modern studies of the city and the urban environment, there are more and more studies that reflect the ongoing changes that integrate the world community. This, in turn, affects the research interest of foreign scientists. These scientists carry out international and regional projects, the main problems of which "speak" about changes in the lives of children and families under the influence of modern factors of Informatization and individualization of society, unification of actions and conditions of their life. These international studies include the following: an international research project that combines 19 reports from European and North American countries "Childhood as a social phenomenon" under the leadership of Jens Qvortrup (1987-1994); cross-cultural analysis of social support provided by employers, carried out by Laurence Barton; comparative analysis of data from panel studies of child-parent relations in West and East Germany, conducted by Mark Zhidlik (Marc Szydlik) [5, 6 p.43]; socio-political study of the movement for the protection of Children's Rights Movement and the annual "diagnostics" of the situation of children and women MICS (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey) organized by UNICEF since 1995 on 300 indicators in 108 countries (in 2015), the results of which are used to prepare relevant reports, as well as the UNICEF initiative "city friendly to children" [7], which aims to create a comfortable urban environment for children [8 p.73].

An analysis of current theory and research provides a complete picture of the place and role of children in large urbanized cities, but another research question remains: is a large city, with its various laws and patterns, child-friendly?

One of the first problems that attracted the attention of sociologists and gave rise to the sociology of childhood was the problems of life children in urban settings and the transformation of childhood under urban influences. The eloquence of transformations in society caused by the change of epochs is evident in life children in urban settings. The city is a concentration of innovations brought by social changes associated with globalization. Children due to age immaturity are the most susceptible and sensitive to them. While traditional rural lifestyles, while conservative, create mechanisms for protecting and caring for the "future", urban life exposes the vulnerable aspects of children's lives and society as a whole.

Therefore, the object of scientific research is children living in the city of Almaty. The subject of the study is the relationship that develops as a result of the relationship between the city and children.

The main goal of the research was to analyze the level of friendliness of the urban environment in Almaty for children and adolescents, taking into account the state of infrastructure and services offered to children in various parts of the city.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In accordance with this goal, the following tasks were solved within the framework of scientific research:

- 1) analyze the state of infrastructure for children;
- 2) identify the main dangers (explicit and latent) and opportunities;
- 3) identify the most urgent problems of parents and children in Almaty;
- 4) analyze the basic needs of adolescents;

Working hypotheses of the study were developed:

- The degree of friendliness of the urban environment to children varies depending on area's;
- The urban environment is more adapted to children, and less adapted to the needs of adolescents;

- Access to services, especially cultural content, is uneven for children, living in different parts of the city.

A comprehensive sociological study of the problems of urban living of children was conducted in February-March 2018. The geography of the study was placed in several locations of the city: the historical center of the city, a new area of complex development of social housing, and a microdistrict in the Northern part of the city, new large middle-class residential complexes, a microdistrict of typical Soviet development in the Western part of the city, private sector zones. The selection of the area for the survey was made to be more representative, in order to more fully consider children and adolescents living in different areas of the city.

Sample survey of the population on a formalized basis questionnaire. The list of questions was developed by the customer researches. The sample consisted of 900 respondents from various gender and age groups. The sampling error did not exceed 3.1% when the significance level is 0.95.

The quantitative survey was conducted by a network of interviewers students and teachers of NARXOZ University (Almaty) using the informed consent form. The result of each interview was correctly filled in

questionnaire in the database that contained the marked options for the Respondent's response to all the questions posed, the gender and age of the Respondent is indicated. In total, 900 respondents were interviewed in the quantitative stage of the study for three age groups: children from 11 to 18 years, parents of children from 0 to 10 years, and parents of children from 11 to 18 years [9].

RESULTS

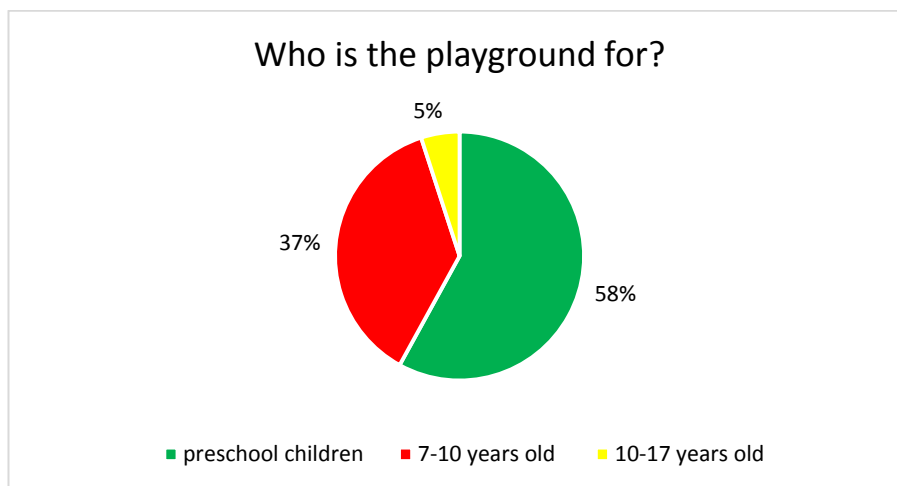
The place near the dwelling (private house, near the entrance) is the first public space that a city child gets acquainted with. Many urban residents note that in the 1990s, the yard infrastructure fell into disrepair in all districts of Almaty, and the rapid motorization of the population in the 2000s aggravated the condition of the yards, greatly reducing the space belonging to regular users of the yard-children, teenagers, and the elderly. Currently, the city authorities annually carry out planned work on the reconstruction and improvement of courtyards. The survey questions asked respondents to evaluate the cleanliness and well-being of the yard for children and teenagers, as well as their use of the yard space.

The majority of respondents from among teenagers (72%) and parents of children aged 0-10 years (65%) noted that their yards are kept clean. However, about a third of respondents from each group believe that this is not the case. Among parents of children from 0 to 10 years old the most residents of new middle-class residential complexes consider their yards clean (79%), and the most polluted are residents of new social housing estates (48%).

The question of how active users of yards are children and teenagers 11-17 years old was studied. Overall, 78% of parents of children of this age surveyed they said that children spend time in the yard, and one in five (22%) said that their children do not walk in the yards. In part, we can assume that the children of this group are too busy with school, electives, sections, etc., but this may also indicate that yard spaces do not provide for age-related interests of teenagers. More than a third of the respondents in the private sector who raise children aged 11-17 say that their child does not walk in the yard (37%). This opinion correlates with the opinion of children from this age group who live in this region.

An analysis of the preferences of children aged 11-17 who live in the private sector showed that they like spending time in the yard the least (from the proposed list), since in this type of urban environment, the yard is not a common space, but a private area adjacent to the house. The majority of respondents (58%) admit that these sites are designed for preschool children, while another 37% admit that they can attract primary school children age's. Only 5% of respondents believe that existing sites may be of interest to a child over 10 years of age (diagram 1).

P.1 The purpose of the playground

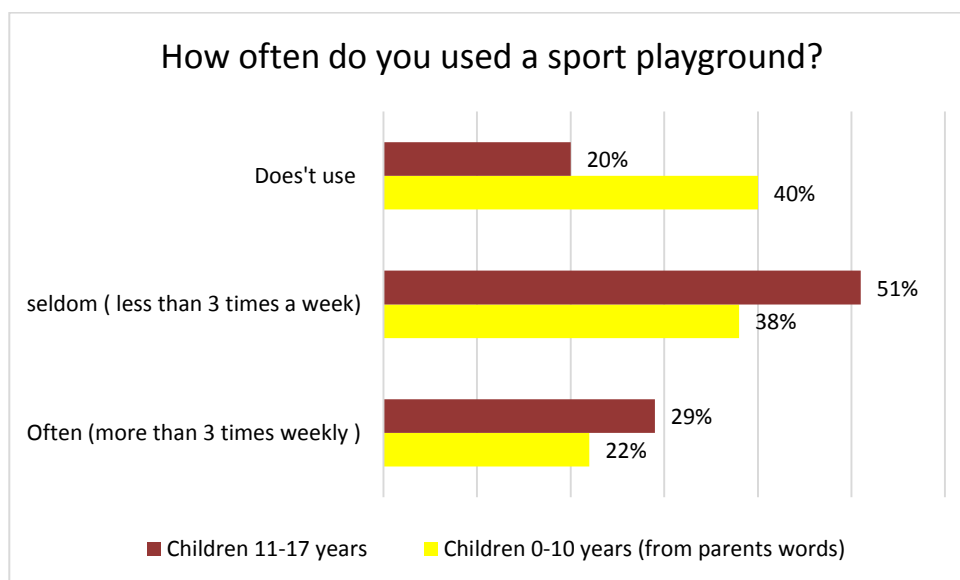


Sport is necessary for the child to develop endurance, strengthen the immune system and prevent excess weight. Sports for a teenager also have a function of socialization and self-organization - a common interest often helps to find new friends, new interests.

Public playgrounds in an urban environment are not in themselves a children's space, but they often become a place of attraction for some children.

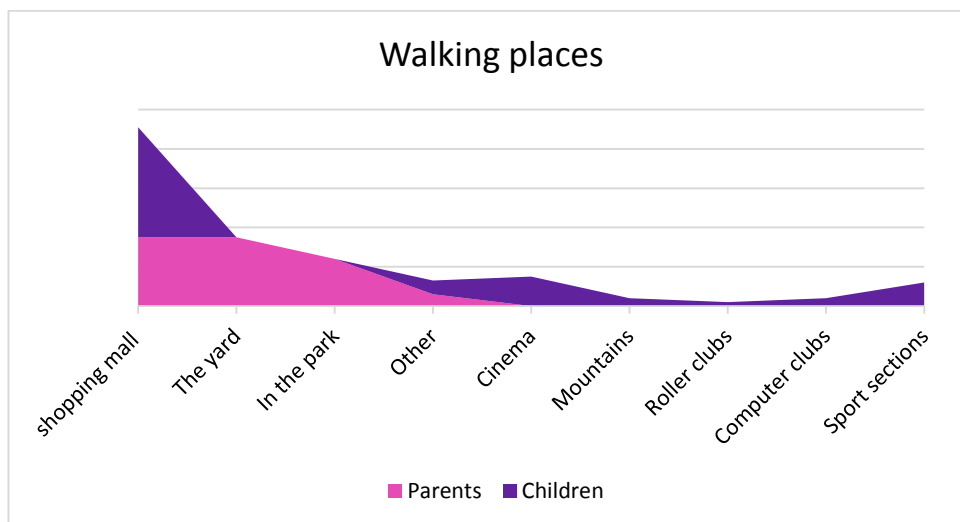
For example, almost a third of the 11-17-year-olds surveyed (29%) indicated that they work out more than three times a week on free outdoor sports grounds. However, more than half of them (51%) rarely use them. 40% of parents of children 0-10 years old noted that their child does not use them at all. (Diagram 2).

P.2 Frequency of use of the playground



The results of the survey showed that the most popular places for leisure activities, both for teenagers alone and together with their parents, are shopping and entertainment centers in Almaty (Mega, Aport, Dostyk Plaza). (Diagram 3)

P.3 Walking places with teenagers



By district, shopping centers are the most popular places for leisure for teenagers living in typical residential areas in the Western part of the city (77%). Respondents from the number of children aged 11-17 from the Northern districts (35%), where there are almost no such objects, and the nearest large shopping centers are not within walking distance, go to the shopping center the least. This is confirmed by the responses of parents of teenagers from this location, who gave the least preference to the shopping center as a form of joint leisure (24%). Shopping centers were named the most popular among respondents from among parents of teenagers 11-17 years old, living in the historical center (51%), where it is located quite a lot of malls. So we can talk about the connection of the territorial proximity of the shopping center to densely populated areas and their choice as a preferred leisure activity.

