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IMPACT OF POVERTY FOR THE AFRICAN COUNTRY'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Sh. Adilova

Scientific Supervisor Prof. Zhuldyz Tulibayeva
Suleyman Demirel University, Faculty of Economics

Özet

Bu araştırmanın amacı, Uluslararası İlişkiler için Afrika ülkelerinin yoksulluğu nasıl etkilediğini bulmaktır. Afrika ülkelerinin modern durumu iyi bir konumda değil. Hemen hemen tüm ülkeler yoksulluk içinde bulunmaktadır. Üstelik onlar dünyanın en fakir ülkeleridir. Tabii ki bu onların Uluslararası İlişkilerine etkiler. Bu amaçla, biz onların dış ilişkilerini her göz önünde bulundurmamız gerekir. Dünyada ve Büyük Güçlerin önünde yerini analiz ederiz. Onların diğer devletlerle dış ilişkileri var. Ama tatmin edici bir şekilde değil. Zengin ve güçlü devletlerin bu çok kötü ülkelerle eşit muamele istemediği oldukça doğaldır. Ancak, bu tür pozisyonlarda olmamalıdır. Onlara yardımcı olmalıdırçünkübunun için bir şey kaybetmez. Yeterince güç ve fakirlere yardım için yeteneği var. Bu fırsatların kullanarak pek çok insanlara yardım edecek ve onların teşekkürünü ve şükranını alabilir. Ayrıca onlar dünyayı istikrarlı ve koşullarında iyi olması için yardımcı olabilir.

Annotation

The purpose of this research is to find out how affects poverty of African countries to their International Relations. The modern condition of African countries is not in a good position. Almost all its countries are in poverty. Moreover they are the poorest countries in the world. Of course it affects for their International Relations. For this aim we should consider all their external relations. Analyze their place in the world and in front of Big Powers. They have external relations with other states. But it is not in satisfactory way. It is natural that rich and powerful states do not want equal treatment with such very poor countries. But they should not be in such positions. They should help them, because they do not lose anything for this.They have enough power and ability to help poor. Using these abilities they can help many people and receive their thanks and gratitude. Also they can help the world to be stable and conditionsto become better.

Key Words: Africa, African countries, poverty, International Relations, International Organizations.

Түйін

Бұл зерттеу жұмысының негізгі мақсаты – Африка мемлекеттерінің Халықаралық Қатыныстарына кедейліктің әсерін анықтау. Африка елдерінің қазіргі таңдағы жағдайы онша мәз емес. Африка елдерінің барлығы дерлік кедейлік қамытын киген. Сонымен қатар бұл елдер

әлемдегі ең кедей елдер санатына жатады. Әрине бұл жағдай ондағы мемлекеттердің Халықаралық Қатыныстарына әсер ететіні сөзсіз. Осыны анықтау мақсатында біз бұл елдердің сыртқы қарым-қатынасын толық қарастыруымыз қажет. Олардың әлемдегі және күшті мемлекеттің алдындағы орнын білуіміз керек. Африка елдері шет елдермен сыртқы байланыс орнатқан. Бірақ бұл байланыстар көңіл толтырарлық дәрежеде емес. Бай әрі қуатты мемлекеттердің кедей елдермен тең дәрежеде қарым-қатынаста болуды қаламайтыны табиғи құбылыс. Бірақ олар мұндай ойда болмауы керек! Қуатты мемлекеттер жағдайы төмен елдерге көмектесуі қажет, өйткені олар одан еш нәрсе жоғалтпайды. Олардың кедейлерге көмектесуге барлық мүмкіндігі және күші жеткілікті. Сол мүмкіндіктерін падалана отырып адамдарға көмек қолын созар болса, олардың алғысы мен ризалығын алар еді. Сонымен қатар, әлемде тұрақтылықтың орнауына және жағдайдың жақсаруына көмегін тигізе алады.

Аннотация

Целью исследования является выяснить, как влияет бедность Африканских стран в их международных отношениях. Современное состояние Африканских стран не в лучшем положении. Почти все страны находятся в нищете. Кроме того, они являются самыми бедными странами в мире. Конечно, это влияет на их международных отношениях. Для этой цели мы должны рассмотреть все их внешние отношения. Проанализировать их место в мире и перед крупными державами. Они имеют внешние отношения с другими государствами. Но это не удовлетворительным образом. Вполне естественно, что богатые и могущественные государства не хотят равного обращения с такими очень бедными странами. Но они не должны быть в такой позиции. Они должны помочь им, потому что они ничего не теряют на этом. Они имеют достаточно сил и возможностей, чтобы помочь бедным. Используя этих возможностей они могут помочь многим людям и получить их благодарность и признательность. Также они могут помочь, чтобы мир был стабильным и условия стали лучше.

Introduction

It is very well known that many African countries are in poverty. But many people could not know that this poverty affect not only people and internally for the country, but also for country's external and International Relations. Of course specialists of International Relations did many researches in this issue. However ordinary people did not know about them and could not get such information. My aim is to provide people such information and let them think also about the conditions of the people who live in such countries and the relations of these countries with the world.

For many decades now, the countries of Africa have been consigned to the bottom of the globes rich list. Decades of economic stagnation and declining living standards have turned Sub-Saharan Africa into the world's poorest region.

It is a problem appropriate for moral and ethical discourse, charity and foreign aids. The rich ought to help the poor. In Britain households are regularly asked to give donations, to sponsor children, to give one pound a week to help pay for a school or drill hole for water in a poor rural villages in Africa. The compassion of the ordinary people, students, parents, workers is called through images of children's faces surrounded by rural poverty. Such requests appear in newspapers and magazines, envelopes arrived through letterboxes and on television advertisement. This creates a popular understanding informed by compassion, pity and concern for suffering of many human beings far away, but it does not provide an understanding the reasons of such poverty. /2, p. 987/

Nevertheless, it is enough for ordinary people to know in which conditions they live. Knowing this they feel compassion for them and will help them. But understanding the reasons of the poverty there is the aim of International Relations Scholars. They can help to find the ways to reduce poverty and increase their economy and work for the development of such countries.

Poverty in Africa refers to the lack of basic human needs faced by certain people in African society. In 2009, 22 of 24 nations identified as having "Low Human Development" on the United Nations' (UN) Human Development Index were in Sub-Saharan Africa. In 2006, 34 of the 50 nations on the UN list of least developed countries are in Africa. In many nations, GDP per capita is less than USD\$200 per year,

with the vast majority of the population living on much less. In addition, Africa's share of income has been consistently dropping over the past century by any measure.

Despite large amounts of land south of the Sahara Desert, small, individual land holdings are rare. In many nations, land is subject to tribal ownership and in others, most of the land is often in the hands of descendants of European settlers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. For example, according to a 2005 IRIN report, about 82% of the land in South Africa is owned by those of European descent. Many nations lack a system of freehold landowning. In others, the laws prevent people from disadvantaged groups from owning land at all. Although often these laws are ignored, and land sales to disadvantaged groups occur, legal title to the land is not assured. As such, rural Africans rarely have clear title to their own land, and have to survive as farm laborers. Unused land is plentiful, but is often private property. Most African nations have very poor land registration systems, making squatting and land theft common occurrences. This makes it difficult to get a mortgage or similar loan, as ownership of the property often cannot be established to the satisfaction of financiers. This system often gives an advantage to one native African group over another, and is not just Europeans over Africans. For example, it was hoped that land reform in Zimbabwe would transfer land from European land owners to family farmers. Instead, it simply substituted native Africans with ties to the government for Europeans, leaving much of the population disadvantaged. Because of this abuse, foreign aid that was destined for land purchases was withdrawn.

Almost all of African countries were colonies of European states. Even after taking their independence they remained dependence from them. These countries had many debts for European states. They became poorer because they had to pay them. So government has no money to pay citizens, for their education, health care and other needs.

