

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



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

PROCEEDINGS
of the XI International Scientific Conference
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«SCIENCE AND EDUCATION - 2016»

2016 жыл 14 сәуір
Астана

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The proceedings are the papers of students, undergraduates, doctoral students and young researchers on topical issues of natural and technical sciences and humanities.

В сборник вошли доклады студентов, магистрантов, докторантов и молодых ученых по актуальным вопросам естественно-технических и гуманитарных наук.

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құралдары туралы» заңымен ғана шектелмейді. Оған, сондай-ақ, «Авторлық құқық пен аралас құқық туралы», «Байланыс туралы», «Жарнама туралы», «Сайлау туралы», «Мемлекеттік құпиялар туралы» заңдары және басқалар кіреді. Міне, енді солардың қатарына «Ақпаратқа қол жеткізу туралы» жаңа заңы қосылды. Сонымен қатар, бұқаралық ақпарат құралдары туралы қазақстандық заңнаманың халықаралық құқық нормалары мен талаптарына сәйкес болуы үшін қосымша БАҚ саласындағы халықаралық құқық нормаларын да білу қажет. Өзінің кәсіби қызметі барысында журналист ақпаратқа қол жеткізу мен оны таратуға байланысты сан алуан құқықтық қарым-қатынасқа түсуге мәжбүр болады. Өз құқығы мен міндеттерін білмеу, оларды пайдалана алмау журналистке кері әсерін тигізеді, журналистің өзіне де, ол қызмет істеп жүрген бұқаралық ақпарат құралына да көптеген қиыншылықтар туғызады. Міне, сондықтан да журналистерге жақсы құқықтық білім алу соншалықты маңызды болып есептеледі.

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5.3 Политология

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THE CURRENT STATE OF THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

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Currently, the main purpose of economic development of many countries and regions is to improve the quality of life and health. Therefore, the process of socio-economic development includes three major components:

- increasing income, improved health of the population and increasing its level of education;
- creation of conditions conducive to the growth of self-esteem of people as a result of the formation of social, political, economic and institutional system, focused on respect for human dignity;
- Increase the degree of freedom of the people, including their economic freedom.

The Republic of Kazakhstan is rich in mineral deposits, vast agricultural lands, skilled personnel, significant industrial potential. Kazakhstan today has a functioning market economy.

The main source of economic growth is the mining. To date, the acute problem of our country is its role in the economic system. Also worth a serious problem - the development and expansion of its market economy. Since we have not developed own industry, therefore, it is necessary to further study the issue.

In all economies, the state regulates the economy. Such regulation in a modern market economy is carried out in a much smaller scale than in the administrative-command system. However, even here the economic role of the state is high [1].

In Kazakhstan's economy much emphasis on central planning. Our economy is largely market-based system. However, the economic functions of the state play a very important role there. In contrast to the model of pure capitalism, our economy is best characterized as mixed capitalism. The functioning of the private sector on the basis of the market system is modified in many ways by the public sector.

One of the most effective factors in the development of the state is economic integration. Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) - the international economic integration association (union) agreement on creation of which was based on the Customs Union of the Eurasian Economic Community] signed on 29 May 2014 (entered into force on 1 January 2015). The structure of the union includes Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus. EEU created to strengthen the economies of the participating countries and "convergence to each other", "to modernize and improve the competitiveness of the global market [2].

Freedom of movement. In June 2012, it was introduced by the interim agreement under which Kazakhstan may be 30 days in the territory of Russia without previously mandatory registration. The same rule applies to the Russians in our country. On 1 January 2015 an interim agreement will become permanent.

Employment. In 2015, excluded the procedure for obtaining a work permit, which the CU installed in order to protect the domestic labor market. Kazakh workers use in Russia and Belarus, the same professional and social pLiterature as indigenous inhabitants of these countries: the right to work, placement of children in schools and preschools, to enjoy medical services, tax liabilities. Exception - work in state bodies of the CU and military service. Another bonus - from 1 January 2015 the income tax for citizens of Kazakhstan working in Russia fell from 30 percent to 10 percent [3].

Higher Education. It is planned to create a list of higher education institutions of the three countries, which diplomas will not require confirmation on the territory of friendly states. Thus, graduate, for example, "Nazarbayev - University" will have a full right to work in Russia or Belarus in their specialty on par with graduates of local universities.

Pension. Seniority Kazakhs in the future will be taken into account when calculating pensions in Russia or Belarus, if a resident of the country will decide to move to one of these states. This rule is currently not yet fixed, but worked out.

Market. Because of the competition, which will increase between vendors of the three countries, will increase the range of products, lower the price of it. Requirements for the quality of goods will rise to meet the international standards.

Workplaces. Due to the opening of joint ventures and capacity expansion of existing businesses that will expand into new markets, open new jobs, reduce unemployment and increase the well-being of citizens.

The peculiarity of this Epistle "Strategy" Kazakhstan-2050 "is its strategic focus, and as a consequence - the focus on the younger generation [5]. That youth will implement it with renewed vigor, we also now necessary to best prepare for them fertile ground.

"Health of the Nation - the foundation of our future success" - this is indicated by one of the strategic directions in the final Message of the President. This includes demographics, medical care and, of course, the development of sport.

In his message the head of state, Nursultan Nazarbayev outlined the main provisions of the strategy "Kazakhstan-2050", which involves the creation of a favorable climate for innovation, improving quality of life and increase the value of education.

