

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ БІЛІМ ЖӘНЕ ҒЫЛЫМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ  
Л.Н. ГУМИЛЕВ АТЫНДАҒЫ ЕУАЗИЯ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ



Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың  
**«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ - 2016»** атты  
XI Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясының  
БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ

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СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ  
XI Международной научной конференции  
студентов и молодых ученых  
**«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ - 2016»**

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PROCEEDINGS  
of the XI International Scientific Conference  
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2016 жыл 14 сәуір  
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### **ПОДСЕКЦИЯ 6.3 ВОСТОКОВЕДЕНИЕ И ТЮРКОЛОГИЯ**

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#### **SUICIDE RATES OF KAZAKHSTAN AND SOUTH KOREA: MAIN CAUSES AND SOLUTION ATTEMPTS**

**Akhmedina Aidana Abayevna**

[aidana1529@gmail.com](mailto:aidana1529@gmail.com)

Student of the Faculty of International Relations,

L.N.Gumilyov ENU

Supervisor: Aizada Nuriddenova

This work covers the current suicide situation in South Korea and Kazakhstan by comparing the two countries and attempting to offer possible solutions to the described problem. These two countries were selected on the following bases:

- Comparison of native land (Kazakhstan) with the country of the studied language (South Korea)
- Growing suicide problem in both countries
- Growing need to compare Kazakhstan's suicide situation with other highly developed countries like South Korea on the basis of its previous experience

In recent years sociologists, psychiatrists, statisticians, and physicians became increasingly aware of suicide as not only one of the leading causes of death in the world, but also as a major public health problem and a clinical issue. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the annual death toll from suicide worldwide is estimated to be nearly 800 000 people and more than half of these occurs in Asia. It means that somebody dies by taking their own life every 40 seconds [1].

Suicide rates are strongly connected with the economic performance. The rates soared after the Asian financial crisis of 1997 and the global financial crisis of 2008. At that time many countries underwent economic upheavals but their suicide rates didn't increase so sharply like it happened in South Korea. The suicide rates in this country more than quadrupled from 6.8 in 1982 to 31.0 in 2009 [4]. South Korea has the second-highest suicide rate in the world as the WHO affirms, as well as the highest suicide rate for OECD member state. It is now the number one cause of death for its citizens between the ages of 10 and 30.

