



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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the recommendations of scientists and practitioners need to be used taking into account features of the country [8].

Respectively, within SPFIID the system of development of SEZ was completely reconsidered. At the same time the new Law "About SEZ", the law on clusters therefore the list of privileges for SEZ was expanded (the privilege on the VAT, a packet of privileges for the PIT, etc. is returned) was adopted, the possibility of creation of SEZ on the private earth is provided. Besides there was a possibility of attraction of the qualified management to control of SEZ and separation of budgetary funds for development of infrastructure of SEZ increased and favorable conditions for investors are created.

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KAZAKHSTAN AND NEW SILK ROAD: OPPORTUNITIES AND POSSIBLE THREATS

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You've likely known about the Silk Road, the old exchange course that once kept running amongst China and the West amid the times of the Roman Empire. It's the means by which oriental silk initially made it to Europe. It's additionally the reason China is no more unusual to carrots.

Furthermore, now it's being revived. Declared in 2013 by President Xi Jinping, a fresh out of the box new twofold exchange passage is set to revive channels amongst China and its neighbors in the west: most eminently Central Asia, the Middle East and Europe.

As indicated by the Belt and Road Action Plan discharged in 2015, the activity will envelop arrive courses (the "Belt") and oceanic courses (the "Street") with the objective of enhancing exchange connections in the locale fundamentally through foundation speculations.



Picture 1. "One Belt, One Road" project's routes.

The point of the \$900 billion plan, as China clarified as of late, is to encourage "another period of globalization", a brilliant time of trade that will profit all. Beijing says it will eventually loan as much as \$8 trillion for framework in 68 nations. That means as much as 65% of the worldwide populace and 33% of worldwide GDP, as indicated by the worldwide consultancy McKinsey.

However, surveys from whatever is left of the world have been blended, with a few nations communicating doubt about China's actual geopolitical expectations, even while others went to a summit in Beijing prior this month to commend the scale and extent of the venture.

One in number motivation is that Trans-Eurasian exchange framework could support poorer nations toward the south of China, and additionally help worldwide exchange. Residential areas are likewise anticipated that would profit – particularly the less-created fringe locales in the west of the nation, for example, Xinjiang [1].

The monetary advantages, both locally and abroad, are many, yet maybe the most evident is that exchanging with new markets could go far towards keeping China's national economy light.

Among household markets set to pick up from future exchange are Chinese organizations, for example, those in transport and telecoms – which now look ready to develop into worldwide brands.

Chinese assembling likewise stands to pick up. The nation's tremendous mechanical overcapacity – for the most part in the formation of steel and overwhelming gear – could discover lucrative outlets along the New Silk Road, and this could enable Chinese assembling to swing towards higher-end modern merchandise.

Some Western negotiators have been watchful in their reaction to the proposed exchange passageway, considering it to be a land snatch intended to advance China's impact all around, however there's little proof to recommend the course will profit China alone.

The plan is basically a "household strategy with geostrategic results, instead of an outside arrangement," Charles Parton, a previous EU ambassador in China, told the Financial Times.

There's almost certainly that China is developing into a geopolitical heavyweight, venturing into the rupture left by the United States on issues of unhindered commerce and environmental change.

"As some Western nations move in reverse by raising 'dividers', China is devising to assemble spans, both strict and allegorical," ran a current analysis by Xinhua, a Chinese state-run media office.

Scaffolds are critical to China's procedure, says Kevin Liu, Chairman of Asia, Partners Group.

He clarifies: "The superpower status the US has accomplished is, all things considered, grounded on the familiar object it offered to its partners. Geopolitically, China chose quite a while back that security was excessively costly an offer, making it impossible to make. Rather, this new superpower may offer network" [2].

In the event that joined with improved worldwide availability, China's gigantic gravity could turn into a significantly more important motor for the worldwide economy," Liu includes.

Current situation is such that all the financing has been used intensively for the past four-five years. In the course of recent years, Chinese organizations are presently running no under 77 ocean terminals in many nations, fabricating rapid rail hallways crosswise over Southeast Asia and conceivably even Europe and Russia, financing the development of interstates in Pakistan, connects in Bangladesh, control plants in an excessive number of nations to list here, raising new urban areas and additionally exceptional monetary zones in Sri Lanka, Oman, Myanmar, Malaysia and Abu Dhabi, burrowed a huge swath of oil and gas pipelines extending crosswise over Central Asia, Russia and Southeast Asia, and set up a 35-line system of direct cargo trains associating the assembling focuses of focal and western China with urban communities in Europe.

