

НАУКА



**научно-производственный
журнал**

материалы VII Международной
научно-практической конференции:
«Наука и инновации - стратегические
приоритеты развития экономики
государства»

«Дулатов Оқулары 2015»

спецвыпуск
«Общественные науки, история, философия»

2016

2016 ж., Ақпан, № 4-2
№ 4-2, Февраль 2016 г.

Жылына төрт рет шығады
Выходит 4 раза в год

М.Дулатов атындағы Қостанай инженерлік-экономикалық университетінің көпсалалы ғылыми-өндірістік журналы.
Многопрофильный научно-производственный журнал Костанайского инженерно-экономического университета им. М. Дулатова

Меншік иесі:

М.Дулатов атындағы Қостанай инженерлік-экономикалық университеті.

Собственник (Учредитель):

Костанайский инженерно-экономический университет им. М. Дулатова

Журнал 2001 ж. бастап шығады 26.06.2001 ж. Қазақстан Республикасының мәдениет және ақпарат Министрлігінде тіркелген № 2086-Ж куәлігі.

Журнал выходит с 2001 г. Зарегистрирован в Министерстве культуры и информации Республики Казахстан свидетельства о регистрации издания за № 2086-Ж от 26.06.2001г.

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Специальный выпуск журнала «Наука» финансируется при поддержке Европейской Комиссии. Содержание данной публикации/материала является предметом ответственности автора и не отражает точку зрения Европейской Комиссии



ISSN 1684-9310

Зарегистрирован в Международном центре по регистрации
серийных изданий ISSN (ЮНЕСКО, г. Париж, Франция).

Присвоен международный код ISSN 1684-9310

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КОСТАНАЙСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ им. М ДУЛАТОВА

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programs. Towards the end of the 1960's it was understood that these changes were not in order to lessen the differences amongst student achievements. The gaps reflected the ethnic differences that increased in the Israeli society and in the school system. As a result, a full study was done on the entire school system. The junior high schools showed a developing integration by absorbing children from different neighborhoods. The reforms were accepted with little enthusiasm since it meant having power taken from the decision makers at the local level. Moreover, parents from the higher socio-economic levels opposed this reform. Teachers, too, who weren't included in the decision-making process for the school structure in the Ministry of Education, voiced their opposition. The policy for integration met with much opposition in the school framework, for example between study groups which emphasized the lack of equality between the students. A similar phenomenon of hardship was seen in applying integration in the United States in the attempt there to encourage interracial public education. One of the most famous expressions on the subject was penned by educator Seymour Sarson: "The more things change, the more they stay the same" (Sarson, 1971).

Varied programs were presented in order to treat different problems in the Israeli education system. These included, among others, promotion of youth from the weaker strata of society (Integration in education, 1968-1969); improved education in the Druze and Arab sectors (decision for decentralized education in the State system for Arab education, 1987); change in the matriculation examinations (Ben Peretz Committee, 2001); promotion of science and technology studies (Mahar program, 1998); promotion of Jewish studies in Arab schools (Shenhar Report, 1994); development of life skills and driver education (decision by the ministers for safety on the roads, 1993) [1].

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UDC:613.96

THE CHANGE OF THE EDUCATIONAL PERCEPTION OF THE PHENOMENON OF ALCOHOL DRINKING AMONG ADOLESCENTS AND ITS ECONOMIC IMPACT

Sargarof Haim, doctoral student, Novgorod State University, Israel

In this article the author tries to convey the strategic importance of youth education in the field of alcohol drinking. Along with a sense of joy, euphoria and calmness, drinking of alcohol has considerable disadvantages that cause educational, mental, health and social damages. The understanding that entering to the criminal world directly takes the person from the labor force leads to the sharp and clear conclusion that alcohol impairs the development of the national economy.

В этой статье автор пытается передать всю стратегическую важность образования молодежи в области злоупотребления алкоголем. Наряду с удовольствием, чувством эйфории и успокоением, спиртное наносит серьёзный ментальный, образовательный, общественный ущерб и ущерб здоровью. Понимая и осознавая тот факт, что, попадая в криминальный мир, индивид теряет для общества как рабочая сила, мы приходим к выводу что алкоголь наносит ущерб национальной экономике.

Due to the intoxicating influence of alcohol, that infuses a feeling of joy, euphoria and relaxation, for whom drinks it, the drinking of alcoholic beverages has always been, especially in

the group, a common way to celebrate, to spend or to express joy. There are many alcoholic beverages, which are produced from different materials. In fact, almost every nation or group of nations has a traditional alcoholic beverage, with taste, smell, and other features that distinguish it compared to other drinks, as well as drinking culture that has developed around it [9].

Alongside with its liberating nature, drinking alcoholic beverages has significant disadvantages in the social educational, mental and health fields. Drinking of low dose of alcoholic beverages is not harmful, and it is also recommended to drink one glass of red wine a day, because moderate use of wine is beneficial in preventing of heart disease [3]. Even though, excessive drinking can cause many damages.

Mental Damages: The alcohol enables to obtain a quick fun or effective protective measures against situations of stress, frustration and anxiety. Excessive drinking can lead to addiction as follows: after the drinking the self-image may become positive, but after a few hours may reach a hangover and disillusionment, when the low image and the existential problems repeat more forcefully. The renewed pain and frustration reinforce the need for a drink and so on. So the use of alcohol that is designed to distract from stress, anxiety, insecurity and feelings of guilt, causes and strengthens them until it forms a cycle of bad feelings that lead to drinking of alcohol that causes bad feelings and so forth, until the person becomes an alcoholic.

The alcohol has a tendency to exaggerate the mood of person before the drinking. Naturally, this tendency may be harmful if a person drinks when it is in a bad mood.

Health Damages: Alcohol causes the expanding of arteries and to a chain of chemical reactions, when it becomes fatty acids that cover the face of the nerve fibers, they block their edges and inhibit the secretion of neurotransmitters into the spacious (synapses) between the neurons (nerve cells). Fatty acids that are generated by alcohol cause damage mainly to the cortex, which distinguishes the person from other animals. Alcohol impairs synapses that are related to memory, speech and mood.

The effect of alcohol can be dangerous especially if it is consumed during cold weather. Drinking of alcoholic beverages indeed at first causes a feeling of warmth, but it's just a dangerous illusion. The expansion of the arteries that is caused by the consumption of alcohol increases the surface area through which the heat is emitted from the body, thus effectively cools the body. Every winter people die of cold in Eastern Europe countries, where the alcohol consumption is accepted despite the harsh winter especially, people who excessively intoxicated during the cold weather. For example, in 2006 12% of deaths were related to alcohol. This phenomenon is especially prevalent among homeless alcoholics because they drink out of closed place, and therefore they are more exposed to the damages of weather [4].

In addition, in long-term, alcohol drinking also affects the liver and leads to obesity. The injury occurs due to the excessive drinking due to the overload that is generated on the liver due to its function as removal of alcohol from the body. One of the alcoholic beverages which are harmful to health especially is the beer. In addition to the damages that caused by alcohol, which are common to all alcoholic beverages, it also damages the kidneys by overload that is generated on them due to the high percentage of urea in the beer.

Alcohol is teratogenic - material which damages the development of the fetus, its main damage to the fetus is - harm of the brain development. Consumption of alcohol during the pregnancy is the most common cause of mental retardation in the Western world. The alcohol also impairs the transmission of the folic acid from mother to the fetus, and this is essential for its proper development [4].

Social Damages: In the case of excessive drinking the behavior of intoxicated people isn't proper many times and social and this behavior and should be under condemnation. When intoxicated person may say and do things that he/she will regret after the disillusionment.

In addition, alcohol causes oral dryness, and thereby increases the smell of the mouth. Due to the health damage, their addictive nature, and mainly due to the sometimes negative effects of alcoholic beverages on the human behavior, many consider drinking alcoholic

beverages, especially getting excessive intoxication, as unacceptable and reprehensible phenomenon.

Educational Damages: One of the significant effects of drinking alcohol at a young age is the harm of development of brain and memory. Alcohol consumption affects different areas of the brain that affect memory capability development at the present and at the future, and may cause the motor problems. In cases of drinking to intoxication can cause larger brain damage [5].

The existed relation between alcohol consumption and commitment of offenses is expressed especially among young people who drink alcohol. Studies have shown that there is a relation between alcohol consumption per capita and the crime and violence in the society [2]. The types of problems that are caused by alcohol consumption are not essentially different from country to country and from culture to culture. In countries where there is a high availability of alcohol, there is an increased consumption of alcohol. This consumption leads, as mentioned, to problems that are relevant for our purposes, such as - traffic accidents, violence, crime and delinquency.

Juvenile delinquency is a hard social phenomenon that concerns many countries [6].

