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WORK ENGAGEMENT

Abstract. Employees who have completed their work roles, these employees are fully engaged in their work. They are overflowing with vitality, devoted to their job, and submerged in their work performances. This article provides a brief explanation of the idea of work engagement. Research shows that work and personal resources are the primary indicators of engagement. The workers are engaged with new data and more productive to change their work conditions. Findings of the past studies are coordinated into a common model that can be used to create work commitments and promotions in the current work environment.

Keywords: Work Engagement, Job Resources, Personal Resources, Job Performance, Job Demand, and Job Crafting.

Аңдатпа. Жұмыс рөлдерін аяқтаған қызметкерлер, бұл қызметкерлер өз жұмыстарымен толық айналысады. Олар өз өмірлеріне толы, өз ісіне адал және жұмыс процессіне берілгендер. Бұл мақалада жұмысқа қатысу идеясының қысқаша түсіндірмесі берілген. Зерттеулер жұмыс пен жеке ресурстар жұмыстың негізгі индикаторы болып табылатындығын көрсетеді. Жұмысшылар еңбек жағдайларын өзгерту үшін жаңа мәліметтермен және нәтижелі жұмыс істейді. Өткен зерттеулердің нәтижелері қазіргі жұмыс жағдайында еңбек міндеттемелерін және жарнамалық ұсыныстарды құру үшін қолданылатын жалпы модельге үйлестірілген.

Түйін сөздер: жұмысқа қатысу, жұмыс ресурстары, жеке ресурстар, жұмысты орындау, жұмысқа сұраныс және жұмыс кестесі.

Аннотация. Сотрудники, которые выполняют свои рабочие роли, эти сотрудники полностью заняты своей работой. Они переполнены жизненной силой, преданы своей работе и погружены в свои рабочие характеристики. В этой статье дается краткое объяснение идеи вовлеченности в работе. Исследования показывают, что работа и личные ресурсы являются основными показателями вовлеченности в работе. Сотрудники работают с новыми данными и более продуктивно, чтобы изменить свои условия труда. Результаты прошлых исследований

согласованы в общую модель, которая может быть использована для создания рабочих обязательств и продвижения по службе в текущей рабочей среде.

Ключевые слова: вовлеченность в работе, рабочие ресурсы, личные ресурсы, выполнение работы, спрос на работу и создание работы.

Introduction

Work engagement is regularly described as “an affirmative, satisfying, work engagement perspective that is described by vigor, engagement, and detention” (Bakker & Schaufeli, 2008) (Salanova, Schaufeli, Gonzales-Roma & Bakker, 2002). Generally, work engagement indicates how an employee is engaged with their work: as stimulation and action, which lead them involved in dedication and putting effort (vigor); as a remarkable and attentiveness (engagement); (Bakker and Demerouti 2008). Rely on several resources, it was found the Resource – Engagement – Performance model, where indicates how engagement has a correlation effect by the given job and personal resources and leads to higher levels of work. Kahn (1990) was one of the first to propose the idea of job engagement. He showed the engaged employees are emotionally and physically, joined to these own work responsible. Engagement remits to concentrated energy that is on the way to company purpose. (Macey, Young, Schneider, and Barbera 2009). Those employees who engaged characterized as an employee is positively involved in his work and work activities. Associated with employees are psychologically, physically, and sincerely associated with their job. Accordingly, engagement in work is an important indicator of the prosperity associated with the word for two employees and companies.

Problem Statement:

In the last two decades, employee engagement has become a more popular concept. Companies are trying to determine if their employees are engaged and how they perform using surveys and various tools to remain serious and improve performance.

Research questions:

Do managers contribute to the recruitment process with a variety of appropriate suggestions in the work process and job-related requirements? Are managers effectively meeting the core needs of their employees for authority, independence, and communication?

