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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

and cultural minority groups' participation in, and access to the resources of society, while maintaining the unity of the country. That diversity characterizes the great majority of the countries in the world, and that with the end of the cold war and bipolar international order, identitarian claims of ethnic, religious and cultural varieties are becoming stronger, are well-known facts.

The states of the New World - the US, Canada and Australia are called as "immigration states". The reason for this is that the American, Canadian and Australian nation was formed as a result of immigration. Therefore, the policy of multiculturalism is essential to identify the national and state status of these countries. And this policy in these countries has real practical implementation.

When we discuss the ethnic policy of multiculturalism in Western Europe, it is important to focus that it is directly related to the integration of migrants in Western society. Therefore, the problem of multiculturalism in Europe is closely related to the problems of huge migration flows to W.E. countries. When in the "immigration countries" migration has become the basis for the formation of society whereas in Western Europe, national component was formed before they faced with the massive influx of immigration. That is why we can say that Europe is suffering from the flow of migrants and difficulties with their integration into European society.

Multiculturalism in Europe has gained particular popularity in 1980 - 90th years. Soon, however, this enthusiasm gave the way to disappointment, and sometimes even hostility. In 2010, German Chancellor Angela Merkel claimed about the "failure of multiculturalism" in Europe. As for we have to admit the fact of the failure of multiculturalism as a new phenomenon, it should be said that the "European" basis and implementation of the policy of multiculturalism has had a number of problems.

It is important to distinguish between rhetoric and practice in terms of a government's policy of multiculturalism. Many European countries, announcing their commitment to this policy, are not logged on loud statements and symbolic gestures of leadership. The only countries in Western Europe, where they were to take concrete steps in accordance with the ideas of multiculturalism, were Sweden and the Netherlands. However, actions and statements over time have been cut or minimized.

Since multiculturalism in Western Europe is directly related to migration, and it should be seen as a prerequisite for carrying out this policy, policy of multiculturalism opposed assimilation (complete dissolution yesterday migrants in their new socio-cultural environment) and attempted to avoid ethnic underclass and excessive differentiation of society that holds a potential for conflict in the European countries. Over time, it has become clear that once invited "guest workers" remain in the host country forever, and their children are considered to be Europeans. Statements about multiculturalism have brought the issue of migration, which were, as a rule, on the social level, the level of culture, where we can talk about religious differences. Religious differences include greater danger to Western Europe (for example, the recent terror attack on Charly Hebdo and many other conflicts and clashes on religious grounds).

What other problems keep migration to Europe? Firstly, a significant differentiation of society. In European cities, there are some neighborhoods for migrants, as a rule, they are Muslims who have strong traditions, do not want to adopt the language, the European code of conduct, The policy of multiculturalism is expected to support the culture and language of migrants, to involve the migrants into a full social life of the host country without any discrimination, migrants and their families would be able to study of the language of the host country as a necessary condition of residence. However, many "guests" countries do not learn the official language, they prefer to live in isolation. Although there created all the conditions. And as a fact, all these reasons increase the discrimination between migrants and indigenous Europeans that in its turn greatly complicates the intercultural dialogue.

Secondly, the contradictions on religious ground lead to numerous conflicts and clashes.

Thirdly, migration, as a rule, does not bring economic benefits. There is an outflow of capital abroad. Through the development of social policy of the European countries, some

migrants do not work and live on unemployment benefits, which places a load on the shoulders of the indigenous population. In addition, the maximum percentage of crime in Europe is linked with the inhabitants of the areas populated by migrants.

Fourth, there is a perception that the influx of migrants threatens the idea of a "European identity" as such. In many European countries, there is a large percentage of migrants (Great Britain, France - 17%), but suffer more small countries - in Luxemburg 42% of migrants in Switzerland - 27%. Moreover there is an opinion that Europe will soon have to care and save the existence of the white race.

Naturally, this is not a complete list of problems associated with the problem of migration and multiculturalism.

In order to determine the reasons for the failure of the policy of multiculturalism, it is also necessary to consider the factor that in different countries this policy was carried out and positioned in different ways, and had different goals. The most exemplary country in this light is the United Kingdom, which has a reputation of the state, benevolent cultural pluralism.

However, the British multiculturalism, in fact, reduced to a liberal lesser faire in relation to public manifestations of ethnic differences. UK authorities should admit that they do not conduct special measures to support ethnic minorities. France is trying to avoid the policy of multiculturalism, even at the level of rhetoric, emphasizing "republicanism". Germany stands for specific position in this course. The reason for adherence to such policy was due to a completely different functionality than in UK, France. In these countries, multiculturalism was to serve as the integration of migrants and their descendants, while in Germany, it served the opposite purpose, namely to prevent migrants from Turkey to become a part of German society. It is clear that separate schools for Turkish children were not created because of concerns the fate of the German authority's Turkish identity. They were supposed to ensure the return of Turkish children to the homeland of their parents. Taken these arguments into account, it seems strange that Germany has declared about the "failure of multiculturalism."

At the moment, the political class without exception of European countries underscores the priority of "civic integration". The world community should agree that Initial speculations about the support of cultural diversity have been overshadowed. But we shouldn't forget that the issue of migration and integration of migrants into European society still has had a further development. Echoes of multiculturalism still exist, in connection with which there have been appeared a growing number of right-wing political forces that support integration assimilation. That, in principle, contradicts to the democratic foundations of Western society. As the sad experience shows the problem is not even in the number of migrants and poor integration policy, which leads to religious divisions, conflicts and hatred of migrants and Europeans together. Nowadays, using radical methods to stop the flow of migration is not actually possible. For successful implementation and realizing the policy of multiculturalism Parliaments of European countries continue to develop loyal and peaceful political tools of integration of migrants into society.

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