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Kazakhstan "Nurly Jol" stressed that based on his considerable experience he had a feeling that "the upcoming years are going to be the time of great trials for a whole world and for us as well. Not all the governments are able to pass with dignity through this rather complicated stage. This milestone is crossed only by the strong and united people and states" [7]. .

In fact, during the period of globalization no country can exist in isolation from the other states. The head of the state Nursultan Nazarbayev since the independence in 1991 has set the task of integration of Kazakhstan in Central Asian countries, the countries of the former Soviet Union, United States, European countries and some other developed states.

There are several blocks of integrating character in the world with whom Kazakhstan is closely cooperated. Kazakhstan is a member of such international organizations as the UN (United Nations), the OSCE (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe), the IMF (International Monetary Fund), World Bank (WB), EBRD (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development), ADB (Asian Bank Development), SIC (Organization of the Islamic Conference) and ECO (Economic Cooperation Organization), TC (Customs Union), EAEC (Eurasian Economic Union). Kazakhstan has the diplomatic relations with 139 countries - the members of the UN.

In conclusion, I want to say that some politicians oppose globalization and state. From their points of view, globalization is the process of establishing the dictatorship of world powers over the economy and politics, social and ideological aspects of the other countries in the world. In this connection the borders of sovereign states, their patriotism and people themselves are not so important factors. Of course, such opinion has right to exist. It coincides with the theory of limited sovereignty during the expansion of globalization. However, we can not assume that globalization is a conspiracy of world powers or "world government" against the rest of the world. We should admit that globalization is a natural process that changes the world qualitatively, including the international relations in its all manifestations. That is why this process requires more effective regulation and development of unified rules and standards of living in the world within the frameworks of the UN and other international organizations.

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HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL SIMILARITIES OF KAZAKHSTAN AND SOUTH KOREA AS A FACTOR OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.

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The Republic of Kazakhstan occupies an area of 2.7 million square kilometers. On its territory

freely could accommodate a group of Western Europe's countries, including France, Spain, Sweden, Finland, Italy and the UK. The vast territory of Kazakhstan and, above all it stretches from north to south, making a significant diversity in the soil and climatic conditions of the republic - is replaced by several natural areas that are essential for the development of diversified agriculture. On the vast territory of Kazakhstan are also connected the large size of its natural resources - agricultural land, mineral resources, making it possible to develop a large-scale national economy.¹

To imagine the magnitude of the territory of South Korea's use the typical way of comparison of Kazakhs. We often hear that the area of Kazakhstan is 5 times the size of France. Starting from such parallels, we can say that France, in turn, is 5 times greater than South Korea. The Republic of Korea is the smallest country, but it's the biggest economical country in the world. Its area is 98.5 thousand square kilometers. This is comparable to the size of the East Kazakhstan region before acceding to the Semipalatinsk region. South Korea is in the flat part of the peninsula. The mild climate of the plains caters to the food needs of the population: the peninsula removed two crops a year. It is due to the fact that most of the mountains along with natural resources are located in the north, southerners "had to" lift the economy of Korea due to intellectual activity, so today South Korea is one of the world's leading manufacturers of electronic equipment and may compete in this field with a highly imaginative Japan.¹

South Korea's population is more than 50.3 million people (2013), however, about 7 million Koreans are living outside of the Korean Peninsula, including Kazakhstan.

Korean diaspora is as a bridge between two countries. The Republic of Kazakhstan is multiethnic state and one of the ten largest ethnic groups including the Koreans, who are considered to live there after the deportation in 1937. However, the interaction between the Great Steppe and the Korean peninsula has existed since ancient times. This is supported by the similarity of archaeological cultures, proto Altai proximity Turkish and Korean, as well as anthropological kinship. Let us first consider the fact that, as evidenced by historians, there has been a thousand years ago. In the 10th century the Khitan or China (Karakitaiys), who in ancient times as well as a number of other tribes, which was subsequently incorporated into the Kazakh people, nomads in Mongolia, established the state Great Liao (Khitan Great State). In its heyday it was an empire, stretching from the Sea of Japan to the East Turkestan. In 993, the Khitan invaded Korea, which at that time was called the state of Koryo. But Koreans forced them to retreat. Twice - in 1010 and 1018 GG - Khitan attempted to conquer Korea. But to achieve it, in the end, it was not possible. Liao great state existed until 1125, when it was destroyed by the Jurchen, people Tunguska Origin established in northern China Jin State. And then part of the Khitan remained at neighboring Korea Liaodong Peninsula. Their principality remained there until the time of the conquests of Genghis Khan. And the other part of the Khitan headed, was accepted in 1124 the title guruhana Elyuy Dashi (he came from a family, who ruled the State Great Liao) Khitan gone ... Where do you think? That's right, to the Central Asia. And created with the help of relatives who had settled there earlier state Karakitai, consisting of entire southern and south-eastern part of current Kazakhstan and lasted from 1130 to 1213. Conquered them Naimans, who came to the east, and then - already the troops of Genghis Khan. Part of the Khitan or China (Karakitaiys) remaining on the Liaodong Peninsula near Korea, mixed with the local population. The other part, which came into Central Asia, has merged with the neighboring Turkic peoples. That is, they entered into the Kazakh people.

