

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ ЖОҒАРЫ БІЛІМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ

«Л.Н. ГУМИЛЕВ АТЫНДАҒЫ ЕУРАЗИЯ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ» КЕАҚ

**Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың
«GYLYM JÁNE BILIM - 2024»
XIX Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясының
БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ**

**СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ
XIX Международной научной конференции
студентов и молодых ученых
«GYLYM JÁNE BILIM - 2024»**

**PROCEEDINGS
of the XIX International Scientific Conference
for students and young scholars
«GYLYM JÁNE BILIM - 2024»**

**2024
Астана**

УДК 001

ББК 72

G99

«ǴYLYM JÁNE BILIM – 2024» студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың XIX Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясы = XIX Международная научная конференция студентов и молодых ученых «ǴYLYM JÁNE BILIM – 2024» = The XIX International Scientific Conference for students and young scholars «ǴYLYM JÁNE BILIM – 2024». – Астана: – 7478 б. - қазақша, орысша, ағылшынша.

ISBN 978-601-7697-07-5

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

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УДК 001

ББК 72

G99

ISBN 978-601-7697-07-5

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UDC 327.3

“HUMAN SILK ROAD”: THE PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE ASPECT OF THE BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE

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In contemporary international relations outcomes of globalization lead to the growth of the importance of interaction between countries. That made it inevitable for the emergence of such initiatives as One Belt One Road. The "One Belt, One Road" initiative is a strategic policy of the Chinese nation aimed at opening up to the world and promoting national development. Its impact has been significant worldwide, garnering attention from the international community. By fostering joint participation and mutual benefit among countries along the route, the initiative has become a globally recognized consensus. The Silk Road spirit, which emphasizes ideals such as peace, cooperation, openness, inclusiveness, mutual learning, and mutual benefit, has been jointly created by China and its global partners. To continue practicing this spirit, it has to adhere to the fundamental principle of "co-discussion, co-construction, and sharing" and work towards building a community with a shared future for mankind, which is the ultimate objective.

The Silk Road of China is a model of peaceful cooperation in world history, promoting economic development, political stability, cultural prosperity, and interconnection. It has paved the way for

peaceful exchanges between Eastern and Western nations, benefiting countries and people along the Silk Road. China has always upheld the core values of peacefulness and promoted exchanges and cooperation between nations, expressing its peaceful determination worldwide. From the ancient Silk Road to the current "Belt and Road" initiative, China has pursued values of peaceful cooperation and win-win development. Countries around the world have witnessed the success of the Silk Road, and the Silk Road spirit is endowed with the value of openness and inclusiveness. The ancient Silk Road, starting from China, ran through the entire Eurasian and African continents, crossed many rivers and oceans, and connected the four birthplaces of human civilization: ancient China, ancient India, ancient Egypt, and ancient Babylon. "Countries, ethnic groups with their characteristics, their cultures, and religions seek common ground while reserving differences and develop for mutual benefit in peaceful exchanges, jointly creating a new chapter of equal respect and win-win development between countries and ethnic groups" [1]. The Silk Road taught us that a nation's progress depends on equality and openness. Only by opening to the world can a country seize development opportunities. Openness and tolerance are linked; respect is a prerequisite for mutual tolerance. In international cooperation, we must consider the needs of different nations and achieve mutual respect and equality. Looking at the international environment, openness and inclusiveness focus more on the democratic nature of global partnership. International affairs and international order should be jointly participated, stipulated, and negotiated by all countries and regions in the world, and the results of global development should be shared by all countries in the world [2].

The Belt and Road Initiative fosters cultural exchange and cooperation, strengthening mutual understanding among diverse communities:

- Investing in cultural programs and exchanges that facilitate intercultural dialogue can foster a platform for the exchange of knowledge, ideas, and beliefs among diverse communities. This, in turn, promotes mutual understanding and respect, which can lead to the enrichment of cultures and the strengthening of social cohesion. By providing opportunities for people to engage with each other's cultures, we can celebrate our differences while recognizing our shared humanity.

- Hosting forums and events that bring together individuals from diverse cultural backgrounds can play a significant role in fostering a sense of mutual respect and understanding. By providing a platform for representatives of different cultures to come together, people can learn more about each other's customs, beliefs, and traditions. This, in turn, helps to break down barriers and build bridges between communities, leading to greater harmony and empathy in society.

- Efforts aimed at protecting and promoting the rich cultural heritage of the Belt and Road regions are crucial in maintaining the cultural identity of these regions and in enriching the diversity of their cultural expression. By preserving the unique traditions, customs, and beliefs of these areas, we can gain a better understanding and appreciation of the rich cultural heritage that they offer.

The effective exchange of ideas and communication between people is of utmost importance in the successful planning, execution, and management of infrastructural development projects that are part of the Belt and Road Initiative. The involvement of local people in decision-making processes related to infrastructure projects enables the consideration of their unique needs and characteristics. Additionally, the sharing of experience and transfer of technology between the participating countries allows for the maximization of resources and optimization of construction processes, leading to efficient and sustainable development. The participation of highly skilled international experts and consultants ensures the highest level of professionalism and quality in infrastructure development projects. Sharing experiences and knowledge in infrastructure project management and planning contributes to the improvement of effectiveness and sustainability in regional development. Creating networks of cooperation between the regions included in the initiative facilitates the exchange of innovative ideas and best practices in the infrastructure sector, allowing for the identification of new and efficient solutions to infrastructure development challenges.

