

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ ЖОҒАРЫ БІЛІМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ

«Л.Н. ГУМИЛЕВ АТЫНДАҒЫ ЕУРАЗИЯ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ» КЕАҚ

**Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың
«GYLYM JÁNE BILIM - 2023»
XVIII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясының
БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ**

**СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ
XVIII Международной научной конференции
студентов и молодых ученых
«GYLYM JÁNE BILIM - 2023»**

**PROCEEDINGS
of the XVIII International Scientific Conference
for students and young scholars
«GYLYM JÁNE BILIM - 2023»**

**2023
Астана**

УДК 001+37
ББК 72+74
G99

«GYLYM JÁNE BILIM – 2023» студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың XVIII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясы = XVIII Международная научная конференция студентов и молодых ученых «GYLYM JÁNE BILIM – 2023» = The XVIII International Scientific Conference for students and young scholars «GYLYM JÁNE BILIM – 2023». – Астана: – 6865 б. - қазақша, орысша, ағылшынша.

ISBN 978-601-337-871-8

Жинаққа студенттердің, магистранттардың, докторанттардың және жас ғалымдардың жаратылыстану-техникалық және гуманитарлық ғылымдардың өзекті мәселелері бойынша баяндамалары енгізілген.

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.

УДК 001+37
ББК 72+74

ISBN 978-601-337-871-8

**©Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия
ұлттық университеті, 2023**

GENDER POLICY OF NEW KAZAKHSTAN: CURRENT STATE

Khassenova Togzhan Bauyrzhankyzy

hasenovatb@mail.ru

2nd year master student of L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian national university, Astana, Kazakhstan
Scientific advisor –Tleuberdieva S.S.

Gender policy in Kazakhstan assumes a broad and comprehensive approach, which consists in covering all spheres of public relations concerning the rights and legitimate interests of men and women, as well as the establishment of equal opportunities for them.

Over the years of independence, Kazakhstan has made some progress in the implementation of gender policy. First of all, this has found its expression in the purposeful development of women's potential, the creation of conditions for the equal manifestation of both men and women in work, business, politics and public administration, the formation of equal access for women to quality education and health care, as well as comprehensive protection of motherhood. Today, Kazakhstan has formed an integral institutional system of gender and family-demographic policy, a serious legal framework has been created.

Over the years of independence, Kazakhstan has joined and ratified a number of fundamental international treaties concerning the status and rights of women. The goals and objectives set out in the program document "Strategy of Gender Equality in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2006-2016" made it possible to achieve certain intermediate results. A huge role in this belongs to the National Commission on Women's Affairs and Family and Demographic Policy. international treaties concerning the status and rights of women. Kazakhstan cooperates with a number of international organizations on gender issues: UNIFEM, OSCE, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), USAID, the British Council and UNDP. Currently, conditions are being created in Kazakhstan for the introduction of a gender approach in the process of developing budgets at all levels and state programs of socio-economic development. UNIFEM together with the National Commission for Family Affairs and Gender Policy are implementing the project "Social (gender) budgets in Kazakhstan". The tasks set in the field of healthcare, education and labor relations are being solved dynamically. Our country has made real steps towards the implementation of gender policy, because gender policy is primarily a component of the social policy of the state. If we talk about increasing women's participation in political and public life, including at the decision-making level, then this issue is reflected in the gender equality strategy. The Law on Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities provides for the introduction of quotas in the amount of at least 30 percent of representatives of one of the sexes in political institutions, in the field of labor relations and other areas.

The recommendations of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on the adoption of gender laws "On state guarantees of equal rights and equal opportunities for men and women" and "On the prevention of domestic violence" have been implemented. The Institute of public monitoring of regulatory legal acts has been introduced. To participate in the analysis of legislation and practice, representatives of civil society are involved in the work of permanent and temporary advisory platforms and expert groups, including 11 permanent working groups under the National Commission.

