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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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political product can become an opportunity in Asia. For many representatives of the Asian intelligentsia, regionalization is a value that allows achieving greater goals, such as global free trade or global institutions, in accordance with the interests of Asian countries. To great extent the future of regionalism will be influenced by the globalization process and its challenges.

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KAZAKHSTAN - IRAN: COOPERATION IN NEW REALITIES

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For Kazakhstan Iran is the significant international partner of strategic importance. In turn, the former conservative and the current reformist leadership of this country have always viewed our republic as an important strategic partner. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of cooperation between our countries in such vital spheres as joint solution of the legal status of the Caspian Sea, regional cooperation, ensuring short and beneficial routes to Kazakhstani goods in the World Ocean, as well as trade and economic cooperation (Iran is one of the main consumers of Kazakhstani Grain, metal and other goods).

The Republic of Kazakhstan and the Islamic Republic of Iran as neighbors and constructive partners continue to develop successful cooperation at such international and regional venues as the United Nations (UN), the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA), the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) , The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) and others [1].

As it is known, in the positive outcome of the negotiations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the so-called international "six" on the Iranian nuclear program, an important role was played by the mediation mission of Kazakhstan.

The role of Kazakhstan in this process was not limited to logistical and technical assistance. The many-hour meetings of President Nursultan Nazarbayev in Almaty with the international and Iranian delegations in early 2013, the efforts and actions of the Kazakh foreign

ministry for many months undoubtedly gave a significant impetus to the negotiation process [2].

In the opinion of the negotiators themselves, it was the proposals put forward in Almaty that became the basis for the subsequent Geneva deal, and then the Vienna agreement. Many experts named this fact the most successful international mediation mission of Kazakhstan in the history of our independent country.

The merit of Kazakhstan in the negotiations on nuclear issues became the basis for the active participation of our country in the practical implementation of the Vienna Treaty. Kazakhstan still plays an important role in the cooperation between Iran and the IAEA, as mentioned in the recent statement of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Undisputed priority of Kazakhstan in relations with this country today is the establishment of a new paradigm of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries in the new regional conditions [3].

Now in the world there is an unprecedented rush around the Iranian market, which has great prospects in light of the country's exit from economic and political isolation. Large world companies make great efforts to participate in the economic projects of the Islamic Republic of Iran [4]. It is clear that Kazakhstan does not intend to remain aloof from this process. However, our country and the international business community still have to go through an uneasy and lengthy process of establishing interrupted economic ties with Iran.

In addition, Tehran in the next few years will be mainly engaged in the restoration of its real economic potential. However, the industrial, technical and agricultural capabilities of the Islamic Republic, as well as its important for neighboring countries, including our country, logistical advantages suggest that the IRI will be one of the most attractive new markets in the world in the near future.

After the release of Iran from the pressure of sanctions, the interest of the companies of this country to Kazakhstan increases every day, as well as the interest of our companies in the IRI. Every day we meet with representatives of a dozen Iranian and weekly we accept representatives of a dozen Kazakhstani companies in Tehran [5].

In this regard, it is worth mentioning that Kazakhstani companies have a number of significant advantages in the Iranian market. First, economic relations between the two countries did not stop in the sanctions years, the commodity turnover remained at a good level, even managed to establish investment cooperation.

Dozens of medium and small enterprises of Iran have worked in our company. Kazakhstan companies are not limited to trade and economic relations, but also carry out investment projects in the Islamic Republic of Iran [6]. Very illustrative is the fact that the Kazakhstani company "Eurasia Gold" invested about \$ 70 million in one of the mining deposits of Iran, which is the largest foreign investment in the economy of this country during the years of sanctions.

Secondly, in the development of bilateral relations a favorable role can be played by the favorable transport and transit conditions that have been formed in recent years.

At the present time, in the light of the application by Western states of sanctions against Russia, the increase of tension in the relations of our northern neighbor with other states of the region, the issue of using the transit potential of Iran, which provides the countries of the region with access to the market of the Arab states, Iraq, India and Pakistan through the Persian Gulf, becomes more relevant. In turn, Iran is interested in supplying goods to the countries of Central Asia, Russia and China through Kazakhstan [7].

In this regard, the commissioning of the new railway line Zhanaozen-Kyzylkiya-Bereket-Etrek-Gorgan, which runs through Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Iran, is of special importance. Kazakhstan Temir Zholy has started extensive work in Iran on several logistics projects related to the construction of cargo terminals in the port of Bandar Abbas and the Ince-Burun station in the north of the country. This railroad opens new opportunities for Kazakhstan to develop cooperation with the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf, Africa, as well as the states of South and South-East Asia [8].

Thirdly, a very favorable image for us has developed in the IRI. In particular, Iranian

officials have repeatedly stated that Kazakhstan, even during difficult times of crisis and sanctions, did not interrupt its relations with Iran, and in the post-sanctions period, Kazakhstan companies will have obvious advantages in this country [9]. Therefore, Kazakhstan businessmen here receive a warm welcome at all levels and create all the necessary conditions for their work.

During the visit of the Kazakh delegation led by the Minister for Investment and Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan A. Isekeshev and the Chairman of the Board of the National Managing Company "Baiterek" K. Bishimbayev, on 6-7 February 2016 the largest Kazakhstan-Iran business forum was organized in the history of relations between our countries. More than 200 well-known Kazakhstan companies and about 1,200 Iranian companies took part in it [10]. During this forum, entrepreneurs of the two countries were able to discuss a large list of issues of cooperation in the field of mining, agriculture, investment, tourism, medical products, food and others.

At the meetings of the Kazakh delegation with Iran's Deputy President on Science and Technology, S. Satari, Iranian Foreign Minister M. Zarif, Minister of Industry, Mineral Resources and Trade M. Nematzadeh, Minister of Agriculture of the Islamic Republic of Iran M. Khojatsi, the parties demonstrated a serious attitude towards further development of the political, trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. For the practical implementation of the agreements reached during the negotiations, working groups were established in each sphere.

Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan A. Mamyrbekov, who arrived in Tehran on March 13-15, also met with the members of the Iranian government, the leaders of major Iranian companies, during which productive negotiations were held to diversify the development of cooperation in the agricultural sphere. The main emphasis was made on the delivery of Kazakh grain and agricultural products to Iran and through the territory of that country to other states, as well as the construction of terminals on the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the storage of grain and other food products [11].

It was decided to build new facilities at the Ince-Burun station in addition to the existing joint terminals in the Iranian port of Amir-Abad, and an agreement was reached to apply the best practices of such Iranian agricultural companies as "Jad-e Estelal" in the cultivation of corn, rice and apple Gardens in Kazakhstan. Kazakhstani and Iranian businessmen agreed on the creation of joint agro-complexes, the supply of meat, maize, oilseeds to Iran from Iran, and pedigree cattle and agricultural products from Iran to Kazakhstan.

Tehran announced its readiness to take an active part in the international exhibition "EXPO-2017" in Astana. Iran shows great attention to the tourism industry and receives more than a million tourists annually. On January 7-8 in Tehran, our countries signed a memorandum on cooperation in the field of tourism.

Along with this, further development of cooperation between our countries in the cultural, scientific and educational spheres is important. It is known that the roots of cultural ties between our countries go deep into history [12]. There is a possibility that unknown pages of the history of Kazakhstan can be found on the territory of ancient Persia. In order to search for unknown artifacts, historical and manuscript heritage of our ancestors, a group of scientists from the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan works in the Iranian archives. Last year, a Kazakh scientist and Iranian scholar G. Kamarbekov discovered in the Iranian archives a letter-response from Kasim-khan to a request for military assistance from the Iranian Shah, dating back to the 16th century. We believe that in the future, a lot of important historical information will be found in the Iranian historical archives.

It is considered as a great achievement to sign an agreement on cooperation between the Kazakh National University. Al-Farabi and the University of S. Beheshti, which was signed during the visit of the rector of KazNU G. Mutanov to Iran last year.

Undoubtedly, the main event in the interstate relations between Kazakhstan and Iran in 2016 was the official visit of the President of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev, to Tehran [13].

During the visit, the leaders of the two states exchanged views on topical issues on the international and regional agenda, as well as discuss ways of peaceful and political resolution of the

growing conflicts in the region. The high-level talks in Tehran gave a new impetus to the development of bilateral trade and economic relations. During the visit, more than 40 important bilateral documents were signed, aimed at further deepening and developing cooperation in various fields.

Among them there is an extended long-term program on trade, economic and investment cooperation with the IRI until 2026, the same program on the use of the transport and logistics potential of the Silk Road, road maps for the development of cooperation in the mining, metallurgy, new technologies, Renewable energy sources, as well as documents on the development of cooperation in the space and engineering fields [14].

In general, during the visit of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan to Tehran, signed a number of agreements and contracts for the implementation of important trade, economic and investment projects for hundreds of millions of US dollars. For example, an agreement between JSC Investment Fund of Kazakhstan and Cave Industries Group on the construction of a plant for the production of calcified salt in the Kyzylorda region, an agreement with the Iranian company Tak Hay Group on the construction of greenhouses, cultivation and processing of agricultural products in South Kazakhstan and Mangistau Regions, an agreement between Kazakhstan Topan LLP and the Iranian company Elektro Kavir on the establishment of a joint venture in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran with a view to further supplying technological and commercial systems. An agreement between the Kazakhstan LLP "Trade House" ALZ BATT "with the Iranian company KT Steel Complex Manufacturing / Import for the production of steel billets and metal products, an agreement between the pharmaceutical company "Ecopharm "and the Iranian" Artim Tejarat Daru "on the production of medicines and Delivery to Iran. There are also commercial documents signed between the Iranian companies "Sadr Tamin" and "Todir" with the JSC "NC" Kazgeology "and the Kazakh company" Asia Copper "on the establishment of a joint venture for the implementation of mining projects in Kazakhstan [14].

