

многообразием. В современном обществе она выполняет следующие функции: стратегическую, организаторскую, интегративную и коммуникативную.

Список использованных источников:

1. Василик М.А. «Политология», учебник для вузов. - М.: 2004.
2. Федотова Л.Н. Элита и масса в общественном мнении. // Мониторинг общественного мнения: экономические перемены, 2004, №6, с. 7-18.
3. Основы политической науки. Учебное пособие для высших учебных заведений. Ч.2. – М.: 2005
4. Пляйс Я.А. Политическая элита: проблемы историографии // Государственное и муниципальное управление. 2001. №3, С. 7-11.
5. Соловьев А.И. «Политология: Политическая теория, политические технологии», учебник для студентов вузов. – М.: 2007.

UDC 314/316

HUMAN SECURITY CONCEPTION: PARAMETERS AND STATE IN KAZAKHSTAN.

Алькеева Данара Сапабековна¹, Алькеев Ануар Казбекович²

¹alkeeva.danara@mail.ru, ²alkeev.anuar@mail.ru

¹Докторант 1 курса специальности «Политология и конфликтология» ФЖиП

ЕНУим.Л.Н.Гумилева, Нур-Султан, Казахстан

Научный руководитель – Бюлегенова Б.Б.

²Докторант 3 курса специальности «Международные отношения» ФМО

ЕНУ им. Л.Н. Гумилева, Нур-Султан, Казахстан

Научный руководитель – Жолдасбекова А.Н.

Human security parameters

The focus of the notion.

To start with, the very word “security” needs defining focus. Traditionally it was used in the collocation “national security” and implied protection of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a state from external military aggression. This core of the concept dominated among academics in security studies and policy-makers for a long time till eventually they, having witnessed some examples when states failed to fulfill its duty to ensure security and, at times were even a source of threat to its people, began to think of security in broader sense, though the state remained the object of security as the entity to be protected.

As for the human security approach, in literature devoted to the development studies and security issues it has been called in various terms: as an emerging paradigm, an approach, a world community’s perspective, an agenda to be accomplished, or as a policy framework to work within. The Commission on Human Security (hereinafter CHS), in its final report Human Security Now, defines human security as: “...(Author: see one of the above) to protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfillment. Human security means protecting fundamental freedoms – freedoms that are the essence of life. It means protecting people from critical (severe) and pervasive (widespread) threats and situations. It means using processes that build on people’s strengths and aspirations. It means creating political, social, environmental, economic, military and cultural systems that together give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood and dignity” [1, p.4].

It follows that the human security approach claims to shift focus from traditional sense of the word “security”, framed in terms of national and regional stability to the focus on humans, and primary threats are no longer to be dealt by military forces. Instead, these threats are seen as internal (though their extent varies from country to country): food deficit, limited access to medical services, economic failure, violation of human rights, political discrimination and the list can yet be

continued. Hence, the guarantee of national security is no longer in hands of military power, but in favorable social, political and economic conditions, the promotion of human development, and the protection of human right [2].

The scope of human security.

According to the Human Development Report the scope of human security comprises seven areas with the main objectives of each as the following (see Figure 1):

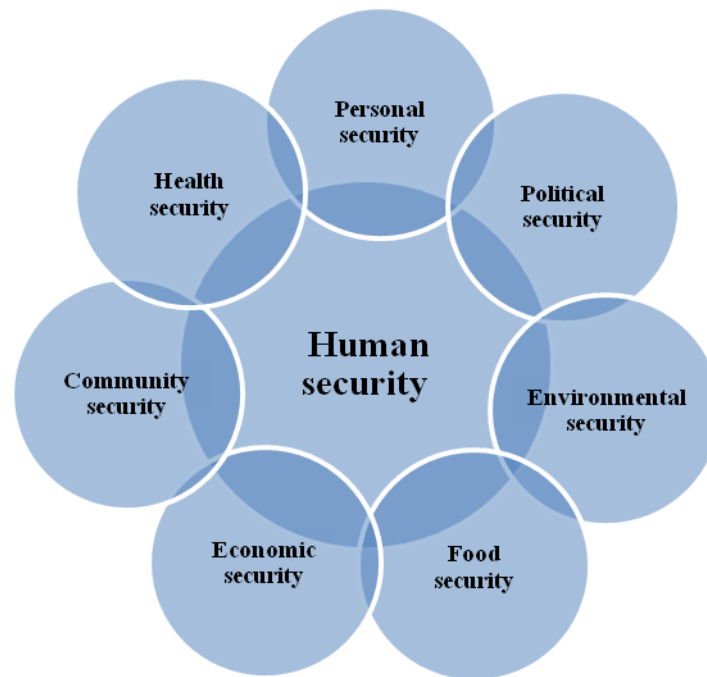


Figure 1. (Prepared by the authors according to the Human Development Report, 1994)

