

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



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БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ

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

PROCEEDINGS
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«SCIENCE AND EDUCATION - 2016»

2016 жыл 14 сәуір
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HOUSING AND SENSE OF SECURITY

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Nowadays housing is an important part of human life. Our housing is closely plaited with our everyday life and well-being. Housing could be defined in different ways. It is more than just a shelter. Housing functions as a forum for collaboration with family, relatives, friends and neighbors, and a place for rest and relaxation. Good quality, safe and sufficient housing is essential for us. It plays an important role in contributing to or improving not only our health and safety, but also our mental well-being. Housing is also important for our self-esteem and perceived control over our environment and has the potential to directly affect a number of other results starting from education, employment to public life. These are among the key effects of housing property on day-to-day life of every person, it always plays an important role in shaping the way we see our own lives and place in the world around us. House and home is an emotional warehouse where identity is formed; a place of solitude and refuge; a refuge from external pressure, but through the prism which we see and understand the world around us. The body and the place where we live contribute to our sense of place and belonging and provide a source of social identity and pride. Moreover, our housing areas and provide a mechanism to achieve, and investment in our own security and future; to build relationships within our communities; and taking advantage of opportunities, and support network around us. Housing is an opportunity, which human gets in the purpose of determining his/her social status, place in the community, potential and show the freedom of choice. In this case arises question like: "Why exactly freedom of choice?" – the reason lies in the fact that features reflect "the freedom of man to lead one type of life or another" [1]. They cover a variety of potential states of being and show our ability to achieve sense of security and freedom to live a valuable life. The sense of security functions cross-cutting and multi-dimensionally and covers many different areas of life [2] puts forward a list of those features that are essential for human well-being. This "list" covers ten major categories of software capabilities ranging from life to control the environment. It includes a wide range of subjects of opportunities. Nussbaum defines health as physical opportunity including "ability to gain access to an adequate housing" as one of those affordable aspects. The concept of the applicability of a "list" of opportunity for all society and the system has been controversial. September opposes specifying single list of the main features and advocates developing opportunities based on local ethical and political considerations [3].

Unlike debates this article proposes a broader concept of 'housing and security sense' to enable a more nuanced understanding of how it is important to have a house and its role in community. The paper illustrates this approach, drawing on a study of the housing, identifying key factors that appear to have a strong bearing on strengthening, and weakening, of sense of security. The key objective of this paper is to show that housing is the base of sense of security, because house, home and accommodation at all play many-sided role in human's life, as its source of rest and comfort, where you can freely express your feelings and share with your deep thoughts. House is a representative of the quality of our life and satisfaction indicator. This thesis was proven by many international researches. For example, Porterhouse argued that house provides people with a diapason of life gratification with feeding satisfaction with housing in life gratification. Peck and Stewart also found that housing and housing gratification, as satisfaction with life has made an impact. In the latter case, the authors noted that meeting the housing contributes to life satisfaction and gratification that the rise in housing accompanied by a significant increase in the overall satisfaction with life. The first of these, in turn, associated with a diverse series of topics related to

housing, including satisfaction with the neighborhood and the structural quality, ownership, space-age in the residence and reduction in the estimated cost of housing. The above results have served to reaffirm the earlier findings presented. Karp argued that housing plays a particularly important role in the life satisfaction and morale. This study also showed that the act of moving to an improvement the housing may have a positive effect on life satisfaction, especially when older residents are concerned [4]. As an empirical part of my research, I used a secondary data presented by the Committee for Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan. It is the results of the survey on to which extent the citizens of Kazakhstan are satisfied with their housing conditions (see diagram 1 and table 1).

