

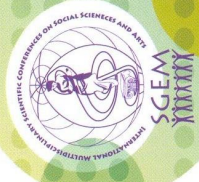
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SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON
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SGEM 2017

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BOOK 1
MODERN SCIENCE
VOLUME I

POLITICAL SCIENCES
LAW
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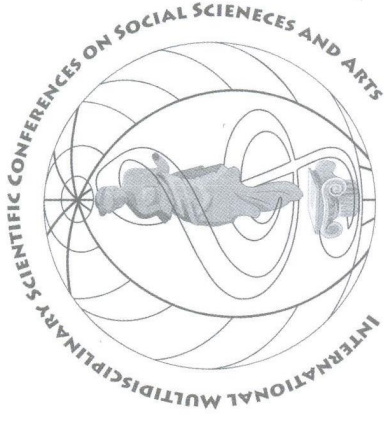
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS



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VOLUME I

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CONCLUSION

As it becomes clear from the above mentioned the large area agricultural businesses have always existed in the Czech context. The current size structure of agricultural businesses in the Czech Republic resulted from mainly a considerable extent of the long-term historical development and not only from the process of socialisation in the 1950's and centralisation in the 1970's. The relatively centralised structure was typical for Czech agricultural environment since the second half of the 19th century. There has always been a trend towards creating large economically strong units.

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STRATEGIES FOR HOUSEHOLDS OF KAZAKHSTAN IN EDUCATION: INEQUALITIES, BARRIERS, OPPORTUNITIES

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ABSTRACT

In the study of professional choice of a graduate of particular importance are researchers of household strategies in the education sphere. As the household strategies, we consider the effective usage of available resources (economic, social and cultural assets) in reaching the goal. The goal, in this aspect, is defined as the optimal choice of educational and professional paths, taking into account the real possibilities and social benefits.

As shown by the results of many sociological types of research when choosing a career the role of the inner circle (parents and relatives) is important. According to the data of our study, 87.6% of students indicated that when choosing a profession were guided by the advice of their parents and relatives. Also, the majority of high school graduates who participated in the interview as the key factors influencing their career choices were: parents advice, an example of relatives, and material well-being (parents' income).

Data of earlier youth researches conducted among 1500 students of 12 universities of Kazakhstan, shows that on average one in four respondents believe that their choice of a profession is largely influenced by the advice of parents and relatives. High coefficients in most cases are detected among representatives of socio-humanitarian orientation. Thus, settings and advice of parents are crucial in making important decisions for each graduate such as the choice of educational and professional paths.

Claims for admission to foreign universities prevail in strategies of households with a high level of economic and human capital of the parents. Households with lower income level, in general, even do not consider the option of studying abroad. Their plans include entry into the domestic universities and the fact of receiving education and diploma is what important for them.

Keywords: education, graduates, households, professional choice, strategies

INTRODUCTION

In research of a professional choice of the graduate studying of household strategies in the sphere of education is of particular importance. As the household strategies, we consider the effective use of available assets and resources (economic, social and cultural assets) in reaching the goal. The goal, in this aspect, is defined as the optimal choice of educational and professional paths, taking into account the real possibilities and social benefits.

As shown by the results of many sociological researches when choosing a career, the role of the inner circle (parents and relatives) is important.

In the first stage of the research conducted by the center of sociological researches and social engineering in 2014 survey was conducted among students at the age of 17-29 years of Astana and Almaty and five regions (Eastern, Southern, Western, Northern and Central regions) of Kazakhstan. The sample consisted of 571 respondents. During survey preparation, multistage sampling was used, where the necessary criteria are socio-demographic characteristics (gender, age, nationality), region, department, speciality. Results of the study processed and analyzed using SPSS for Windows software (version 21).

According to the data of our study 87.6% of students indicated that when choosing a profession were guided by the advice of their parents and relatives. Also, the majority of high school graduates who participated in the interview as key factors influencing their career choices include: parents' advice, example of relatives, material well-being (parents' income).