The Silk Road that connected for many centuries East and West, to contact the ancient land of Korea through China to the territory of modern Kazakhstan.²

Most historians believe that 3-4 thousand years ago, some Koreans lived in Altai region. It is amazing that the reception granulation, which was used for the manufacture of jewelry discovered in a golden coffin in Kazakhstan, there is a product of Silla era. That is, in ancient times the Korean people and the nomadic tribes of Central Asia and communicate with it through vast steppes of Eurasia exchanged decorations made granulation process. In addition, in the book of ancient Korean history is written that people Gojoseon and Huns are siblings. There is a hypothesis that the general Gosonchzhi, who commanded the army of the Tang Dynasty in the Battle of Talas, and General Foundation, which all Koreans are well aware, were born in Central Asia. Such a hypothesis makes

the study of historical closeness between Kazakhstan and Korea are more interesting. It seems that, in those days the enormous distance that separates the Korean peninsula from the territory of modern Kazakhstan, it is not necessarily insurmountable.³

And if you take the long run, of course, Kazakhs and Koreans - historically related peoples. Moreover, we can assume that sometime in the distant past, they lived near each other. Kazakh roots of consciousness can not be found in the West and the South, and in the East. There occur nomadic Turks. There live people, whose way of thinking and whose behavioral patterns are similar to ours.

The results of studying by Professor Guo Ki Sok Medical University Master's Konguk, conducted in 2001, confirms the similarity between the two nations in the anthropological sense. He studied the origins of the Korean people by analyzing the shape of the skull and the Koreans came to the conclusion that the Kazakhs are the most similar to the Koreans. Professor Guo studied similarities between different nations on 60 criteria, including the line of sutures of the skull, on the bottom of the hole and found that the structure of the skull Koreans and the Kazakhs are very similar. "Ploskogolovnost" means a low and flat forehead and the horizontal length of the skull and says that the nomads unnaturally deformed skull to wear a helmet. Most Koreans like Kazakhs tribes Horde (average Zhuz) residing in the central-eastern region of Kazakhstan. In the historical archives of our country people, riding on horses, described as a mediator between Europe, Central Asia, China, which conducted barter trade and was able to produce and process metal. In the DNA of the people retained the know-how and experiences on the establishment and governance of the largest in the world history of the state. At the same time, these genetic properties and appearance of the Koreans as thick surface layer of tissue that protects from the cold in the harsh weather and snow lay, flat face, thin lips, a low nose, thick century, small eyes, big upper body, is the justification of opinions about the origin of the Korean people from the northern regions such as Altai, Baikal, Siberia, etc.

There is a hypothesis that Korean and Kazakh languages have a common root, that is, both of the Altaic language family.⁴

The head of the Department of Korean Studies Al-Farabi University, vice-president of the Association of Koreans in Kazakhstan German Kim shared his observation. It turns out that the study of the Korean language Kazakh students, graduated from the Kazakh secondary school is given much lighter than their fellow students-Koreans who have a certificate of completion of high school Russian and growing up in the Russian-speaking environment. Among the reasons for this paradoxical phenomenon he called such factors as the similarity of sounds and sentence structure in the Korean and Kazakh languages. According to linguists, approximately 300 words in Korean and Kazakh languages are very similar, such as "chagyn - shagyn (small)", "Burak -bulak (village)", rolled - rolled (demanding), etc. The highest and holiest mountain in Kazakhstan called "Khan Tengri". The word "Tengri" means "god". In Korean the word was "Tangun", meaning "the founder of the Korean people." In addition, the name of the ancient capital of the first Korean kingdom Gojoseon "Asadal" is very similar to the name of the current capital of Kazakhstan "Astana" not only in pronunciation, but also by value. The prefix "ace", "ace" comes from the Altai word "ace (as)», meaning "inflaming" and "gave", "Thane" - from the Altai word "Tal and (tala)», meaning "low hill or large Steppe ". Over time, the word "Astana (As-tala)», meaning "wonderful steppe" or "steppe under the Rising Sun", has acquired additional importance as the capital. Altai language - language family, which includes the Turkic, Mongolian, Manchu-Tungus language branch. Researchers believe that the above-mentioned languages are correlated with each other.

It is assumed that the Kazakh language originated from the Turkic and Tungusic of Korean. Of course, put forward different opinions about the origin of the Korean language and theory, including the Korean language in the Altaic family, is considered a hypothesis. However, there is no doubt that BC over a wide area of Manchuria and the Korean peninsula were the languages of the three language families such as Suksin, Buëand Khan, among them Buë language from which the languages of Goguryeo, and Okchzho Donge, has a total root with the Altaic languages. Of the three countries, especially in Koguryo, well reflected the characteristics of the people riding on

horseback.

