



ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
БІЛІМ ЖӘНЕ ҒЫЛЫМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ
МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN



Л. Н. ГУМИЛЕВ АТЫНДАҒЫ
ЕУРАЗИЯ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ
ЕВРАЗИЙСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ. Л. Н. ГУМИЛЕВА
GUMILYOV EURASIAN
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY



Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың
«Ғылым және білім - 2015»
атты X Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясының
БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ

СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ
X Международной научной конференции
студентов и молодых ученых
«Наука и образование - 2015»

PROCEEDINGS
of the X International Scientific Conference
for students and young scholars
«Science and education - 2015»

УДК 001:37.0
ББК72+74.04
Ғ 96

Ғ96

«Ғылым және білім – 2015» атты студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың X Халық. ғыл. конф. = X Межд. науч. конф. студентов и молодых ученых «Наука и образование - 2015» = The X International Scientific Conference for students and young scholars «Science and education - 2015». – Астана: <http://www.eni.kz/ru/nauka/nauka-i-obrazovanie-2015/>, 2015. – 7419 стр. қазақша, орысша, ағылшынша.

ISBN 978-9965-31-695-1

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 001:37.0
ББК 72+74.04

ISBN 978-9965-31-695-1

©Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия
ұлттық университеті, 2015

THE ROLE OF ASSEMBLY OF KAZAKHSTAN IN THE CREATION OF THE KAZAKH MODEL OF UNITY AND TOLERANCE

Mukhamedyanova Kymbat Bekmuratovna (

Мухамедьянова Кымбат Бекмуратовна)

milki000@mail.ru

Студентка 2 курса специальности «регионоведение» факультета международных отношений Евразийского национального университета им Л.Н.Гумилева

Научный руководитель-Букаева Г.

Kazakhstan is multiethnic country where indigenous ethnic group - the Kazakhs. The population of Republic of Kazakhstan is over 17 million people. Some aspects of history have affected the existing demographic situation: there are Kazakhs, Russians, Ukrainians, Germans, Koreans, Poles, Greeks, Tatars, Turks and many other nationalities.

In the modern world, Kazakhstan is considered as one of the successful countries with a stable political system, social stability, harmonious interethnic and interfaith relations, high international authority and demonstrating sustainable economic growth.

The most important condition that makes possible such social transformation is ethnic harmony.

The national policy of the President of Kazakhstan based on transparent and clearly postulated principles, among which the search interethnic interaction, social stability as the base of a just solution to the national issue, the rule of law, strengthening of state independence and active integration policy has made possible conflict-free development of ethnic relations throughout the period of existence of the Republic.

Contemporary political situation in the world, international and interethnic relations in different regions is quite complex. In our time, not all countries and communities are able to maintain tolerance and peaceful cooperation between different ethnic and national groups.

Practice shows that, despite the absolute of the majority of citizens to the idea of intercultural and interethnic interaction, inter-ethnic stability, integration, and harmony in any society there always exist destructive elements that do not agree with the existing order and who are ready to break the fragility of great values. In this regard, the country's leadership actions in maintaining inter-ethnic harmony and stability remain highly relevant, without which it is difficult functioning democratic society.

Nowadays we can confidently say that during the development of the modern socio-political processes in the republic, the Republic of Kazakhstan has gradually overcome difficulties, and created its own, highly unique and effective model of interethnic and inter-religious peace and harmony. In this context, primarily, we should identify President N's wise and sagacious policy. Nazarbayev has established the necessity of building in Kazakhstan a multi-ethnic state where no any discrimination on racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious and other grounds shall take place. Kazakhstan has created and strengthened the rule of law, based on a balanced system of political checks and balances, and provides full equality of all religions and religious harmony in the society. In the process democratization our society has radically changed the relationship between the state and religious associations. In accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan which was adopted in 1992 under the Republic of Kazakhstan Law "On freedom of conscience and religious associations" believers have had the opportunity to freely practice religion without restriction of their human and civil rights and duties. The fact of life is the presence of about 4,000 officially registered religious associations, representing 46 confessions. During the years of independence the number of Orthodox parishes has increased four times, the Catholic - twice. In the country there are more than 1000 missions and prayer houses of Protestant denominations, 27 Jewish communities.

Strengthening of interethnic consent serves the President approaches to language policy. It should be noted that the development of languages of the peoples of Kazakhstan has risen to the

rank of state policy and is an integral part of national policy. It should be established the main condition for a peaceful and stable inter-ethnic relations in the Republic

Kazakhstan is a unique example of inter-ethnic peace and stability in the Central Asian region and worldwide. Achievements and results of Kazakhstan in the field of preservation and strengthening of interethnic consent attract the attention of state and public figures, scientists from many foreign countries. Internal political stability in Kazakhstan has developed and maintained not by itself. It has materialized only through active and ongoing work of the highest power structures, political institutions, non-governmental organizations and ordinary citizens of the Republic.

