ANNOTATION

of the thesis of Ayaulym Nurboldievna Altaybaeva for obtaining the academic degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the educational program "8D02201 – Political Philosophy" on the topic "The Influence of Turkic Worldview on the Formation of Political Values of Youth"

General description of the work. The dissertation research analyzes the mechanisms of formation of political values of the youth of the Republic of Kazakhstan through the prism of the historical and axiological constants of Turkic political values, as well as examines the impact of political decisions implemented in this direction on public consciousness. First, the conceptual foundations of political values and Turkic political values are analyzed, and, from a political-philosophical perspective, an assessment is given to the key indicators of their "application–result" parameters within the pragmatics of social life. An analysis is conducted of the evolution of youth political values within the framework of the "New Kazakhstan" model in the context of the cultural and social climate, as well as of the methods and technologies determining the processes of "formation–development." On this basis, contemporary youth values, their structural characteristics and paradigms of transformation, as well as issues of their stability and dynamics of change, are examined.

Relevance of the research work. The transformation of youth value orientations in Kazakhstan, as well as at the global level, and their dynamics require deeper analysis not only from sociological, cultural, political, and psychological perspectives, but also within a historical-ethnographic context based on politico-philosophical paradigms. This can be revealed through an examination of the changing nature of the modern world, as well as an assessment of the various scales of interdependence between the intensive megatrends of global development and the social consciousness of youth.

The increasing complexity of communication forms within the digital system of a virtualized world that encompasses all spheres of social life represents one of the fundamental transformations of the early twenty-first century. Accordingly, under such conditions, the importance of politico-philosophical mechanisms of "monitoring and evaluation" of the dynamics of youth's socio-political consciousness is growing. In other words, the role of scientific discourse in social engineering is becoming significantly more prominent. In this context, digital communications should be considered not only as a subcultural phenomenon but also as a cultural and social institution requiring careful analysis.

The relevance of this research lies not only in examining the main directions of political processes in society, but also in analyzing how political values are reflected in the consciousness of youth, as well as in exploring their archetypal foundations, which have historically demonstrated their effectiveness, undergone social validation, been selectively refined, and established as stable value models.

Literature review. Early philosophical reflections on youth can be found in the works of ancient Chinese and ancient Greek thinkers. Ideas characteristic of the Kazakh

worldview are reflected in the writings of Abai. In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, scholars from Europe and the United States made significant contributions to the study of youth-related issues. In particular, within the framework of the structural-functional approach, these issues are addressed in the works of Émile Durkheim, Talcott Parsons, and Robert Merton, as well as in the studies of representatives of symbolic interactionism such as George Herbert Mead and Margaret Mead. Among Western scholars who have given particular attention to youth studies are Pierre Bourdieu, José Ortega y Gasset, Erik Erikson, Oswald Spengler, and Karl Mannheim. In his work *Social Space and the Genesis of Groups*, Pierre Bourdieu argued that social groups are formed not as natural entities but within specific historical and social conditions, and introduced the widely recognized concept of "habitus" into social philosophy.

The concept of youth, its legal status, processes of socialization, and the education system have also been examined in the works of scholars from the post-Soviet space, including S.N. Ikonnikova, I.S. Kon, V.T. Lisovsky, V.A. Lukov, V.G. Nemirovsky, V.V. Pavlovsky, D.D. Nakashidze, V.I. Chuprov, Yu.A. Zubok, K. Williams, V.I. Dobrynina, O.M. Dobrynina, A.A. Zhigulin, A.T. Malkhasyan, Z.K. Buklova, and others. In particular, K. Buklova's work *Legal Consciousness in the Modern Information Society: A Theoretical and Legal Analysis* (2011) is valuable for its examination of the transformation of legal consciousness in the context of the information society.

Issues related to the Turkic worldview, Turkic political values, and their influence have been explored in the studies of V. Radlov, S. Klyashtorny, A. Kononov, S. Ivanov, S. Orus-ool, N. Ayupov, L. Fedorova, R. Bezertinov, S. Ayazbekova, Kh. Abzhanov, A. Dosymbaeva, O. Sapashev, G. Guseynov, G. Smagulov, M. Ulanov, V. Kharitonova, S. Vasyutin, T. Zhumagambetov, N. Kradin, M. Gorbunov, S. Dmitriev, Kh. Minnegulov, S. Malabaev, and others. Among these, a fundamental study that reveals the significance of political values and state-consciousness in ancient Turkic culture is M.Yu. Gorbunov's work *Value Dominants of the Turkic Tradition: The Nomadic Cultural-Historical Layer*.