Diagram 1. Housing conditions

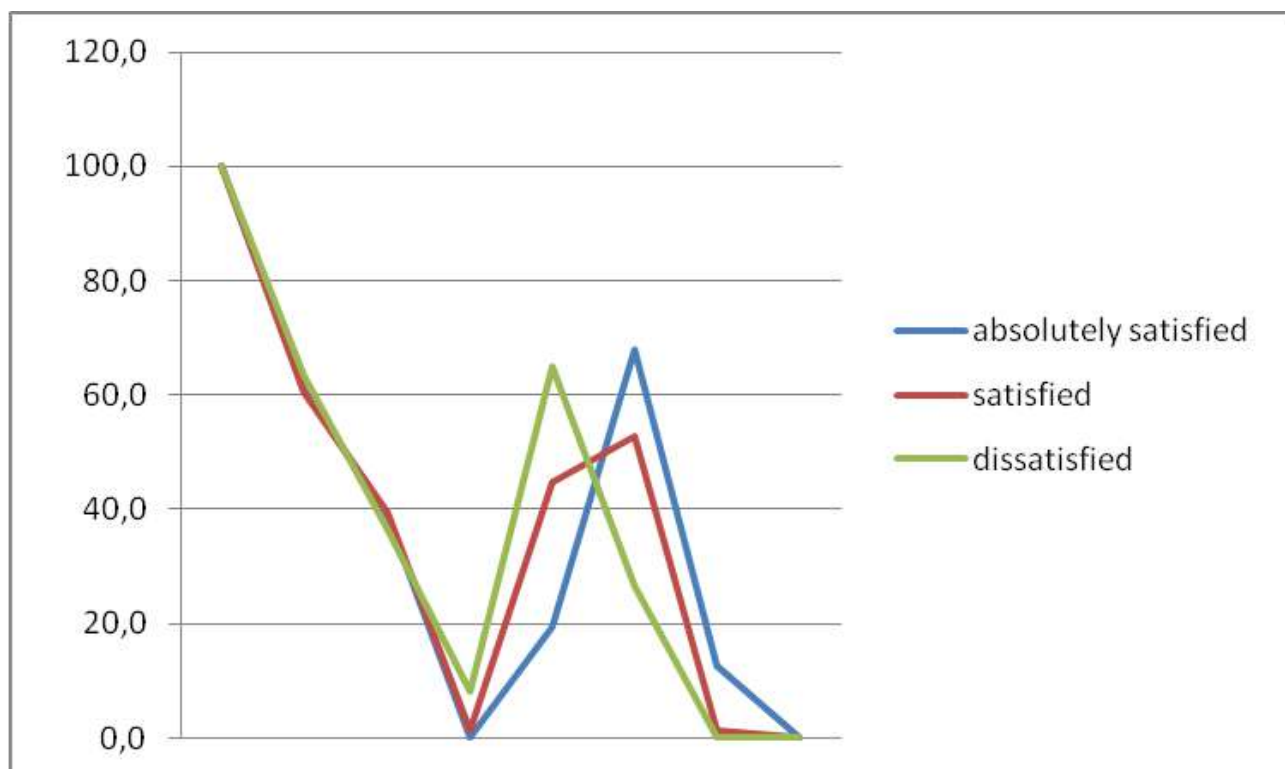
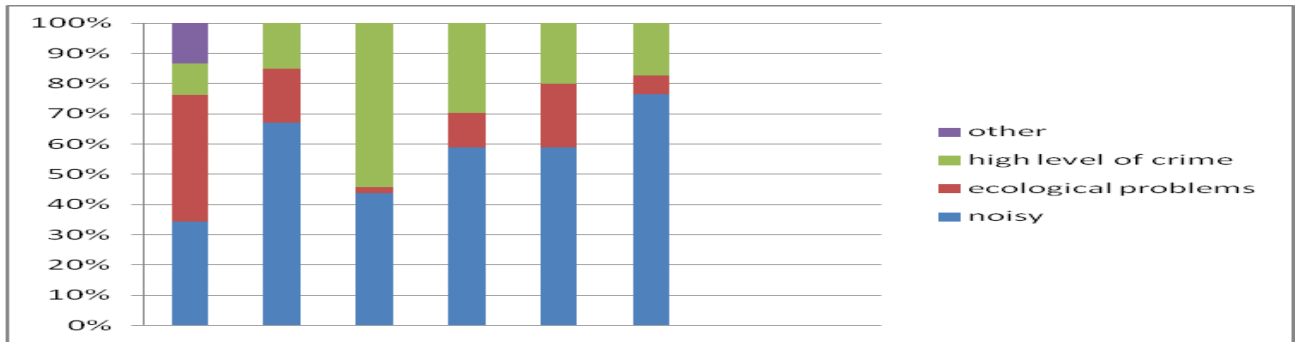


Table 1. Information about respondents

Area		according to the social group of households				
urban	rural	poor	lower middle class	middle class	upper middle class	rich
100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	-
6,4	6,4	-	2,7	8,6	45,0	-
81,6	82,9	53,0	80,9	85,4	55,0	-
12,0	10,7	47,0	16,4	6,0	-	-