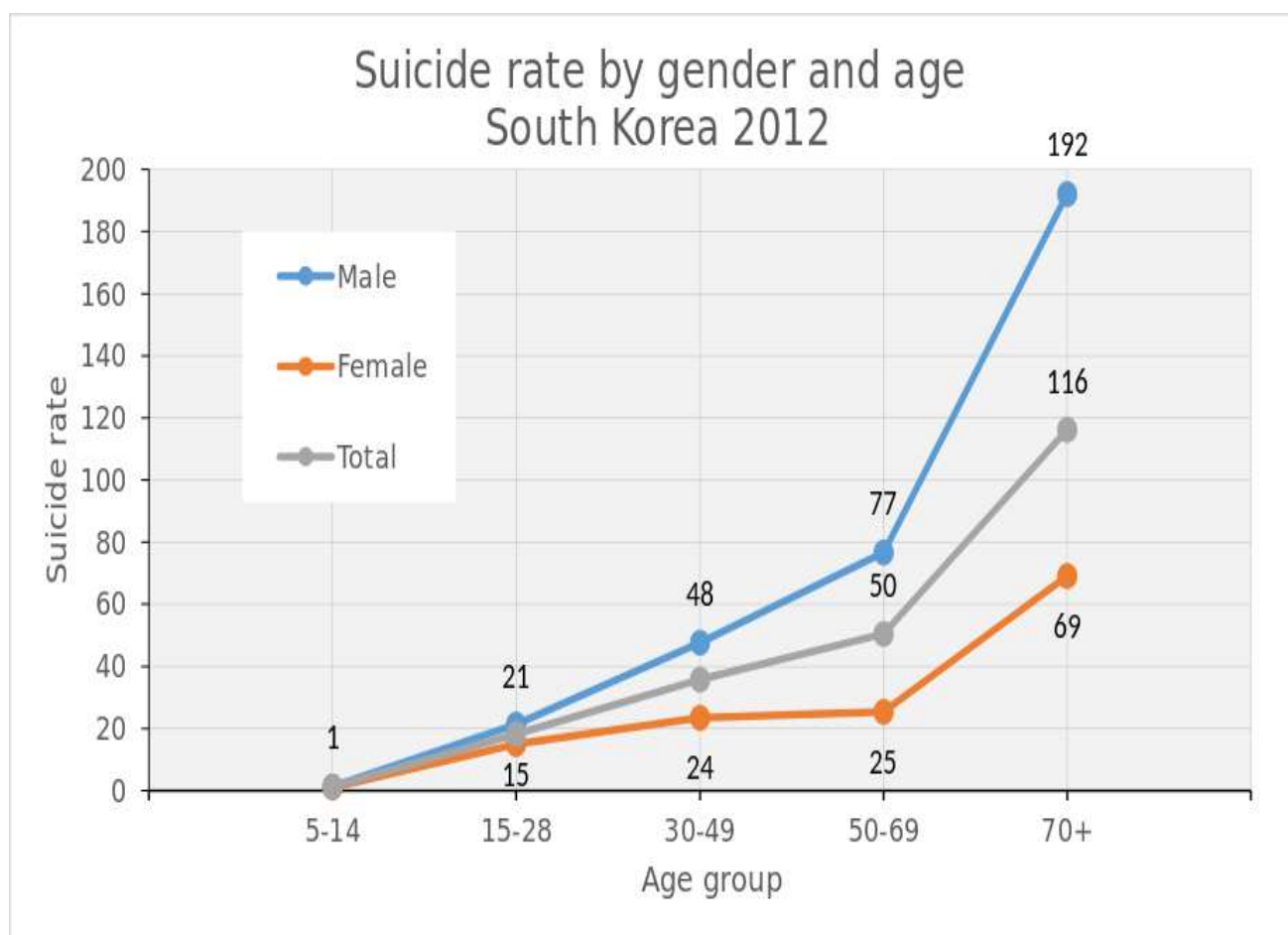


Diagram 1. Statistics by WHO, 2012.

I have carried out an opinion poll in which 20 Koreans at the age of 18 to 50 have participated, regardless of sex and occupation. 65% of the polled receive stress because of overwork and an excessive education process, other 35% worry about their future. 80% are engaged in various hobby activities in order to dispel stress, 10% resort to alcohol, 10% think that fighting stress is useless. People who consider self-harm a taboo amount to 80%, other 20% recognize suicide as a lawful right of each person. Half of participants believes that economic and social circumstances are the main reason, while the other half thinks that the main reason of high suicide rates is a severe competition and a Korean traditional feature of valuing only the first place. As it can be seen from the poll, reasons for committing a suicide differ depending on age. While younger people become over-stressed because of the highly competitive education and examination system, adults experience stress from unemployment and overwork. Based on the table above, the older people are most likely to commit a suicide and endure extreme poverty because of the limited state support and a desire, as they claim in death notes, to not be a burden to their families. South Korean society is currently facing collective cultural ambivalence. Confucian values that existed for so many centuries were destroyed by a new set of Western values that came along with incredibly fast industrialization. Certainly, tension arises and can be a source of distress creating ambiguous social expectations.

Suicide is a complex problem, which is linked to various factors, such as alcoholism, violence, social and economic conditions, etc. This is why the suicide problem is considered to be one of the most complicated one to solve. Suicide has become the fourth most common cause of death in South Korea, with up to 40 of its citizens taking their own lives every day, and the government has realized that it is a problem that needs tackling. The Korea Association for Suicide Prevention was created in 2003 and a national campaign was launched [5]. The campaign includes educational workshops, promotion of various ways of coping with stress and unhappiness through

media. Nowadays officials watch on people through cameras and through cooperation with a suicide hotline called LifeLine Korea. Psychiatric specialists started studying the mental environment of people who committed suicide by conducting in-depth interviews with their survivors. The Seoul municipal government launched a campaign in 2012 to rebrand the city's eerie Mapo Bridge, known to residents as the "Bridge of Death," where dozens of people leap into the Han River each year. Due to these efforts, suicide rate reduced to 4.1% in 2015 compared to 2014, which means that Korean government is now became able to save 3 people out of 40 every day [11].

According to the WHO, while South Korea occupies the 2nd place in suicide statistics, Kazakhstan is ranked the 9th over the world and the 1st in Central Asia. It's not a well-known fact that Kazakhstan's suicide rate is so high. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, it rose steadily to 29.2 in 2000 and slowly declined to 25.6 in 2008 and 23.8 in 2012 [12]. Though suicide rate has a tendency to decrease, it is still double of average suicide rate in the world. In accordance with the poll among 20 Kazakhstani people at the age of 20 to 50 regardless of sex and occupation, 55% of them are disturbed by work and education, 20% have family issues, 25% named other various reasons. 35% manages stress problem by hobby activities, 25% spend time with family and friends, 20% take antidepressants or do not fight stress at all, others find relax in work or studies. For 95% of the polled suicide is not an allowed action to do. 100% thinks that the main reason of high suicide rates is country's poor social welfare system. Unlike South Korea, majority of suicide victims in Kazakhstan is consisted of young people under 19-20 years, which makes the country one of the leaders in suicide rates among young people worldwide.

Self-harm became the 5th leading cause of death in Kazakhstan. Recognizing the growing problem the Government of Kazakhstan has taken a major step in implementing suicide prevention program. The Government acknowledged UNICEF's technical expertise, and in December launched a phased suicide prevention activities specifically targeting children and adolescent to be conducted as part of the National Action Plan for 2015-2020 on strengthening family relations, moral-ethical and spiritual values with support of UNICEF. Psychological and social counseling center, including psychiatrists and sociologists was created at Astana Health Department [13].

After the declaration of its independence South Korea had concentrated on economical development, which led to the 'Miracle on the Han river' in only 50 years. Unprecedented speed of development intensified problems like alcoholism, suicide, corruption and other issues that appear in every country around the world during the development process. Suicide problem is observed to grow in every developing country, Kazakhstan being one of them. Consequently, it's an issue not only of two countries, but of the whole of humanity. 100% of the polled South Koreans are well aware of country's high suicide rates. In contrast, only 20% of Kazakhstani people knew about the existence of Kazakhstan's suicide problem. It can be concluded that although some minor measures taken, there is no great attention to the problem in Kazakhstan. As UNICEF pointed out, it may be the main reason of high suicide rates which remain steady for 20 years [14].

Overall, the following conclusion may be drawn in this paper. Suicide does not just occur in high-income countries, but it is a global phenomenon in all regions of the world. It is a serious public health problem; however, suicides are preventable with timely, evidence-based and often low-cost interventions. For national responses to be effective, a comprehensive multisector suicide prevention strategy is necessary. Just like South Korea elaborated an effective national strategy, Kazakhstan has to raise community awareness by improving surveillance and the quality of psychological treatment. As member states of UNICEF and WHO, it is desired that both South Korean and Kazakhstani government will elaborate and improve national suicide prevention strategies and assist those who are deprived and vulnerable with a help and instructions from aforementioned organizations.

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## **ИСТОКИ КОРРУПЦИИ В КИТАЕ: ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ**

**Амангельдинова Сымбат Серикхановна**

[ass.astana@gmail.com](mailto:ass.astana@gmail.com)

Магистрант 2 курса специальности востоковедение, факультета международных отношений Евразийского национального университета им. Л.Н. Гумилева, Астана, Казахстан

История целеустремленной борьбы с коррупцией в Китае началась больше чем две тысячи лет назад. Известно, что жесткие законы, направленные на противодействие этому злу, были приняты известным Цинь Шихуанди, правящим в 259-210 гг. до н.э. Этот вопрос пытались решить и правители последующих династий, каждый своим собственным способом. Однако, историки не знают наверняка, какие юридические меры в течение многих веков были предприняты для уничтожения различных злоупотреблений властью государственных служащих.

Низкая заработная плата государственных служащих позволила коррупции пустить глубокие корни во времена династии Мин, масштабы которой увеличивались и возрастали в течении правления династий Минь и Чинь (или Цин). Сокращение выручки от земельного налога, уменьшение налоговых поступлений в период правления династии Мин привело к резкому сокращению официальных заработных плат государственных служащих [1, с. 12].

В попытке хоть как-то изменить ситуацию в 1392 г. для государственных служащих был введен официальный оклад, однако их зарплаты продолжали снижаться в цене. При этом к началу XV века около половины заработной платы выдавалось в зерне, а другая половина в таких товарах как шелковые ткани, хлопчатобумажные ткани, перец и шафран, древесина.

Помимо низкой зарплаты государственных служащих, коррупция в период правления династии Мин была также следствием неадекватного бюджетирования, потому что расходы на содержание государственного аппарата были существенно ниже необходимого минимума.

Многие чиновники были в значительной степени вовлечены в коррупцию.

Ситуация ухудшилась в XVI веке. Именно тогда в качестве метода борьбы с коррупцией был введен институт импичмента в случае выявления общего падения моральных устоев в государственных структурах.