



Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың
«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ - 2018»
XIII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясы

СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ

XIII Международная научная конференция
студентов и молодых ученых
«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ - 2018»

The XIII International Scientific Conference
for Students and Young Scientists
«SCIENCE AND EDUCATION - 2018»



12th April 2018, Astana

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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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IRAN AND KAZAKHSTAN: CONTEMPORARY COOPERATION

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The Islamic Republic of Iran was one of the first countries in the world to recognize the independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In 1993, in the city of Tehran, the embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan was opened and one year earlier, in 1992, in the city of Almaty, the embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran was opened.

Iran is one of Kazakhstan's most important partners in Central Asia and the Middle East. In spite of the special political conditions of the region and the world, and considering the policy of the global village and considering the various dangers and crises, the expansion of relations between the two republics of Kazakhstan and Iran has been favorable. According to this experience, it can be claimed that the relations we have come out of the history of the two countries. Over the years, fortunately, there has been no major conflict or conflict between the two countries in the region and in the world. The two countries have managed to maintain stable relations in all areas [1].

Bilateral cooperation between Kazakhstan and Iran and the promotion of political relations based on the interest of the two countries to improve the welfare of the people and to strengthen the security of the region has gradually expanded. The presidents of both countries were very important for the strengthening and expansion of permanent mutual cooperation. For this reason, political talks have been held over the years.

The volume of trade between Iran and Kazakhstan in 2014 was \$ 987 million, with Kazakhstan's share of \$ 893 million and Iran's exports of \$ 94 million. Although this rate was 59% higher than in 2013, due to the existence of a common water border in the Caspian Sea and the presence of rich energy resources in the region and the establishment of political and economic stability in Kazakhstan, this rate is not optimal. Particularly, the two countries now have a four-way communication with rail, land, air and sea. However, due to the lack of direct access of Kazakhstan to free waters and the presence of Iran in its southern shipping route, transport cooperation can be a priority for the two countries' commercial ties. In particular, Kazakhstan also considers communications and transportation two important factors in establishing relations and cooperation with Iran. Hence, there is a potentially good potential for different forms of relations between the two countries, which can be effectively applied with the sustainability of the direct shipping lines, including aeronautical and terrestrial communications (railways). Because the Islamic Republic of Iran is considered the best and most cost-effective transit route for the swap of goods of Kazakhstan

[2]

Kazakhstan and Iran have had successful cooperation in international and regional affairs, including cooperation in the Caspian Sea, fighting terrorism, drug trafficking, non-proliferation, Iran's nuclear negotiation and the five-plus-one, road Resolve to engage in Syria and so on.

Kazakhstan and Iran have had successful operations in the form of regional organizations (the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation, the OSCE Summit, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Organization for Economic Co-operation)

Expansion of regional cooperation and political dialogue between the two countries is of great importance and there were constant contacts between the foreign ministers and the presidents of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Kazakhstan [2, 34-36p]

The potentially strong economic and geopolitical location of Iran has made it one of Kazakhstan's main commercial and economic partners in the Middle East.

The most important thing is the free port of Chabahar in southern Iran, which is a low-cost and convenient place for Central Asian countries. Therefore, it has been a huge investment in this port, which is a good place to transport goods from Central Asia and countries outside the region. To send or receive from Central Asia to outside of the region. Between the two countries, more than 70 agreements, governmental, governmental and institutional, have been signed, which will be the basis for the full expansion of the relations between the two countries and will develop the future relations of the two countries.

In Kazakhstan, about 180 companies are registered with Iranian capital. Most of them are in different sectors, including construction, wholesale trade, production, transportation. Another important method of the two countries is the Joint Commission of Iran and Kazakhstan, which is responsible for reviewing economic, scientific and cultural issues. Within the framework of the regular meetings of the joint commission, two governments have done great work and the necessary decisions are made in the direction of cozy cooperation in various cases.

Cooperation between chambers of commerce of the two countries is also being pursued. In April 2009, Kazakhstan and Iran Chamber of Commerce and Industry chaired the signing of the Cooperation Council of the Chamber of Commerce between the two countries. Nowadays, Iran's Chamber of Commerce is working hard to improve the situation with the cooperation of the Friendship Association of the two countries to form a common trade room between Iran and Kazakhstan.

One of the prospects for the results of the joint cooperation between the two countries is the export of wheat from Kazakhstan to Iran and the transit of this product to other countries through Iran. We know that Iran has entered a huge drought, which will lead to more exports from Kazakhstan to Iran. Also, meat exports from Kazakhstan to Iran have reached a high level due to its low cost

Private companies in the two countries are also interested in investing in each other. Among the areas of interest in Iran's private sector investment in Kazakhstan, agriculture, industry and mines can be mentioned. Kazakhstani companies in their turn expressed their interest in the field of mines, carpets, scum, for example, pistachios, saffron and dates, and in machinery. For example, the gold mining project in Iran can be named "Yellow Mountain" company. The Kazakh side is in the form of Eurasia Gold Corporation [1, 18-22p]

The most important commercial and economic issue in between is the optimal use of the transit route of Iran, the international route to the north-south corridor and Iran, which leads to the transfer of goods to the global market.

In this regard, the importance of launching important transportation projects for the transportation of Kazakhstani goods and products to the countries of the region is necessary.

The most important thing is the tourist, which is a major issue for both countries, which is flying from Istanbul to Istanbul from Almaty to Tehran, which makes it easier for the citizens of these two countries to travel.

