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I • ECONOMICS

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¹Ospanbayev Zh.A., ¹Myrzakhmetova A.M., ²David Celetti

¹Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

²Department of Historical, Geographical and Antiquity Sciences of University of Padova, Padova, Italy,
e-mail: zhandos.ospanbaev@gmail.com

Analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of structural changes in the national economy of Kazakhstan

Abstract. In the context of post-industrial development of the world economy, the intensification of internationalization and globalization of international economic relations led to unprecedented structural changes in the economic system of society. Transition of development of the society to the post-industrial stage demands fundamental alteration the structure of national economy. Here, first of all we have to pay attention to the increase of the share of sectors of processing industry and services in the structure of national economy and also to their continued support. The results of any structural transformations carried out in the economy should change directly the structure of GDP, export and import, the balance of payments and also the structure of employment of the population on branches of the economy. The structural changes in the economy that took place for the years of independence are analyzed and quantitative estimates of these changes are presented as well. In the conclusion the need of active implementation of structural changes in the economy of Kazakhstan in the conditions of decrease of the world prices for mineral raw material resources is reasoned.

Key words: structural changes, economic growth, diversification, manufacturing industry, structural policy.

Аңдатпа. Әлемдік экономиканың постиндустриалды даму контекстінде халықаралық экономикалық қатынастардың жаһандануы мен интернационализациясының күшеюі қоғамның экономикалық жүйесінде теңдессіз құрылымдық өзгерістерге алып келді. Қоғам дамуының постиндустриалды кезеңге өтуі ұлттық экономиканың түбегейлі өзгеруін талап етеді. Мұнда, бірінші кезекте ұлттық экономика құрылымындағы өңдеуші өнеркәсіп пен қызмет көрсету секторларының үлесінің артуы мен оларды үнемі қолдауға назар аудауға тиіспіз. Экономикада жүргізілген кез келген құрылымдық өзгерістердің нәтижелері ЖІӨ, экспорт пен импорт, төлем балансының құрылымын, сондай-ақ экономика салалары бойынша халық жұмысбастылығының құрылымын да өзгертуі тиіс. Мақалда тәуелсіздік жылдарында жүргізілген экономикадағы құрылымдық өзгерістер талданады және осы өзгерістердің сандық бағалауы келтірілген. Қорытынды бөлімде минералды-шикізат ресурстарына әлемдік бағаның төмендеуі жағдайында Қазақстан экономикасында құрылымдық өзгерістерді белсенді жүзеге асыру қажеттілігі негізделеді.

Түйін сөздер: құрылымдық өзгерістер, экономикалық өсу, диверсификация, өңдеуші өнеркәсіп, құрылымдық саясат.

Аннотация. В контексте постиндустриального развития мировой экономики усиление интернационализации и глобализации международных экономических отношений привело к беспрецедентным структурным изменениям в экономической системе общества. Переход развития общества на постиндустриальный этап требует коренного изменения структуры национальной экономики. Здесь, в первую очередь, мы должны обратить внимание на увеличение доли секторов обрабатывающей промышленности и услуг в структуре национальной экономики, а также на их постоянную поддержку. Результаты любых структурных преобразований, проводимых в экономике, должны из-

менить структуру ВВП, экспорта и импорта, платежного баланса, а также структуру занятости населения по отраслям экономики. В статье проанализированы структурные изменения в экономике, которые произошли за годы независимости и представлены количественные оценки этих изменений. В заключении обосновывается необходимость активной реализации структурных изменений в экономике Казахстана в условиях снижения мировых цен на минерально-сырьевые ресурсы.

Ключевые слова: структурные изменения, экономический рост, диверсификация, обрабатывающая промышленность, структурная политика.

Introduction

One of the most important elements of the state policy aimed at the sustainable economic development is the structural policy including diversification of the economy for the purpose of formation of the branch structure corresponding to tendencies of development of modern world economy. Though new market economies are still capable to exploit the opportunities of the catching-up development, they have to make constant, rapid and sometimes difficult structural changes along with the reforms and construction of new institutes. The ability to assimilation of structural changes has deeply settled in many new market economies, became a basis of potential growth of these economies [1].

Theoretical and methodological aspects and practical issues of realizing structural changes in the economy were studied in the works of foreign researchers, such as H. Chenery [2], J. Schumpeter [3], S. Kuznets [4], W. Rostow [5], M. Penderer [6], L. Pasinetti [7], J. Fagerberg [8], N. Kaldor [9], J. Metcalfe [10], R. Nurkse [11], S. Fabricant [12] and russian researchers as O.Yu. Krasilnikov [13], O.S. Sukharev [14], M.M. Butakova [15], V.A. Titova [16], A.G. Granberg [17], L.A. Berkovich [18], E.V. Kochkurova [19].

This article analyses structural changes of the economy of Kazakhstan during the years of independence at the macro-level i.e in the large spheres and sectors of economy and the problems of its diversification for the purpose of making national economy resistant to the influence of sharp changes in the environment of the world market.

Now practically all theoretical and applied models of state regulation of market economy include structural policy as an element of economic policy of the state [20].

Methods

When writing article the authors applied the dialectic method, including historical and logical methods, as well as general scientific methods such as analysis, synthesis, comparing, induction, deduction, abstraction, generalization, etc.

Main body

There are some macroeconomic indicators which are characterized by efficiency of the carried-out structural changes in economy: weight, index, relative indicator and speed of structural shifts.

A lot of structural shift show the speed of change of a share of structural elements of the economy for the long period. It is determined by the formula:

$$M = F_2 - F_1 \quad (1)$$

where F_1 , F_2 mean respectively specific weight of elements of structure in the basic and reporting periods.

The index of structural shift is determined by the following formula:

$$I = \frac{F_2 - F_1}{F_1} * 100 \quad (2)$$

The value of the index of structural shift in the branch of crop production demonstrates that in 2016 decrease in a share has made 4,8% $((55,6-58,4)/58,4 \times 100)$ to the level of 1996 whereas the share of branch of livestock production has grown by 15,5% $((44-38,1)/38,1 \times 100)$ that demonstrates strengthening of production of livestock production in structure of agriculture. For receiving the most exact picture of structural changes in agriculture the index of structural shift is defined for every 5 years. (Figure 1).