The number of non-governmental organizations, such as the Association of Business Women of Kazakhstan, the Union of Women Entrepreneurs of Kazakhstan, the Republican Council of Women, the Women's Association for Development and Adaptation and others, providing assistance to women seeking to set up their own enterprises is also growing. They provide consultations,

training, and help with lending issues. Thus, large-scale work is underway to raise the overall level of business culture and stimulate entrepreneurial initiative.

It should be particularly noted that one of the most important principles of social policy until 2050 in accordance with the Message of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan - the Leader of the Nation to the people of Kazakhstan "Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050": a new political course of the established state" is the protection of motherhood. Historically, our people have developed a respectful attitude towards women. Adhering to the instructions of the President of the country on the active involvement of women in state and public administration, especially at the local level in the regions, Kazakhstan has formed its own model of gender policy based on national characteristics and international experience.

The image of a business woman overcoming the difficulties of doing business on an equal footing with men is being strengthened in the public consciousness of Kazakhstanis. This is facilitated by the microcredit program for women's entrepreneurship implemented since 2009. Thus, as of November 2014, projects totaling more than 9 billion tenge were financed. Systematic work in this direction has allowed the formation of valuable human capital in the face of women. In Kazakhstan, the participation rate of women in the economically active population in 2018 was 64.8%. Taking into account the recommendations of the ILO, Kazakhstan has taken measures to update the list of jobs where the use of women's labor is prohibited. This measure is aimed at protecting women's reproductive health. Currently, with the development of technology, automation of production processes, the list of professions where the use of women's labor is prohibited is being reduced. So, in 2018, the list of professions was reduced from 287 to 187.

It should be noted that the presence of women in representative authorities is increasing. Thus, in the Mazhilis of the Parliament, the number of Mazhilis women increased by 1.7 times compared to the previous elections and amounted to 28 people. In local representative bodies, every fourth deputy is a woman. Following the results of the first elections of mayors of rural and settlement districts, the number of female mayors has increased significantly. Meanwhile, we still believe that the potential of women's participation in the political life of the country has not yet been sufficiently tapped. According to statistics, in 2020, the number of men in the composition of political civil servants of local executive bodies was 90.2%, women - only 9.8%, the share of women deputies in maslikhats was 10.9% - in regional, 21.1% - in city and 17.3% - in district. The share of women in the total composition of the deputies of the Senate of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan of the current convocation has reached 18.4%. The share of women in the lower house of Parliament is gradually increasing: 11.76% of women among the deputies of the Mazhilis of the first convocation (1996-1999) and 27.8% among the deputies of the seventh convocation (from 2021 to the present). It should be noted that according to the UN, the average representation of women in the "lower" chambers in the world reaches 23.4%.

World experience confirms that women make a special contribution to public life. In particular, the experience of parliamentarism has shown that if less than 10% of seats in the legislature belong to women, this makes it difficult to adopt social laws. If 20-30% of the seats in the executive and representative authorities of the country belong to women, we can hope for faster and more realistic implementation of programs that reflect the interests of the family, women and children.

Also, the results of many studies confirm the high adaptability of women, their ability to endure adversity, to mobilize in a difficult situation. The effective use of women's experience, education, knowledge, intuition can lead to the formulation and implementation of a more balanced and enlightened public policy. Qualities such as courage, initiative, entrepreneurship, a heightened sense of social justice, responsibility for the future of their children, and therefore their country, should be in demand by the state and society. The solution of many issues in the field of protection of the rights

and legitimate interests of men and women will depend on the state and effectiveness of legislation in this area.

Another priority task of public authorities should be broad gender education of the political elite on women's participation in the political process, understanding and posing gender issues, as well as developing technologies for their resolution, where it is possible to apply the experience of developed countries in addressing the issue of enhancing women's participation in the political life of society.

In modern conditions, gender equality issues are particularly relevant and are among the most important social problems.

