

Kolchigin S.

Phenomenology in Search for Human

Abstract. From ancient times the thinkers try to find out the essential beginning of man and the starting point of a theory of man, theory of consciousness, cognition etc. The richest diversity and multidimensional structure of human psychic life as a rule are reduced by philosophers (including the representatives of phenomenological trend) to the consciousness. The author of the article makes critical analysis of phenomenological approach to investigation of the inner world of man, opens up its insufficiency and concludes that the sources of the true humanity and an attitude to surroundings are not in the phenomenon of pure consciousness but in the phenomenon of soul. It is a special spiritual structure, some kind of higher feelings' substance, the basis of human transcendental subjectivity or, strictly saying, subjectness. It is stressed in the issue that it's necessary to see in human creature something more thin and basic than consciousness and mind. A man is larger than mind – but he isn't reduced to unreasonable, irrational creature. Such an approach to architectonic and essence of man helps to see many manifestations of man in new light, gives new philosophical panorama of ontology, makes to rethink the essence and meaning of education, vectors of social relations, all specter of valuable foundations and prospects of human existence.

Kosichenko A.

Impact of Globalization on Content of Human Personality

Abstract. Globalization is the most important process in the modern world. However, this process is contradictory and ambiguous. It is objective, and is understood primarily as a natural continuation of the integration aspirations of mankind, but it is controlled and implements the objectives of certain very powerful forces. It is positive in some aspects, but its negative sides are manifested in full. Destructive tendencies of globalization in relation to the person became obvious: the destruction of his personality, his ability to live sensibly and responsibly, to be the creator of his own life, in the implementation of its deep human rights and freedoms. Personal aspects of globalization have two dimensions: a) a person involved in the globalization not as a person but as an object of manipulation with minimal personal presence that make easy for the ideologues of globalization the need for argument of his actions, and b) globalization destroys the personal contents, which still holds the man, necessity drawn into global processes of modernity. From this double humiliation of the human person in the process of globalization one might make an unambiguous conclusion: the deepening and broadening of globalization will destroy the identity of the whole person and the person is fully unified. However, the spiritual essence of man is indestructible, and if it is with this spirit and to bind deep layers of the human person, there remains hope for unavoidable personal human existence in the world under any circumstances.

Izotov M., Sagikyzy A.

Models of Education in Society of Knowledge

Abstract. Today, under the influence of scientific and technical and information revolution there was formed essentially other economy in which the crucial role is played by not material factors, but

knowledge, information, innovative type of thinking and behavior of the creative person. The role of economy of knowledge, value, and reasonable management of knowledge, including humanitarian and ethical components of knowledge has increased. In these conditions, for accumulation of intellectual resources an existence of institutes providing a materialization of knowledge in new technologies, creation of the social and economic and welfare environment favoring is innovative activity. It is important to create favorable conditions for creativity in business and public life.

Proceeding from features of economic and regional development of the Republic of Kazakhstan the priority directions of a clustering of educational process are highlighted. The innovative educational paradigm of higher education has to provide the student with information technologies of collecting, storage and processing information allowing generating new knowledge, to development in it engineering competences through the flexibility of educational process including an independent choice by student of the training trajectory on the basis of synergetic approach to education.

Nurmuratov S.

Scientific and Practical Issues of Studying of Spiritual and Intellectual Heritage of the Nation

Abstract. In the article it is revealed an ideological content of the spiritual heritage of the Kazakh traditional society. It was defined the role and place of the phenomenon of tradition in the worldview of the traditional Kazakh. We consider the ontological foundation of the Kazakh philosophy in historical and philosophical context. It was stated the scientific and practical problems of research of the spiritual heritage of the people and important general methodological research questions of the spiritual life of the ethnos in a historical context. In order to trace the logic of the development of the spiritual component of the ethnic group it is necessary to define the basic essence of human culture, its spirituality. As is known, spirituality is not reduced to the accumulation of a variety of knowledge about the world, first of all, it is finding a creative sense that helps a man in the process of gaining spiritual and practical reality.

Oshakpayeva Zh.

The Problem of Human and Society in Enlightenment Philosophy of Zh. Aimaurov and M. Dulatov

Abstract. In the article it is analyzed the rise of national consciousness and contemporary ideological issues among the Kazakh intelligence of the XX century. Author emphasizes that pillar of creativity of Zh. Aimaurov and M. Dulatov is the enlightenment idea urging to new knowledge, social progress and fair work.