The relative indicator of structural shift characterizes growth rate or decrease in elements of structure and is used at assessment of development of structural shifts in economy. We will determine a relative indicator of structural shift by the formula:

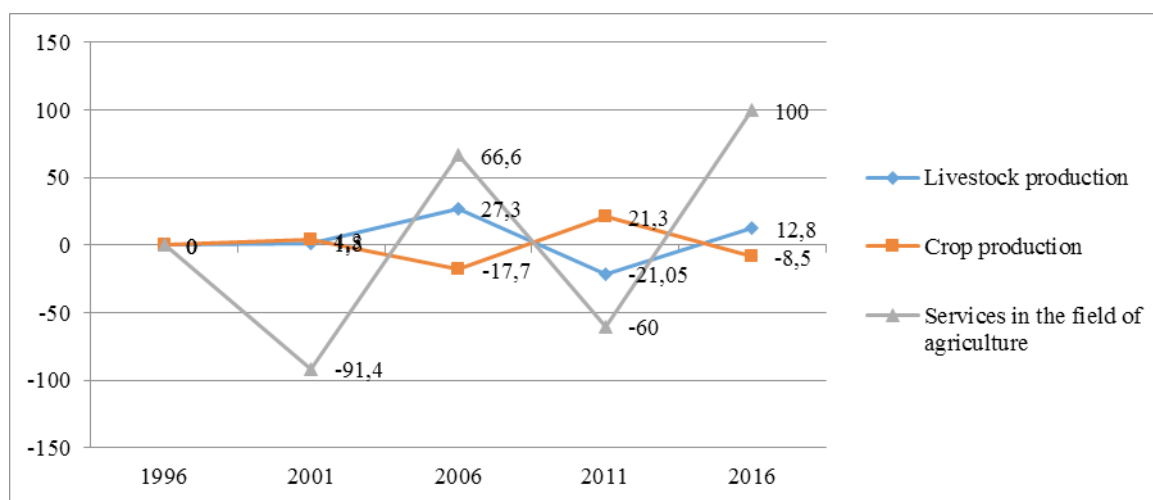
$$K = \frac{F_2}{F_1} \quad (3)$$

The relative indicator of the structural shift for 20 years in livestock production is – 1,1; in crop production – 0,9; in a services sector in the field of agriculture – 0,11.

Table 1 – Structural shifts in agriculture by types of economic activity (as a percentage, in established prices)

№	Branch, type of production	Years					Index of structural shift
		1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	
1	Livestock production	38,1	38,8	49,4	39	44	15,5
2	Crop production	58,4	60,9	50,1	60,8	55,6	- 4,8
3	Services in the field of agriculture	3,5	0,3	0,5	0,2	0,4	- 88,6
4	Agriculture – total	100	100	100	100	100	- 77,9

Note: the table is made by the author on the basis of a source [21].

**Figure 1** – The index of structural shifts on agriculture.

The weight, relative indicator and the index of structural shift aren't proportional each other: to smaller "absolute" gains there can correspond big growth rates, and to large "absolute" increases – smaller growth rates.

Speed of the structural shifts reflects their dynamics in time and allows to compare shifts of various elements of structure, to establish asynchrony of shifts, etc. It is determined by the formula:

$$V = \frac{I}{T} \quad (4)$$

where I is the index of structural shifts, T is time of course of structural shift.

In our case time of a course of structural shift is 20 years from 1996 to 2016. As a result, the speed of structural shifts in 20 years in livestock production is – 0,7; in crop production – (-0,24); in a services sector in the field of agriculture – (-0,43).

Results of calculation of speed of structural shifts in agriculture for each 5 years are given in the chart.

(Figure 2).

The intensity of structural shifts shows extent of change of weight of structural shift in a year, characterizing nonlinearity of development of shifts in structure of economy and is determined by the following formula:

$$E = M \times V \quad (5)$$

where M is a weight of structural shifts, V is the speed of structural shifts.

The intensity of structural shifts in 20 years in livestock production is – 4,13; in crop production – 0,7; in a services sector in the field of agriculture – 13,7. Corresponding data for each 5 years looks as follows. (Figure 3).

Industries of Kazakhstan have also undergone a number of structural changes directed to decrease in a share of mining industry and increase in a share of manufacturing industry. However, in structure of the industry the mining industry still dominates.

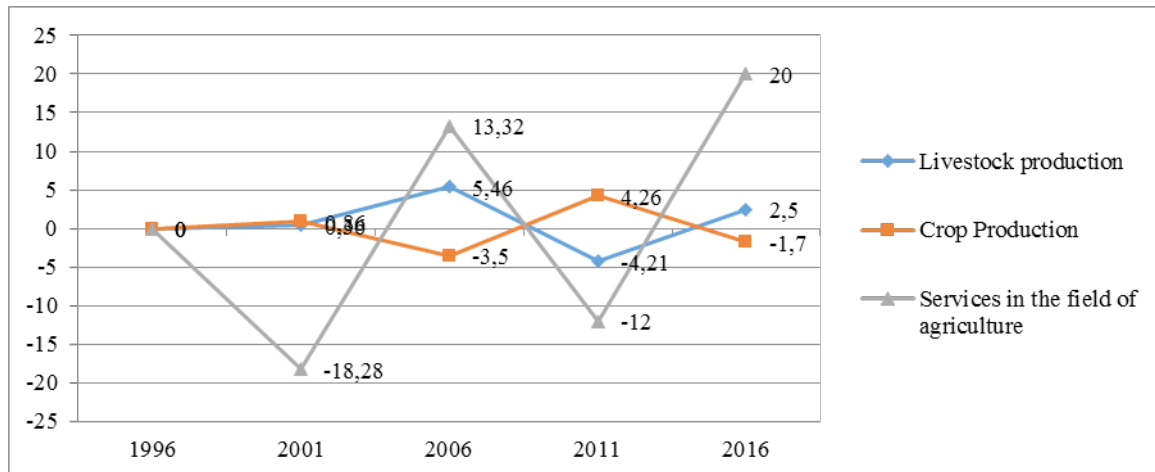


Figure 2– Speed of structural shifts on agriculture

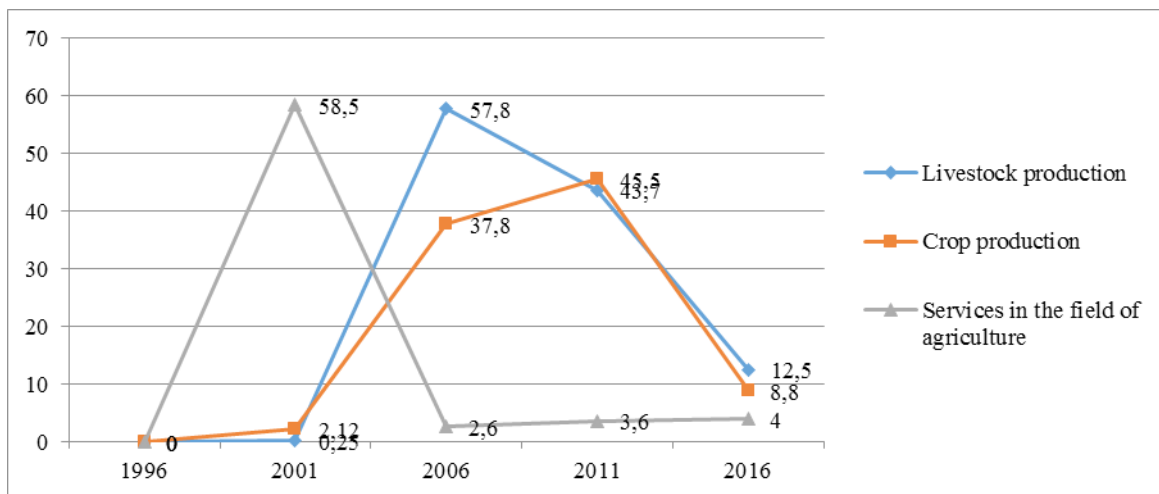


Figure 3 – Intensity of structural shifts on agriculture

Table 2 – Structural shifts in the industry by types of economic activity (as a percentage, in established prices)