The parties signed a tripartite memorandum between Almex Baiterek Fund, Eurasia Agro Holding and Hekmat Iranian Holding for cooperation in the meat and dairy industry and the supply of Kazakh meat, as well as agreements of Kazakhstan's Becker and Co. LLP with the Iranian company Aamer bazar Fan Taj Khavarmianeh for the supply of meat and frozen semi-finished products to Iran [13].

The signing of Memoranda of Understanding between the Baiterek National Academy of Science and the National Development Fund of the Islamic Republic of Iran on investment cooperation, as well as between the Development Bank of Kazakhstan and the Iranian bank Melli will promote the revival of trade, economic and investment cooperation between the state and private companies of the two countries.

The visit of the Head of our state to Teheran not only gave an additional impetus to large-scale cooperation between Kazakhstan and Iran in various fields, but also became an important milestone in the development of regional cooperation in new geopolitical conditions.

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ҰЛЫБРИТАНИЯНЫҢ МИГРАЦИЯЛЫҚ САЯСАТЫНЫҢ ЭВОЛЮЦИЯСЫ

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Соңғы 20 жыл ішінде Ұлыбританияның миграциялық саясаты жоғарғы дәрежедегі қозғалысты көрсетеді. А.Е.Слука жазғандай, елде шамадан тыс миграциялық қарқын сақталған, бұл тіпті 1970 ж. байқалған болатын [1]. Ұлыбритания өз саясатымен әлемнің әтрүрлі елдеріндегі саяси процесстің дамуына үлкен әсер еткен мемлекеттердің біріне жатады. Иммиграциялық саладағы үкіметтік әрекеттер Екінші Дүниежүзілік соғыстан кейін және 1950 ж. ортасына дейін саяси топтардың мемлекетке иммиграция процесстерінің толық бағынушылығы иллюзиясының сақталуы туралы мәлімдейді. Британдық соғыстан кейінгі иммиграциялық саясаттың процессі екі қарама-қарсы саяси – басқарушылық имптивтердің бар болуын көрсеткен:

- 1) Достасты елдерімен бұрынғы қарым-қатынастарын сақтау;
- 2) ұлттық мемлекеттің (Ұлыбритания) мүдделерін жүзеге асыру.

Ол соғыстан кейінгі кезеңдегі иммиграциялық салада үкіметтік әрекеттердің қарама-қайшылығы мен тиянақсыздығына себепші болған.

Бір жағынан Ұлыбританияның соғыстан кейінгі иммиграциялық саясаты үшін эквизияцияланатын императив тән болған. 1948 ж. Британдық азаматтық туралы Заңын (British Nationality Act) Ұлыбританияның құзырындағы азаматтың мәртебесі Ұлыбританияның және Достастық мемлекеттерінің барлық азаматтарына қатысты таралған. Басқа жағынан лейбористік үкімет соғыстан кейінгі кезеңде еңбек ресурстары миграциясы арқылы экономикалық және демографиялық міндеттерді шешуге тырысқан. Дегенмен бұл жағдайда Еуропа елдерінен келген келімсектерге үміт арттырылған. 1948 ж. Заңында Достастық елдерінің тұрғындарымен Ұлыбритания құзырындағы азамат мәртебесін сақтауы Ұлыбританияға соғыстан кейінгі ірі иммиграцияның «Пандора жәшігін» ашқан. 1948 ж. Заңы бойынша Достастық елдерінің барлық азаматтарына Ұлыбританияда еңбек ету құқығы кең таралған. Ол иммиграция үшін қосымша стимул ретінде қаралған.

1940-1950 жж. тұрақсыздықтың ұзаққа созылған кезеңінен кейін Ұлыбританиядағы ұлттық мемлекеттердің мүдделері Достастық елдерімен бұрынғы қарым-қатынастарын сақтауға ұмтылыстарынан басым болған. Ол мемлекеттік-басқарушы тәжірибелерге дифференциалдық императивті тапсырған, және Ұлыбританияның иммиграциялық саясаты өткен ғасырдың 60-шы жылдарынан бастап шектеулі сипатқа ие болған. XX ғ. Екінші жартысынан бастап екі пунктті британдық иммиграциялық саясаттың саяси күн тәртібінде тұрақты болып есептелінді. Біріншісі: иммиграцияны мемлекеттік бақылаудың тиімді шараларын іздестіру; мақсат қойылған – елге «нөлдік» миграцияға жету (иммиграция