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«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ – 2017»

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XII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясының
БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ

СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ
XII Международной научной конференции
студентов и молодых ученых
«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ – 2017»

PROCEEDINGS
of the XII International Scientific Conference
for students and young scholars
«SCIENCE AND EDUCATION - 2017»



14th April 2017, Astana



**ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ БІЛІМ ЖӘНЕ ҒЫЛЫМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ
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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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these changes were opposite to the identity of the country. This relations were beneficial and harmful at the same time, because changes in law, constitution of Turkey, changing the direction at all, cause the lose of desire in the population of Turkey. It can be seen from pie-chart and during the speech of president Erdogan it was mentioned, these is the possible reason why turning to the other side and become a full member of Shanghai Cooperation Organization. Nowadays Shanghai Organization is just idea, however how it can be the start of something big.

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SYRIAN CONFLICT AS AN ACCELERATOR FOR THE TERRORIST ISSUE IN KAZAKHSTAN

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In recent decades, worldwide, there has been an increase in the phenomenon of *terrorism*, a variety of scales, forms and spheres of its manifestation. According to experts, in the near future, terrorism will spread in various forms, such as air terrorism of all kinds, using airplanes and missiles of various classes.

Modern terrorism is a powerful structure with adequate equipment and financial and economic opportunities. The examples of Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Chechnya, Kosovo and the Middle East, the powerful patrons and donors behind them show that modern terrorism and extremism are capable of waging wars and participating in large-scale armed conflicts. Modern terrorists are increasingly using methods of intimidation, eliminating political opponents, putting pressure on state authorities, breaking their activities, using violence to meet certain social, regional and economically advantageous interests. It is no accident that most of the powerful terrorist organizations known in the world have their spiritual leaders and mentors, sometimes a complex hierarchical and organizational structure, their own ideology and strategy of action[1].

In Syria, the war flares up, acquiring a global scale, because many countries of the world have already been involved in it and the circle of them is expanding. It began with massive anti-government unrest and unrest in various cities of Syria, directed against the president of the country Bashar Assad and to end the long rule of the Baath party. In June and July 2011, the unrest turned into an open armed confrontation - the Syrian uprising, the Syrian crisis: an armed conflict between the troops of the Assad government and loyal militant formations on the one hand and armed rebel groups (mostly consisting of Islamists) on the other. As the third party of the conflict, the Kurds act as the de facto autonomous region in the north-east and north-west of the country with its own

government. On the side of the opposition, foreign volunteers from more than 70 countries of the world participate in the fighting; On the side of the government - fighters of the Lebanese organization Hezbollah and Iraqi Shiite paramilitary groups.

At the end of 2012, the UN report described the war as an "openly religious conflict" between the Alawite militia and its Shiite allies, fighting mainly against predominantly Sunni insurgent groups [2].

With the return of Aleppo under the control of the Syrian Arab Republic in the country of the opposition, a process of structural change was launched. At the moment there are dozens of factions in Syria that at different times formed different blocs and alliances that conducted rebranding and were part of other forces. The experts of the INF Treaty offer author's reference material on the groupings operating in Syria as of March 2017.

Moderate:

- Ahrar Al-Sham
- Jays al-Islam
- Faylak ash Sham
- Free army Idliba

Radical:

- Tahrir ash Sham (Hayat Tahrir Al-Sham)
- Jabhat al-Nusra / Jabhat Fatah ash-Sham
- Kharakat Nur Ad-Din Zenki
- "Liva at-Tamkin" and "Kataib Husayf al-Yamani"
- "Jabhat Ansar ad-Din" and "Liva al-Hakk" [3].

The civil war in Syria lasts more than six years. The insurgents, mostly Sunni, are fighting to overthrow President Bashar Assad and his entourage. Since the beginning of the conflict in the country, according to human rights defenders, 80-100 thousand people have died and more than 2 million people have left.

Syria, as the direction of migration of the "international jihadist" came to the fore not at once with the onset of civil confrontation in this country, but in the last year it became the main place of "hijra" (eviction) of Muslims ready to fight with weapons in their hands. Moreover, because of the wide flow of people wishing to go there, even disputes arose due to the fact that to go to Sham (the Arab name of Syria and in the broader sense of the Levant region, which includes also Lebanon, Jordan and Palestine) was much more willing than Go to the traditional fronts of international jihad - in Pakistan, Afghanistan, the Caucasus. This issue was mainly touched upon by the North Caucasus, where the local armed insurrection movement had significantly lost the offensive impulse and the number of attacks on Russian authorities and troops had decreased compared to the previous years. Against this background, Caucasians from all the Muslim republics were sent to Syria, where several Katib (brigades) with mainly Caucasian troops are operating, which caused criticism among the "belligerents in their homeland".