- **Personal security.** This area of the human security conception is put forward to protect individuals from any physical and psychological persecution, and from abuse whether from the state or any external powers, as well as from any violent individuals and possible minor and heavy crimes for ethnic or any other reason;
- **Political security** is called to ensure people basic human rights and freedoms, as well as to secure citizens and groups from government's practice to control their ideas, activities and intentions if non-destructive by implication, or any other kind of pressure imposed by the state power;
- **Community security** isto long-term facilitate preservation of traditional values, protect individuals from any possible ethnic violence and enhance protection and trust of populations in general, and women in particular;
- **Economic security (or otherwise Financial security)** is expectedto guarantee individuals or households steady income from paid work or other means for decent living at present and foreseeable future, or, in case of unemployment - regardless of the reasons - pension or other payments so that they are able to sustainably cover their essential needs like food, shelter, clothing and hygiene necessities along with the costs related to education and health care;
- **Food security** implies guarantee populations that safe and nutritious food that meets the dietary standards and preferences for healthy life is sufficient, physically accessible and financially affordable;

- **Environmental security** ensures the world's whole population sanitary water supply, non-polluted environment, preserved biodiversity, non-degraded agricultural lands and natural resources for the forthcoming generations at scales ranging from global to local;
- **Health security** is hopefully to guarantee health care services and protection from pandemics irrespective of the circumstances – a deliberate use of chemical or biological weapons intended to cause harm, events with mass gatherings (festivals, major sporting events and other), or a natural disease outbreak [3, pp.24-33].

Implementation of the provisions of the human security conception.

All of the above-mentioned features of human security imply that human security is *protective*. In this sense the human security approach calls governments, international organizations and NGOs to ensure protection which is institutionalised, not episodic; and even more than merely that – it must also be responsive, not rigid; pro-active, not reactive [4, p.2].

Protection, according to the CHS, is “strategies, set up by states, international agencies, NGOs and the private sector, to shield people from menaces”. It refers to the norms, processes and institutions required to protect people from critical and pervasive threats. Such a strategy is exercised “*from top to bottom*” [5, p.10].

However, protection can do little if practiced alone. Another strategy that could be largely beneficial is *empowering* people which means developing the capabilities of individuals and communities to find ways and to participate in solutions to ensure human security for themselves and others. It then makes the strategy work “*bottom up*” [5, p.10].

Protection and empowerment of people are the two indispensable things for achieving the human security objectives. They are advocated by the CHS as the bi-parts of any human security policy framework.

Human security: state in Kazakhstan.

Human security is of particular scientific interest in Kazakhstan due to the country's openness and willingness to accept advanced political ideas as well as its potential to promote human security.

The principle to guard a person, his life, rights, and freedoms is laid in Article 1 of the General provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Other areas of the scope of human security (see Figure 1.) are also put priority on and articulated in Section II of the Constitution [6].

The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on National Security proclaims the rights and freedoms of an individual and citizen of priority in Article 3.

The areas of human security are regarded within the framework of national security and are stated as follows:

1) *social (or public) security* as a state of security of life, health and well-being of citizens, spiritual and moral values of Kazakhstani society as well as public safety from real and potential threats, which ensure the integrity of the society and its stability;

2) *military security* as protection of the vital interests of an individual and society from external and domestic threats associated with the use of military force or intention to use it;

3) *political security* as protection of the foundations of the constitutional system, activities of government bodies, and state management order from real and potential threats with observance of the rights and freedoms of individuals, citizens, and social groups and a balance of their interests, stability, integrity and a favorable international position of the state;

4) *economic security* as protection of the national economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan from real and potential threats, which ensures its sustainable development and economic independence;

5) *environmental security* as protection of vital interests and human rights of a citizen and society from threats arising from man-made disasters and natural environmental impacts;

6) *information security* as security of the information space of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as the rights and interests of an individual, citizen, and society in the sphere of information

from real and potential threats, which ensures sustainable development and information independence of the country [7].

Comparative analysis of human security elements.

From the previous paragraphs, it follows that according to the Kazakhstani legislature the areas of security with focus on a human being are rather different than those advocated by the UN. Their comparative analysis allowed to reveal the following distinguishing characteristics:

1. Regarding personal security, the first thing easily noticed is that in Kazakhstan with its collectivist mentality personal security and community security are not separated. Instead, together they comprise public security. Again, due to the country's collectivist mentality it is not a single individual who is under protection but rather all of the citizens and society.

2. As of military security, from its definition by the Law on National Security, it becomes apparent that in Kazakhstan it implies state of military readiness to resist both external and domestic threats whereas according to the UN, the main goal must be to preserve peace and to avoid any conflicts by all means possible both at home and overseas. Obviously enough, armed conflicts do not bring prosperity to any of the parties. Hence, instead of increasing military spending, social needs should be prioritized.

3. Political security according to Kazakhstani law appears to prioritize protecting government bodies to fulfill their functions for people with less focus on people themselves while the Human Development Report presumes an individual's freedom of speech to express political views at no repression.

4. Economic security has also a different sense in Kazakhstan's state policy. Here the whole national economy is protected to guarantee sustainable development rather than financial stability of an individual to not only survive but afford sufficient living and possibly even more than that.

5. Environmental security for the UN roughly means ensuring people living now as well as forthcoming generations the right to breathe non-polluted air, drink sanitary water, enjoy non-degraded nature and so on. In our country the objective is nearly the same but in a different sense. Here it means to protect people from man-made disasters and the impacts from such.

6. In contrast to Kazakhstan where the information security is a separate issue, the UN does not put that forefront and regard it within political security as freedom of expression and right to privacy.

7. Food security, on the contrary, is not given special attention among the national security issues in Kazakhstan. Presumably, it falls into economic security area.

8. Another issue for some reasons depreciated by the Kazakhstan's state policy is health security. It is not clearly traced in the definitions provided by the Law on National Security and this fact makes it difficult to allocate it under any. This will hopefully change soon since the recent situation with coronavirus disease. These days Kazakhstani citizens are locked home due to preventive measures to stop the virus and thus feel helpless and totally insecure under such circumstances.

This comparative analysis showed some differences between the UN approach and that of Kazakhstan. Judgements are difficult to articulate but possibly they have been echoed by the history of the Kazakh people and thus our mentality to think collectively rather than individually. Here this word may even be substituted with the word "egoistically" and such an attitude is not common for the Kazakh society.

Overall, the human-centered approach to security has not fully entered either the studies or the state policy in Kazakhstan and there is still much to be done. However, the state has both the willingness and potential to advance human security provisions.

Conclusion.

To conclude, it should be recalled that the concept of human security is in fact an attempt by the academics and policy makers to re-define, refine, and broaden the meaning of security in order to stimulate national political debate and dialogue on aid policy so that to ensure human development all across the globe.

Although the term is still vividly contested, experts agree on the point that there really was need for the shift of focus towards pro-individual approach to security, as the preceding traditional state-centric approach to national security with state borders under protection proved inconsistent when some states themselves were reasons for domestic insecurities and rise of new challenges that had no borders – poverty, forced migration, and many others.

The comparative analysis revealed certain discrepancies in the approaches of the UN and Kazakhstan the nature of which is not yet clear but this gives grounds for further study.

References

1. Commission on Human Security. Human Security Now: Final Report. [Electronic resource]. - 2003. P.4. URL:<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/91BAEEDBA50C6907C1256D19006A9353-chs-security-may03.pdf>/(Accessed:01.04.2020)
2. Tadjbakhsh Sh. Human Security: Concepts and Implications with an Application to Post-Intervention Challenges in Afghanistan. [Electronic resource]. -2005. URL: <http://www.sciencespo.fr/cei/en/content/human-security-concepts-and-implications-application-post-intervention-challenges-afghanista/> (Accessed: 01.04.2020)
3. Human Development Report. 1994. New York. Oxford University Press. pp.24-33
4. Alkire S. A Conceptual Framework for Human Security. CRISE Working Paper. Centre for Research on Inequality, Peace and Human Security. [Electronic resource]. - 2003. P.2. URL:https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/54e5/e2cba85d75dce75b8a79223d05630d0e5551.pdf?_ga=2.97725471.1265807638.1580673246-1101158891.1580673246/(Accessed: 30.03.2020)
5. Human Security In Theory And Practice. [Electronic resource]. -2009. P.10. URL: https://www.undp.org/content/dam/turkey/docs/news-from-new-horizons/issue-41/UNDP-TR-HSHandbook_2009.pdf
6. Конституция Республики Казахстан [электронный ресурс]. - URL: https://www.akorda.kz/en/official_documents/constitution (Accessed: 30.03.2020)
7. Закон Республики Казахстан от 6 января 2012 года № 527-IV «О национальной безопасности Республики Казахстан» (с изменениями и дополнениями по состоянию на 01.01.2020 г.) [электронный ресурс]. - URL: https://online.zakon.kz/document/?doc_id=31106860#pos=3;-155(Accessed: 30.03.2020)

ӘОЖ 339.977

ЦИФРЛЫ ЭКОНОМИКА ЖӘНЕ ОНЫҢ ЕҢБЕК НАРЫҒЫНА ЫҚПАЛЫ

Амангелді Әсел Мұратқызы

assel.0101@bk.ru

Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия Ұлттық университеті

Халықаралық қатынастар факультетінің 2-курс студенті, Нұр-Сұлтан, Қазақстан
Ғылыми жетекшісі – Далелхан А.

Қазіргі таңда цифрлы экономика, ІТ технология аясындағы халықаралық форумдар, дискуссиялар, жаңа жобалар, болжамдар қызу талқыдағы маңызды тақырыптардың біріне айналды. Жалпы цифрлы экономика дегеніміз не? Ең алдымен осы сұраққа жауап берсем. Алғаш рет «цифрлы экономика» термині ресми түрде 1995 жылы Массачусетс университетінің ғалымы Николас Негропonte әріптестеріне ақпараттық-коммуникациялық технологиялардың қарқынды дамуына байланысты жаңа экономиканың бұрынғы экономикамен салыстырғандағы артықшылықтарын түсіндіру үшін қолданды.

Цифрлы экономика дегеніміз - сандық компьютерлік технологиялардың дамуымен тікелей байланысты қызметтердің саласы. Оған онлайн қызметтерді ұсыну, электрондық төлемдер, онлайн сауда, краудфандинг және тб кіреді. Әдетте цифрлық экономиканың негізгі