

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ БІЛІМ ЖӘНЕ ҒЫЛЫМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ  
Л.Н. ГУМИЛЕВ АТЫНДАҒЫ ЕУАЗИЯ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ



ЖАС ҒАЛЫМДАР КЕҢЕСІ



Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың  
**«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ - 2016»** атты  
XI Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясының  
БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ

СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ  
XI Международной научной конференции  
студентов и молодых ученых  
**«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ - 2016»**

PROCEEDINGS  
of the XI International Scientific Conference  
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**«SCIENCE AND EDUCATION - 2016»**

2016 жыл 14 сәуір  
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**ӘӨЖ 001:37(063)**

**КБЖ 72:74**

**Ғ 96**

**Ғ96** «Ғылым және білім – 2016» атты студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың XI Халық. ғыл. конф. = XI Межд. науч. конф. студентов и молодых ученых «Наука и образование - 2016» = The XI International Scientific Conference for students and young scholars «Science and education - 2016» . – Астана: [http://www.enu.kz/ru/nauka/ nauka-i-obrazovanie/](http://www.enu.kz/ru/nauka/nauka-i-obrazovanie/), 2016. – .... б. (қазақша, орысша, ағылшынша).

**ISBN 978-9965-31-764-4**

Жинаққа студенттердің, магистранттардың, докторанттардың және жас ғалымдардың жаратылыстану-техникалық және гуманитарлық ғылымдардың өзекті мәселелері бойынша баяндамалары енгізілген.

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**ӘӨЖ 001:37(063)**

**КБЖ 72:74**

**ISBN 978-9965-31-764-4**

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ұлттық университеті, 2016

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УДК 327.98.05.00.

### **ROLE OF DIPLOMATIC STUDENTS' CLUBS IN PROFESSIONAL SKILLS DEVELOPMENT**

**Nguyen Trung Dung**

[johnnguyenreporter@gmail.com](mailto:johnnguyenreporter@gmail.com)

Bachelor student, Eurasian National University named after L.N. Gumilyov, Astana, Kazakhstan  
Supervisor – Dana Akhmedyanova

“Practice makes perfect” – this ubiquitous adage may be applied to all occupations but it seems to fit the diplomatic profession the most. It goes without saying that rewarding skills and hands-on experience diplomatic students can reap from their participation in university clubs are the sine qua non for career furtherment after college graduation. Many diplomatic activists and leaders who reach the height of their career spent years of student's life actively and effectively joining in students' clubs. Ban Ki-moon, the Secretary-General of United Nations, is the epitome of a success story associated with professional skills advancement from students' clubs. He is known to be a staunch supporter of Model United Nations conferences in many parts of the world which he used to a member of when he was a student. In this symposium, the nexus between diplomatic students' clubs and professional skills is going to be elucidated around four major touchstones: confidence building, negotiation arts, diplomatic etiquette and professionalism.

As for a diplomat, the first contributor to the success of his career has to be the confidence. “In a broad sense, diplomacy is the entire process through which states conduct their foreign relations”. The sheer connotation of the word “diplomacy” undoubtedly conjures up the image of events, meetings, conferences, parties where a great number of officials from different countries and different nationalities show up. Furthermore, it is widely known that diplomats bear the responsibility to represent the image of their countries and so everything exudes from their deeds and words will be seemingly inquisitively judged. They have to assert their ideas or opinions, know what to say and how to say it without damaging the relationship by causing offence. This pressure is bound to discourage shy and timid people from becoming a diplomat. That is the reason why diplomatic clubs strive to draw the attention of reserved or lonely students, especially freshmen, to

their activities. Diplomatic clubs are in a position to identify for students opportunities that may help them develop confidence, make friends and feel more engaged with the university community. By means of offering students chances to experience practical activities where they can apply what they grasp from their lectures and seminars and familiarize them with team work, diplomatic clubs put students in different real-life contexts so that they will not get confused and baffled when they are a diplomat in the future. Model United Nations club can be taken as a prime example. Even though diplomatic students are given lectures and seminars about how to negotiate and debate at an international event, most of students are embarrassed with the labyrinthine rules of procedures of committees of United Nations – the most comprehensive diplomatic body of the world. Model United Nations clubs were born as a solution to diplomatic students' passiveness and introversion in the 1920s. Engagement in these kinds of clubs, students are instructed how to value their own ideas and how important it is to respect their role in a community. They are encouraged to speak up and contribute their knowledge and understanding to international issues facing human kind. Step by step, friendly and open environment of diplomatic clubs helps students overcome their fears and believe more in their abilities. The confidence can only be built up in a person when s/he knows exactly who s/he is, what s/he can do and how s/he can do it best. The bulk of students admit that their lack of confidence stems from the fact that they are afraid of negative and humiliating remarks of other people. However, in Model United Nations club and other clubs of diplomatic students, diversity is the first priority. There is no discrimination against pragmatism or rationality of any idea. All ideas are equally appreciated. This golden principle is a far cry from academic lectures where students can only say the true things.

However, diplomatic clubs are not only a tangle of ideas, they are also a centre of sharpening negotiation arts. Model United Nations club is taken again as an ideal example of developing negotiation skills among students. In Model United Nations club, students simulate conferences of committees within United Nations. United Nations organs such as the General Assembly and Security Council make decisions on a wide range of issues. The deliberations that take place in both bodies can only move forward and produce outcomes if there is agreement between Member States. Sometimes this agreement is reached by consensus. At other times it is reached by a majority vote. What the Club is concerned about is the process leading to a decision by a conference. This process is negotiation. Negotiation is a well-known and practiced in all fields of human activity. It is a way of settling disputes without fighting, a way of making joint decisions when those who are making decisions hold different views or a way of achieving your own objectives despite other participants having different objectives. There is a widely-held belief among people who know little about international conferences that those delegates who represent the most powerful states will be able to impose their wishes. But military, economic or cultural power does not translate directly into an ability to impose one's will in an international conference. Reality is far more nuanced. Members of Model United Nations Club are trained steps to negotiate and debate in the way real-life diplomats are conducting their missions in different organs of United Nations. They will get accustomed to process of negotiation, approaches of negotiation and preparation of negotiation and put all the knowledge about negotiation into practice in simulated conferences where they are exposed to real challenges cropping up following hotly-debated issues. "This conference is a great training ground. You will have to represent countries in talks with States that have policies you may not agree with. It will train you to become open-minded and flexible to analyse all of the positions, even those that you oppose, to propose constructive solutions that will benefit all parties. Developing these diplomatic skills will help you as you prepare for leadership in the future. Such skills have never been more important, as we grapple with challenges ranging from AIDS to climate change, from food security to poverty to terrorism, the major threats we face have two things in common: all of them are international, and they cannot be solved by any one country no matter how powerful. And all of them are connected." – said Ban Ki-moon.

In order to become a diplomat, another penultimate indispensable precondition is diplomatic etiquette that it is challenging to master. Diplomatic clubs are the best choice for diplomatic students to hone their soft skills that are de rigueur for any would-be diplomat. "You are here to

step into the shoes of United Nations ambassadors – to draft resolutions, to plot strategy, to negotiate with your allies as well as your adversaries. Your goal may be to resolve a conflict, to cope with a natural disaster or to bring nations together on an issue like climate change. You may be playing a role, but you are also preparing for life. You are acting as global citizens.” – said Ban Ki-moon. The majority of diplomatic students do not know how to use the utensils and enjoy a meal at a formal party, what is the required dress code in different diplomatic events, practical differences between multilateral and bilateral diplomacy, what are basic principles of diplomatic entertaining, what is the right tone of speeches and statements, how to open dialogue with senior people, how to write thank-you and follow-up letters. These aspects of diplomatic etiquette reflect the experience level of a diplomat so the sooner diplomatic students practise them the earlier they can get promotion in their career in the long run. “Few things are as anxiety provoking for the first-time embassy or mission employee or family member as the notion of diplomatic protocol. Protocol can sound both stuffy and mysterious at the same time; and most of us believe we have had little experience in our non-government lives to prepare us. In fact, the rules and processes of diplomatic protocol are based in pragmatic thinking, common sense, and good manners—areas where we all have had some experience.” Diplomatic clubs frequently organize the simulated international events where diplomatic students can get to know and get to feel the diplomatic atmosphere of high-profile meetings. On top of that, diplomatic clubs frequently partner with international organizations and agencies and broaden their professional networks with Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Embassies and other diplomatic bodies so that their members will have the chance to participate in real diplomatic events as volunteer and interpreters. This is irrefutably the fastest and the most efficient way for diplomatic students to earn first-hand experience of a diplomat.