For us, teaching staff, special importance are the prospects for the resolution of questions of education. In his address to the nation President determined that "we have to be highly educated nation with the goal of becoming a developed competitive state." As the President said, "We have consistently pursued a course for the development of affordable and quality education."

Teachers are particularly interesting issues of modernization in education. This will increase the effectiveness of teachers to improve the quality of knowledge, which is reflected in the tasks set by the President. In particular, it will modernize teaching methods and actively develop online education systems, creating regional school centers. Also in the domestic education system should vigorously implement innovative methods, solutions and tools, including distance learning and online learning available to everyone.

We have adopted the Strategy-2050, to Kazakhstan firmly held in his hands the helm of the country's future. Today, long-term plans of work, many successful countries - China, Malaysia and Turkey. Strategic planning in the twenty-first century is the rule number one. For no wind is favorable, if the country does not know the route and the arrival of the harbor, the strategy as a guiding light, allows us to solve problems of daily life of the people, without losing sight of our main goal. This means that we annually and not in 30-50 years, we will improve the lives of people. The report Message from the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated January 17, 2014 Nazarbayev.

According to research by UNESCO - WHO country with five points there. Kazakhstan is among the group of countries (the Baltic States, Russia, China, North Korea, Iraq, Brazil, Argentina, Turkey, and others.), who have two points [6]. The Republic of Kazakhstan subject to implementation of the Strategy of territorial development until 2015 has the ability to go to the three-point group and stand on a par with European countries and the United States.

Along with integral indicator can be used separate private development indicators in the region. Among them: the national income per capita; consumption of individual wealth; the degree of income inequality; life expectancy; the level of physical health; level of education.

It is advisable to allocate long-term and short-term goals and their corresponding criteria of economic development [7]. Among the long-term goals - establishment and development of post-industrial society, the creation of jobs of higher qualification for future generations, improving the living standards of all citizens.

Strategy - a program of specific practical cases that day after day, year after year will do better country and life of Kazakhstan. But everyone should understand and be aware that market conditions do not have to wait for manna from heaven, and work effectively. The state's task - to create all conditions for this. I am convinced that a worthy future of our country among the advanced countries of the world - this is what forever will unite all Kazakhstanis.

"Strategy 2050" is a policy document which broad strokes gave a landmark for the community, for the development of our state. And it President paid a lot of attention specifically to each Kazakhstani. We say that to live well, that we should have a high standard of living, quality of life should be high. And this is very closely linked to the development of human capital. Human capital includes a number of factors. The main of them - it's education, it's health care system, labor, and worthy of his pay and certain social guarantees [8].

As part of the initiatives and ideas of the Strategy has already done a lot. Let's look at the steps that makes the Ministry of Social Protection. Today, we have a lot of government programs that allow employment to population. There are programs that allow you to increase or retrain specialists in various fields.

A lot of attention is paid to intellectual work, production work. And any work, in principle, should be adequately paid. There is a program "With diploma - to the village," where young professionals who had just graduated from high school, go to the village. They receive certain benefits, an allowance to get there, and to this one rural area to somehow develop.

Our unemployment rate is now at about 5.2%. If we compare the dynamics - in 2008 we had a figure of 6.6%. Maybe it's a little on the outside view, achievement. But, nevertheless, it is quite a powerful argument in favor of the social policy works, and works quite effectively [9].

Traditionally, countries and regions assessed in terms of the wealth of forests, minerals, soils, climate, asset, geographical location. New concepts of non-material production as the area where most of the value is created, changing the criteria for evaluating the wealth of countries and regions. In the first place nominated by factors such as wealth of the people and their skills, management

techniques, market infrastructure, a network of business, culture of the organization. New ideas about the sources and factors of economic development allow for a fresh look at education, science, medicine, telecommunications, management skills on the areas of public life, which have a decisive influence on the pace and direction of economic development of the country as a whole.

Analyzing the progress of political reforms in Kazakhstan, it should be stressed that the position of our country in regard to the democratization of society is that this process should evolve gradually, preferably on a background of growing prosperity and the emergence of civil society institutions. Therefore, economic reforms in the country have been put at the head of democratic reforms. In building a new Kazakhstan, we tried to go progressively adapting and modifying existing institutions and creating new ones, taking into account national circumstances.

Today in our country mostly completed structural reforms in the economy: privatization of state property carried out; formed economic environment, adequate standards of developed market. Kazakhstan was among the first CIS member-states developed countries recognized as a market economy.

The complex geopolitical context, the events in Ukraine as a driver of many changes, now and in the near future, a failure in the system of international order, narrowing the corridor of opportunities, new and artificially actualized the old players inter systemic risks and challenges for the Kazakh state designated by the Head of State in the capacious phrase "will change the architecture world. Worthy to pass through this stage cannot all States. This phase will pass only strong cohesive power. "

The President stressed countercyclical nature of the NEP "Nurly Jol". Classically, the counter-cyclical economy - an economy that has over the business cycle dynamics opposite directions with respect to the dynamics of production, income and employment - that is, the speaker is reduced during lifting and increased during periods of decline in production [10].

Thus, Kazakhstan is seeking to withdraw from the pro-cyclical economy, reiterating a number of issues of economic anti-crisis program of 2008-2009, when the dynamics of development in the economic cycle coincides with the dynamics of production, income and employment; and accordingly declined during the recession and increases during the recovery.

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