Meanwhile, with the launch of the North Sea Corridor, launched on December 3, 2014, with the presence of the Presidents of Iran, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan, more than 600 kilometers of

the Commonwealth route to the Persian Gulf and Europe fell. It is also the best route for India to reach Central Asia, Russia and Europe. In fact, the Kazakhstani, Turkmenistan and Iran railways have provided rail links for Indian exporters from the Indian Ocean to Mondra in India for destinations in Russia, Central Asia and Europe. This is important for Kazakhstan because it is India's largest trading partner in Central Asia, and the value of trade between the two countries amounts to one billion and \$ 300 million. Therefore, the activation of the North Sea Corridor, besides being useful to Kazakhstan for the transportation of goods, could also provide for Iran, while earning transit revenues, the centralization of Tehran's role in India's trade relations with Central Asian countries, in particular Kazakhstan [3].

Briefly summarize some of the cooperation between the two countries, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Islamic Republic of Iran

- Memorandum of Understanding on cultural cooperation between the two countries
- Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the Field of Labor and Social Affairs
- Memorandum of Understanding on Future Development of Collaboration
- Memorandum of Understanding on the Development of Economic Relations
- Memorandum of Understanding on cultural and artistic cooperation
- Declaration of Mutual Understanding and Cooperation
- Memorandum of Understanding on the development of shipping cooperation
- Economic Cooperation Agreement
- Protocol (consultations between the two countries)
- Protocol (results of negotiations between the two countries) [1, 36-38p]

Conclusion. Kazakhstan and Iran have a lot of common interests and interests due to their history and geographical location and culture. For example, the status of Kazakhstan's land-locked country is that it makes the Chabahar port for domestic and export goods in the country of Kazakhstan, and because of its low cost the port and the fastest route to the center of this port is very important. Except for this, the cultural issue that has long been commonplace with the history of Iran and Kazakhstan, such as the celebration of Nowruz as a national celebration in the two countries, are closer relations between these two countries, for example, 3000 words in common Kazakh and Persian languages And the most important thing is that no war or conflict between the two countries has long been delayed until now, this has led to very good relations and much cooperation between Iran and Kazakhstan. The next issue, which is very important, is Kazakhstan's role in completing the sanctions, Iran's talks with the 5 + 1, the first leak in the city of Almaty, Kazakhstan, which succeeded, and Kazakhstan as a country of peace and friendship on a variety of topics, for example, the internal conflict of Syria It is very fruitful to find a solution to the problem by negotiating war-torn countries. Iran and Kazakhstan have greatly cooperated in the field of transportation for the economy of Iran, many of which are bilateral agreements on this matter. Despite China, the first investor in Kazakhstan, China also has a high level investor in Iran. This makes the two countries, Kazakhstan and Iran close together.

Also Afghanistan will be beneficial for Kazakhstan, but also for all the countries of the Central Asian region. In addition, cooperation in the field of counter-terrorism and the spread of religious extremism can also be another topic of bilateral relations between Iran and Kazakhstan. Considering that in recent years, many people from Kazakhstan have joined the ranks of terrorists in Iraq and Syria, the government has serious concerns about the spread of religious extremism and the spread of terrorist acts due to the return of the militant forces from Iraq and Syria to Kazakhstan. . This could be an important pivot for security talks between the parties.

In sum, despite the fact that Iran and Kazakhstan are not strategic partners, but both countries have considerable capacity for bilateral cooperation in various fields, and the more visits and political meetings between the two countries are, the more the field of cooperation Bilateral and regional arrangements will be further facilitated.

This is to ensure that Iran and Kazakhstan are highly dependent on the future of Iran because of the important products of meat and wheat in Kazakhstan, due to their cost-effectiveness for Iran, Iran often imported these goods from their Muslim country, Kazakhstan And in the future, the

problem of water scarcity in Iran and the agricultural problem are widespread because of water shortages in Iran. Kazakhstan can be a good country for investment.

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GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS IN TURKEY

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The higher education system in Turkey is supervised by the Council of Higher Education (CoHE). The CoHE is an autonomous institution which is responsible for the planning, coordination and governance of higher education system in Turkey in accordance with the Turkish Constitution and the Higher Education Laws.

Turkish universities, especially in recent years, have gained great popularity among international students. Undoubtedly, an important role in this belongs to the stable political and economic development of the country. In addition, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, Turkish universities began to receive a large number of students from the Turkic-speaking republics. Surely, these students prefer Turkish universities because of the close linguistic and cultural-historical ties of their countries with Turkey. One of the largest projects implemented by Turkey in the field of teaching foreign students is the project of admission of students from the Turkic republics and regions of residence of representatives of related peoples. This project, which began in 1992, is often called the "Big Student Project" in Turkey (Büyük Öğrenci Projesi).

In addition, the increase in the number of universities in Turkey and the allocation by the government of a special budget for the admission of foreign students contributed to a significant increase in the number of applicants entering Turkish universities.

More than 16,000 international students from 150 different countries have been enrolled in Turkey since 2010, according to Deputy Prime Minister Hakan Çavuşoğlu.

Education partnerships are not limited to educational institutions in Kazakhstan. Turkey has a lot of scholarships for Kazakhstani students and applicants [1]. They are implemented not only by public demand, but also by various organizations. In particular, scholarships from the Turkish Government (Türkiye Bursları), Yunus Emre Scholarships (for summer studies), TİKA scholarships or financial aid, etc.

Turkish Scholarships are a scholarship fund sponsored by the Turkish government. Within the framework of the "Scholarship of Turkey" program (Türkiye Bursları) scholarships are provided to foreign students free of charge. Students who have received this right, during the entire period of study at the departments corresponding to their academic past, have the opportunity to receive this scholarship. The purpose of Turkish scholarships is to improve mutual understanding with other countries and to contribute to global knowledge in a human-centered way. Students are offered the