The amount of juvenile offenders in Israel increased from -10,764 in 2001 to -14,021 in 2010. The internal analysis shows that 18% of the offenders commit 68% of all youth offenses [8]. Understanding of these data enabled focused enforcement against those adolescents and placing them under lock and key under the trend to prevent from them to continue to harm the public on the one hand with an attempt to rehabilitate them under force, on the other hand.

Focusing on the list of the recidivistic offenders led to an increase in the number of minor prisoners in Ofek (Horizon) prison and in the proportion of recidivism among minors who released from the Ofek (Horizon) prison in 2004. For example, there was found that the percent of recidivism a year after release from the prison was 43%, two years later - 53% after three years, 62%, after four years - 68% and five years later 72% [1]. Similar recidivism proportions were found also in the countries such as England, in which there was found that 85% of the adolescents returned to prison within two years after the release from prison [7], Finland, where the percentage of recidivists is on an increase and standing on 100%.

There is no need to explain the relation between the reduction of people in jail and the country's economy, there is also not necessary to explain why criminals who enter the "circle of crime" leave the "workforce". So what prevents the state to activate its weight in order to reduce the incidence of alcohol, especially among adolescents?

Today, the Israeli Police works hard for catching and in order to reduce the phenomenon of alcohol among adolescents, the police acts on several levels, "parent patrol" (group that revolves in public parks and "known", points and aims to explain to the youth the risks of drinking and the punishment), law enforcement (handling with businesses that sold alcohol until to closing of the business for 30 days and pouring alcohol for youth who drink), although the police dedicates resources and thought for the phenomenon, it has no contacts with counterpart offices in the government, the adolescent who drank heavily and was treated by the police is not familiar at all to the school principal unless if he/she deviated from accepted norms in the field of school, a business owner who sold the alcohol to a minor is not known at the Ministry of Economy, the phenomenon of alcohol drinking is known in the various ministries and there are also done actions to correct the problem but there is no the comprehensive authority.

There is no doubt that this issue must have a strategic priority, the understanding that there is no future for the economy, the industry, society and the justice in the state of Israel without a connection to education in strategically requires to develop mechanisms that will enable the tools to handle with the problem.

Collaboration between the various establishments in under the authority of the Ministry of Education is required in the reality, its purpose is to reduce the alcohol consumption among adolescents, beyond the writing of laws and empowering the authority of enforcement (the police) we have to determine the issue of alcohol as a strategic objective in the all ministries (welfare, economics, Ministry of Internal Security, Health and Education), the understanding of

a strategic need to establish one comprehensive authority (Ministry of Education) that oversees and controls the all ministries, i.e. authority that assists in realizing of “supreme” purpose, which is the reduction of alcohol among adolescents in order to strengthen the country's economy.

Summary: Drinking alcohol among adolescents has negative aspects of the mental, educational, social and economic terms. The Government Ministries has the tools to solve the problem. Solving the problem of alcohol consumption among the youth has a strategic importance, in the various ministries there are tools to handle with the problem but there is no connection between the offices, no guide and coordinator factor, there is no understanding that a solution to the problem of the phenomenon of alcohol is a strategic goal, solving the problem will reduce the "cycle of crime", will increase the "circle of employees" and as a direct of it will improve the country's economy.

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УДК 37.012 8Ф

ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОЦИАЛИЗАЦИИ СТУДЕНТОВ В ПРОЦЕССЕ АДАПТАЦИИ В ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОМ ПРОСТРАНСТВЕ ВУЗА

*Абдуллина Д.З., старший преподаватель,
Кожухова Б.Р., к.филос.н.*

Костанайский социально-технический университет им. академика З.Алдамжар

Мақалада ЖОО-нда заманауи педагогикалық - білім – беру кеңістігіндегі төменгі курс студенттерінің бейімделу жағдайларында субъектілерінің қалыптасу мәселелері қарастырылған. Мәселенің өзектілігі кесілілген, сондықтан білім беру құзыретті парадигмасының алғашқы кезеңіндегі қалыптасуында бейімделу кезеңіндегі жекелеген қиындықтарды туғызады. Авторлардың пікірінше, бұл жағдайларда студенттердің субъектілік және жекетілғалық қасиеттерінің қалыптасуының бірлігі мен кейбір айырмашылықтарына назар салу керек.

В статье рассматриваются проблемы формирования субъектности студентов младших курсов в условиях адаптации в современном образовательном-педагогическом пространстве вуза. Актуальность данной проблемы обуславливается тем, что компетентностная парадигма образования на начальном этапе своего становления порождает определенные трудности в процессе адаптации.