The data from earlier youth researches conducted among 1500 students of 12 universities of Kazakhstan, shows that on average one in four respondents believe that their choice of a profession was largely influenced by the advice of parents and relatives. High coefficients in most cases are detected among representatives of humanitarian professions [1, p.73]. Thus, settings and advices of parents are crucial in making important decisions for each graduate such as the choice of educational and professional paths.

Therefore, we studied and analysed graduates' professional choice, in particular, based on the study of decision-making within the households. It is in the households, where under the influence of parents and relatives living together primary socialization is being carried out. It is the most important in shaping the outlook of a young man, including in higher education. Representatives of social constructionism Berger and Lukman stressed the influence of parents, defining them as "significant others" for the child [2, p. 61-62].

As shown by statistics the current labour market is characterized by an imbalance between supply and demand of professionals. Experts of HeadHunter Kazakhstan¹ found among which professions the competition is high, based on the analysis of vacancies and CV's on this webpage. The greatest competition is marked in professional sectors: "top management" (6.4 candidates per job), "Law and Accounting" (6.6), "Exploration" (9.2), "non-profit organizations" (13). However, despite this, these professional areas remain in demand among the graduates and the number is not decreasing. Does this mean that the strategy of households on the choice for graduate school has "alarming" unrelatedness to the needs of the labour market.

Household resources and higher education. The key theoretical constructs in the study are: economic theory of human capital, according to it an education is an investment in a human capital. In the long term, such investment returns in the form of productivity and income growth. Decisions on the size of the investment decisions are made based on a comparison of expected costs and expected benefits. Household investment volumes differ, according to the hypothesis of Becker, as an investment is the cost of household resources (material, social, time, human capital of parents), and

more limited resources are, the smaller are these costs. The higher is the human capital of the parents, the greater is the amount of the knowledge and skills they can pass on the children, the greater is the investment in children's education. By the time of admission to the university young people already have certain human capital obtained in a school and at home, which depends on the level of school, knowledge and culture transmitted by their parents. [3]

The concept of cultural capital, Bourdieu had an impact on the approaches to the study of the interrelationship of education, cultural resources of households and the social order. Studying the root causes of inequality of school success among children with different class origins, Bourdieu emphasizes the methods of conservation of these inequalities through education institutions. Bourdieu concludes that the educational system serves not to the purpose of meritocratic evaluation of students, but to the legitimization of the social order and the hereditary transmission of privileges [4]. In developing the concept, Bourdieu distinguishes various forms of cultural capital, among which, along with the assimilated (cultural abilities, knowledge and skills) and objectified (the possession of cultural objects), an important role is played by an institutionalized cultural capital, i.e. possession of a higher education degree diploma [5].

In the sociological paradigm Coleman added social capital to these factors - a specific type of resources associated with social relationships and social networks. Coleman singled *internal social capital of the family* - family relations and *external social capital* - family involvement in social institutions and social networks, region of residence and etc. [6].

At the core of our construction, a model for the choice of vocational education includes the dependent factors and determinants of the model. The dependent factors include the choice of level of education, the determination of a profession and the choice of an educational institution. The determinants of the model include the personal characteristics of a school graduate (gender, professional orientation, performance, capacity, type of school), the amount of family capital (material well-being, human capital, social and cultural capital of parents) and settlement characteristics (region, type of settlement, educational infrastructure, remoteness from the center) [7. 31-32].

Research Design and Methods. The study is based on 166 interviews with parents and high school graduates. 83 interviews with members of households were conducted in Astana (the capital), Almaty (metropolis) and the small town of Shu. Interviews with parents and alumni were conducted separately (83 interviews each).

The research included graduates of private schools, gymnasiums, lyceums, secondary schools. Parents were members of different professions and levels of education, social status and economic well-being. Household composition was also diverse: large families, divorcees, single parents, unmarried, including those living in civil union and etc. The average age of parents - 45 years. The younger generation of parents - 32 years and the older generation - 74 years.