The object of the research work is the process of formation of youth political values and their main characteristics.

The subject of the research work is the role of the Turkic worldview in the formation of political values of the youth of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The purpose of the research work is to conduct a political-philosophical analysis of the influence of ancient Turkic historical and cultural traditions on the formation of political values of the youth of the Republic of Kazakhstan and their transmission into modernity. In accordance with this aim, the following **research objectives** are defined:

– to provide a review of historical-philosophical and political-sociological concepts, views, and approaches to understanding the category of "youth" and its ontological characteristics;

– to reveal, from a political-philosophical perspective, the main functions and the cultural and social profile of youth within legislative and legal institutions;

– to conduct a logical-semantic analysis of the concepts of "value," "political value," and "youth values" as conceptual categories, revealing their content and structure;

– to identify the semantic and functional foundations of the value system of Turkic

peoples in the context of organizing the external world and internal socio-political life;

– to carry out a political-philosophical analysis of the influence of Turkic political values on the contemporary consciousness of the youth of the Republic of Kazakhstan, including their content, mechanisms, technologies, and forms of manifestation;

– to structure the main parameters of the formation of national political values in Kazakhstan based on the traditions of the ancient Turkic way of life, as well as to develop their tactical and strategic orientations;

– to define the principles and prospects for strengthening youth political values within the context of the "New Kazakhstan" framework through historical and social paradigms.

Theoretical Foundations of the Dissertation. The main theoretical foundations of the dissertation include the Orkhon-Yenisei inscriptions, the spiritual heritage of Turkic peoples, the philosophical work Kutadgu Bilig by Yusuf Balasaguni, as well as other written monuments of the Turkic tradition and contemporary scholarly concepts concerning youth. In addition, the study draws upon the scientific works, theories, and concepts of both domestic and foreign researchers – including sociologists, philosophers, psychologists, and historians. This has contributed to deepening the interdisciplinary character of the research.

In accordance with the methodological framework of the research work, the following methods were employed:

– the comparative-historical method – to identify the stages of evolution of youth political activity and the development of their political values;

– the empirical sociological method – to determine trends and changes in youth value orientations and life strategies;

– the problem-chronological method – to identify the origins of specific forms and methods of political actors' engagement with youth;

– logical-semantic analysis – used to identify key concepts of ancient Turkic spirituality, to reveal their denotative content as concepts, and to analyze their semantic and lexical structure;

– the hermeneutic-phenomenological method – facilitates the interpretation of historical texts and the identification of their core conceptual elements, and is also essential for analyzing how contemporary youth perceive and structure social transformations.

Novelty of the research work.

– Based on philosophy and contemporary sociology, a historical-comparative study of the essence of youth was conducted, and the principles for defining its age boundaries were reconsidered. Its biophysiological, demographic, psychological, and cultural-historical characteristics were identified, and the problem of youth functionalism was examined;

– Legislative and regulatory legal acts concerning the dynamics of the institutionalization of youth policy in Kazakhstan, as one of the strategic directions of political ontology, were analyzed; the concept of "legislative youth" was introduced and examined from a historical and social perspective;

– A comprehensive analysis of discourses related to the problem of values in philosophy was carried out: based on the views of foreign and domestic philosophers within historical-anthropological, socio-cultural, and cultural-philosophical frameworks, an attempt was made to reveal the politico-philosophical content of the concept of "value"; additionally, an analysis of the value orientations of Kazakhstan's youth was conducted based on the studies of the "BRIF Research Group";

– In the context of the semantic transformations of youth political values in both historical-social and contemporary dimensions, their current configuration was analyzed through the mechanisms of implementation of the "New Kazakhstan" and "Just Kazakhstan" ideologies; scientific and theoretical interpretations of new value orientations were proposed, along with their prospective directions.

