



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

**ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ БІЛІМ ЖӘНЕ ҒЫЛЫМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ
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атты XIII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясының
БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ**

**СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ
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студентов и молодых ученых
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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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And in Iraq Australia participated in a US-led coalition of nations to force compliance with a series - seventeen in fact - of mandatory United Nations Security Council resolutions, including UNSCR 1441 of November 2002.

And the value of international law - to the publics of the world - will always be judged not by its intrinsic righteousness, however great that may be, but by its effectiveness in promoting international stability and dealing with international crises.

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THE CONCEPT OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

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Concept of national and international security - a set of approaches, methods, approaches and principles on the basis of which various activities, agreements and agreements are being implemented, the creation of global, regional and interstate structures and "cooperation mechanisms" to create guarantees for peaceful and environmentally safe coexistence, non-interference and internal the affairs of other states and peoples. The basis of any concept of international security is the establishment and maintenance of a balance of military and political forces.

In the new and recent history, ensuring international security was based on the concept of force. As an important tool, it was intended to use the combination of state entities in military-political unions and blocs, the formation of temporary inter-state groupings to thwart or block threats, and build up military power. Such a concept could not ensure international stability and allowed the emergence of world wars.

After the Second World War, the main elements of the concept of international security were: the reduction in the severity of the confrontation between the two world social systems - capitalist and socialist, led by the United States and the USSR, the establishment of restrictions on confrontation and the deployment of primarily nuclear weapons, the prevention of the outbreak of a "cold" war into war ".

In the 1970s, the basis for a new concept of international security was the struggle for military-strategic parity, the creation of equal nuclear missile and nuclear potentials of the United States and the USSR, the Warsaw Pact and NATO, the transition from their expansion to limitation and gradual reduction.

These concepts helped to prevent a world nuclear war, however, could not prevent the emergence of numerous local military conflicts and did not eliminate mutual threats. Moreover, they made these threats absolute. An important "mechanism" for mutual deterrence under these conditions was the United Nations (UN) and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), as well as a number of other international and regional institutions that facilitated the peaceful resolution of a number of emerging disputes and clashes.

In the 90s of the 20th century, in connection with the disintegration of the Warsaw Pact and the USSR, the changing political course of the Russian Federation and other states that previously belonged to the "socialist camp," a fundamentally different situation was created. The nature of military threats has radically changed. But with the end of the Cold War, there were contradictions that could be the source of the emergence of new international and intrastate threats. In these circumstances, there was a need to develop a fundamentally different concept of international, primarily European security, based on joint decision-making and coordinated actions to eliminate emerging threats.

The main components of this concept were: the elimination of the arms race; limitation and reduction of conventional and nuclear weapons; liquidation of hotbeds of military conflicts; refusal to achieve decisive advantages in this or that means of struggle; a significant reduction in the level of military confrontation; the desire to implement the criterion of "reasonable defense sufficiency" in military construction; the eradication of international terrorism.

The modern concept of international security presupposes the development of a system of international law and order that combines the tasks of national security with the tasks of global and regional security, given the increased interdependence of the modern world.

As regards the National Security System of the Republic of Kazakhstan (in the field of foreign policy). With the end of the cold war era and bipolar confrontation, the threat of a variety of military conflicts in the world has not disappeared, but has increased. The global equilibrium that has been developing has been disrupted for years. With the disintegration of one of the systems, confrontation ended, but a new balance of forces and interests has not yet been found in the world. And so ensuring national security for Kazakhstan, as a young sovereign state, surrounded on all sides by strong, multi-populated states, is a paramount task. After gaining independence, a whole complex of major problem blocks in the security sphere unexpectedly grew up in Kazakhstan, which required an immediate solution. Therefore, one of the priority areas in the state policy during this period was security. A harmonious system of national security adequate to the emerging internal and external situation was a prerequisite for the establishment of Kazakhstan as an independent state, and also gave an opportunity to concentrate on solving the problems of the transition period.

Thus, the leadership of the country for a short time, at 10 years, fulfilled the task of historical importance: along the perimeter of the borders, a security, good-neighborliness and friendship belt based on a solid international legal foundation was formed. And today we can say that in the basic parameters the system of ensuring national security in Kazakhstan is created. The National Security Act of the Republic of Kazakhstan of June 26, 1998, contains definitions of the concept of national security and national security: the concept of national security is the officially adopted system of views and measures to ensure the protection of the constitutional rights of individuals and citizens, the values of Kazakhstan society, institutions.

The national security of the Republic of Kazakhstan is understood as the state of protection of the country's national interests against real and potential threats.

The principles of ensuring national security of the Republic of Kazakhstan are:

- 1) compliance with the law in the conduct of activities to ensure national security;
- 2) prompt mutual information and consistency actions of national security forces;
- 3) unity, interrelation and balance of all kinds national security;
- 4) the priority of political, economic and information measures;
- 5) mutual responsibility of the individual, society and the state;

6) control over the implementation of the whole set of actions on the protection of national security.

The fundamental criterion for any concept of national security is the security of the individual, therefore the main objects of national security are, first of all, the person, his rights and freedoms; society - its material and spiritual values; the state is its constitutional system, independence and territorial integrity. It should be noted that in the process of the formation of civil society and the rule of law, with the democratization and humanization of all spheres of life, there is a recognition of the priority of the interests of the individual and society, which in the recent past were subordinated to the interests of the state. To vital personal interests in the scientific literature include: recognition as the highest values of human dignity, human life and human health; real provision of constitutional human rights and freedoms; equal rights to spiritual and intellectual development; reliable protection of personal and property security; providing the state with a worthy and guaranteed minimum of material conditions; creation of a favorable ecological situation.

Consequently, the ratio of the freedom of an individual to the security of the state is one of the central problems in the study of national security issues. The essence of this problem is how to combine ensuring the security and freedom of an individual with the security of society and the state, how to avoid, therefore, social conflicts, because this is a necessary condition for the formation of civil society and the rule of law. The conditions for the development of civil society are closely related to the nature of the official state policy in the field of security. This policy can counteract the development of civil society, perceiving it as a threat to the security of the state.

That's why, the entire historical experience of the development of human civilization convincingly shows that the security and welfare of citizens of any state depends, first of all, on the degree of security of the state in which it lives. At the same time, as stated in the Address of the President of the country to the people of Kazakhstan, it is very important that everybody understands this simple truth, because "when our collective security is ensured, each person wins much more than when only his personal interests are satisfied, and the security of society is on the verge risk. No matter how successful an individual citizen is, he is still defenseless if his country is in danger".

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STATUS OF CASPIAN SEA IN THE MODERN WORLD

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The Caspian Sea is a reservoir of vital importance for the economy and navigation, in which many brave seafarers sailed a long time ago. It is absolutely closed, that is, it is separated from the waters of the world ocean, which makes it unique in its way. The shores of the Caspian Sea are very beautiful, and there are many excellent resorts on them. In the northern direction the lake is extended by more than 1000 kilometers, and in the eastern direction by 435 kilometers.