ANALYSES

The study of the availability of social services, infrastructure and educational services for children and adolescents in Almaty showed that most of the courtyards and sports grounds are in satisfactory condition. However, according to the majority of surveyed parents of teenagers and teenagers themselves, the majority of these sites are designed for young children, and they are simply not interesting for teenagers.

However, due to their physical and age characteristics, teenagers even more than children of other age groups need special public spaces in which it would be interesting, quiet, warm, safe and, preferably, it would be possible to buy food and eat. It is for this reason that shopping and entertainment centers are the most popular place for leisure activities among teenagers in all the studied areas of the city.

CONCLUSION

The quality of the urban environment, and especially its child-friendliness is a determining factor for cities of the future. As the study showed, children and Almaty teenagers are restricted in their free movement around the city. Your district and city, the urban environment in many cases is dangerous or has a poor set of elements, insufficient for full development. All this leads to the fact that children and parents are forced to spend time in shopping centers or at home, not in public spaces, promoting good neighborliness and increasing social capital.

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ТАБУ В СТРУКТУРЕ ГАБИТУСА РАДИКАЛЬНОЙ МОНОТЕИСТИЧЕСКОЙ СИСТЕМЫ

Аннотация

Целью данной работы явился анализ взаимосвязей между реализацией принципа радикального монотеизма и формируемыми на его основе групповыми табу и габитусом радикальной монотеистической системы (на примере ИГ). В данной статье габитус радикальной монотеистической системы рассматривается в качестве структуры, порождающей потенциально конфликтогенный дискурс в онлайн-пространстве и запускающей процесс саморадикализации потенциальных рекрутов для террористических актов в формате джихада одиночек. Идеологический контент, представленный в онлайн-пространстве и сфокусированный на распространении принципа радикального монотеизма в глобальных масштабах является отражением стратегий даваата и джихада. Формирование подобного контента, его трансформация и распространение через собственные социальные сети, а также его активное потребление – неотъемлемая часть процессов саморадикализации, пропаганды и рекрутинга неофитов. В данном исследовании был использован метод исследования документов, а также методы индукции и дедукции.

Ключевые слова: радикальный монотеизм, радикальная монотеистическая система, саморадикализация, габитус, групповые ценности, табу, социальные отношения, аномия.

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РАДИКАЛДЫ МОНОТЕИСТИК ЖҮЙЕ ГАБИТУСЫНЫҢ ҚҰРАМЫНДАҒЫ ТАБУ

Аңдатпа

Радикалды монотеизм қағидасы мен оның негізінде қалыптастырылатын топтық табулар және радикалды монотеистік жүйе габитусының арасындағы өзара байланыстардың талдауы – осы жұмыстың мақсаты болып табылады. Осы мақалада радикалды монотеистік жүйесінің габитусы – онлайн-кеңістігінде жанжалға апара алатын дискурсты тұдыратын және жалғыз басты джихад форматындағы лаңкестік актілері үшін қажетті элеуетті рекруттердің өзін-өзі радикалдандыру үдерісін іске асыратын құрылымы ретінде қарастырылады. Радикалды монотеизм қағидасын жаһан бойынша тарату - онлайн-кеңістігінде орналастырылған радикалды идеологиялық контенттің мақсаты болып танылады және осы контент даваат пен жиһад стратегияларының іске асырылғанын білдіреді. Осындай контентті қалыптастыруға, оны түрлендіруге және өз әлеуметтік торлар арқылы таратуға, сонымен қатар, оны белсенді түрде тұтынуға қатысты әрекеттер – өзін-өзі радикалдандыру, насихаттау және неофиттерді рекруттау үдерістерінің ажырамас бөлігіне