The main conclusions submitted for defense based on the dissertation research are as follows:

1. The philosophical ideas of Confucius, Plato, Aristotle, and other thinkers form the foundation for understanding youth political values. Modern sociological approaches (T. Parsons, R. Merton, G.H. Mead) deepen this analysis within a socio-philosophical framework. Engagement with the works of P. Bourdieu, I.S. Kon, J. Ortega y Gasset, E. Erikson, K. Mannheim, and others, including Turkish scholars, enables a comprehensive identification of the biosocial and cultural-historical characteristics of youth. It is established that youth consciousness is mosaic, contradictory, and structurally complex.

2. It is necessary to philosophically reflect on the education system, analyze the functioning of industrial hubs, the intellectual potential of youth, and their processes of socialization. Particular importance lies in identifying the challenges of personality formation through education at both global and national (Kazakhstan) levels. Modeling youth literacy and intellectual capacity allows for a phenomenological assessment of the value of education.

3. It is essential to substantiate the logical-semantic structure of ancient Turkic (5th–13th centuries) political values, including equivalents of the concept "El" (state, country, people) and terms such as "budun," "bodun," etc. Drawing on key studies, this includes analyzing political concepts in *Kutadgu Bilig* (power, justice, law, ruler, legitimacy, etc.), as well as the utopian concept of *beŋgü el* ("eternal state") and its parallels in Tuvan and Altai epic traditions.

4. Identifying challenges in the formation of youth political values creates opportunities for advancing the ideologies of "New Kazakhstan," "Just Kazakhstan," and the principle of "Law and Order." The concept of a "listening state" and youth policy outcomes require theoretical grounding as a platform for future development, including the modern reinterpretation of Turkic spiritual values within a politico-philosophical framework.

Practical significance of the dissertation. The main theoretical provisions of the dissertation, as well as the data obtained through analysis, can be used in the educational process in teaching social and humanitarian disciplines. The results and conclusions of the study may be востребованы by state bodies and political organizations of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and can also serve as a basis for improving mechanisms for the

formation of youth political values under conditions of contradictions and challenges arising from internal and external factors. Furthermore, the materials and findings of the dissertation expand the scientific knowledge base on the formation of youth political values and contribute to identifying the factors that hinder their development.

Approbation of the research results.

The main provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the author's publications published in four national and international journals, as well as presented at one international scientific and practical conference:

1. "Political Concepts in Traditional Turkic Worldview," A.N. Altaybayeva, G.T. Telebayev, A.M. Bekseit // *Philosophy. Journal of the Higher School of Economics. Contemporary Philosophy.* – 2024. – Vol. 8, No. 3. – pp. 176–206.

2. "The Influence of Political Values of Turkic Peoples on Youth Consciousness" (*Türki khalyqtarynyñ sayasi qundylyqtarynyñ jastar sanasyna äseri*), A.N. Altaybayeva, G.T. Telebayev // *Bulletin of Karaganda University. Series: History. Philosophy.* – 2024. – Vol. 29, No. 2 (114). – pp. 229–237.

3. "Influence of Philosophical and Political Values in Kazakhstan," A.N. Altaybayeva, G.T. Telebayev, A. Tashgyn, I. Rau // *KazNU Bulletin. Series of Philosophy, Cultural Studies and Political Science.* – 2024. – No. 3 (89). – pp. 26–36.

4. "Theories of Values and the Relationship between Politics and Values" (*Qundylyq teoriyalary jäne sayasat pen qundylyq qatynasy*), A.N. Altaybayeva, G.T. Telebayev // *Philosophical and Socio-Humanitarian Journal "Adam Älemi".* – 2024. – No. 4 (102). – pp. 117–124.

5. "Legal Education of the Younger Generation as a Factor of the Modernization Development of 'New Kazakhstan'" (*Öskeleñ jastarğa quqyqtyq tärbie beru – Jaña Qazaqstannyñ jañğyru jolyna aparatyn alğysharttardyñ biri*), A.N. Altaybayeva // Proceedings of the International Scientific-Theoretical Conference "Methodological Foundations of the Study of Kazakh Philosophy," dedicated to the 80th anniversary of Doctor of Philosophy, Professor Amanzhol Kasabekuly Kasabek and World Philosophy Day. – Almaty, November 17, 2023. – pp. 189–194.

Structure of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of three chapters, an introduction, a conclusion, and a list of references. The total length of the dissertation is 141 pages.