Most of fighting Kazakhs are led by Abu Umar al-Shishani (a Chechen by nationality) who fought in the units of field commander Khattab in Chechnya in the first and second campaign. People from Kazakhstan are fighting in the northern part of Syria. Training bases are located on the outskirts of Aleppo and on the border with Turkey. The militants are sent to Turkey, then they are met there by people and then, with the help of Turkish law enforcement bodies, they are sent to Syria, many even go with families.

Kazakhstan citizens in the past also mainly migrated to the area of the Tribal Areas in Pakistan, where two groups known as "the Islamic Movement of Turkestan" (formerly the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan - IMU) and "the Union of Islamic Jihad ". Some political scientists even found in Afghanistan a whole "Kazakh brigade" of jihadists, distinguished by discipline and fighting efficiency. Probably, the reorientation to Syria also occurred gradually and initially touched the Caucasian direction. Moreover, there is no information on the Kazakh mujahedin on the websites of Jaish al-Muhajireen wal-Ansar and the Usud al-Sham group that has broken away from it [4].

The approximate figures from 200 to 300 people (together with wives and children) are sounded. There is an erroneous opinion that radicals in the majority come from the western Kazakhstan - Atyrau and Aktobe. But monitoring indicates that Syria is leaving all regions of Kazakhstan. In Syria, the majority of compatriots are concentrated in Rakka and its environs and the province of Deir ez-Zor.

One more important fact is that jihadists are not only people with machine guns. There is a large category of people going to Syria with peaceful occupations. They are doctors, engineers, electronics specialists, journalists and representatives of other diverse spheres, the main thing being to be devoted to the cause of Islam. ISIS accepts all and everyone finds the corresponding work. For sure among the jihadists of this category there are also People from Kazakhstan.

The *reasons* for their trip could be:

- material cause
- religious illiteracy
- lack of censorship in the media
- correct recruitment, etc.

But how did they get there? How are the people of Kazakhstan recruited?

Ideologists and recruiters never use the word "terrorists" - they replace it with concepts such as "fighters for freedom", "warriors of Allah." Describing terrorist actions, they use the terms "resistance", "armed struggle" and "jihad". *Extremists recruited:*

- in mosques,
- in prisons,
- in trains
- through the Internet.

Hundreds of young people get into the ideological web each day; they just need to turn on the computer.

The mechanism of recruiting people is quite simple. On the Internet, people leave their contacts, and then they are contacted via personal mail or Skype. Social networks "VKontakte" and "Classmates". In both social networks there are numerous groups of ISIS. With WhatsApp, Viber and Skype, advertising clips are distributed, through which recruiters are introduced. Popularity is acquired by mobile applications, which, unlike social networks, are harder to follow, such as the Telegram service [5].

In general, today, recruitment activities in the Internet are carried out by extremist and terrorist organizations using *three main types* of information resources.

1. Long-term "official" sites, located, as a rule, on the servers of foreign providers, where the primary publication of audio, video, graphic and text materials of an agitational nature is carried out.

2. Social networks and blogs, through which further distribution (so-called promotion) of extremist materials are organized, their discussion is initiated and primary recruitment of participants in the discussion is carried out.

3. Communities created by propagandists and recruiters. Communication in them is used for additional recruiting processing on Internet forums and blogs of individual participants in discussions that showed interest in extremist ideology [6].

And what does about the chance to go back? In my opinion, the opportunities for our citizens to do this less and less. Of course, we would like to hope that they will return to their homeland and live peacefully and work. But in this issue you need to know clearly: citizens who have left the zone of military operations will have to answer all the strictness of the Kazakh legislation. After all, participation in illegal armed formations and foreign military conflicts is punishable. To date, only units have returned from Syria, repented, stood trial and are serving their sentence [7].

Kazakhstan may face *a new problem* - professional militants can return to the country. And in order to prevent subsequent similar migrations and future tragedies, it is necessary to tighten control over people recruiting People from Kazakhstan to travel to combat zones.

We also should say that the spread of extremist ideas in Kazakhstan confirms the need to

create special colonies for convicts in Kazakhstan on articles related to extremist and terrorist activities. This is necessary in order to localize the zone of infection with radical ideas primarily among young prisoners [8].

On the eve (23 January and 1 February 2017), negotiations were held on the settlement of the Syrian conflict in Astana. Despite the fact that the situation in Syria remains difficult, the parties sat down at the negotiating table. For the first time at the meeting to resolve the conflict in the Arab Republic, besides the participating countries, the opposition was present. It is impossible to resolve a six-year long conflict in one day, but it is quite realistic to start setting a positive trend.

In total, seven parties took part in the *negotiations* in Astana: the government of Damascus and the opposition, as well as the countries that are guarantors of the armistice agreements: Russia, Turkey and Iran, the team of the special envoy of the UN Secretary-General for Syria, Staffan de Mistura. In addition, US Ambassador to Kazakhstan George Krol was present as an observer.

The main purpose of the meeting in Astana is to consolidate the ceasefire agreements in Syria on December 29, 2016, when the parties signed three documents:

- a ceasefire,
- a set of measures to control the silence regime,
- a statement of readiness for the start of peace talks.

The war in the Arab Republic is divided into two parts: the fight against international terrorism and the civil war between the opposition and the government. In this situation, without the participation of the opposition, it is impossible to conclude a peace treaty. That's why Alexander Aksenok (Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador, Candidate of Law, Senior Researcher of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences) named *three major issues* on which there is no common understanding between the participants:

1. How are the Astana format and the Geneva process correlated?
2. How to start the political process? Damascus under various pretexts, in fact, refuses to discuss the issue of establishing a "transitional managing body" capable of "fully exercising the powers of the executive", as recorded in the Geneva communique. Starting a conversation with the discussion of the draft Constitution is, in principle, a constructive idea. But again, by analogy with the formation of a transitional body, many questions arise about the organization of this work.
3. The composition of the opposition delegation. Bearing in mind the disunity of the opposition and the lack of clear criteria for who is terrorists and who are not, in Damascus they constantly ask themselves who they are negotiating with, they are called terrorists of those with whom they agreed to speak through intermediaries [9].

After a while, the meeting in Astana ended on a positive note. As a result, the guarantor countries decided to establish a mechanism for monitoring the ceasefire in Syria. The states noted the need to resume the negotiation process in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 2254. Turkey, Russia and Iran pledged to support the government of Syria and the opposition at a meeting in Geneva on February 8, as the guarantor states adheres to the position of the territorial integrity of Syria. In addition, Moscow, Tehran and Ankara have repeatedly noted that it is possible to resolve the conflict only through diplomatic channels. In addition, the states will assist armed opposition groups that seek to participate in these negotiations. It is unambiguous that the results of Astana will serve to restart the negotiation process and give a new impetus to the resumption of the Geneva meetings [10].

To conclude with, Syrian civil war can be seen as the key to the stabilizing the entire region. Serving as a magnet for jihadist fighters from all over the world and being the arena where interests of global, regional and local powers have been clashing for the last six years, Syria has become a crucial regional issue. This is why Syrian crisis resolution will have a huge impact on the entire region and will help to bring stability to the Middle East.

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CENTRAL ASIA IN THE MODERN SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: GEOPOLITICAL AND GEO-ECONOMIC STATUS

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Until the great geographical discoveries, Central Asia was a key axis of the Eurasian continent, connecting through the Great Silk Road countries of the Far East with Europe, the Middle East, and South Asia. This control over land communications and mobility of the nomads of Central Asia made it possible to create a great empire in the ancient and medieval times, and largely determine the course of history in Eurasia.

Mutual penetration into the region of Central Asia and the clash of interests of the Russian and British colonial empires in the nineteenth century contemporaries called the “Great Game”. On the one hand possessing with this region made any empire as superpower, however on the other hand it also contrasted the rest of the world as enemies. As a result, Britain and Russia reached a compromise, and once a single geographical, historical and cultural area was divided into spheres of influence, and for almost a century lost its geopolitical importance.

The geopolitical situation of the early 21st century gave a new boost to studies of the regional structuralization principles for the geopolitical and geo-economic space of the entire Eurasian continent [1]. This revived the conceptions formulated by Halford Mackinder in the early 20th century and his opponent, Nicholas Spykman, somewhat later. They offered very original approaches to the regional geopolitical structuralization of the Eurasian continent and the identification of the functional value of its spatial segments. Mackinder interpreted the world historical processes based on the idea that the world was inherently divided into isolated areas each of which had a special function to perform. He asserted that the European civilization was the product of outside pressure. His account of Europe and European history, regarding it as the result of many centuries of struggle against invasions from Asia, proceeded from the same idea [2].

After the collapse of the Soviet Union before closed to outside influence region has once again become an arena for conflicts of interests of the great powers. Central Asia attracted the international community not only with its natural reserves, but with its key position in the heart of the Eurasian continent, which makes it possible to implement new transcontinental transport corridors along the routes of East - West, North - South by forming a new geopolitical reality of the XXI century [3, p. 6-8].

Since the beginning of the 1990s Central Asia region started more actively integrate into the international political and economic processes. The new states - former Soviet republics: