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The proceedings are the papers of students, undergraduates, doctoral students and young researchers on topical issues of natural and technical sciences and humanities.

В сборник вошли доклады студентов, магистрантов, докторантов и молодых ученых по актуальным вопросам естественно-технических и гуманитарных наук.

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радиостанций инструктаж о том, как работать в условиях чрезвычайных ситуаций (ЧС).

Совершенствование системы получения информации от населения для предупреждения подрывной деятельности.

Кооперация с МИД РК с целью составления для граждан, выезжающих за пределы Республики, списка стран, которые имеют высокий уровень террористической угрозы. Распространение информации осуществляется в СМИ[9].

Необходимо добавить, что участие нашей страны в организациях в сфере безопасности и борьбы с экстремизмом и терроризмом на мировом (ООН), а также региональном (к примеру, ШОС, ОДКБ, ОБСЕ) уровнях, способствуют более эффективной работе в противодействии радикальным тенденциям.

Исходя из вышесказанного, можно утверждать, что ни одна из стран не застрахована от развития на своей территории экстремистско-террористической деятельности. Политика государства должна быть направлена на создание слаженной, учитывающей все нюансы работы всех органов для обеспечения защиты своих граждан, учитывая, что угрозы, исходящие извне не могут быть устранены, пока внутри государства существуют проблемы в различных сферах.

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SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AMONG TURKIC STATES: THE ROLE OF SUMMITS

ABISHEV Darkhan

abish.darkhan@gmail.com

Undergraduate of the International Relations faculty
L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan
Research supervisor – B.Somzhurek

On June 9, 1998 in the new capital of Kazakhstan Astana at the fifth summit of the Turkic states the president of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev noticed in the opening speech: "The backbone of

the modern Turkic world is made by six states, stretching from Altai Mountains to the Mediterranean Sea. History disposed so that the Turkic world arose and developed, on the one hand, as the intermediary between Islamic and East European civilizations, and with another – integrated the Islamic world with China and Buddhist civilization. And if during the Middle Ages era the Turkic states in own way made structuring impact on the next and adjacent people, in the last centuries Turkic peoples for various reasons underwent modernization on the western sample. To some extent it found reflection in a modern state system, mentality, economy and lifestyle of our people" [1].

As we see, from the President speech Kazakhstan is interested in deepening integration with Turkic world and made many initiatives for that.

Making the speech during summit opening in 2000, the prime minister of Turkey S. Demirel noted: "The Turkic world expects bright future. As a result of our general diligence XXI century will be century of the Turkic world"[2].

During an era, when many states seek for participation in different integration associations, at the countries gained independence where the majority of the population was made by Turkic people there was an opportunity to rally. One of the good platforms for cooperation and restoration of common historical, cultural, religious roots was the summits of Turkic States. For the first time the offer on carrying out the joint summit was stated by the prime minister of Turkey S. Demirel during his trip across Azerbaijan and Central Asia in May 1992 [3].

For more than twenty-year period it was organized ten meetings of heads of the Turkic states: in 1992 – in Ankara, 1994 – in Istanbul, 1995 – in Bishkek, 1996 – in Tashkent, 1998 – in Astana, 2000 – in Baku, 2001 – in Istanbul, 2006 – in Antalya, 2009 – in Nakhchivan and 2010 – in Istanbul and four summits of the Cooperation Council of the Turkic Speaking States (further the Turkic Council): 2011 – in Almaty, 2012 – in Bishkek, 2013 – Gabala and last year in Bodrum.

In October, 1992 heads of the Turkic republics gathered in the Turkish capital to take part in the first summit of the Independent Turkic states. The meeting took place top-level that emphasizes its importance. Presidents of six Turkic-speaking republics took part in it (Turkey was represented by the president T. Ozal, Azerbaijan – A. Elchibey, Kazakhstan – N. Nazarbayev, Kyrgyzstan – A. Akayev, Uzbekistan – I. Karimov, Turkmenistan – S. Niyazov). Following the results of the meeting the Ankara declaration was signed in which "the spirit of a brotherhood and solidarity between the countries was especially noted" [4, p. 413]. The Declaration was specified on special bonds of the relations based on a common history, language and culture. The determination was recorded to strengthen the further relations and cooperation on the basis of the principles of independence, the sovereignty, respect of territorial integrity, non-interference to internal affairs of each other.

The history of the summits had begun in such note. And what happened next? During all this period from early 90-th till today the following questions were considered at the high level meetings, also we can distinguish two periods – summits before the establishment of the Turkic Council and after its establishment: wide range of the questions concerning the peace and safety, development of the multilateral relations; exchange of opinions concerning the regional conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan (1994); an interest to keep great cultural historical heritage of the Turkic people; discussion of projects of laying gas and oil pipelines through Turkey to Europe and the Mediterranean; Heads of state paid attention to the international perspective, showed concern in a drug trafficking and also discussed one of the most serious problems – terrorism (1995); dynamic and forward development of full cooperation between the Turkic-speaking states and the people in various areas; need for development of trade and economic cooperation of the Turkic states, removal of obstacles in mutual trade and establishments of a favorable legal regime at implementation of their economic interaction (1996); expansions of commercial and economic relations (1998); using of hydro energy resources; implementation of joint projects with attraction of the interested states, the international financial institutions, private structures (2000); measures for improvement of ecology and protection of Aral sea (2001) [5]; projects of delivery to the world markets of energy carriers through the Turkish territory (2006); questions concerning the

establishment of the Turkic Council (2010); further it will be the agenda of the summits of the Turkic council, deepening and expansion of the trade and economic cooperation (2011); fastening of the integration processes of the Turkic-speaking states, contribution to cooperation in different fields of science, education, economy (2012); initiatives of development of the tourism sphere (2014).

The Fourth Summit of the Turkic Council hosted by President of Turkey, H.E. Abdullah Gul was held in Bodrum on 4-5 June, 2014. Presidents of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, member states of the Turkic Council, as well as President of Turkmenistan, Gurbangulu Berdimuhamedov upon the invitation of President Gul attended the Summit. This year's Summit was held with the theme of "cooperation in tourism" with a view to emphasizing historical and cultural values of the member states [6].

We can also mention brightest results of the summits. In 1995 in Bishkek the Heads of state agreed on creation of joint higher education institutions. For training of students agreed to organize the following educational institutions: Azerbaijani-Turkish, Kyrgyz-Turkish, Kazakh-Turkish, Turkmen-Turkish universities. It should be noted that above-mentioned joint educational institutions still function in the territory of Central Asia and Caucasus. It only confirms practical implementation of made decisions and emphasizes importance of held meetings.

And between all this projects we should mention latest activities, decisions made during the summits. For instance, Parliamentary Assembly of the Turkic Speaking countries was formed in 2008 which is located in Baku. The Turkic Council, the establishment of which was agreed during the 2009 Summit by Nakhchivan Agreement, had been founded in the structure including Council of Heads of State, Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Committee of High Level Officials, Council of Elders and the Secretariat [7]. Creation of Turkic Academy in Astana in 2010, which is also functioning today. The creation of Turkic business council within which there will be working groups on subjects, representatives of the private sector, government institutions, and also the secretariat of the Turkic Council will enter the structure [8]. During the last summits the Parties agreed on creation of "The Turkic interuniversity union" and "Turkic fund of scientific researches".

As we see, practically in all summits questions of scientific integration of the Turkic countries were in a varying degree considered, and the emphasis on a community of history, language and cultures respectively on need of their studying with combined forces through holdings the international forums, conferences also creation of integration scientific institutes of the Turkic countries is always placed. Today all these ideas are realized.

The science as a field of activity has no borders, but what is the borders of scientific cooperation of the Turkic world? On this question we find the answer in interview of the president of the International Turkic Academy to the Mysl magazine, main and today the only integration organization of the Turkic states at the interstate level in the sphere of turkology science as a complex subject of studying, D. Kydyrali, in his opinion we understand "scientific integration of the Turkic world" as the concept "coordinating of the conducted scientific researches, a regular exchange of ideas, joint actions – in a word, creation of the uniform intellectual environment" [9]. About one today scientific cooperation of the Turkic-speaking states was limited only to creation of joint universities, to programs for an exchange of students, undergraduates, doctoral candidates, carrying out joint actions, in this direction, but an institutionalization of all these ideas found a place only in recent years. It is possible to carry initiatives of creation of Turkic fund to this process scientific research and Turkic Academy. The last in turn proves correctness of solutions of the summits of the Turkic-speaking states as the summit is a key platform of carrying out in life of Turkic unity idea.

Let's give about everything one after another, mainly we stopped on the main decisions made at the summits. Now we will stop on implementation of solutions of the summits of Heads of state. Today the most successful point is interaction of the Turkic states in the cultural and educational sphere, and the main merit belongs to Turkey here. In all countries of Central Asia, except Uzbekistan, the network of the Turkish lyceums – average educational institutions which advantage is quite good teaching languages and natural-science disciplines, especially mathematics is created.

In Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan of such lyceums about one and a half tens, and in Kazakhstan – more than twenty. Some lyceums are open even in Tajikistan which is mainly Iranian language country. In Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan some Turkish universities work. Besides them, in the countries of the region the Turkish language course. And all this is against universal turning of Russian-speaking education.

Interaction in the cultural and educational sphere is complicated by that languages of the Turkic people of Central Asia will quite not be spaced from Turkish today. Supporters of Turkic unity make attempts to create all-Turkic language. So, in January, 2008 the head of the working group on the Azerbaijani-Turkish inter-parliamentary communications, the chairman of the constant commission of parliament of Azerbaijan concerning culture N. Jafarov declared that in 10 years all Turkic-speaking countries and the people will use uniform Turkish language on the basis of Latin. However the prospect of transition to Latin of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan of big optimism doesn't cause as experience of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan was rather negative [10].

But who is engaged in all these, not always in successful undertakings, we mentioned above about Turkic council which initiative of creation it was put forward by the president of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev on the 9th Summit of heads of the Turkic-speaking states which took place on October, 2009 in Nakhichevan. Speaking about contours of future council, the president of Kazakhstan declared that it has to possess "all necessary signs of political regional association, legal status and certain organizational structures", that is be full integration association. A main objective of its activity it designated "unity of the Turkic-speaking brotherly states" of which Ataturk dreamed [in the same place]. And so one of organizational structures is the International Turkic Academy which is responsible for cooperation of the Turkic states in the sphere of science. It is impossible to confuse activity of Academy to activity of TURKSOY (The international organization of Turkic culture) which too being the subordinated organization of Turkic council, is engaged in deepening of cooperation between the Turkic people for preservation, development and transfer to future generations of the general material and cultural monuments of the Turkic people. About activity of Turkic academy we will dwell in the following works where is wider cutting a subject of "scientific integration of the Turkic world".

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ГЕОПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ РИСКИ КАЗАХСТАНА В ПЕРВОЙ ПОЛОВИНЕ XXI