№	Branch, type of production	Years					Index of structural shift
		1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	
1	Mining industry and development of pits	26,4	44,4	57,4	63,3	49,4	87,1
2	Manufacturing industry	50,6	46,2	36,7	30,1	42,3	- 16,4
3	Power supply, supply of gas, steam and air conditioning	20,7	8,1	4,9	5,6	7,3	- 64,7
4	Water supply, sewer system	2,3	1,3	1,0	1,0	1,0	- 56,5
5	The industry – total	100	100	100	100	100	- 50,5

Note: the table is made by the author on the basis of a source [21].

Indexes of structural shift on the industry with breakdown on five-years periods in the following chart. (Figure 4).

At the same time the relative indicator of structural shift in 20 years in the mining industry is

1,9; in manufacturing industry – 0,8; in power supply – 0,3; in water supply – 0,4.

As a result, the speed of structural shifts in the mining industry is – 4,3; in manufacturing industry – (-0,82); in power supply – (-3,2); in water supply – (-2,8).

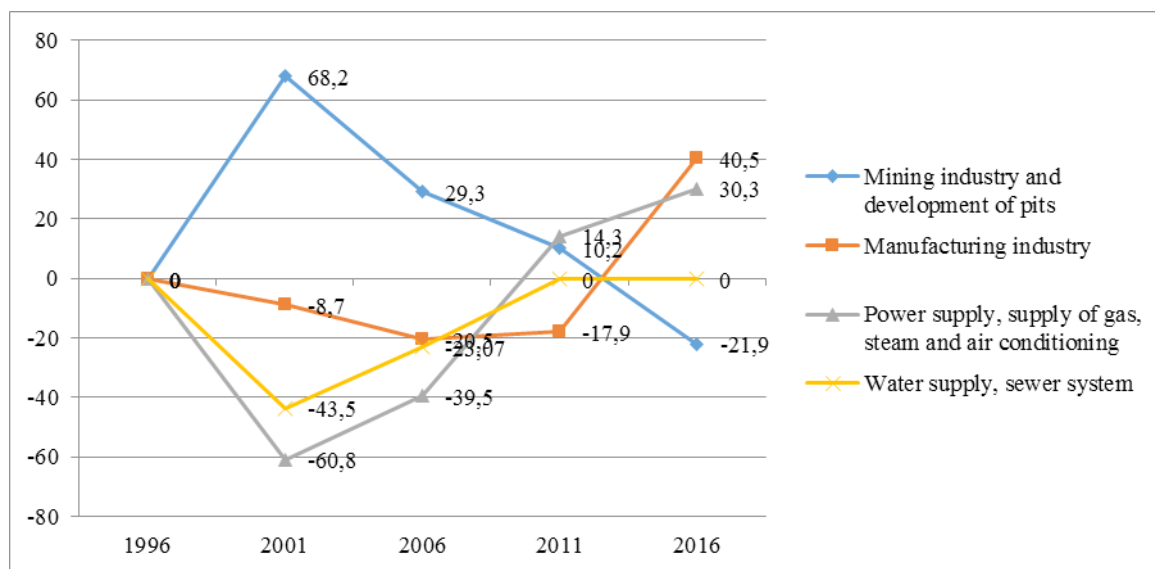


Figure 4 – The index of structural shifts on the industry

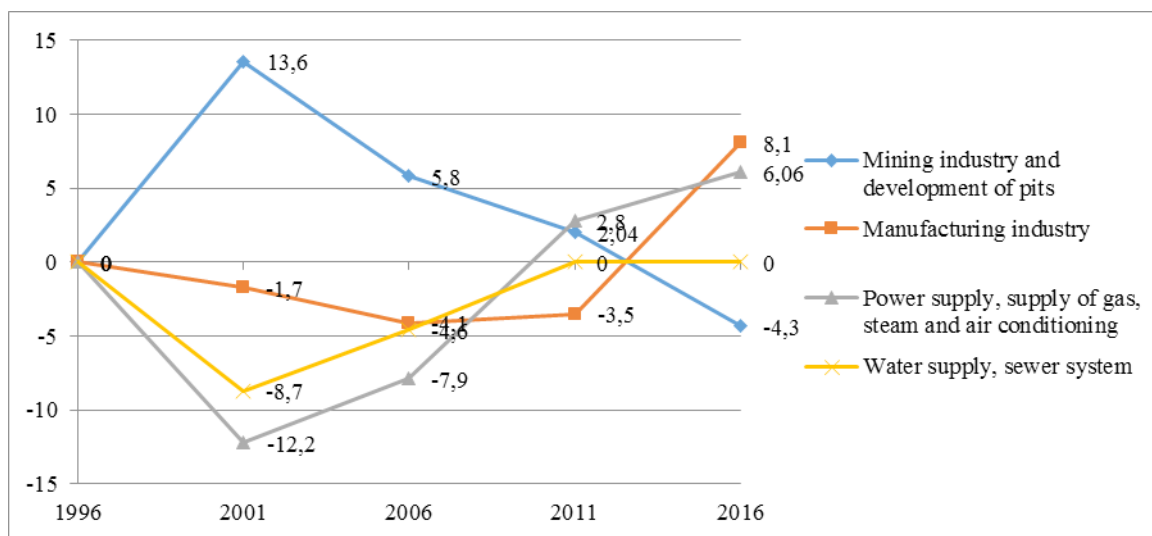


Figure 5 – Speed of structural shifts on the industry

Apparently, as we see from the figure 6. from 1996 to 2001 the largest rates had reduced production and distribution of the electric power, supply of gas, steam. More dynamic growth rates of the mining industry from 1996 to 2011 brightly demonstrate that the country leaders for many years

adhered to a course of raw orientation, thanks to the high prices on oil and other mineral resources. In turn, after the beginning of world financial and economic crisis of 2008, in connection with the reduction of volume of the world production the mining industry of the country has gone down,

and manufacturing industry, since 2011 has begun to grow promptly at the largest rates probably this consequence of adoption of the state program of the forced industrial innovative development for 2010-2014.