This means that in the long term, great efforts will have to be made in this direction for clear and coordinated work on the part of both the state and society in order to introduce effective mechanisms to achieve equal opportunities for men and women.

Gender education plays an important role in the implementation of gender policy. In order to strengthen in the public consciousness, the importance of achieving genuine equality of men and women in all spheres of society, information and educational work is actively carried out through the country's leading print and television media and social networks. In 2018, more than 3.1 thousand information and analytical materials on the promotion of family values and gender equality were published in the republican and regional media.

Kazakhstan firmly adheres to a zero tolerance policy towards torture and violence, especially against women and children. In this regard, most of the recommendations following the visit of the delegation of the UN Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture in September 2016 have been implemented into national legislation. In addition, Kazakhstan continues active cooperation on this issue with the UN treaty bodies. In 2019, at the 74th session of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the 5th national report was defended, following which the obvious progress made by Kazakhstan was noted.

Meanwhile, despite the measures taken by the State in the field of ensuring gender equality, the implementation of gender policy in the country encounters a number of constraining factors. In particular, the issues of reducing the gender pay gap between men and women remain relevant. In 2018, women's wages were 65.8% of men's wages. Involvement in unpaid domestic and reproductive work remains higher among women. The average daily expenditure of women on domestic work in 2018 was 17.7 hours compared to 5.9 hours for men. The issues of increasing women's participation in decision-making also require further efforts.

In addition, a close relationship has been established between the level of innovation potential, the competitiveness of countries and the efforts undertaken by States to promote gender equality in all spheres of society. The dynamics of movement in the Gender Gap Index has the potential to influence the country's position in the Global Competitiveness Index. The realization that gender equality can affect the level of competitiveness of the state as a whole has led to the fact that the countries of the world began to demonstrate higher rates of progress towards gender parity. This is evidenced by the decline in Kazakhstan's indicators in the WEF Gender Gap Index against the background of the countries' activation in promoting gender equality. In this sense, the increasing involvement of the countries of the world in the promotion of gender equality is a new challenge for Kazakhstan, requiring the activation of gender policy in the country.

One of the important mechanisms for development of gender equality is the Gender quota. The gender quota in the party electoral lists in Kazakhstan appeared in 2019, following a recommendation from the UN Commission. It was divided and young people were added to 30 percent of the places for women, and in 2022, more people with special needs. Now the requirement sounds different: "In the party list, the number of representatives of three categories: women, youth, persons with disabilities, in aggregate, must be at least 30 percent of the total number of persons included in it."

People with special needs and young people under 29 should participate in political activities, but a separate quota should be introduced. There are 500 thousand disabled people in the Republic of Kazakhstan, five of them in the parliament. There are only 18 female representatives, although in general women in Kazakhstan make up 51 percent of the population.

“Positive equalization measures” have both supporters and opponents, but after research and observation, the international community has come to the conclusion that special programs are needed in order to overcome gender inequality. But even so, according to the World Economic Forum, with the current trend, the overall global gender gap will be overcome only after 130 years. This is a very rough estimate based on the Gender Gap Index.

Statistics do not always show the real participation of women in decision-making. There is a practice of replacement - when women are chosen who are not real activists, political and civil leaders, and they are taken only for statistics, so that they sit quietly in parliament. Now, when the number of women has decreased, the chances of adopting new changes have become even less, but it is possible that when creating a cross-party women's group within parliament, it is important to defend any opinions in the group. There are few women in leadership positions in Kazakhstan due to a weak understanding of the presence of women in political positions:

Basically, women are put on top positions in the social sphere, healthcare, ecology, but they are never put on industry, although there are very strong women - top managers who raised various sectors of the economy. There are very strong female financiers. According to statistics, in Kazakhstan there are more women with a PhD degree than men, and in general there are more women with higher education.