Results of the study. Choosing the level of education is the first step of a professional choice that along with the individual characteristics of the graduate is determined by family well-being (financial security, parental education, occupation, social networks, regulatory and cultural orientation), and type of settlement. The higher these parameters are, the clearer and more ambitious educational plans become.

Among the representatives of the privileged groups (households, living in the city, or in the capital, with high material support, educational level, employment status and

¹HeadHunter (www.hh.kz) - republican widely used website where over 13 000 thousand current vacancies in different cities of Kazakhstan and more than 750 thousand CVs are updated daily.

etc.), along with pretensions to quality higher education, revealed a strong desire to post-graduate education (Master degree and PhD). Parents are willing to "invest" in the human capital of their children.

«The very least that our daughter should get is a higher education. Me and my husband have a degree. I believe that quality education is very important. Our daughter is studying in a private school and has a certain knowledge, keeping in mind knowledge of a foreign language, we expect that she will enroll a foreign university. Aizhan (daughter – authors' note) wants to go to Seoul National University, the specialty "medicine". We believe that this profession is in demand in our country and there will be no particular problems with employment. We are ready to pay big money up to \$ 15000-25000. We will support our daughter, even till the end of post-graduate education» (interview №10).

1) «We still can not take a final decision in the choice of the country for education, which is ongoing discussion in the family. We want our son to follow the path of science, and not only got a master degree, but also got his PhD in the future. If we talk about the possible amount of tuition fee, we are willing to pay up to \$ 12 000. With a choice of a profession we have already decided: the oil and gas or degree in economics. Elnur (son – authors' note) wants to study in Kazakh-British Technical University» (the old name of the university – the authors note) (interview №1).

Households with lower level of well-being, cultural, social and human capital of parents is characterized by settings below the average for higher education of their child. They certainly want their children to receive a higher education, most agree that it is not possible without significant material costs, however, say that are not ready for such expenses. Consequently, educational plans are still not formed and are not clear.

«We understand the importance of higher education but cannot afford to allocate money from the family budget on the education of the child. I do not work, although I have a degree, my husband, too, despite having a higher education, is running a private enterprise. Therefore, the monthly income is not constant. If we talk about the specialty, we are thinking to enter "economy", in the future it will be easier to find a job. The children of majority of our friends and relatives are studying this specialty. We have not chosen yet a HEI». (Interview №121).

«We have not decided what university or college will apply to. Of course, it is desirable that our son gets a degree, but if not – we'll see what we do next. We will try to apply to college based on the state grants». (Interview №120).

2) «We think our son will apply to college. The most important thing is to get at least any sort of education, and then we'll see. But our son has a desire to receive a higher education. In the meantime we are trying to explain him that he can continue his education in the future. Aidar (son – the authors' note) wants to study in Kokshetau Technical Institute of the Committee for Emergency Situations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and to get specialty "Lifesaver" (interview №72).

The next steps of the professional choice are the choice of an educational institution and the profession. Claims for admission to foreign universities are characteristic for representatives of higher social groups. They send their children to private schools, gymnasiums for the formation of deep knowledge and the development of language skills. High start-up educational capital of graduate gives the opportunity for further education in prestigious universities, including foreign ones.

«We are planning to apply to a foreign HEI. In the beginning, there were some controversies about country of education. Now we've made the final decision: the son will apply London School of Economics to get a degree in "Economics and Business". He will be able to become competitive in the labor market and achieve financial well-being. The most important thing for us, that the son receives a quality education in a prestigious university, regardless of the tuition fee price. We are ready to pay a lot of money for the education of a child up to 50 000 \$» (interview №2).

«Son will attend Capital University of medical sciences on a specialty "medicine". Higher education gives the opportunity to make a career and be held in respect. When choosing a HEI special attention is paid to the rating of the University and the possibility of obtaining high-quality knowledge. We can say that our son has made decision on his own» (interview №35).

Interviews conducted in small towns showed that claims to foreign universities and post-graduate education are not high. The desire to enter the universities of Almaty is illustrative is, this can be explained by the lack of prestigious universities in the region. Discussing the acceptable amount of payment for tuition, parents are more focused on government grants. Majority of parents were willing to pay 200 000 to 300 000 KZT (\$ 580-870) tuition fee.

«Our daughter definitely wants to be a doctor. Now we are considering Kazakh National Medical University (Almaty) and Medical University (Astana). We are more inclined to KazNMU (Almaty), since, there are a lot of relatives who live in the city and children of relatives and friends are studying in Almaty. Relatives advise to enroll in KazNMU (interview №103).

«Our son will be a machinist. In our region, machinists earn good money and can find a job. Besides, for a boy, it is the most appropriate job. We are considering the option of paid education. For us acceptable price is 200,000 tenge, looking for the appropriate railway college or institute. We've been recommended this profession by relatives and we agree with them. We believe that it is the most viable option for our son. He will be able to earn good money and find a job. Aidar (son – authors' note) wants to get specialty "Rail specialist" and to study in M. Tynyshtayev Kazakh Academy of Transport and Communications (Almaty), but for our family it will not be acceptable – tuition fee is very high. It is desirable that he graduates from college in Almaty, works for a while, and then we'll see (interview №110).

In the table 1 below, detailed data of respondents, whose responses presented in the paper is shown.

Table 1. Participant profiles

interview # and city	Father's education	Mother's education	Father's specialty	Mother's specialty	Family income per 1 member in KZT	HEI (planned)	Specialty plans
1, Almaty	Higher	Higher	Entrepreneur	Housewife	>200 000	Kazakh-British Technical University	the oil and gas
2, Almaty	Higher	Higher	Rector of HEI	Entrepreneur	>200 000	London school of economics	Economics and Business
10, Almaty	Higher	Higher	Entrepreneur	Housewife	> 200 000	Seoul National University	Medicine

35, Astana	Secondary specialized	Higher	Entrepreneur	Accountant	100 000	Capital University of medical science	Engineer
72, Astana	Secondary specialized	Higher	Conductor	Accountant	120 000	Kolshetau Technical Institute of the Committee for Emergency Situations of the MIA of the RK	Lifesaver
103, Shou	Higher	Higher	Mincer	College lecturer	65 000	Kazakh National Medical University; Astana	Doctor
110, Shou	Higher	Secondary specialized	Electrician	Housewife	35 000	Kazakh Academy of Transport and Communications	Engineer
120, Shou	Secondary specialized	Higher	Electrician	Kindergartener	80 000	-	Engineer
121, Shou	Higher	Higher	Entrepreneur	Housewife	160 000	-	Economics

CONCLUSION:

Characteristically "the substitution of professional educational choice" is observed as a result of the universalization of value of higher education along with uncertainty about the future of social and professional status [7]. During the interview, it can be noticed that the understanding of the profession as a vocation and the value is not the dominant attitude of parents. The value of education, in most cases, emphasized in the context of pragmatic benefit in the long term. Getting the "right" education is conceived as a way of developing a successful career, achieving an appropriate level of financial security and high social status.

In small towns a high importance of social capital in choosing a profession can be observed. Many interviewees said that their family members and relatives work in this professional field and advise this particular professional activity. In the cities the circle of people involved in a professional choice for the graduate school is narrowed to the level of households.

Claims for admission to foreign universities prevail in the strategies of households with a high level of economic and human capital of the parents. In this case, revealing are the graduates of private schools in the city of Almaty. They exhibit a pronounced desire to pursue higher education in foreign universities. Households with lower-income level, in general, do not even consider the option of studying abroad. Their plans include entry into the domestic universities. What is important here is the fact of receiving education and diploma.

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