During the studied period the intensity of structural shifts in the mining industry is 98,9; in manufacturing industry – 6,8; in power supply – 42,8;

in water supply – 3,6. As we see, the taken measures on structural changes were more intensive in the mining industry from 1996 to 2001, then they became less intensive though not sharply. On the contrary, since 2011 structural shifts on manufacturing industry have become more intensive that testifies the beginning of a new stage of development of national economy with more perfect macroeconomic structure.

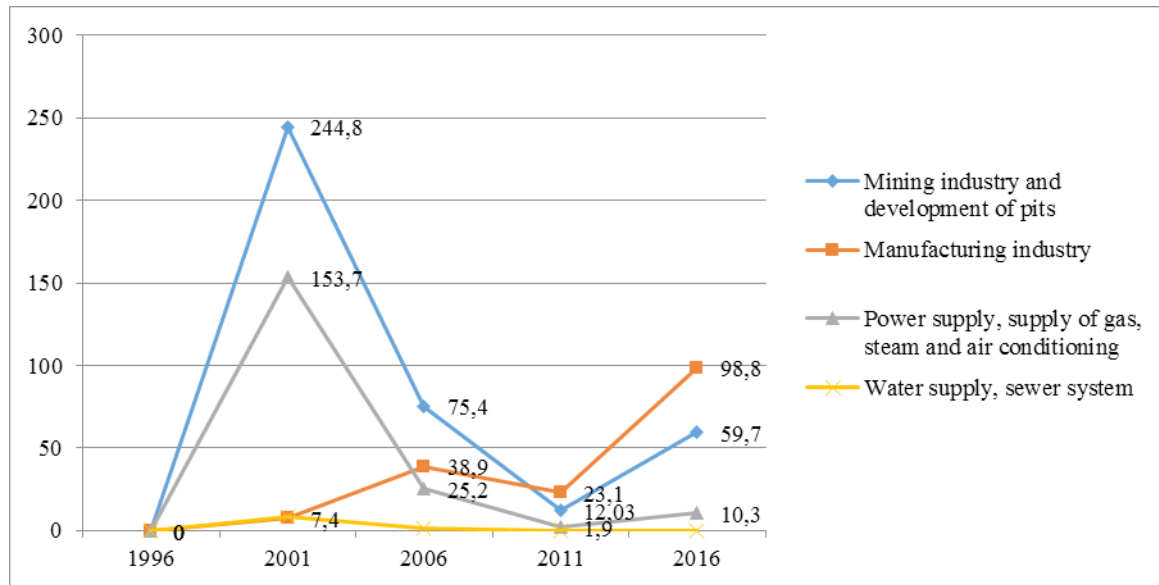


Figure 6 – Intensity of structural shifts on the industry

During the era of post-industrial development of the world economy the main driver of this or that national economy is a development of branches of services. In Kazakhstan the services sector develops promptly, however, thanks to not innovative types

of service, but so-called traditional types that isn't characteristic to post-industrial, innovative economy.

For complete idea of development of a services sector we have executed calculations of quantitative assessment of structural shifts for services.

Table 3 – Structural shifts in production of services (as a percentage, in established prices)

№	Branch, types of service	Years					Index of structural shift
		1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	
1	Transport	13,5	12,8	11,5	10	8,2	-39,2
2	Trade	44,8	67,5	70	72	72,5	61,8
3	Communication	2,9	3,5	3,2	3	2,1	-27,5
4	Other branches	38,8	16,2	15,3	15	17,2	-55,6
5	Services – total	100	100	100	100	100	-60,5

Note: the table is made by the author on the basis of a source [21].

For descriptive reasons of the analysis calculations of the index of structural shifts for service with an interval of 5 years have been executed. Results of the calculation look as follows. (Figure 7).

The relative indicator of structural shift in 20 years in the sphere of transport is 0,6; in trade – 1,6; in the sphere of communication – 0,7; in other types of service – 0,4.