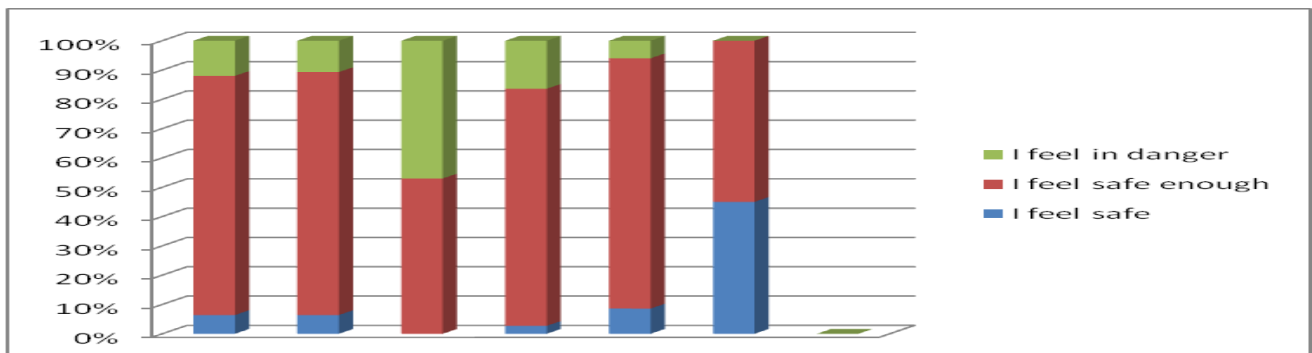
This table shows that there are 5 classes: poor; not poor and not middle class; middle class; higher then middle class and rich. The respondents were surveyed who live in the urban and rural areas. According to the table we can see exact numbers. It presents the general information and overview about the citizens' satisfaction with the housing conditions. The following diagram shows the reason why citizens are not satisfied with their housing conditions (see Bar chart 1).

Bar chart 1. The reasons of dissatisfaction



As the bar chart presents, the most spread problem is security. In this paragraph I would like to make a point on security issues. Crime has a profound impact on quality of life. It is a determining factor of the feeling of housing satisfaction. Nowadays in the country the crime rate increased by 25 percent. According to the police data, the rate of the property-related crimes has increased: theft and robbery. A common phenomenon has recently become burglary. The percentage of such crimes is kept at the same level, and they are relevant for large cities such as Astana, Almaty, Atyrau, where a high level of welfare of the citizens and the large number of migrants [5]. However, the detection of serious burglaries improved by 22.9 percent. To prevent crimes, including burglaries, the project "Safe House" is implemented, which involves the installation of video cameras in residential yards, intercoms and other technical means of protection. However, not all courtyards and entrances are equipped with the security cameras. This kind of situations, like crime, robbery and etc. might influence on the housing choice and satisfaction of citizens. The following diagram indicates how crime can impact on security sense of citizens (see bar chart 2).

Bar chart 2. Crime and sense of security



To sum up, this article aimed to show that housing is a factor influencing the quality of life and it plays a huge role in human's life. As it is more than just a roof, it is a place where you can take rest, relax, feel safe, and express your feelings and thoughts. This paper discusses only one criterion for housing satisfaction – sense of security. It proves that feeling safe and secure is an important factor determining our housing choice and satisfaction. The future research will dwell on other cornerstone factors in the housing sphere.

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HOUSING AND HEALTH

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Introduction. The topicality of the theme. Nowadays the topic on the relationship between housing and health indicators is among the heated debates. So what does this topic research? It looks at a social problem of people who suffer from health problems triggered by the inadequate housing conditions.

Why did I choose this topic for my research? The aim of my research is to convey to the audience the impact of housing problems on our health and to try to find out the key ways of avoiding housing problems. The past years proved us that conception of housing is tightly connected with the health problems, because adequate housing can help us to prevent a wide range of diseases and lots of injuries. This kind of message was referred by the World Health Organization (WHO) in Geneva in 2010. It means our strength; health and safe future directly depend on the housing conditions.

The research question of my paper is “How can we build a better quality of life, improving health and reducing the health problems caused by inadequate housing in our country?”

My research theme was chosen not in vain. I would dwell on the subject that we encounter every day. Through my research I want to make my voice heard by construction companies who are in charge of building adequate and sustainable housing. Moreover, it would be better if our government improves the regulatory and legislative acts concerning “adequate housing”.

The objectives of my research are:

- 1) to prove the topicality of the theme, and the importance of housing problems;
- 2) to research the relationship between housing conditions and health problems;
- 3) to analyze different aspects of my subject;
1. Existing research about housing and health.

The problems related to housing have not appeared in one day. This is a long-term process of seminal studies and research.

Engels was one of the earliest scientists who researched the subject of housing which impacts on people's life. He noted that “the dwellings of the workers in the worst portions of the cities, together with the other conditions of life of this class, engender numerous diseases, is attested on all sides” [1].

The first studies concerning environment and health were explored by Faris and Dunham in 1939. Their research proved that the poorest neighborhoods of Chicago, and bad housing system influence on the health of local people, i.e. there was increasing and disproportionate high rate of mental illness [2].

The researches on this topic were conducted in the US and some European countries, for instance, in Sweden. Sundquist and Ahlen, Berube and Katz discovered 4.5 million Swedish women