The Belt and Road Initiative faces a challenge when it comes to human interaction due to language and cultural barriers. However, it also offers significant opportunities to strengthen international cooperation and understanding. To reduce language and cultural barriers, language and cultural understanding programs can be implemented between the participants. The processes of adaptation and integration of international teams contribute to the development of teamwork and team spirit. Special educational programs and courses on regional characteristics and culture of participating countries can be designed to soften cultural differences and promote effective interaction. Cooperation between youth organizations and student communities can help develop intercultural understanding and respect. Additionally, experience exchange and internship programs can be set up to improve the intercultural competence and professional training of participants. Education and knowledge sharing strengthen ties between countries and promote innovation and cultural exchange. Joint research projects and educational experiences advance science. Student and researcher exchanges deepen international cooperation and enrich the scientific database. Training and internships in advanced technologies improve skills and competitiveness. Youth participation in research programs fosters international scientific communities. Exchange programs in arts and culture develop creative industries and increase cultural potential [3].

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society are essential in promoting human interaction and cultural exchange. They act as intermediaries, fostering the exchange of knowledge, experience, and culture among participants in the Belt and Road Initiative. NGOs provide an ideal platform for dialogue and cooperation between different cultural and social groups. They facilitate discussions between people from diverse backgrounds and promote an understanding of different perspectives. International educational programs and internships supported by these organizations offer participants the opportunity to learn about different cultures, languages, and traditions while developing skills that are useful for working in a globalized world. Civil society projects that aim to improve education and access to knowledge can also play a vital role in promoting public awareness and cultural exchange. These projects can range from building schools and libraries to supporting local teachers and providing educational resources. By improving access to education, these projects can help people become more informed and engaged members of their communities, and to better understand other cultures and ways of life. Cooperation between NGOs from different countries can facilitate the exchange of experience in solving common problems and challenges. By sharing best practices and expertise, NGOs can help each other to develop and implement effective solutions to issues facing their communities. For example, NGOs working on environmental issues could share strategies for reducing waste and promoting sustainable practices. Finally, volunteerism and social activism programs organized by civil society can help build trust and mutual understanding between participants in different cultural communities. By collaborating on projects that benefit the wider community, people from different cultures can develop a sense of shared purpose and common ground. This can help to break down barriers and promote greater understanding and cooperation between communities.

The "One Belt, One Road" initiative is an obligation taken by China to establish itself and help the world. The initiative promotes exchanges and mutual learning among civilizations, providing a broad space and platform for building a harmonious and beautiful world. The Silk Road spirit has played an immeasurable role in the initiative and the concept of building a community with a shared future for mankind. From the opening of the ancient Silk Road to the contemporary implementation of the "Belt and Road" initiative, the inheritance and protection of generations of Silk Road people have been crucial. The construction of the initiative requires a spirit of perseverance and the principle of co-discussion, co-construction, and sharing. It can promote exchanges and cooperation on the Silk Road, develop the vastness and far-reaching scope of the "Road," and promote the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind through mutual benefit and peaceful dialogues. The Silk Road spirit is a significant symbol of the Chinese nation's culture, identity, and values. Its principles of peace, cooperation, openness, inclusiveness, mutual learning, and mutual benefit are the keys to exchanges, mutual learning, and peaceful dialogues among civilizations. The "One Belt, One Road" initiative reflects

China's responsibility and commitment to the world, promoting the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind.

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УДК 327. 8

ГИБРИДНЫЕ УГРОЗЫ В АРКТИКЕ И ПРОБЛЕМЫ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

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Арктика на данный момент является одной из геополитических плоскостей, в котором нет чёткого территориального разделения, а международное право лишь регламентирует разделение сфер влияния на основе договора ЮНКЛОС, что актуализирует вопрос об угрозах конфронтации в данном регионе [1]. Арктика обладает широкой ресурсной базой и в процессе межгосударственной гонки за ресурсы, учитывая высокие цены на энергоносители и возникающие энергетические кризисы в Европе, государства проявляют все больший интерес к Арктическому региону. Информация полученная с помощью статистического метода, метода изучения документов и других доктринальных инициатив, даёт нам чёткое видение современного состояния взаимоотношения государств в вопросе раздела сфер влияний в Арктике. С 1920-х годов в результате Парижских соглашений о Шпицбергене Арктика получила статус «ничейной земли» [2], и все территориальные споры разрешались на основе тяготения территории Арктики к прибрежным зонам государств и дальнейшим расширением суверенитета в зонах Арктики.

Современное состояние взаимоотношений государств в Арктике представляет собой сложный мозаичный образ, оказывающий влияние на различные аспекты безопасности, экологии и экономики в регионе. Анализ этого взаимодействия с учетом доктринальных документов и стратегий государств-участников Арктического совета, а также их наблюдателей, позволяет