The Assembly has passed a way from an Advisory to a constitutional body, making a significant contribution to strengthening stability, ethnic harmony and peace in our country. It has become one of the main institutions of Kazakhstan's democracy, which embodies the practical implementation of the main principles of democratic constitutionalism, the rule of law, rights and freedoms. Under the auspices of the Assembly of 23 joint Republican and more than 470 regional national-cultural associations that form, as an expression of the President Nazarbayev, a kind of "infrastructure" friendship of our country.

Currently, the Assembly of people of Kazakhstan has entered a new stage of its development; it is associated with a significant expansion of its powers and functions.

It should be noted that the Assembly of people of Kazakhstan harmoniously blended into the system of life of a young sovereign state. Political activity of this structure has the most positive impact on the implementation in the Republic of Kazakhstan policy of unity and equal development of different nationalities and faiths. The Assembly of people of Kazakhstan during the years of its activity has developed practical recommendations for ensuring interethnic harmony and political stability in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The non-political and non-governmental organization solve the problem nationwide strengthen inter-ethnic harmony in Kazakhstan. In addition, the Assembly reflects the full range of ideals and interests of all the peoples of Kazakhstan and each ethnic group separately.

Basic principles of our policy are equal rights for members of all ethnic and religious groups and the creation of favorable conditions for the activities of all faiths. There have not been political clashes on ethnic or religious grounds for a long time.

We can say that the first legislative acts of independent Kazakhstan has established the legal framework, which is based on the civil and political community of all citizens, ensuring the equal rights and freedoms for all, irrespective of ethnic or religious affiliation. The experience of inter-ethnic policy has received high marks from the international community and sparked the interest of countries with similar multi-ethnic population

In the international community, Kazakhstan is recognized as the country that leading coherent internal policy has aimed at ensuring tolerance. The representatives of all nationalities living in Kazakhstan are the people who actively build a modern and competitive secular state. Kazakhstan is interested in broadening and deepening the so-called dialogue of civilizations, the Republic has always supported the idea of equality in all its manifestations and expressed its willingness to realize international initiatives aimed at the convergence of understanding between the East and the West.

In the early years of independence, the country experienced very complex processes in spiritual life of society, in its social well-being, in the revival of national consciousness. At the 1st forum of peoples of Kazakhstan in 1992, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nazarbayev was suggested the idea of transformation of the forum into an organ on a permanent base. On March 1, 1995 on the socio-political arena of the Republic, there appeared a new Institute in the field of national policy - the Assembly of peoples of Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan became the first country among the countries-participants of the CIS, which has created a unique institution - the Assembly of people of Kazakhstan. This Institute has contributed significantly to the establishment and approval of the Kazakh model of multi-ethnic society, which aims at strengthening inter-ethnic and inter-confessional accord. The Assembly of people of Kazakhstan since its inception has played an important role in promoting peace and harmony

among peoples living in Kazakhstan. But in recent years its role in society has become particularly noticeable. IN May 2007, Parliament passed a series of constitutional amendments that significantly changed the role of representative of the entire branch. One of the most important innovations of the constitutional reform is the increase in the number of deputies to the Majilis of the Parliament to 107 persons, 9 of which are elected by the Assembly of people of Kazakhstan. This step is undoubtedly raised the role of the Assembly to the higher level. Furthermore, the introduction of special places for Assembly representatives by increasing the number of deputies gives the opportunity, to the largest ethnic groups living on the territory of Kazakhstan for representation in the Parliament

In 2008 it was adopted the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On the Assembly of people of Kazakhstan". The law defines the status, procedure of formation and organization of work of the Assembly of people of Kazakhstan, aimed at the implementation of the state national policy, the maintenance of political stability in the Republic of Kazakhstan and increase of efficiency of interaction of state and civil institutions of the society in the sphere of interethnic relations.

The main activities of the Assembly are: promoting the formation of Kazakhstan patriotism; the development of the state language and other languages of people of Kazakhstan; improvement of regional policy in the sphere of interethnic; assistance in the development and implementation of the state national policy; participation in the development and implementation of plans and activities in the field of demography and migration; promotion of the Kazakh model of interethnic and harmony in the country and abroad; the implementation of educational and publishing activities aimed at achieving inter-ethnic harmony; participation in the socio-political examination of draft laws on the state national policy; development of recommendations and implementation of practical measures for the settlement of differences and disputes, to prevent conflict situations in the sphere of interethnic relations and participation in their resolution etc.

As a leader of the Central Asian countries Kazakhstan has become an active subject of world politics, the locomotive of many integration processes, peace initiatives and constructive initiatives.

The OSCE Summit in Astana was the confirmation of Nazarbayev's unquestioned authority and enormous political will, the international recognition of the success formula.

In his speech at the Summit of the Heads of States he touched upon the issues of world development, the creation of a comprehensive integrated system of Eurasian security, outlined specific goals, objectives and parameters of the modernization of the Organization for security and cooperation in Europe.

Condition for stability of the society is the creation of conditions for free development of the native language, cultural heritage and traditions of all ethnic groups living in Kazakhstan.

The strength of national unity directly related to improving the efficiency of Assembly of people of Kazakhstan and all of ethno cultural associations. The Assembly of the people needs to work more with youth Congress.

The largest modern politicians, religious leaders and representatives of public organizations give the highest ratings to the experience of Kazakhstan.

Thus, the Assembly of people of Kazakhstan is the result of a unique policy innovation of Kazakhstan. Today its experience has becomes useful and attractive for many countries of the world.

Nowadays the Constitution and the Assembly of people of Kazakhstan are not just peers. Traditions, transparency and tolerance are the principles that form the basis of our multinational prosperous state.

Список использованных источников

1. Курганская В.Д., Дунаев В.Ю., Жусупов С.Е., Этнополитические процессы в современном Казахстане Алматы 2001г. - С. 29.
2. Закон Республики Казахстан «Об Ассамблее народа Казахстана» от 20 октября

2008 года № 70-IV.

3. Совет Ассамблеи народа Казахстана // assembly.kz/novosti-assamblei/item/1741.html
4. Выступление Президента Республики Казахстан Н.А.Назарбаева на XVI сессии Ассамблеи народа Казахстана // Казахстанская правда. — 2010. — № 278. — 21 окт.
5. The Assembly of the Peoples of Kazakhstan, «Доктрина Национального Единство Казахстана», http://www.assembly.kz/index_en.php?ft=10020&type=10070&java_tree=10070 (accessed April 20, 2010).
6. Edward Schatz, *Modern Clan Politics: The Power of “Blood” in Kazakhstan and Beyond* (Seattle, Washington: University of Washington Press, 2004), 82.

УДК [365.2:314.382]:32(100:574)

HOUSING POLICY: FERTILITY AND HOUSING CONSTRUCTION RATES

Saliyeva Dinara

dinara.saliyeva@yandex.kz

Bissembayeva Marzhan

marzhok_97@mail.ru

L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana

Research supervisor – S.T. Meirmanov

One of the most interesting and important debates in social policy centres on the causal relationship between fertility and housing construction rates. It is discussed not only among experts in social policy, but among demographers, policy-makers, ordinary citizens and in the global community as a whole. It strengthens the importance of homeownership. Becoming a homeowner, as opposed to a renter, is an ineffable happiness. Since buying a house ‘costs the Earth’ that simply not every person can afford it. But if one becomes an owner of a dwelling, he or she does not only pile up investment and income, but also achieves higher quality of living which will let one have more opportunities.

In a range of countries, the conditions of owning households are averagely better than of rental habitations [1]. In fact, owned houses are more likely to seem suitable to families than rented homes, because of scale, arrangement and whereabouts [2]. Privately-owned houses are mostly bigger in size as well as often for the single-family model [3]. In addition, they are often located in beautiful, secure and friendly for children neighbourhoods. The advantages of homeownership are, therefore, of greater importance for big families rather than for singles or those couples who are not tend to have children. Moreover, collated with singles and couples who do not have children, families with a lot of members show a lower probability of changing a habitation: they are more constant in their job places and housing qualities. Thus, their probability of facing problems related to the transaction costs in moving households is also lower. The disadvantage of making a long-lasting commercial obligation to homeownership is therefore less harsh for families as well as couples, especially those who retain their commercial and family situation constant and safe enough[4,5].

Our housing are profoundly interlaced with our daily life and welfare. It does not mean just sitting under shelter. Housing, and the home, gives opportunities to interact with family members, relatives, friends and neighbours and it is also a place for rest and relaxation. Qualitative, secure and corresponding housing is crucially important in our life. It is of a big significance in encouraging, or undermining, not only our health and security but also, our ideal well-being. Housing also internally affects our sense of self-respect and our received control over ourselves and possesses an ability to have a direct impact on a set of other results in education, job as well as attendance in social life. So, housing is a core factor in everyday life that has a crucial role in making people see themselves and places they live in the surrounding world. The housing and home make up an emotional