

# Modern Science: Problems and Perspectives

Volum 4

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International Center for  
Education & Technology, USA

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# **Modern Science:** Problems and Perspectives

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Conference's directions:

1. Education, Humanities, Law, Art
2. Social sciences, Economics and Business
3. Engineering sciences & Technology
4. Kazakhstan Research Special session

These articles by Kazakhstan professors, teachers and students are about issues of social and economic modernization of Kazakhstan in the era of globalization.

Kazakhstan is a young independent country, which became independent just over 21 years ago. During this period, the country has gone through economic and social liberalization.

Now Kazakhstan's scientific community seeks to actively integrate itself into the global scientific community.

Thanks to these publications in materials of International Conference "Modern Science: Problems and Perspectives", the broad scientific community can learn about the Kazakhstan's science and discover this wonderful country.

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organized crime are vulnerable and, therefore, cannot be considered as a benchmark for use in the theory of criminal law and criminology, and especially in law enforcement.

Secondly, the content and the number of features included in the definition of organized crime are different, and also very important.

Thirdly, the number of such symptoms and the amount depends on the content of the corresponding concept: the smaller signs, the narrower and wider the scope of the content, and vice versa.

Therefore, we assume that at the regional level organized crime includes all signs of general organized crime without any exception. This type of crime is restricted with territory and region by the regional nature.

In addition, it is safe to conclude that organized crime at the regional level is a kind of foundation for all organized crime.

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**Nazym Dabyldaeva,  
Kaliznan Zhunusov**

### **Economical Modernization in the Republic of Kazakhstan and Strengthening of it's Role in Contemporary Period**

Nowadays Kazakhstan is the most economically powerful state in the Central-Asian region. During years of it's independent development it has created sufficient resource potential and has made specific for Central Asian snow leopard spurt in it's development. Gross domestic product (GDP) of Kazakhstan is the biggest in this region. Gross domestic product (GDP) per head of the republic's population is nowadays more than 12 thousand American dollars which exceeded the same level in neighbouring states.

Results of social and economical development of the country for the last 15 years achieved in the process of realization of strategy "Kazakhstan-2030" adopted in 1997 show that a great number of directions of this strategy has been fulfilled in advance [1]. During this period has been considerably shortened existing difference in the level of social and economical development between Kazakhstan and developed countries of Europe and Asia. According to general data of GDP achieved in 2012 Kazakhstan entered the number of 50 developed countries of the world. Without stopping at this achievement Kazakhstan is continuing to do it's best to use it's growing potential for further economics rise and improving of population's well-being.

days in the country consequently having been implemented measures in fulfillment tasks aimed in strategy "Kazakhstan 2050" aimed at entering of Kazakhstan the number of the most developed 30 countries of the world in forthcoming tens of years. This current year when some developed European countries are suffering from financial and economical crisis growth rate of Kazakhstani economics will be accordingly Ministry of Economical Development and Trade prediction 6% and nominal GDP will be 36,6 billion tenge and in 5 years (2017) - 65,3 billion tenge [3], per head it will be 24 thousand American dollars which is twice more than 2012 year result.

Necessary conditions for gaining such high results have been created during short by historical approach period as a result of successful fulfillment in the country all main economical reforms, implemented before and after transition period to market, creation of market economy infrastructure, foreign investments inviting and strengthening on this base own position for transition to qualitative new stage of its development oriented to innovative character. Peculiar attention by that has been paid to economic modernization, implementing of which enabled to fulfill in short time with stage by stage concretization transforming processes in economics aimed at renovation on the base of innovation.

Economical modernization in Kazakhstan is considered as foundation, to be more precise, factor of stable economical growth for perfection of social-economic system of Kazakhstani society and overcoming its lag from developed market economy countries. President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A.Nazarbayev in 2007 in his annual message to the people of Kazakhstan said, "that it's necessary to force modernization rate of those sectors where we have definite successes" [2].

Formation of the economical modernization theory in those years was connected with the names of many outstanding scientists including Nobel Prize Laureats U.A.Lewes, G.Murdal, I.Shulz, which are representative of different trends of economical modernization theories: Schumpeterian, neoclassical and institutional. Such variety of opinions was connected with substantial component of theoretical ideals of these scientists, oriented accordingly at range of problems of state, market or nonformal institutional regulation of modernization processes.

Here should be mentioned that market economy reveals its advantages depending on how developed and aimed at effective management are its institutes. So transformational process of economics in adaptation and formation of needed proportions of reproduction imply first hand realization of institutional transformations, creating comfortable "economical order" with which business entities work with profit and act not only for our own interest, but for the interest of the country.

However, the economy of the country can develop only by the inertia of institutional domination. But it is necessary to pay careful attention to the meaningful tendencies of modernisation. So far as modernisation presupposes "the renewal" of economy, the emergence of highly effective innovations seems to play the largest part in the productive and commercial activities. In implementing the economy modernisation, however, it is necessary to give it a complex character for successful transformations taking into account the economic paradigms put forward at a given level of its development. Previously the issues concerning the macroeconomic stabilisation, the establishment of market relations institutions and the sovereign state, the restoration of the one reproductive process were given the status of top priorities in Kazakhstan. Now an innovational, high-quality economy development paradigm has been put forward.

As the economy of the country grows stably, its development on an industrial-innovational basis plays a prominent role in the formation of dynamic advantages of the country by introducing home-based viable production. In this connection, the economic modernisation implemented within the framework of the realisation of an industrial-innovational development programme, is expected to contain two constituents: an institutional-structural and a

technological elements, the latter dominating the former. The implementation of the modernisation will provide complex resolution for the problems in each economic sphere, thus renewing it on a new technological basis, creating progressive legal organizational forms of economy and market infrastructure by dint of the development of financial, investment, insurance and informational institutions and the formation of branch clusters, and also the guarantee of safety and production quality in full conformity with international requirements.

In the above state programmes are very clearly expressed the system of the state actions and legislative body actions, which is aimed at the redistributing the resource potential of the country for the purpose of renewing the existing economic growth base of Kazakhstan by developing the seven major national priorities of the structural transformations of production (AIC, metallurgy, refinery, energetics, chemistry and pharmaceuticals, construction, transport and informational communications) and the following five extra priorities (machine production, uranium and light industry, tourism, the cosmos).

The implementation of the structural reconstruction of production facilities is accompanied by the utilization of resource-saving technologies in order to provide viability of the national economy via the modernisation of existing enterprises, the creation of new reproductive enterprises, the extension of the nomenclature of the products issued and their quality characteristics on the basis of the extended output of new technology and equipment with the use of the available productive capacities. As a result of a series of purposeful actions aimed at the realisation of the intensive industrial-innovational economic development programmes and other joint ones, Kazakhstan intends to increase its GDP by the end of 2014 by 50% from the level registered in 2008, which would serve as the starting point in that it precedes the world financial crisis which began in 2009, thus planning to increase labour performance by 50% in the recycling sector and by 100% in the isolated sectors of economy. And a share of non-recoverable export is estimated to be 40%; power capacity is expected to be 10% lower than the level registered in 2008; Production unit weight of innovational enterprises and the overall gross production volume are expected to be 10% higher. The actual results, received during the first pilot year of industrial strategy, which is being implemented within the framework of the economic modernisation of the country, confirm the ability of the country to achieve such a high potential. 152 enterprises were put into action in 2010; in 2011 – 71 enterprises which provided 24,000 and 18,500 people respectively with stable jobs. More than 250 production facilities were built which gave rise to serious structural changes. As a whole, by 2014 294 investment projects will have been designed, which will cost approximately 8.1 trillion KZT; 161,000 stable workplaces will be available. Thus, the successful implementation of the intensive economic modernisation of Kazakhstan will provide the transition of the entire economic and social spheres into a new quality in the first part of the 21-st century.

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**Aizhan Dalabayeva**

### **The Linguo-cultural Aspect of Words of Jewelry of Kazakh People**

Jewelry as an art holds a special place in the history of Kazakh national culture. It clearly and incisively reflects the people's ideals, tastes and the level of their artistic and material values.

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