Barriers to a political career are created by the image of the mother promoted by people. When considering the issue of a small number of women in politics, we must clearly look at what conditions we have created for women. They are constantly bullied, condemned, they impose a structure of life that a woman should follow. Many activists, political scientists, researchers may simply not have enough money. After all, women's wages are 30 percent lower than men's.

In the current Parliament, the majority of women are members of the Committee on Social and Cultural Development - 5, and the Committee on Legislation and Judicial-Legal Reform - 4. The government of Kazakhstan does not understand well the characteristic "gender equality". For example, the commission "On women's affairs and gender equality" was renamed into the commission "On women's affairs and family and demographic policy".

The Amanat and Ak Zhol parties have 27-28 percent of candidates on their electoral lists are women. Most of the women were on the lists of the Respublica party - 32 percent. According to the results of the elections, the Amanat party has 20 percent of women (eight out of 40) among the deputies on the party list, and nine percent in single-mandate constituencies. The Auyl party has 12.5 percent (one out of eight). The Ak Zhol Party has 12.5 percent of women - one out of eight. The NSDP has 25 percent (one out of four). The most gender balanced was the Respublica party - 50 percent. She has three deputies out of six - women. But none of the self-nominated women made it to the Majilis.

Male politicians are not ready to see female colleagues next to them, because according to their perception and upbringing, a woman is perceived as the mistress of the hearth. And as a result, the recommended UN quotas on the presence of women in big politics with a participation share of up to 30 percent of the total number of parliamentarians push their interests by diluting the quota with representatives of people under 29 years of age and people with special needs. Thus, nullifying many years of struggle and discussion of the introduction of gender equality, and moving away from decision-making at the highest political level most of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Bibliography:

1. Message of the Head of State Kassym-Jomart Tokayev to the people of Kazakhstan dated September 2, 2019 "Constructive public dialogue is the basis of stability and prosperity of Kazakhstan"
2. The concept of family and gender policy until 2030, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 6, 2016 № 384.
3. The third periodic National report of the Republic of Kazakhstan within the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights, approved by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 6, 2019 № 831.
4. The fifth periodic National report of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

УДК 332.8

ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИЯ ОКАЗАНИЯ УСЛУГ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯМИ ЖИЛИЩНО – КОММУНАЛЬНОГО СЕКТОРА

Чен Дмитрий Игоревич
chen.28082001@icloud.com

Студент 3 курса Евразийского национального университета имени Л.Н. Гумилева,
Астана, Казахстан

Научный руководитель – Ж. Тажибаева

На сегодняшний день в условиях нестабильности на уровне государства прорабатываются вопросы обеспечения непрерывности оказания услуг населению, и в частности оказания услуг жилищно – коммунального сектора.

С этой целью создается все больше возможностей для населения по освоению и получению навыков работы с ИТ – технологиями, работы с порталом электронного правительства и другими разработанными проектами, в которых нуждается как общество, так и все отрасли экономики.

Цифровизация способствует максимальному внедрению интеллектуальных систем в главные сектора экономики [1].

В современных реалиях во всем мировом сообществе наблюдается интенсивный темп научно – технологического развития и ускоренный переход на цифровизацию всех сфер жизнедеятельности общества.

Так, в развитых странах 75 – 80% прироста ВВП приходится на инновационные и усовершенствованные технологии, на новые идеи и знания [2].

Для устойчивого роста экономики регионов Казахстана необходимо интенсивное развитие и эффективное использование цифровых технологий во всех ее сферах с учетом новой экономической реальности.

С высоким уровнем развития научно – технического прогресса, появлением новых прогрессивных технологий и переходом на цифровизацию произошло вытеснение устаревших технологий. Это обусловлено тем, что традиционные сектора экономики нуждаются в позитивных изменениях и в новой инфраструктуре, которые возможны благодаря внедрению в эти сферы информационных технологий.

Казахстан имеет все возможности для инновационного развития и инновационного прорыва в цифровизации жилищно – коммунального сектора.