Sixty-two nations could see ventures of up to US\$500 billion throughout the following five years, as per Credit Suisse, with the vast majority of that directed to India, Russia, Indonesia, Iran, Egypt, the Philippines and Pakistan.

Chinese organizations are as of now behind a few vitality ventures, including oil and gas pipelines amongst China and Russia, Kazakhstan and Myanmar. Streets and foundation ventures are additionally in progress in Ethiopia, Kenya, Laos and Thailand.

Pakistan is one of the New Silk Road's first supporters. Head administrator Nawaz Sharif said the exchange course denoted the "beginning of a really new period of synergetic intercontinental participation". Obvious acclaim maybe from a nation that stands toward one side of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, where it is ready to profit by \$46 billion in new streets, spans, wind ranches and other China-sponsored framework ventures.

Support has originated from advance away from home also, with Chile's leader, Michelle Bachelet, anticipating the course would "prepare for a more comprehensive, equivalent, simply, prosperous and quiet society with improvement for all" [3].

Maybe the course's most vocal pundit so far has been India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi. Eagerly contradicted to the \$46 billion China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, which goes through a piece of Kashmir asserted by India, he has called the highway a "pilgrim endeavor" that debilitates to strew "obligation and softened groups up its wake". He even boycotted the current One Belt One Road summit in Beijing.

Modi wasn't the main pioneer remarkably missing from the social occasion. No authorities from Japan, South Korea or North Korea showed up, and of the Group of Seven (G7) industrialized countries, the main agent to go to was Italian Prime Minister Paolo Gentiloni.

"While nations welcome Beijing's liberality, they are at the same time careful about its largesse. China's developing impact is a worry for countries whose political interests don't generally line up with Beijing's," clarifies Paul Haenle, chief of the Carnegie-Tsinghua Center for Global Policy.

While China's developing impact is a worry for countries whose political interests aren't lined up with Beijing's, Chinese representatives have over and again prevented charges from securing a play for worldwide strength.

The One Belt One Road venture as of now has \$1 trillion of undertakings in progress, incorporating significant framework works in Africa and Central Asia.

In front of the Beijing summit prior this month, the China Development Bank had put aside nearly \$900 billion alone for in excess of 900 activities. China's Big Four state-possessed banks expanded an expected \$90 billion in advances to the economies identified with the activity a year ago alone.

The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, which was propelled in January 2016, has approved capital of \$100 billion. \$20 billion will be paid-in capital from 80 investors, of which China is the biggest with a 28% offer [4].

Regardless of this largesse, however, the AIIB has given under \$2 billion in subsidizing over the previous year. The bank's leader, Jin Liquin, told the World Economic Forum summit in China a year ago: "We will bolster the One Belt, One Road venture. Be that as it may, before we spend investors' cash, which is extremely the citizens' cash, we have three necessities."

Kazakhstan is at an intersection, literally as well as figuratively. Topographically, it is sandwiched between Russia, China and the Middle East, with on leg on each side of once and future exchange courses. The president, NursultanNazarbayev, is anxious to make this area advantageous for Kazakhstan, by joining China's "Belt and Road" program of new transport interfaces between Asia, Europe and Africa. In the course of recent years Chinese money has made a huge cargo rail center at Khorgos, spreading over the fringe between the two nations. Xi Jinping, China's leader, gone by the Expo on June eighth, and murmured that the two nations ought to be "accomplices until the end of time" [5].

Xi Jinping in his welcome notes that China and Kazakhstan, as the critical nations of the Great Silk Road, have altogether added to the trades between the human advancements.

NursultanNazarbayev says that China's drive to shape "Silk Road Economic Belt" and "NurlyZhol" state program actualized in Kazakhstan will add to the recovery of the Great Transcontinental Backbone of Eurasia - the Silk Road.

Nazarbayev noticed that the activity One belt, One Road permits framing another geo-monetary worldview, the fruitful execution of which will profit the nations with an aggregate populace of 4.4 billion [6, 7].

"It is prudent to consider joint financing of activities, foundation of R&D and innovation exchange focuses, inventive organizations, wander reserves." In this unique situation, I might want to draw the regarded crowd's consideration regarding the activity of Kazakhstani researchers of building up the International Academy of Sciences of the Silk Road. Complex condition issues ought to be considered in at that, including levelheaded administration of water assets of the intracontinentaltransboundary waterways, which can be transport supply routes, "the President of Kazakhstan proponed.

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