There is no even clean water in African countries to drink. So almost all of them have different kind of diseases. 3,000 Africans die each day of AIDS and an additional 11,000 are infected. Diseases once common but now almost unknown in most of the industrialized world, like malaria, tuberculosis, tapeworm and dysentery often claim far more victims, particularly among the young.

There are also war and conflict situations in African countries. Despite other hot spots for war, Africa consistently remains long standing civil wars (e.g. Somalia) and conflicts between countries (e.g. Ethiopia and Eritrea's border wars after the latter's independence from the former). Despite a lack of basic social services or even the basic necessities of life, military forces are often well financed and well equipped. Because of these their external problems civilians could not achieve money for their daily basic needs. As a result, Africa is full of refugees, who are often deliberately displaced by military forces during a conflict. Civil wars usually have the result of totally shutting down all government services. And any conflict generally disrupts their trade or economy.

Being colonies for many years these countries afraid of Europeans and hate them. Civilians of these countries accept all white people as their big enemies. They even do not know that there exist good and peaceful white people in the world. Civilians have not relations with white people or citizens of other states, but they may meet them in their country. When they met them they feel hostility. They try to avoid any relations with them.

Governments of these African countries have external relations with other states. But they feel themselves uncomfortable. These African countries are developing states. Developing countries have relations with other big countries and World Powers. They are susceptible with all actions of other states. If even little thing was wrong African countries may feel disrespect for themselves. They pay attention even to very little details.

Today many International Organizations and funds are helping African poor countries. The International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization are classic examples of neo-liberal institutions that control the agenda in Sub-Saharan Africa. /7, p.18/ These institutions are dominated by the world's economic powerhouses who control and set the direction the institutions will take. /8, p.638/

As social expenditure declined and continues to decline in Sub-Saharan Africa, the average person now has less access to healthcare, education and employment. While the economies of Sub-Saharan Africa continue to grow in real terms, the number of those below the poverty line fails to change. This is reflected in the data. Zambia's GDP, for example, has increased between 5 and 9 percent over the ten years for

example, but since 1993 at least 80 percent of its populations have been below the poverty line and similar figures are true of many other Sub-Saharan African states.

It is clear then that Sub-Saharan Africa has failed to see significant improvements in poverty indicators for many reasons, both internal and external. There are so many factors: environmental degradation, natural disasters, HIV epidemic and so on. However, it is undoubtedly that Sub-Saharan Africa has been seriously disadvantaged by the arbitrary borders of imposed by empires. Wars, coups and a doubtful democratic tradition are all a result of this and money that could have been spent on development and lifting people out of poverty has been lost. Poor governance, corrupt leadership and awful policy choices sent the region into a downward spiral, with increasing debts, crumbling infrastructure and an over reliance on natural resources. A lack of investment in areas such as healthcare and education kept people in the poverty trap. Perhaps due to its inefficient nature and high levels of corruption, the region has been increasingly marginalized in the international system and levels of engagement with Africa have increased only in terms of Aid, and the Sub-Saharan Africa in particular is portrayed as a basket case.

The region has been unable to develop its economies through protectionism. Economic sanctions imposed by Bretton Woods institutions, such as the IMF's structural adjustment programs, are forward looking and well meaning, but do little to help those at the bottom of the social scale. So it can be said the poverty indicators themselves are of little help to Sub-Saharan Africa. Indicators such as the Millennium Development Goals are "one-size fits all" and fail to take in to account differences between states. Less money spent on measuring poverty and more spent working to reduce it could well be the way to progress. After all, measuring poverty is not the same as alleviating it.

International Organizations and World Big Powers should help African poor countries. First of all they must thank that they are not in such conditions. Everything is possible. Even they could be in the place of African countries. So they must understand this and help poor countries. Because they have enough ability and power to help them. In such rich countries they spend money for nothing. Instead of wasting money they should help poor countries with this fortune.

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EMPLOYEE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT ON AN ENTERPRISE: CASE OF "SKYMAX TECHNOLOGIES"

Karymbayeva R., Bekbergenova A., Rakhmatullina A.
Scientific Supervisor Yelena Smirnova, MSc
Suleyman Demirel University, Faculty of Economics