It was noted that creative heritage of Zh. Aimaurov and M. Dulatov is the national property of Kazakh people. The idea joining the two thinkers are the human issues: his education, intellectual-spiritual life, internal culture, ethical and aesthetic dimensions. Author particularly singled out the moral and intellectual dimension that is are the important in perceiving this issue by Kazakh thinkers. The idea of serving to society, to the people is brightly underlined through creative heritage of Zh. Aimaurov and M. Dulatov that put the humanistic principles and program of moral actions are relevant and vital to modern spiritually revived Kazakhstan.

Moldabekov Zh.

Al-Farabi on Art of Dialectic as a Source of Human Development of Thought and Culture

Abstract. This article shows us the nature and mission of Al Farabi's art dialectic as the origins of the intellectual cultural development in the East Renaissance. It is analyzed the types of arguments, conditions of giftedness and false wisdom. It is determined the intellectuality of a human and strategic position of the thinker in the issues concerning the art dialectician and the power of intellectual culture in the current conditions.

Kapichyn B.

Consolidating Political Culture: Symbolic Architectonics

Abstract. In article a consolidating political culture, its tectonics and a role of symbolical policy are considered. Author aiming at demonstrating the place of symbols in formation and functioning of political culture reaches it by means of reconciliation of identification and semiotics methods of political science. In the article there is given a concept of a sign and symbol, defined their place and value in political life and political culture, it is revealed the communication with politics and legitimization of the government.

It is revealed that political culture has a consolidating potential. The projection of future directions of research of the considered perspective is designated.

Shaukenova Z., Seitakhmetova N., Zhandossova Sh.

The Politics of Combating of Religious Extremism in Kazakhstan

Abstract. This article analyzes the causes of the religious extremism in Kazakhstan, the list of the major factors in the development of religious extremism in Kazakhstan. The main reasons for the growth of the terrorist acts in the country are considered by the authors. The authors have indicated the recommendations to prevent and minimize the spread of religious extremism and terrorism in the country. In this article, we will attempt to answer a range of questions. First, is there religious extremism and terrorism in Kazakhstan? What are the reasons for the spread of religious extremism and terrorism? What are the features of these two evils in Kazakhstan? We will also put forward our own recommendations for the minimization of the influence of religious extremists and terrorism upon Kazakhstani society and the country as a whole.

Kasen M.

Open Electronic Government in Kazakhstan and Opportunities for new Political Philosophy

Abstract. This article analyzes the prospects of using the principle of direct political participation and cooperation in the implementation of the open e-government idea. For Kazakhstan, the potential of e-government as a democratic institution can be related to two principles. The first is primarily the principle of correlating possibilities of e-democracy and participatory democracy and applying ICT solutions for any short-term processes at regional or national levels, for example, interactive polls or mini-referendums, and everyday practical embodiment in reality many of the participatory democracy principles by resorting to the open e-government concept. It is this interactive nature of transactional e-government services, and its main function – the articulation of the interests of various groups around the idea of cooperation in this area – that provides a technological basis for the creation of e-democracy and new political communication.

Tokhtarov E.

The meaning of Electronic Mass-Media in Providing of Interethnic Consent in Kazakhstan

Abstract. In the article the role of electronic mass-media in maintaining the inter-ethnic tolerance and harmony in Kazakhstani society is analyzed. Leading position of the language factor in the creation of conditions for effective cross-cultural communication is defined. As the Russian is the main language of interethnic communication in KazNet, the author emphasizes the mainstreaming of development issues of the Kazakh language as a language of interpersonal and intergroup communication in the Kazakhstan segment of the Internet. The experience of foreign scientists, who have studied the characteristics of interethnic interaction with the use of modern information and communication technologies is referred. Their findings were discussed by the author in terms of relevance to the Kazakhstani society. Particular attention is paid to the results of sociological researches, that describe the attitude of society to Internet resources as a source of information and a medium of intercultural communication. The author identifies factors that contribute to the preservation in electronic media in KazNet consensus on national policy and inter-ethnic harmony as conditions for the absence of obvious ethnic conflicts.