1. Drivers of Work Engagement

Job Resources

Job resources can also play an external motivating role as a productive work environment focuses on its willingness to devote itself to work. Under such circumstances, the task is likely to be successfully accomplished and the goal achieved. For example, peer support and effective feedback increase the

likelihood of achieving business goals. In any case, it must have a positive outcome, either by meeting basic needs or by achieving business goals and is likely to be attractive (Schaufeli and Bakker 2004). It is believed that job resources act either an integral inspirational work, as they contribute to the development, training, and even more to the promotion or inspirational work of workers in light of the fact that they play an important role in achieving work goals. In the past case, job resources satisfy basic human needs, for example, the need for self-sufficiency, kinship, and skills (Deci, and Ryan, 1985). Job resources may also perceive an outward inspirational job on the grounds that clever workplaces cultivate the eagerness to commit one's endeavors to the work task.

Personal resources

There is certain self-esteem in personal resources that are related to universality and suggestions that people feel their ability to effectively control and influence their condition (Johnson, Jackson, Hobfoll, and, Ennis 2003). It has been conclusively demonstrated that such plus self-appraisal include purpose, productivity, work and life fulfillment, motivation, but other attractive results (De Pater and Judge Van Vianen 2004). The purpose of that is the maximum level of the person's assets, the constructive the individual's self-esteem is, and the much objective self-consistency is required. People with objective self-consistency usually strive to achieve their goals, and therefore they cause better and fulfillment. A few creators have examined the connections between close to work engagement and personal assets. For instance, it has been indicated that confidence, self-adequacy, the focus of control, and the capacities to see and direct feelings are certain indicators of work engagement (Albrecht, S.L. (Ed.). 2010). In their longitudinal review and journal contemplates, (Xanthopoulou Bakker, Demerouti, and Schaufeli, 2009a), (Xanthopoulou, Bakker, Demerouti, and Schaufeli 2009b). analyzed the job of three individual assets (self-viability, hierarchical based confidence, and hopefulness) in foreseeing work commitment. Results indicated that connected with workers are exceptionally self-useful; they accept they can fulfill the needs they face in an expansive exhibit of settings. What's more, drawn in laborers tend to accept that they will for the most part experience great results throughout everyday life (idealistic) and accept they can fulfill their necessities by partaking in jobs inside the association (confidence).

Job performance

There are four reasons why employment-related jobs outperform non-employed workers. Firstly, those associated with employees regularly positive experience feelings, including gratitude, bliss, and energy. These useful sentiments appear to expand the collection of people's mental activity, concluding that they are constantly working on their own assets (Fredrickson, B.L. 2001). Secondly, it is better to feel good with employees. This implies that

they can concentrate and direct all their abilities and power resources to their job. Thirdly, as will be shown later, associated with the representatives do their personal resources and their own activities. Finally, those locked in working order pass on their obligations to others in their fast state (Bakker, and Xanthopoulou, 2009). Since in many companies the consequence of the activity is the consequence of interactive tension, the commitment of a person can go to other people and in a roundabout way improve group performance. Until this point, a few examinations have indicated that job engagement is decidedly concerned with job capacity (in-job performance, that is, authoritatively demand results and practices that straightforwardly serve the organizational behavior of citizenship; creativity). For instance, (Verbeke, Demerouti, & Bakker 2004). demonstrated that drew in to utilize it got higher appraisals from their partners on in-job and extra-job execution (optional practices with respect to a worker that are accepted to legitimately advance the compelling working of an association, without essentially straightforwardly impacting an individual's objective profitability), showing that connected with representatives fulfill good and are happy to went the additional mile. Next, in their investigation of representatives to work in Spanish cafés and inns, (Agut, Peiró, and Salanova, 2005). Indicate that worker appraisals of authoritative assets, commitment, and administration atmosphere were decidedly identified with client evaluations of representative execution and customer devotion.

Job crafting and job demands:

For sure, connected with representatives are not inactive entertainers in workplaces but rather effectively changing their work if necessary. Workers may effectively change the substance or plan of their employments by picking errands, arranging diverse occupation substance, and doling out significance to their undertakings or employments. This procedure of representatives forming their employments has been alluded to as occupation creating (Wrzesniewski, and Dutton, J.E. 2001). As a result of occupation making, representatives might have the option to build their individual employment fit and to encounter upgraded importance in their job. Derks Tims and Bakker have discussed work crafting it is a special type of proactive in the behavior where representatives start a change in their occupation requirements and work resources. Work crafting is improver's employees to their works to their skill, experiences, and capacities from one perspective what's more, to their inclinations and needs on the other. At this point, Tims with his partners found that commitment had an active association with partner appraisals of work crafting. Attracted employees are likely to growth their work assets. Also, connected with representatives were well on the way to build they possess job demands so as to make all the more testing work condition. For instance, they were well on the way to begin new projects.

Model of work engagement

Model the work engagement (Bakker, and Demerouti, E. 2008). Personal resources and occupation freely or with each other anticipate work engagement and have an especially more effect on engagement when working requests; engagement, thusly, emphatically influences work execution. It is critically important that the input circle in the model shows how representatives who are locked and work well can use their own resources (creating work), which at this moment cultivate interaction after a while and create positive growth dynamics.

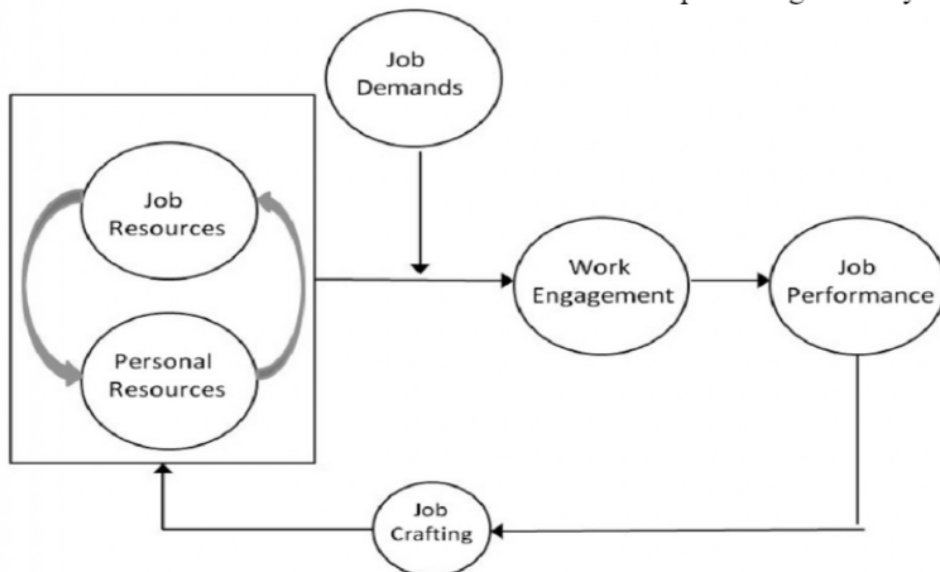


Fig.1 Model of work engagement

Conclusion

Engaged employees are psychologically, physically, genuinely are associated with their jobs. They felt full inside of power are committed to arriving at their work associated targets and frequently completely submerged in their job. Job engagement is anticipated by work assets and individual resources and prompts higher job execution. Hence, work commitment is a significant pointer of job associated prosperity for the two representatives and associations. Human resources directors can complete a few things to encourage work commitment among their representatives. A significant beginning stage for any dynamic approach is the standard estimation of commitment and all representatives, for instance in utilizing the work commitment the model displayed in the article. Based on this appraisal, it tends to be resolved regardless of whether singular workers, groups, work situations, or divisions score low, normal, or high on work commitment furthermore, its precursors, and in this way, we realize where too much conveniently center mediations. For the most part, intercessions went for outfitting the positive intensity of work commitment ought to concentrate on people and groups and the association on the loose.

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