



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



Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың  
«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ - 2014» атты  
IX халықаралық ғылыми конференциясы

IX Международная научная конференция  
студентов и молодых ученых  
«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ - 2014»

The IX International Scientific Conference for  
students and young scholars  
«SCIENCE AND EDUCATION-2014»

2014 жыл 11 сәуір  
11 апреля 2014 года  
April 11, 2014



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

**Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың  
«Ғылым және білім - 2014»  
атты IX Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясының  
БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ**

**СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ  
IX Международной научной конференции  
студентов и молодых ученых  
«Наука и образование - 2014»**

**PROCEEDINGS  
of the IX International Scientific Conference  
for students and young scholars  
«Science and education - 2014»**

**2014 жыл 11 сәуір**

**Астана**

**УДК 001(063)**  
**ББК 72**  
**Ғ 96**

Ғ 96

«Ғылым және білім – 2014» атты студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың IX Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясы = IX Международная научная конференция студентов и молодых ученых «Наука и образование - 2014» = The IX International Scientific Conference for students and young scholars «Science and education - 2014». – Астана: <http://www.eni.kz/ru/nauka/nauka-i-obrazovanie/>, 2014. – 5831 стр. (қазақша, орысша, ағылшынша).

ISBN 978-9965-31-610-4

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(063)**  
**ББК 72**

ISBN 978-9965-31-610-4

©Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, 2014

### Список использованных источников

1. Смирнов В.П. Франция: страна, люди, традиции. – М.:Мысль, 1988, 286 с.
2. Томалин Б. Франция. Путеводитель по обычаям и этикету. – АСТ.:Астрель, 2006, 159 с.

УДК 327

## MODERN TRENDS OF CHINA'S DEVELOPMENT

**Abilova Zhanna Nurtayevna**

*persona777@inbox.ru*

2<sup>nd</sup> year Master of Regional Studies department, Eurasian National university named after  
L.N.Gumilyov, Astana, Kazakhstan  
Research supervisor – K.G.Darkenov

During a long time China actively cooperates almost with all countries of the world community. Extensive communications with the states of various continents reflect its purposeful activities for strengthening and expansion of positions in all spheres of globalizing economy.

Energy cooperation is an important component of China's external policy. For the last several years energy carries out a role of its "base". Despite crisis, China continues to actively develop the relations with oil-producing countries in all regions, as well as to increase own oil reserves. The program of large capacities construction for storage of oil products with a total amount of 2171 thousand cub.m. is accepted. Santa Fe (USA), Occidental Petroleum, JHN oil operation Co, Exxon Corp. took part in investigation of new fields [1].

Owing to reduction of export-oriented productions and decrease in car sales, oil consumption in China has considerably decreased. According to data of the International Energy Agency, in 2009 oil consumption in China increased for only 1,1%, and general level of daily consumption made 7951 million barrels, which is the lowest level since 2001. PRC can't arrange dependence on one or two suppliers only, therefore versions of long-term agreements on oil and gas supply with Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Peru, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia are now studied. China is seeking the right to participate in the development of oil and gas fields in Papua New Guinea, Sudan, Thailand, Venezuela; the right to conduct a number of deposits explorations in Sudan, Iraq and Peru is acquired.

China is not always so dependent on oil imports. When in 1979 was discovered oil and gas fields in Bohai Bay (South China Sea), it seemed that China will be more immune to the impacts of the oil crisis. Indeed, until 1993, China remained a major oil exporter. Mining in China is vertically integrated and is under strict state control. In 1998, the oil and gas industry has been reformed and two of the four existing state-owned companies were merged. At the moment, oil and gas production in the PRC engaged in:

- China National Petroleum Co., CNPC. Company controls 70% of explored oil reserves in the north, northeast and west of the country. In 1999 PetroChina Company Ltd was established to which CNPC has transferred most of its assets in the country, leaving behind a foreign business and pipelines management;

- China National Offshore Oil Corp., CNOOC, with a capital of 1.8 billion. doll. Offices: China National Oil and Gas Exploration and Development Corporation (CNODC), China Offshore Oil Nanhai East (CONH);

- China Petrochemical Corp., Sinopec. CNPC share in the total volume of oil production in the country is 67%, gas production - 68%, refining - 45% [2].

It should be noted that the PRC made quite clear rules and regulations for the development of petroleum resources. These include:

1. Temporary rules governing registration data of investigation and production of oil and natural gas (1987).

2. Resolution on payment for the use of a nearby oil shelf in the development of oil resources (1968).
3. Regulations on the Protection of oil and gas pipelines (1969).
4. Resolution on compensation of damages in seismic investigation of oil deposits (1989).
5. Regulations of the PRC on cooperation with foreigners in the development of oil resources on land (1993).

Availability of sufficiently well-developed legal framework allows foreign companies to successfully operate in China. By the beginning of 2000s was signed more than 130 contracts with 67 foreign companies from 18 countries - on investigation and operation of oil fields on the shelf of the South China Sea. Together, they invested about \$3 bln.

The driving force of the Sino-Kazakh partnership is based on economic and energetic cooperation. China trades with Kazakhstan with the principles of equality and mutual benefit to promote relations, mutual trust and cooperation within the economic sector. Strengthening economic ties with a country rich in natural resources is important for a booming economy like China. Beijing had quickly estimated all advantages which bears its trade development with Kazakhstan. China became the main trade partner of Kazakhstan out of the territory of the former Soviet Union, and 52% of Kazakh exports are intended to China. But how precisely those countries are economically linked together? Few points need to be clarified in order to answer the question. To start with: tourism is a growing sector in both countries. Then, the biggest part of the trades and foundation of Kazakh wealth, Oil and gas. And the last point: a larger vision of future economic perspectives.

In the Kazakhstan market of hydrocarbons China is presented by its major energy companies: CNPC, SINOPEC, CITIC. The volume of oil produced in the Republic of Kazakhstan with participation of Chinese companies is about 20 million tons, of which purely Chinese share is about 13 million tons of crude oil. About half of the extracted oil is transported to China through the pipeline “Atasu – Alashankou” [3].

“Shop tourism” was the main type of trade relations between Kazakhstan and China in the early 90s. Masses of Kazakh citizens flew to China with commercial purposes, most often, with the purpose of buying there at low prices and then to sell it back in the homeland at a higher price. It’s clear that China is fortifying its position in Kazakhstan. However, some claim that these kinds of relations brought advantages and drawbacks for both countries.

On one hand, Kazakh productivity dropped as Chinese goods flooded Kazakh stores. The reason was simple: it is much cheaper to import Chinese goods and there was no cheaper labor force in Kazakhstan.

On the other hand, this had led to a decline in domestic production, because of the abundance of available products from China. Obviously, “shop tourism” was inevitable process in the early 90s. Cheap labor resources and goods provided the “expansion” of Chinese products into the Kazakh market. Actually, this step made a huge damage to Kazakhstan’s light industry, which had suffered tremendously. Walking through the markets in Kazakhstan, one gets the impression of being in a Chinese town. Also, the population of Kazakhstan is growing alarmed at the increasing number of foreign traders. An increasing presence of Chinese nationals in Kazakhstan may lead to increased tensions.

In development of the Sino-Kazakh economic relations after 2000s, some distinct tendencies were observed:

- Beginning of joint promotion of large economic projects;
- Special attention of China to development of energetic cooperation with Kazakhstan.

After 1995, big Chinese companies start coming to the Kazakhstan market. Kazakhstan is abundant with oil and gas resources. China is one of the largest consumers of the world energy market. Energy stakes make up a key element in the China-Kazakhstan partnership. The two sides have signed 9 agreements that predominantly center on exploration and joint development of oil and gas fields in the Caspian region. Owing to rapidly expanding domestic energy needs, China has sought to obtain a leading role in cultivating and developing energy industries in Kazakhstan. China

has invested in fields in the Aktobe region and near the Caspian Sea (AktobeMunayGas and the offshore Darkhan site) in order to establish its presence in the energy sector. The general Chinese strategy is to connect all acquired fields along the Sino-Kazakh pipeline, which will connect the shores of the Caspian to the Dostyk-Alashankou border post. The pipeline's global export capacity is 20 million tons per year. The pipeline will thus secure about 5% of the total volume of Chinese oil imports; a figure that could double after work is completed to increase the flows. In less than a decade, Chinese companies have successfully entrenched themselves in the Kazakh energy market, mainly by accepting the Kazakh authorities' requirement that the state firm KazMunayGas be associated with all activities.

China is also interested in the Kazakh gas market. In 2006, the Kazakh authorities signed an initial gas pipeline construction agreement with the state-owned China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC). Today's smooth operation of gas and oil pipelines contributes to socioeconomic development of both countries. Along with operating oil fields, the CNPC in 2005 bought PetroKazakhstan, which was the former Soviet Union's largest independent oil company. In 2009 China lent \$10 billion to Kazakhstan and gained a stake in MangistauMunayGas. According to estimates, in 2008, China's share in the total volumes in Kazakhstan amounted to 20,05% in oil production and to 11,60% in gas production.

Construction of the "Aktau – Kumkol" pipeline on distances and necessary investments broken down into three phases:

1. "Kenkiyak – Kumkol" - 785 km, 785 million.
2. "Atasu – Alashankou" (China) - 1,100 km, \$1.3 billion.
3. "Atyrau – Kenkiyak" (410 km, 359 million dollars) and "Kumkol – Karakoin" (199 km, 131 million dollars) [4].

Thus, the steady growth of energy demand in China coupled with exhaustible own sources will be the determining factor in maintaining the interest of China to economic cooperation with Central Asian countries, namely Kazakhstan [5, 148]. Growth of economic power allows China to strengthen its position in the region and motivate partners in profitable projects and investments.