Last but not least, it cannot be denied that diplomatic students’ clubs pave a way for professionalism shaping. Zig Ziglar puts it that your attitude, not your aptitude, will determine your altitude. Members of diplomatic clubs are responsible for their activities, their reputation and their outcomes. They are together operating a small-scale diplomatic organization and they have to learn how to make it function smoothly and efficiently. There are many diplomatic clubs in a university or in a city so the competition among these clubs is unavoidable. The only way to lead the club to the prestige is the professionalism. The more detailed facts the attention is paid to, the more professionalism the club will achieve. Knowledge, therefore, is not only the decisive factor for diplomatic students’ competency. The more crucial criteria have to be the daily performance of a diplomatic student. How s/he behaves, talks, walks, dresses, smiles, greets other people, undertakes joint tasks with teammates and so on will define the diplomatic professionalism of a diplomatic student. The purpose of Model United Nations club and other diplomatic clubs is not restricted to train students necessary skills in international occasions. Instead, these clubs train students how to become diplomatic. Whenever and wherever you show up, other people have to drop their jaws and showed their respect for you because you are so diplomatic. That is the height of professionalism. Diplomatic clubs also allow students to immerse themselves in a wide range of topics on the international agenda for their research and study. This cannot be achieved due to the limited time of a lecture or seminar. Diplomatic students do not have to be pundits on all matters but they are required to have a good command of the language all matters speak. That is the height of professionalism.

In a nutshell, it is necessary to initerate that diplomatic students’ clubs prove to bring incremental benefits to diplomatic students in their future career. These clubs seem to be the cradle of many elite and well-versed world diplomats and leaders. They lay the foundation for diplomatic students to grapple with the thorny issue of theory and practice while they are still in their students’ life. At the end of the day, with the growth of diplomatic clubs and their acknowledged efficiency in developing professional skills, university administration should create the most favorable conditions and open up more possibilities for these clubs to reap the most out of its operation.

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УДК 327.8.09.

## **АСПЕКТЫ КУЛЬТУРНОЙ ДИПЛОМАТИИ В ФУНКЦИОНИРОВАНИИ КУЛЬТУРНО-ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ЦЕНТРОВ РОССИИ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ**

**Ачканова Алия Турсангалиевна**

[aliyusha90@list.ru](mailto:aliyusha90@list.ru)

Докторант Факультета международных отношений

ЕНУ им. Л.Н.Гумилева, Астана, Казахстан

Научный руководитель – Ногаева А.М.

В XXI в. каналы воздействия государства на международные процессы и другие страны расширяются. Сегодня более важным фактором воздействия, чем военная мощь и обладание ядерным оружием, являются экономический успех, идеологическая убедительность и культурная привлекательность страны.

Появление термина «мягкой силы» связано с именем американский политолога, профессора Публичной административной Школы им. Кеннеди Гарвардского Университета Джозефа Найя, который разделяет средства внешней политики на две группы: «жесткую» и «мягкую» силы. К первой группе он относит методы принуждения, реализуемые военной и экономической мощью страны (устрашение военной мощью, применение экономических санкций, блокад). «Мягкая» же сила – способность привлекать своей культурой, политическими идеалами и программами [1]. «Жесткая» сила всё ещё не теряет ключевого значения в мире, где государства стремятся оградить свою независимость. Но «мягкая сила» обретает все большее значение и становится серьезной альтернативой «жесткой силе», создавая возможности для новых союзов, основанных не только на политической и экономической целесообразности, но и на основе общих духовных, интеллектуальных ценностей.

Культурная дипломатия является наиболее действенным механизмом реализации стратегии «мягкой силы» в современных условиях. В современном глобализирующемся мире наряду с традиционными средствами внешней политики, такими как военный, экономический, политический, все большее значение приобретает культурный аспект внешней политики государства. Международная репутация любого государства определяется не только политическим весом и экономической мощью, но и культурным потенциалом. Большинство государств рассматривает пропаганду своих культурных ценностей как способ распространения своего политического влияния. Таким образом, особенность международных отношений в современном мире проявляется во все более возрастающей роли культуры во внешнеполитической активности государств.

Среди различных мнений по данному вопросу можно выделить точку зрения Н.М. Боголюбовой, которая определяет культурную дипломатию – как «способность государства для достижения политических, дипломатических, пропагандистских целей существующих или специально установленных культурных, общественных и научных связей» [2, с. 25-27].

В современной политической науке выявляются следующие основные цели культурной политики: