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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.

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THE COOPERATION OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND ITS IMPACT ON INDIA-KAZAKHSTAN RELATIONS

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Friendly relations and cooperation between India and Kazakhstan date back to ancient times. One of the symbols of mutual trade was the Silk Road, which ran through Kazakhstan and ended in India. Even back then there was an exchange of goods and ideas between our states. For centuries, the Indian people, like the people of Kazakhstan, have always welcomed people of different religions in their land. This intercourse had the results of enrichment through ideas, knowledge, and worldviews. This union of cultures and different religions has given to our peoples an inner strength and a unique national character.

India was one of the first states to establish diplomatic relations with Kazakhstan after the Independence on February 23, 1992. Since then, there has been close cooperation and development of relations between our two countries in a wide and varied range of areas. Even on January 27, 2022, the 1st India-Central Asia Summit was held in the format of a videoconference, during which the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan K. Tokayev confirmed Kazakhstan's commitment to deepening freedom with India. However, it is not only trade and meetings of presidents that strengthen the prospects for cooperation. In a time of globalization, migration rates have risen around the world. Most young people travel the world to increase their horizons and experiences. Thus, it is not uncommon for students in Kazakhstan and India to choose a semester-long exchange program.

A student who comes to study in another country goes through a process of adapting to a new place of residence, local culture, traditions, and a new educational system. In some cases, the difference between home and new environment is too significant that causes complications for incoming students. For example, students between Kazakhstan and India point to the difference in temperature. The two countries are in radically different climates. However, adaptation to the new climate is not a reason to reject the opportunity.

Currently, there are about 2,400 (two thousand four hundred) Indian students studying at various medical and other institutions in Kazakhstan. Many Indian students are looking for ways to study MBBS on a budget. And at that time, Kazakhstan became most picky choice to enter. Medical universities in Kazakhstan has the best state accreditation and good infrastructure for international students with a low fee structure. To get into the MBBS program in Kazakhstan,

students are not required to take entrance exams such as IELTS/TOFEL. Only with proper guidelines for the admission process, candidates can apply easily. Kazakhstan is indeed an ideal choice for Indian students in context of an MBBS abroad. The professors here are highly knowledgeable and teach purely in English and are very helpful towards the international students.

Kazakhstan universities also give opportunities to travel and study in India as an exchange student. In particular, our university has cooperation with two Indian universities: Jawaharlal Nehru University and the Institute of Finance in India. India has always sought to educate a universal human being who understands peace, beauty, tradition and excellence. Indians are committed in a variety of fields of interest to them. They are seized by the excitement of creativity and the determination to do their work. And Indian students, when universities plan a cultural program, a sporting event, or a conference, try to take over the preparation and execution of such a project entirely, from start to finish. They are collaborative, free-thinking, cultured people. Our Kazakhstan students have an opportunity to go to India, to feel the cultural shock, and also to get rid of stereotypes about people of other nationalities and religions. Educators in India are friendly, broad-minded, inspiring, and very helpful to students as they build their careers. Indian professors are famous for going beyond lecturing to help their audiences build connections with their subject area. With such an integrated approach, students become more interested in learning and more curious.

Another plus is the numerous student activities that are organized by students themselves. Student actively takes part in all the activities being held in the university whether it's local, regional, national or international. International students are not ignored and participate in all activities.

The most important skills that can be acquired while studying abroad are cultural experience, individual growth, and academic knowledge. Student mobility develops certain competencies that enhance the quality of human capital development. For example, foreign language skills, intercultural awareness, preparation for future jobs, academic knowledge and skills, social and communication competencies, and problem-solving skills. Graduates with international experience have higher levels of knowledge that can be directly related to international work tasks as well as general character traits: adaptability, initiative, assertiveness, determination, perseverance, written communication skills, analytics, planning, coordination, and organization. Thus, it is clear that student mobility is a positive factor in the development of human capital.

The interaction of students from different cultures brings a great contribution to the further integration, assistance and relations between peoples and countries. Students who have had experience studying in another country or with foreigners are stripped of stereotypes and see in each person, first of all, inner qualities.

Kazakhstan recognizes the importance of international academic mobility and gives it a special place in its education system in order to maintain competitiveness, as evidenced by the national projects underway. For example, the “Erasmus+” student exchange program.

International academic mobility has a positive effect on the quality of higher education, the formation of valuable networks of interaction in which experiences and knowledge are shared. In addition, international academic mobility leads to opportunities for individual development and job prospects.

Thus, the Indians, who have had a positive experience in our country, will not break off trade relations with Kazakhstan in the future and will contribute to the development of our relations between countries.

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Трансұлттық қылмыс Тәжікiстан мемлекетiнiң мысалында

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Ғылыми жетекшісі - Р.М. Таштемханова

Аннотация. Бұл мақаланы зерттеудің мақсаты – Тәжікiстан мысалында трансұлттық қылмыс мәселесін зерттеу. Автор халықаралық қылмыстық желілердегі Тәжікiстанның рөлін қарастырып, трансшекаралық контексте жасалған қылмыстардың негізгі түрлерін талдайды. Сонымен қатар, автор аймақтағы трансұлттық қылмыстың дамуына ықпал ететін факторларды анықтап, оған қарсы тұрудың бірқатар шараларын ұсынады. Зерттеуде сапалық және сандық әдістер, соның ішінде статистикалық мәліметтерді талдау қолданылады. Зерттеу нәтижелері аймақта және осы проблема өзекті болып табылатын басқа елдерде трансұлттық қылмыспен күресудің тиімді стратегиясын қалыптастыру үшін пайдалы болуы мүмкін.

Түйін сөздер: трансұлттық қылмыс, есірткі бизнесі, Орталық Азия, Тәжікiстан, қауіп-қатер, қауіпсіздік.

Трансұлттық қылмыс - бұл күрделі құрылымы бар қылмыстық топтардың (қауымдастықтардың) қызмет етуінде көрінетін, бірнеше мемлекеттердің аумағында көрініс табатын, заңсыз кірістер мен артық пайда алу үшін қолайлы нарықтық жағдайды қолдана отырып, әлеуметтік қауіпті құбылыс.[1]

Қазіргі уақытта трансұлттық қылмыс Орталық Азия аймағында күрделі проблема болып табылады, ал Тәжікiстан да бұдан тыс емес. Бұл ел есірткі тасымалдаудың негізгі бағыттарының қиылысында орналасқан және Ауғанстаннан Еуропа мен Ресейге тасымалданатын есірткінің негізгі транзиттік нүктесіне айналды. Тәжікiстандағы трансұлттық қылмыс бірқатар проблемаларды тудырды, мысалы: