



Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың
«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ - 2018»
XIII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясы

СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ

XIII Международная научная конференция
студентов и молодых ученых
«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ - 2018»

The XIII International Scientific Conference
for Students and Young Scientists
«SCIENCE AND EDUCATION - 2018»



12th April 2018, Astana

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

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БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ**

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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.

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that will enter new markets, new jobs will open, unemployment will decrease, and the well-being of citizens will grow.

The Kazakhstani and also the members of the organization have the opportunity to live, study, work on the same rights as the local residents of these friendly states.

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RUHANI ZHANGIRU: THE WAY OF TRANSFORMATION IN KAZAKHSTAN

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It has been more than twenty-five years since Kazakhstan got independence in these years' president of Kazakhstan took myriad initiatives for Kazakhstan. He not only took these initiatives but also implemented with sincerity and integrity. As it is a known fact that, the disintegration of the Soviet Union led to the formation of several new independent states including Kazakhstan and the big challenges in front of these newly independent countries were not only had to re-build their own foreign policies, to seek their place in the international arena, but they were also faced with the challenge of domestic politics. Today's Kazakhstan which is not only the leader of Central Asian region but also in the list of very few nations in the world as far as numerous innovative initiatives is concern, like the equal as he himself imagined especially within very short span of time.

"Dream big, set goals and take action" is the soul of all these initiatives took by president Nazarbayev since the independence of Kazakhstan. There are so many global initiatives which are taken by him even in the very first years of independence like Conference on Interaction and Confidence building Measures in Asia (CICA), closing of Semipalatinsk Test Site, also known as "The Polygon", was the primary testing venue for the Soviet Union's nuclear weapons and development strategy: Kazakhstan-2030 etc. he always accentuated development of Kazakhstan with the trends of regional as well as global perspective.

Ruhani Zhangyru: Modernization of Kazakhstan's Identity:

Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev explained his vision on "Course towards the future: modernization of Kazakhstan's identity". He outlined the significant steps for modernization of social customs and precedence. He stated that "I am sure that the large-scale reforms that we launched should be continued with advanced modernization of nation's conscience. It won't just complement the political and economic modernization, but would be its core," The three important segment of national modernization political, economic and social, have one common goal – to enter the world's 30 most-developed countries. In Nazarbayev's opinion, traditional ways should be the

in the core of modernization of Kazakhstan. He proposed a number of directions to modernize the approach of the nation and its people.

Competitiveness

Competitiveness based on knowledge, intellectual products and quality of human resources are one of the important tasks for each Kazakh and the nation for the 21st century. Computer literacy, foreign language proficiency and cultural openness would be the pedestal to achieve the competitiveness.

Pragmatism

Pragmatism according to Kazakhstan president is that Kazakh intellectuals, Professional and peoples should have that kind of approach that evaluates theories or beliefs in terms of the success of their practical application.

Preserving National Identity

This means preserving the inner core of national identity while changing only some of its characteristics. This does not mean keeping everything – both the things that drive people into the future and the things that drag them back. The nation has to use its best traditions as prerequisites and important conditions for success. A number of archaic habits should be left behind.

Cult of knowledge

Education should be the number one priority and key value for the nation. The cult of education should be universal and technological revolution would play an important role in future.

Evolutionary, not revolutionary development of Kazakhstan

It is known fact that Kazakhstan has faced positive and negative impacts of revolutions on its territory in the 20th century and those impacts leads Kazakh peoples to be evolutionary, rather than revolutionary as he himself stated that “We must clearly understand the lessons of history. The time of revolutions is not over. And while they have changed greatly in their form and content, our whole recent history says directly and unambiguously: only evolutionary development gives nations a chance for prosperity. Otherwise, we will once again find ourselves in a historical trap,”

Open-mindedness

Understanding contemporary situations in the world and in the region, being prepare for transforms especially through technological revolution and able to adopt others’ occurrence and learn from others are the three important elements of open-mindedness.

Specific Projects

Nazarbayev also renowned some specific projects intended to implement these doctrines related to modernization of National Identity.

The First project is to transition the Kazakh language from Cyrillic to the Roman alphabet. As he stated of his address to the nation called ‘Kazakhstan – 2050’, that “we need to begin switching to the Roman alphabet starting 2025,” he said. By 2025, Kazakhstan will begin using the Roman alphabet in documentation, periodicals, textbooks and other official forms of communication to better accommodate the technological environment, communications, scientific and educational processes, the President wrote”.

The second project is called the “New humanitarian knowledge”. One hundred new textbooks in the Kazakh language” project in the social and human sciences. The project search for to facilitate comprehensive education in humanitarian sciences. It is to translate the 100 best textbooks of the world into Kazakh and enable youth to learn according to the best world values. In the 2018-2019 school year, Kazakhstan is to start educating students using these textbooks.

Third project is related to the “TuganZher” (“Homeland”)programme that would simply be translated into a wider framework of “Tugan El” (“Home Country”). The programme would improve the business, educational and cultural environments of Kazakhstan’s regions. It includes conducting a serious study of local lore in the sphere of education, ecology and site improvement, study of regional history, and restoration of cultural and historical monuments and cultural sites of local significance.

Fourth project would be the “Spiritual sacred places of Kazakhstan” programme would unite the Kazakh peoples for the national conscience.

Fifth project is related to the “Modern Kazakh culture in the global world” project would recognize the greatest examples of modern Kazakh culture, translate them into the six languages of the UN and communicate them to the world. As Nazarbayev stated that “the state and creative intelligentsia should provide significant support to this project. I think that 2017 should be of critical importance: we should make a clear decision on what we want to show to the world in the cultural sphere”.

Sixth project is the “100 new faces of Kazakhstan” project would show the story of 100 people from different regions, representing different age groups and ethnicities that have succeeded during the years of independence. President stated that “Kazakhstan has a unique historic chance to build a better future through modernization and new ideas and I am sure the people of Kazakhstan, especially the young generation, understand the importance of the proposed modernization.”

Conclusion:

With above reference of yet another strategy called “RuhaniZhangyru” described the specific attribute of the national policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan which is related to strategic objective of society consolidation, single nation establishment and civil identity which comprises of the things based on the Constitution, offers all kind of required political and legal conditions to the country citizens’ civic rights and duties.

As it is known fact that the state national policy of Kazakhstan primarily was focused on consolidation and unity of the various nationals. It directed the dialogue between the different cultures and confessions based on citizens' equality without any dependency on the ethnic and religious attribute. It is peace-forming and inventive, and is directed to the reciprocal understanding and the interethnic consent achievement.

The Ruhani Zhangyru (Spiritual Revival) policy of Kazakhstan, which is defined by the President, is also built on the distinct and strong principles of consolidation and integration policy. It also explained the mechanisms of the interethnic interaction, social stability and development of nation identity. Thus modernization of the national identity based on spiritual revival would provide some real solutions of all the challenges Kazakhstan is facing today especially in terms of spiritual sphere as a multicultural society.

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