Currently in Kazakhstan Korean language is taught in the following universities: Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Abai Kazakh National pedagogical university, KIMEP, Kazakh Academy of Transport and Communications, T.Ryskulov Kazakh Economical University, Kazakh Academy of Labour and Social Relations (KazATiSO), Kazakh State Women's Pedagogical Institute (KazGosZhenPI), L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University (ENU), East Kazakhstan State University, Taraz State University (TarSU), Zhetysu State University (FGM). In 1996, the Kazakh National University was established "Center for Korean Studies," an activity that focuses on the close and fruitful cooperation in the field of education and culture. Center ensures a high level of learning languages, culture and traditions of the Korean people. The emergence of various cultural centers and the signing of cooperation agreements also play a significant role in the dynamic development of cultural relations of Kazakhstan and South Korea.

Strengthening and expansion of relations between two countries in the field of culture develops bilaterally. To date, not only in Kazakhstan, but also in South Korea in the process of dating with our country and its culture.

In South Korea, cultural events, familiarize residents with the culture of Kazakhstan. For example, the Independence Day of the Republic of Kazakhstan in South Korea in 2007. The concert was held Symphony Orchestra of our republic, in 2008 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea sponsored and held festivals "Silk Road". An important step in bilateral relations was the signing an agreement between Astana and Seoul in November 2004, during the visiting of the mayor of Seoul (and now - the President of Korea), Lee Baca Mèn in Astana. A landmark event in bilateral relations was launched on 30 May 2005 - Seoul, in a new city park "Seoul Forest" - Alley of Kazakhstan. The special role in the relations between Kazakhstan and South Korea is playing the Korean diaspora, considered as an important resource in the strengthening of bilateral cooperation. That competent national policy of Kazakhstan is one of the main reasons for the progressive development of Kazakh-Korean relations. Actively promote the development of bilateral dialogue has founded in October 1995, the Association of Koreans in Kazakhstan (ACC), which has greatly contributed to the consolidation of Koreans in Kazakhstan. A crucial role in strengthening cultural relations between our countries played a South Korean cultural phenomenon of the XXI century. Hull is a South Korean popular culture, which consisted initially of movies, television series, dramas, popular music, etc. Next - foreign tourism, fashion clothing, jewelry, haberdashery, souvenirs and national food, and much more with the label «made in Korea». Korean movies is definitely has a positive effect on learning and improving the ownership of the Korean language among students. New impetus to the development and strengthening of relations between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Korea were the following events. In the visiting by the President of the Republic of Korea Lee Mèn-tank had been decided to hold the year of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Republic of Korea in 2010, and the year of the Republic of Korea in the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2011. Of course this was a significant step in the cultural relations between states.

Over the past three years, there was a significant breakthrough in relations between two countries. At this time, they are characterized by strategic cooperation. Increased turnover by more than 50%, the creation of 300 joint ventures with Korean capital is great importance for the development of business and cultural cooperation. Bilateral cooperation aims as economic development, and the implementation of high-tech and innovative projects, which played a major role universities, research cultural centers. Analyzing and building on the above, it can be argued that there is a positive dynamics of the relationship contributes to further expand and deepen cooperation in the field of culture. The development of science in the field of Korean studies, the presence of scientific units, the active participation of the Embassy of the Republic of Korea, the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Sports of Korea, as well as volunteers in Kazakhstan citizens acquaintance with the traditional culture of South Korea has definitely positive effect on international relations.⁵

Currently, Kazakh-South Korean cultural relations are multifaceted. Judging by how often

cooperate both countries in the field of culture, as often held high-level meetings, sign the contract, opens cultural and educational centers, of course, one could argue that the strengthening of relations between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Korea to become active and meaningful. Thus, there is a reason to believe that cultural relation between Kazakhstan and South Korea dynamic and promising, and they moved to a higher quality level. Kazakh-South Korean relations in the field of culture are an important part of the development of a new stage of cooperation with the international community. Historical, cultural, linguistic homogeneity and their sustainable development is the guarantor in strengthening relations between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Korea.

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THE ISSUE OF MULTICULTURALISM IN EU

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In the result of globalization there are no absolutely mono-ethnic states in the world. Migration is permanently flowing from one country to another. As a rule, migration is flowing from less developed countries to more developed ones. It should be noted that the migration is a sufficiently mixed process and it can carry both a positive and a negative effect. Western Europe has faced with a large flow of migrants and it appeared to have had a negative influence on its economy and policy in some way. The fact of migration negatively affected the political stability of the host countries and creates a tense conflict situation between migrants and the indigenous population. The problem of migration in European countries has remained as one of the most important. In this relevant there emerged multiculturalism as a new phenomenon in world policy. Multiculturalism refers to the evolution of cultural diversity within a jurisdiction, introduced and institutionalized by its communal policies. Despite the fact that the policy of multiculturalism failed, the relevance of the issue was not diminished. Integration of migrants in Western European society still requires a certain political line. That is why it is important to understand the reason of multiculturalism failure, its weaknesses and problems. There are different disputes and opinions on the fact that the idea of multiculturalism hasn't succeeded. In my opinion, it is necessary to develop a new strategy.

The "rediscovery" of ethnicity and cultural identities created an awareness of the need to cope with the management of ethnic and cultural diversity through policies which promote ethnic