Many experts believe that China's economic future largely depends on whether it can cope with energy problems. For example, the International Energy Agency predicts that by 2020 demand for oil in China will amount to 600 million tons. Thus it will produce only 100 and 200 million tons of oil, respectively.

By 2030, on the volume of imported oil China will be equal to the U.S. and its dependence on oil imports will increase to 80% [6].

In 2010, the stabilization and development of China's economy, economic growth was aimed at: promoting to change development model, regulation of economic structure, improving the quality and efficiency of economic growth. Chinese leadership has solved these problems in several directions. First of all, this was due to the use of internal resources, which implies: opening of new oil fields in its territory, including offshore, an increase in oil production and a mismanagement reduction in its expenditure; accumulation of strategic oil reserve [7].

New perspective branches of cooperation included heavy industry, agriculture, light industry, biotechnology, communication, energy resources, space research, etc. Chinese power engineering specialists showed interest to construction of new state district power station in Yekibastuz. In 2006, KazAtomProm and Chinese Guangdong Nuclear Power Holding, (CGNPC) concluded the agreement on strategic cooperation. The essence of this agreement consists that Kazakhstan will be the main supplier of nuclear fuel for CGNP. Beijing also has great interest in Kazakhstan's considerable uranium resources and hydroelectric potential. This economic relationship is not based solely on the export of raw materials from Kazakhstan to China. In 2007, program for bilateral cooperation in economic sectors not related to raw materials was signed, complemented by a Memorandum of Cooperation for the following three years (2008-2010).

28 Chinese-funded non-financial enterprises were set up in Kazakhstan in 2005, with a total contractual investment of \$41.05 million from the Chinese side. Statistics of MOFCOM show that Kazakhstan invested in 21 projects in China in 2005, with a contractual volume of \$24.05 million.

Turnover between China and Kazakhstan topped \$20 billion and trade grew by 22, 1% in 2011. Now China is Kazakhstan's second-largest trading partner and top export destination. Close commercial links with China have made Kazakhstan more attractive on the world market. In the years to come, this trade will be further strengthened by Astana's entry to the World Trade Organization, since this will enable Chinese companies to invest further in Kazakhstan. Given Kazakhstan's "central role as a transit hub for EU-China trade" and its growing commercial potential, Kazakhstan is almost certain to emerge as a vital avenue for private business engagement on the New Silk Road. Sino-Kazakh joint ventures will be created in the future on the basis of enterprises acquired by the China. This is a big plus for Kazakhstan's economy, if these joint ventures are used judiciously.

The XXI century marked a new stage in development of the economic relations between China and Kazakhstan. Thus, consideration of the Sino-Kazakh economic relations for the last two decades allows drawing a conclusion on their gradual quantitative and high-quality improvement. It is necessary to notice that the greatest benefits from the economic point of view in the course of this cooperation were gained by China. Economic penetration in Kazakhstan has become a major element of China's foreign policy in the region. Finally, the dynamism of Sino-Kazakh economic relations achieved unprecedented high level. In conclusion I want to say that if a job is worth doing it is worth doing well.

### References

1. Petroleum Economist. – 1995. – № 9
2. Oil and gas vertical. – 2000 . No. 7-8
3. Kaukenova T. Influence of crisis on the policy of PRC in the energy sector of Kazakhstan // <http://www.easttime.ru>
4. Bessarabov G. D., Sobyenin A.D. Oil of China and prospect of Russia//Transcaspian project. – 2001, April 4
5. Modern China: economics, demography and foreign policy / ed. L.M. Muzaparova. Almaty, 2007. p.148
6. Sviridov V. Oil thirst of China // Red Star <http://www.centrasia.ru>
7. Chinese Internet Information Center. Economic growth will contribute to changing the development model// <http://russian.china.org.cn>

УДК 327

### ПОЛОЖЕНИЕ ЖЕНЩИНЫ В САУДОВСКОЙ АРАВИИ

**Адамов Курмет Габитович**

*K\_adamovkurmet@mail.ru*

студент 2 курса специальности «Регионоведение» ЕНУ им.Л.Н.Гумилева, Астана,  
Казахстан

Научный руководитель - Т.В.Мармونتова

Саудовская Аравия – государство с колоссальными запасами нефти, Коран здесь является конституцией. Часто говорят, что здесь все принадлежит мужчинам и ничего женщинам. Положение саудовских женщин – предмет частых общественных дискуссий, а вот о подробностях жизни саудовских мужчин мы слышим не так часто.

Правда ли, что Саудовская Аравия –это тюрьма для женщин, как утверждают западные аналитики... в то время как саудовские женщины утверждают об обратном....

Наша цель : рассмотреть , понять «как на самом деле живет женщина Саудовской Аравии в современном мире?»

Соответствует ли нормы шариата для полноценной жизни женщин в Саудовской Аравии?