

ZHAKAEVA, K.A.

MUSICAL AND ARTISTIC DEVELOPMENT AT MUSIC LESSONS

The actual issues with means of musical and artistic development of the pupils at the music lesson are viewed in this article. The review opinion of famous scientists-musicians and practical teachers about the musical education problems upbringing takes the special place in the article. Mastering of the main musical and artistic regularities by the pupils is going on in the different types of musical and practical activity, which is directed to open artistic values of music art. It is found that using the music perception increased activity methods leads schoolchildren to integrity comprehension of spiritual nature of music.

The solution of a problem of the schoolchildren musical and artistic development is connected with the necessity of right choice of the high artistic documentation, also with interconnection of musical art and other kinds of the art, which contribute to form more deep and perceived knowledge and notion about artistic contents of the music.

Key words: *musical and artistic development, music perception, special methods of music education, types of art.*

УДК 061.215-055.2

Shevchenko, L. Ya.,

*Candidate of Historical Sciences, Professor,
KSPU, Kostanay, Kazakhstan*

Alibek, T.K.,

*Candidate of Historical Sciences, Professor,
KSPU, Kostanay, Kazakhstan*

Nazarova, S.V.,

*Candidate of Political Sciences, Associate
professor of the Department of social
disciplines, basics of law and economics
KSPU, Kostanay, Kazakhstan*

GENDER RESEARCHES IN THE STRUCTURE OF MODERN KNOWLEDGE

Abstract

The problem of equality between men and women from the perspective of the gender approach is examined in this article. The XXI century presents the principal new issues of current identification of women in the modern world, without the need for decisive advancement of humanity. This fundamental worldview shift is reflected in the concepts of gender science. Today, the "women's question" is the most important factor in the promotion of the status of women, identified opportunities and challenges for the modern society. By uncovering the social context of the "gender equality", the authors analyze the concept of the human civilization, the principles and criteria of the civil society, the priority of the public consent and peace, and brings forward the problem of women's freedom.

Key words: *gender, knowledge, status, gender identity, status of woman, civil society.*

1. Introduction

The XX century – the epoch of scientific and technological progress and globalistics, a new level of human thinking, general integration and democratization, grandiose social transformations and political turmoil – was marked by the appearance on the historical arena of a phenomenon often referred by specialists as the "women's revolution". The female factor aggressively breaks into the modern picture of the world, demanding a rethinking of the ultimate foundations of modern civilization.

The world view of gender differently puts the traditional problems of history, sociology, philosophy and politics. It is necessary to read the male history of philosophy in a new way, to enter into polemics with those great thinkers who negatively relate to women's experience (Aristotle, Rousseau, Kant, Freud) and to make public knowledge of those who aspired to overcome patriarchal stereotypes (Diderot, Marx, Mill, Dewey).

2. Materials and Methods

Nowadays, priority in the formulation and solution of the "women's issue" increases in the direction of raising the status of women, determined by the possibilities and problems of modern society. The modern concept of man, the principles and criteria of civil society, the priorities of social harmony and peace put forward the problem of women's freedom, that is, diversified development. This is the main issue of modern civilization.

"One of the defining characteristics of the twentieth century was the relentless struggle to achieve equality between men and women, led largely by women supported by a growing number of men. When this struggle is crowned with success, and this must happen, it will be a landmark in the progress of mankind. Ultimately, it will change most of the current concepts of social, economic and political life" says in the Report of Human Development for 1995 [1, 39].

The social movement of women for their political and civil rights has a long rich history, demonstrating an undeniable desire to overcome the age-old "male" social order and "male chauvinism". We can distinguish two most important stages in the development of the theory of feminism. The first is connected with the awareness of the real values and tasks of the women's movement, with the conviction that the conquest of equal rights with men before the law will solve the women's issue, will save the woman from "second-best". This direction is usually called liberal.

The second stage of feminism is connected with the awareness of the uniqueness of female existence in the world, the rehabilitation of the category of difference and, in connection with this, the emergence of the concept of gender. The hopes of liberal feminism for resolving the women's issue exclusively in the social aspect turned out to be illusory. The most important thing is that the male model of culture remains unshakable. The solution of the women's issue was much more complicated than the provision of equal suffrage. The basic idea of radical feminism was the idea that overcoming the global crisis that overtook Western culture presupposes, first of all, a change in the model of relations between a man and a woman, in which the principle of domination is characteristic of this culture.

The XXI century poses fundamentally new urgent problems of determining the place of women in the modern world, without the solution of which the further progress of mankind is impossible. This fundamental worldview shift is reflected in the concepts of gender science. Gender covers a complex system of relationships defined by gender. Men and women are participants in a single process of development and renewal of civilization within the framework of social differentiation, including gender.

3. Results

Gender inequality, first of all, is social inequality, which in society is most often understood as stratification. Professor of Cambridge University Anthony Giddens rightly states that the studies of the stratification for many years ignored the gender factor. The authors wrote as if women did not exist, or when analyzing the distribution of power, wealth and prestige, the female factor turned out to be unimportant and uninteresting. Paul, Giddens emphasizes, is in itself one of the most profound examples of stratification. There are no societies in which men in some aspects of social life would not have more wealth, status and influence than women [2, 61].

Class division is so noticeable in modern society, that there is no doubt that it partially coincides with gender inequality. The financial position of most women tends to reflect the material position of their fathers and husbands, hence this can explain the gender inequality in terms of classes. Let us turn to the opinion of Frank Parkin: "The status of a woman usually carries with her many disadvantages compared to the status of a man in various areas of social life, including opportunities for employment, property, income, etc. However, this inequality, due to differences in sex, is not a component of stratification. For the overwhelming majority of women, the distribution

of economic and social rewards is determined primarily by the situation of their families and especially the heads of families – men. Although women today have their own special status, defined by gender, their claims are not primarily determined by their own occupations, but are more dependent on the occupation of fathers and husbands" [3, 46].

This problem is the subject of active discussion among sociologists. John Goldthorpe, for example, defends the term "position of the agreement." He believes that there is a subordinate position in which the majority of working women are located. Since women are economically dependent on their husbands, they should be classified according to their class position to the one that characterizes their husbands.

Goldthorpe's point of view is subjected to very thorough criticism. First, for a significant part of families, the income of women significantly improves the economic situation. Secondly, wife's employment can determine the position of the family as a whole. Thirdly, there are families at the "intersection of classes". Fourth, the proportion of families in which a woman is the only breadwinner increases.

Recent studies of foreign scientists confirm the conclusion that the economic position of a woman can not be simply explained by the economic position of her husband. The so-called "class-crossed" families are increasingly becoming prevalent. In most of these cases, the husband occupies the highest position, although the reverse situation also occurs. Studies have shown, E. Giddens notes, that people in such families had a tendency to "import" a number of aspects of their differing class positions in the family. For example, the decision on who should stay at home to take care of children was correlated with the inter-class relations of the class and gender. Where the work of the wife occupied a higher place than her husband's work, he usually had to show responsibility.

4. Discussion

Over the past half-century, the image of a woman associated with domestic household and personal life, began to get old. She is replaced by a "non-domestic woman". In many civilized countries, the position of the housewife became the lot of the minority. English researcher Kathleen Gerson distinguishes four paths, which follow in the life of women. One part is still continuing the traditional path of motherhood. Maternity for them is a career. Another part of women chooses an intermediate path between the traditional way and the search for a well-paid job. The third group follows the unconventional way – to make a career at work. Many of them seek to combine a successful career and family life. The fourth way is provided by women, whose career expectations have not materialized, going to the house is an attempt to escape disappointment in the work.

Sometimes, from the above, one would note that today it would be more realistic to recognize equal opportunities for today. Inequality is one of the fundamental characteristics of life, every life order is hierarchical and has its own aristocracy. But there must be an adequate system of inequality by the formula: "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his work". Gender is a constantly evolving system of social relations, of which men and women are participants. At the same time, their behavior determines cultural and psychological characteristics, designed by the society. These characteristics can be different depending on how the social, economic, political, ethno-religious, cultural, national, geographic and other components that interweave the specifics of the region are interwoven and mutually enriched. All this in aggregate is the building material for gender.

Gender education in Kazakhstan is taking its first steps. Centers for Gender Studies (Almaty, Karaganda) are being established, aimed at developing research and educational practices and information networks. The activity of women's organizations, oriented not only to social and political tasks, but also to gender education, is gaining strength.

5. Conclusions

Political scientist G. Akhmetzhanova outlines the following stages in the development of gender approaches in the republic:

- 1991–1994 – The time of the political and economic crisis. The basic paradigm of equality is "equalization" (of both men and women) in the conditions of the market. There are women's non-governmental associations, mainly engaged in solving social and economic problems.

- 1995–1998 – The development of a network of women's NGOs, the growth of women's business and political activity, the activation of women's involvement in social, political and socio-economic processes. The basic paradigm of equality is equality in responsibility for the realization of personal goals, tasks and interests. According to the opinion of the Kazakhstani researcher G. Khasanova, "it is during this period that the leaders of women's NGOs recognize that the expression of social and political interests should become a matter, first of all, for the women themselves".

- 1999–2001 – Increasing the state's interest, supporting women's political representation. The basic paradigm of equality is primary socialization in the field of political equality and reduction of gender gaps. In 2001, the Democratic Party of Women of Kazakhstan was established on the basis of the Political Alliance of Women's Organizations of Kazakhstan. More than 150 non-governmental women's organizations worked in the country during this period .

A distinctive feature of the gender policy of Kazakhstan is that the state initiates gender projects, first of all. Over the years of independence, Kazakhstan has done a great job of integrating the Republic of Kazakhstan into the world community. In 1998, Kazakhstan joined the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. UN conventions on political.

References

- Giddens, Anthony. Sociology [Text] / Anthony Giddens. – M, 2014.
International documents on the protection of women's rights [Text] – Release VII – Almaty, 1998.
Parklin, Frank. Marxism and Glass Theory: A Bourgeois Critique [Text] / Frank Parklin – 1979. – London: Tavistock.

Article was received by the editorial office: 24.09.2018

ШЕВЧЕНКО, Л.Я., АЛИБЕК, Т.К., НАЗАРОВА, С.В. ГЕНДЕРЛІК ЗЕРТТЕУЛЕР ҚАЗІРГІ ЗАМАНҒЫ БІЛІМ ҚҰРЫЛЫМЫНДА

Мақалада ерлер мен әйелдер теңдігі проблемалары гендерлік тұрғыда қарастырылады. ХХІ ғасыр әйелдердің қазіргі әлемдегі орнын анықтаудың бұрын-соңды болмаған жаңа өзекті мәселелерін ұсынуға. Олар адамзат қоғамының прогрессивті дамуының негізі болып отыр. Осы фундаменталды көзқарас гендер ғылымында орын алған. Бүгінгі күні «әйел мәселесін» көтеруде және шешуде әйел мәртебесін көтеруге бетбұрыс айқын көрінеді. Оған қазіргі қоғамның дамуы мен міндеттері мүмкіндік тудырды. «Гендерлік теңдік» ұғымының әлеуметтік мазмұнын аша отырып авторлар адам концепциясын, азаматтық қоғамның принциптері мен өлшемдерін, қоғамдық келісім мен бейбітшіліктің басымдылықтарын және әйел еркіндігі мәселелерін талдайды.

Мақаланың мәнін ашатын сөздер: гендер, білім, жағдай, гендерлік теңдік, әйелдер жағдайы, азаматтық қоғам.

ШЕВЧЕНКО, Л.Я., АЛИБЕК, Т.К., НАЗАРОВА, С.В. ГЕНДЕРНЫЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ В СТРУКТУРЕ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ЗНАНИЙ

В данной статье сквозь призму гендерного подхода рассматриваются проблемы равенства мужчин и женщин. ХХІ столетие выдвигает принципиально новые актуальные проблемы определения места женщины в современном мире, без решения которых невозможен дальнейший прогресс человечества. Именно этот фундаментальный мировоззренческий сдвиг отражен в понятиях гендерной науки. Сегодня центр тяжести в постановке и решении «женского вопроса» все больше сдвигается в сторону повышения статуса женщины, определяемого возможностями и задачами современного развития общества. Раскрывая социальное содержание понятия «гендерное равенство», авторы анализируют современную концепцию человека, принципы и критерии гражданского общества, приоритеты общественного согласия и мира и выдвигают на передний план проблему свободы женщины.

Ключевые слова: гендер, знания, состояние, гендерное неравенство, положение женщины, гражданское общество.