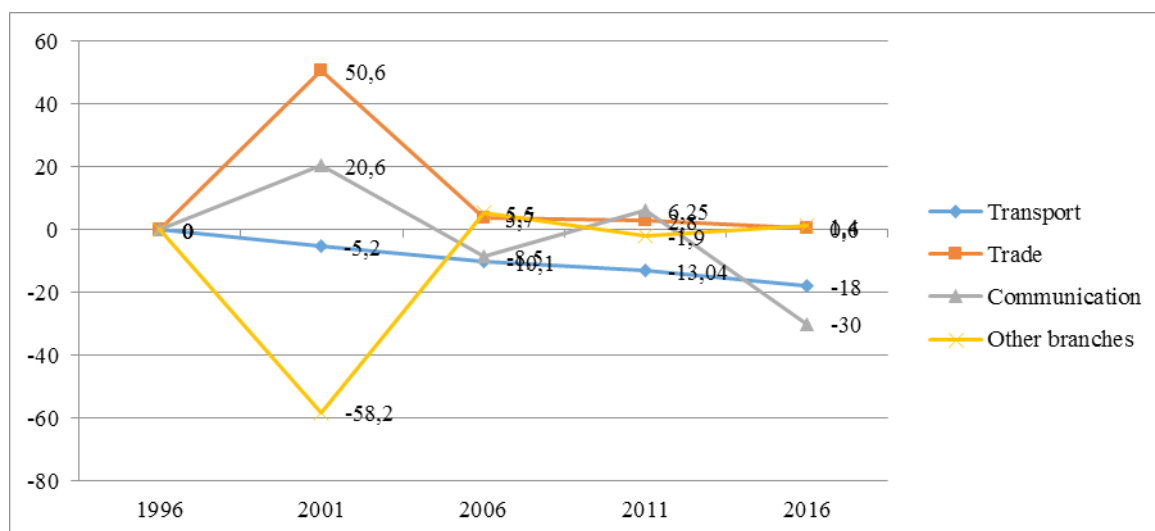


Figure 7 – The index of structural shifts on services

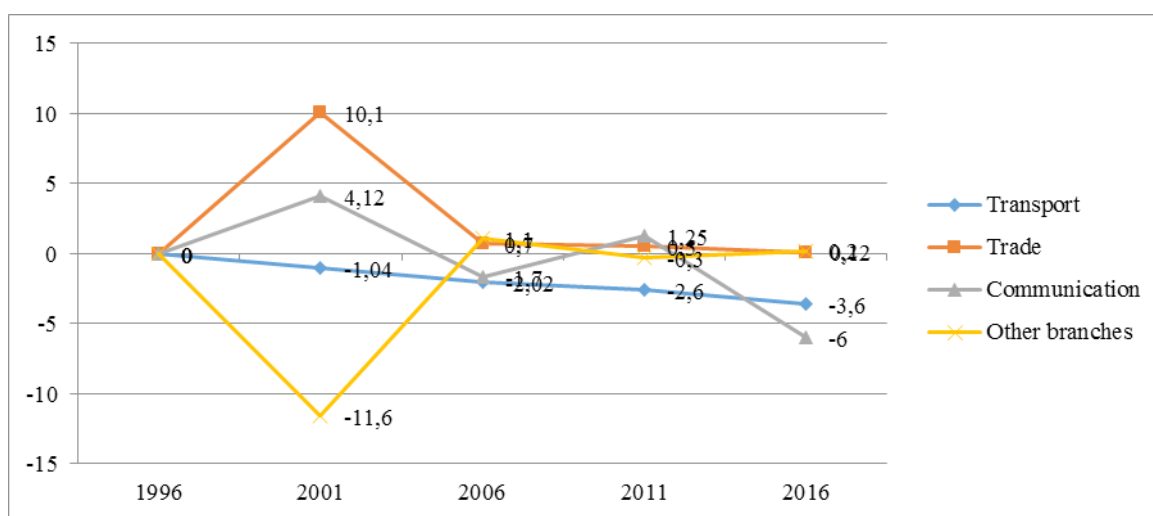


Figure 8 – Speed of structural shifts on services

From the submitted figure it is visible that since 1996 on 2001 providing trade services had the largest rates and slightly less was communication services, and new, innovative types of service included, probably, in other branches practically didn't develop

or developed slightly.

From the figure 10 it is visible that from 1996 to 2006 within ten years structural shifts were less intensive in spheres of transport and communication, than trade most less in other types of service.

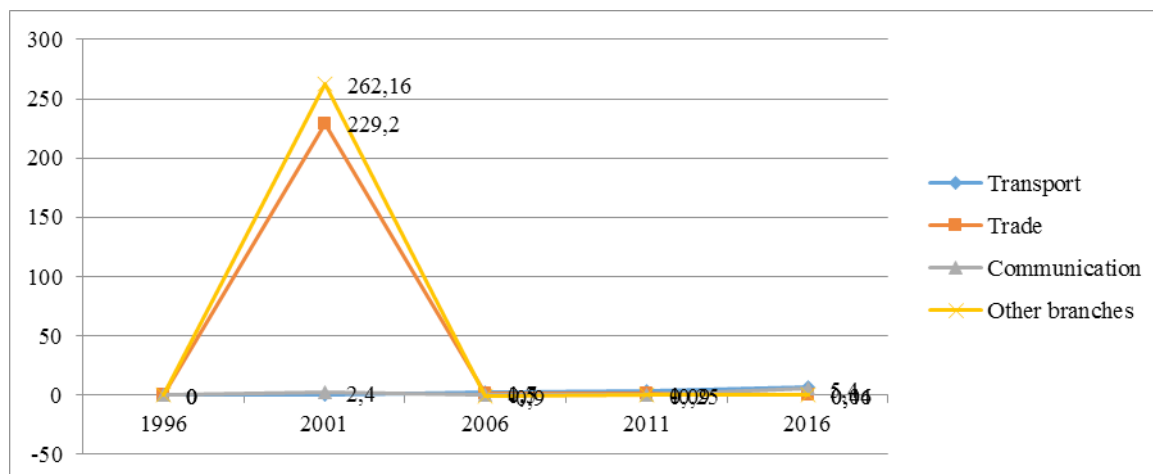


Figure 9 – Intensity of structural shifts on services

Conclusions

As a result of the retrospective analysis of dynamics of basic macroeconomic indicators and quantitative assessment the historical picture of efficiency of the carried-out structural changes in economy of Kazakhstan is received. The received results allow to draw the following conclusions:

1. The economy of Kazakhstan remains strongly dependent on the world prices for mineral raw material resources. In 1991 the greatest share in the industrial output of Kazakhstan looked as follows: food – 30% and light industry – 13%, metal working – 13% and mechanical engineering – 10%. Now in this structure over 40% is taken by the share of oil and gas production, 14% by metal working and only 9% by the food industry. Such change of structure is generally related to the increase of prices for production in these branches to the level of the world prices and also the increase in inflow of investments into development of these branches of economy.

2. The undertaken structural reforms generally had short-term character and therefore haven't given essential effects in the long-term period;

3. Despite the undertaken structural reforms, in structure of import the share of ready-made products of processing industry, and in structure of export mineral and raw products of mining industry prevails.

Of course, the state program on industrial innovative development (GPFIR) for 2010-2014 allowed to create certain prerequisites for further development of the industrial sector: the system of institutes of development has been created, a number of necessary normative legal acts has been adopted, separate tools have been developed. Execution of GPFIR resulted in trend shift towards increase in level of manufacturing industry, but it still remains rather low [22].

As the President of the country N. Nazarbayev noted in the Message to the people of Kazakhstan in 2017 "It is necessary to develop such perspective branches in the country as 3D-printing, online trade, mobile banking, digital services, including in health care and education, and others. These industries have already changed structure of economies of the developed countries and gave new quality to traditional branches" [23].

Of course, the taken measures on questions of state regulation of economy, introducing the amendments into the adopted programs and strategy, restoration of an environment of the energy market have short-term character. The main thing is taking the course towards essential changes of structure of economy aimed at the accelerated development of processing industry and new technologies for which there are favorable conditions in Kazakhstan.

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II • LAW

IRSTI 10.17.01

¹Zhetpisbayev B.A., ¹Tynybekov S.

¹Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

Administrative Justice in the Issues of Implementation of Administrative and Legal Reforms of Kazakhstan

Abstract. Despite all the attempts perceived within the confines of ongoing administrative and legal reforms, the administrative justice of Kazakhstan has not yet been fully formed and is at the stage of its formation. The processes of further development of administrative justice call for the need for a more detailed elaboration of this problem with the application of advanced international experience in this area of public law activity of the state. In order to fill the gaps that have formed, at all stages of state reform, in Kazakhstan issues were sharply raised whose solution was aimed at improving administrative legislation and, in general, administrative and legal relations. Another basic idea of the ongoing reforms was the idea of the formation of administrative justice and administrative proceedings, which, according to its purpose, was to become a full-fledged form of administration of justice, along with criminal and civil proceedings. The administrative justice within the Kazakh legal system should be considered only within the confines of the theory of administrative and legal relations, that is, administrative (public) disputes must be considered within the confines of the administrative justice that is strictly included in the field of activity, administrative courts in the procedure of administrative proceedings.

Key words: administrative justice, administrative law, administrative legal proceedings, judicial control, judicial protection, rights and freedoms, justice, public-law disputes, administrative and legal reforms.

Аңдатпа. Әкімшілік-құқықтық реформалар шеңберінде қабылданған барлық әрекеттерге қарамастан, Қазақстанның әкімшілік юстициясы әлі қалыптаспаған және ол қалыптасу сатысында тұр. Әкімшілік юстицияның алдыңғы уақытта даму үрдістері осы саладағы мемлекеттің жария-құқықтық қызметінің алдыңғы қатарлы халықаралық тәжірибені қолдану арқылы осы мәселені неғұрлым терең зерттеу қажеттігін талап етеді. Мемлекеттік реформаның барлық сатыларында қалыптасқан кемшіліктерді толтыру үшін Қазақстандағы әкімшілік заңнаманы және тұтастай әкімшілік-құқықтық қатынастарды жетілдіруге бағытталған мәселелер күрт көтерілді. Реформалардың тағы бір негізгі идеясы қылмыстық және азаматтық сот ісін жүргізумен қатармақсаты сот төрелігінің толық нысаны болуға тиіс болатын әкімшілік әділет және әкімшілік сот ісін жүргізуді қалыптастыру болды. Заңнамада орын алған кемшіліктердің орнын толтыру мақсатында, мемлекеттік реформалаудың барлық кезеңдерінде Қазақстанда әкімшілік заңнаманы, жалпы алғанда әкімшілік құқықтық қатынастарды жетілдіруге бағытталған мәселелер өте өзекті болды. Жүргізіліп жатқан реформалардың тағы бір идеясы ол әкімшілік юстицияны және әкімшілік сот өндірісін қалыптастыру болып табылды, ол өз кезегінде, азаматтық және қылмыстық сот өндірістерімен қатар, сот төрелігін жүзеге асырудың толыққанды нысаны болуы тиіс еді. Қазақстандық құқықтық жүйе шеңберінде дамып келе жатқан әкімшілік юстицияны әкімшілік-құқықтық қарым-қатынас теориясының аясында ғана қарастыру қажет, яғни әкімшілік даулардамып келе жатқан әкімшілік юстиция аясында әкімшілік соттармен әкімшілік сот өндірісі тәртібімен қаралуы тиіс.

Түйін сөздер: әкімшілік әділет, әкімшілік құқық, әкімшілік сот ісін жүргізу, соттық бақылау, сот қорғауы, құқықтары мен бостандықтары, әділеттілік, қоғамдық-құқықтық даулар, әкімшілік-құқықтық реформалар.

Аннотация. Несмотря на все попытки, воспринимаемые в рамках проводимых административно-правовых реформ, административная юстиция Казахстана на сегодняшний день окончательно не сформировалась и находится на стадии своего становления. Процессы дальнейшего развития административной юстиции вызывают к необходимости более детальной разработки данной проблемы с применением передового международного опыта в этой сфере публично-правовой деятельности государства. В целях восполнения образовавшихся пробелов, на всех этапах государственного реформирования, в Казахстане остро стояли вопросы, решение которых были направлены на совершенствование административного законодательства и, в целом, административно-правовых отношений. Другой основной идеей проводимых реформ, была идея формирования административной юстиции и административного судопроизводства, которая по своему предназначению должна была стать полноправной формой осуществления правосудия, наряду с уголовным и гражданским судопроизводством. Складывающуюся в пределах казахстанской правовой системы административную юстицию, следует рассматривать только в рамках теории административно-правовых отношений, то есть административные (публичные) споры должны рассматриваться в рамках строго включенных в сферу деятельности формирующейся административной юстиции, административными судами в порядке административного судопроизводства.

Ключевые слова: административная юстиция, административное право, административное судопроизводство, судебный контроль, судебная защита, права и свободы, правосудие, публично-правовые споры, административно-правовые реформы.

Introduction

Modern reforms in the sphere of public administration aimed at implementing the administrative and legal policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan since the moment of gaining sovereignty are characterized by the desire of the state to form administrative and legal mechanisms for protecting the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of a citizen and a person from illegal actions and decisions of state bodies and officials, arising in the sphere of public administration (Zhetpisbaev2014: 10). And in this aspect, the institution of administrative justice is presented undouble interest, emerging in the bowels of Kazakhstan's statehood, which forms mechanisms for the protection of rights and freedoms of a citizen and a person in the sphere of public legal relations.

At the same time, despite all the attempts being made, to date, administrative justice in Kazakhstan is only at the stage of its formation, has not been fully formed, and the processes of its further development cause the need for a more detailed development of this problem with the application of international best practice in this sphere of legal activity of the state. Brief historical and legal information of Kazakhstan's activities in this direction illustrates the facts that the processes of reforming the administrative and legal relations in this direction of the state activity of the Republic can be divided into three stages, especially since such periods is conditioned by the processes of adoption of the most important program documents of Kazakhstan, the conceptual and system-forming character:

– Stage 1 – from 1994 to 2002 (linked to the adoption of the State Program of Legal Reform in the Republic of Kazakhstan in 1994);

– Stage 2 – from 2002 to 2010 (associated with the adoption of the Concept of the Legal Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period from 2002 to 2010);

– Stage 3 – from 2010 to 2020 (linked to the adoption of the Concept of the Legal Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period from 2010 to 2020).

At all stages of state reform, in Kazakhstan issues were sharply raised, the solution of which was aimed at improving administrative legislation and, in general, administrative and legal relations. Another basic idea of the ongoing reforms was the idea of the formation of administrative justice and administrative proceedings, which, according to its purpose, was to become a full-fledged form of administration of justice, along with criminal and civil proceedings (Zhetpisbaev 2001: 15).

In the context of what has been said, it should be pointed out that the creation of special administrative justice bodies – administrative courts, was, in fact, a radical transformation in the system of Kazakhstani judicial proceedings.

Methods and theoretical and methodological foundations

In the research, the dialectical method of cognition and the systematic approach to study of legal phenomena arising in the system of conceptual

and theoretical problems of administrative justice in the Republic of Kazakhstan as specialized bodies for the protection of rights and freedoms and legitimate interests of a citizen and a person in the field of public law are used as a methodological basis relations.

The methodological base is characterized by both traditional and new innovative approaches, methods and methods of research of the legal relationships under consideration. In the process of research methods of analysis and synthesis, modeling, generalization, forecasting, abstraction, historical legal, comparative legal, formal-legal and other methods are applied.

The theoretical basis of administrative justice, as a system of public-management activities in the field of public law relations in the protection of rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of man and citizen in the history of the legal thought of mankind have been formed for a long time. It is important to note that until the end of the XIX century the state law was the branch of law regulating the activities of public administration and public service. But the administrative scientist Rudolf Gneist, L. Stein and O. Mayer in the second half of the XIX century transfer the study of these legal institutions from state law to a new branch of law-the right of management or the right of executive power, which in the last third of the XIX in the early 20th century Western Europe, and then in Russia was named as "administrative law". This name turned out to be the most successful, as it had the features of a generic concept and could unite into one whole the various parts of administrative and legal activity (Belskyi 2004: 148-149).

The authors of the notion of "administrative law" are the French, who had this term based on the development and regulation of the institution of administrative justice. If for the German policemen of the 18th and the first half of the 19th century, the development of issues related primarily to policing and the protection of public order ("deanery"), which is, the development of a substantive part of administrative law, then in France, the administrative centralization carried out by Napoleon I, and the mechanisms created by him to protect the rights of citizens from the absolute power of officials contributed to the formation of the institution of administrative justice, which becomes part of the administrative department in the late XIX – early XX century in the countries of Western Europe and Russia (Belskyi 2004: 148-149).

The French system of administrative justice, today throughout the world is recognized as classical and characterized by the presence of special bodies (administrative tribunals), which consider disputes

on claims of citizens to public authorities (Chapus 1996: 13-75).

Issues of administrative justice for Kazakhstan's administrative law are mostly innovative, since they are most actively developed only during the last decade. At the same time, it should be recognized that the theoretical bases of administrative justice in Kazakhstan began to be formed at an earlier period of development. Proceeding from socially and historically conditioned contradictions, in our opinion, the history of the development of legal doctrines and views in the field of administrative justice can be divided into 3 main stages covering more than a century. And in particular on:

- 1) pre-revolutionary;
- 2) soviet;
- 3) modern (Zhetpisbaev 2014: 10).

It should be recognized that there was no administrative justice in the pre-revolutionary period of development in the legal system of Kazakhstan. However, after the revolutionary changes, a single Union of SSR was established, the subject of which was the Kazakh Republic, and accordingly the further development of law in Kazakhstan was carried out within the framework of the Soviet legal system, which largely used the achievements of the legal thought of tsarist Russia.

The history of the development of legal views of the researchers Russian of pre-revolutionary administrative justice is known by the works of outstanding scientists of the late 19th and early 20th century who laid the methodological and theoretical foundations for this type of public-management activity: I.E. Andreevskiy (Andreevskiy 1924: 241-242), I.T. Tarasov (Tarasov 1888: 18-63, N.M. Korkunov (Korkunov 1888: 52), V.M. Gessen (Gessen 1910: 63), S.A. Korf (Koft 1910: 55), A.I. Elistratov (Elistratov 1913: 264), V.A. Gagen (Gagen 1916: 312), M.D. Zagryatsky (Zagryatsky 1925: 142) and others.

Thus, in the administrative and legal science of Russia, the problems of administrative justice were most intensively and fruitfully developed in the pre-revolutionary period of its development, and only post-Soviet transformations gave new impulses to the activation of research in this field. However, significant changes that differ in the fundamental and doctrinal nature of the scientific results obtained in this direction of Russia's administrative law science have not occurred, and the legislation regulating these types of social relations has not yet been formed. At the same time, during the Soviet period of development of the Russian administrative justice, a significant contribution to the development of its theoretical and methodological foundations was made

by works: A.E. Lunev (Lunev 1962: 62), N.G. Salishev (Salishev 1964: 55), A.A. Zhdanov (Zhdanov 1971: 18), A.T. Bonner (Bonner 1964: 4), D.M. Chechot (Chechot 1973: 63), G.E. Petukhov (Petukhov 1974: 22), Zh.N. Mashutin (Mashutin 1974: 51), V.A. Loria (Lorya 1980: 56) O.K. Zastrozhny (Zastrozhny 1985: 46), A.A. Demin (Demin 1987: 66), V. Durnev (Durnev 1988: 8), V.V. Sazhinov (Sazhina 1989: 21), M.Ya. Maslennikov (Maslennikov 1990: 24) and others.

Administrative and legal science received new impulses in the development of administrative and judicial relations in connection with the collapse of the USSR and the collapse of the administrative command system of management. This period of development of administrative law is characterized by the publication of a number of works that justify new approaches to solving the problems of administrative justice, put forward on the basis of implementing the ideas of building a rule-of-law state. Among the Russian researchers of this period, it is necessary to mention the following works: A.V. Absalyamov, D.N. Bakhrakh, K.S. Belsky, A.A. Demin, A.B. Zelentsky, A.G. Kucheren, R.N. Lyubimov, D.V. Osintsev, Yu.N. Starilov (Starilov 1998: 69), M. Studenikina, Yu.A. Tikhomirov, I.Sh. Kilyaskhanov et al.

It should be explained that in the works of the above-mentioned authors, a creative attempt was made to justify the need to introduce administrative court proceedings, to formulate the concept of administrative justice as a legal institution that performs the function of judicial control through a judicial administrative suit, examined under the rules of administrative litigation.

A significant place in the development of modern concepts of the institution of administrative justice belongs to Kazakhstani scientists. So, among the Kazakhstani scientists who made a significant contribution to the development of this problem, it should be noted scientific works of: A.A. Abdikerimova, B.E. Abdrakhmanov (Abdrahmanov 2010: 23), G.T. Baisalova, A.E. Zhatkanbaeva, B.A. Zhetpisbaev, K.A. Mami, A.M. Medetova, E.A. Nugmanova, A.N. Nurbolatova, R.A. Podoprighora, E.V. Porokhov, B.A. Titorina, A.A. Taranova (Taranov 2003: 38), E.O. Tuzelbaev and other researchers.

In their works, the above-mentioned authors largely expanded and promoted the idea of developing administrative justice through the point of view of the law-governed state and made a significant contribution to the development of modern administrative and legal reform in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

At the same time, it should be pointed out that the analysis of the scientific works of the above-

mentioned researchers allows us to conclude that in the administrative and legal science of Kazakhstan at present there are no special scientific studies devoted to the issues of a specialized, integrated, conceptual and theoretical-methodological substantiation of problems of administrative regulation of justice as a developing institution in the system of the branch of Kazakhstani administrative law.

Results

In the conditions of modern reality, the problems of reforming the administrative law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, changing its subject of legal regulation, creating new administrative and legal institutions (for example, an administrative contract, an administrative claim) and a swift reform of the “old” (for example, the civil service institution, the licensing system), carrying out judicial reform, developing the theoretical foundations of the administrative and managerial process, administrative procedures, administratively – Legal provision of rights and freedoms of a citizen and a person in public law by the judiciary (Starilov 1998: 6) remain as before unresolved.

They also demand further development of the problem of forming and setting up the activity of administrative justice as an independent legal institution that performs the functions of judicial control through an administrative suit, which is considered according to the rules of administrative legal proceedings.

Control as an independent legal form of government is expressed in a system of certain relations. Control functions of any body have common features, determined by the essence of state control.

Firstly, the functions of state control are inherent only to the bodies of state power and administration.

Secondly, state control is exercised on behalf of the state, has a nation-wide character, regardless of which bodies it is implementing.

Third, control is exercised in a legal form.

Fourth, the control system is built on the principle of hierarchy.

The control function by its content, nature and purpose is constitutional and by definition is generally a constitutional category (Dzhagaryan 2008: 18-20).

The current modern administrative legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan provides for the possibility of appealing by individuals and legal entities of regulatory acts of the Government, ministries and departments, local government bodies, and government regulations can be appealed directly to the Supreme Court.

At the same time, according to the norms of the current legislation, only laws and decrees of the President can not be appealed in court. They have a special procedure for checking their constitutionality in the Constitutional Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the appeals of the President, Government, deputies and courts.

In Kazakhstan, for a long time, as in other post-Soviet states, traditionally judicial control over the legality of actions and decisions of public authorities is reduced to monitoring the activities of executive bodies. This approach, of course, is narrow, as it leaves outside the framework of judicial control the legality of the actions of the legislative, representative government, as well as local self-government bodies.

K.A. Mami believes that: «It is a narrow understanding of the subject of citizens' appeals against public law giving grounds for the same narrow approach to the problems of administrative proceedings, administrative justice or administrative jurisdiction. The emphasis is made precisely on the fact that one of the parties to a public legal conflict is the administrative body that carries out administrative activities.

In the legal science of Kazakhstan, the idea of extending judicial control to the entire norm-setting activity of the state is increasingly expressed, and this opinion is supported by many practices «(Mami 2005: 18-19).

It should be noted that in the legal literature there is no unity in determining the essence of the judiciary from the position of characterizing its functions. Exposing the function of the judiciary as a constitutional category, we shall single out its components: justice, judicial control, explanation on the basis of studying and summarizing the judicial practice of the current legislation, the formation of the judiciary. The human rights protection function of the state, which guarantees the protection of human rights and freedoms, is provided by the judicial power, which is endowed exclusively with constitutional authority – the right to execute justice on behalf of the state. As a system of justice, from the point of view of the purpose, the judicial power is a concrete form of the state's activity. In addition to justice, thus, the functions of the judiciary in literature include:

- judicial control over the legality and validity of the application of measures of procedural coercion;
- interpretation of legal norms;
- official certification of facts of legal significance;
- restriction of the constitutional and other legal personality of citizens (Kozlov 1997: 348-349).

Judicial control is related to the resolution of the dispute over the law; the essence of judicial control is to verify and assess their legality and validity of decisions and actions of public authorities that violate or restrict constitutional rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens and legal entities. According to NMChepurnova, the essence of judicial control lies in the fact that the courts verify, for compliance with the law, decisions taken in the exercise of management by legislative, executive and local government bodies, their officials, that is, managers (Chepurnova 1999: 28-29).

Judicial control in comparison with other types of state control has a wider range in the sphere of implementation, covering in essence all aspects of public life and state power and administration.

To the specific features of judicial control, first of all, it should be attributed to the fact that judicial control, unlike the control of executive authorities and prosecutor's supervision, is carried out on the initiative of non-governors and managed subjects – citizens, other individuals and legal entities in connection with their appeal in the court, as well as subjects of social management, realizing the functions of public authority. Lack of initiative, inactivity of the judicial control bodies distinguishes it from other types of state control – control of the legislative and executive branches of government.

It is appropriate in this connection that investigators identify alternatives as one of the most important features of this type of state control: a person is entitled, and not obliged to take advantage of the mechanism of judicial control in case of violation of his rights and interests (Taitorina 2010: 144).

In the context of what has been said, it should be clarified that in our country, however, the scope of judicial control has always been limited. For the sake of justice, we must admit that justice has never been perceived as an independent force expressing the interest of law (Tihomirov 1998: 55). Apparently, she was given only a ritual, decorative function. Party decisions and guiding explanations of the highest judicial bodies were full of appeals “to strengthen the struggle”, “to create an atmosphere of intolerance”, etc.

However, recently the situation has changed. There is a need to improve the efficiency of the public administration system (which is one of the tasks of administrative law), but at the same time there is a need to protect citizens from this ever-increasing “efficiency” (which is the task of a positive administrative process and administrative justice). Therefore, the solution of new tasks that arise before

the court requires the use of new means and methods of judicial control (Arhipov 2002: 69).

In the conditions of the existing administrative and legal relations, we fully share the opinion of researchers and practitioners who believe that administrative disputes should be resolved both in the system of administrative justice and in administrative proceedings. And there should not be any other approaches to solving this problem.

At the same time, it must be fundamental that, from the time of the Soviet era, the understanding of administrative disputes as cases of citizens challenging normative legal acts should be abandoned and appropriate changes made to the legislation. In addition, despite the public nature of disputes arising from administrative and legal relations, the procedure for their consideration in the Republic of Kazakhstan is regulated by the Civil Procedure Code (subsection 3 “Special lawsuit proceedings”), which clearly does not correspond to the public nature of such disputes. This situation has been preserved to this day largely thanks to the “existing doctrine of unified justice, according to which all categories of disputes, without their clear division on the grounds of origin of private law and public law, are considered within the framework of a single process under uniform rules. Meanwhile, the consideration of public-law disputes by virtue of their specifics implies not only the features of the process, but also the specifics of the execution of judicial acts that have entered into legal force” (Mamontov 2005: 11-12).

In our opinion, the administrative justice that is developing within the Kazakh legal system should be considered only within the framework of the theory of administrative and legal relations, that is, administrative disputes should be considered within the framework of strictly administrative justice that are strictly included in the sphere of activity, by administrative courts in the course of administrative proceedings.

Thus, unfortunately, we should immediately note that the modern Kazakhstani conceptual model of administrative justice is formed in the range of two legal orbits: administrative-legal (including administrative procedural) and civil procedural.

This kind of dualism in the formation of administrative-judicial relations in the republic does not entail favorable consequences, but, on the contrary, is a deterrent.

The basis for approving such conclusions, as we said above, is that in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the processes of the administration of justice in cases arising from public legal relations are still being carried out within the framework of civil

legal proceedings. It should also be added that the Administrative Procedural Code has not been developed in the Republic of Kazakhstan, although the first attempts have already been made to create it.

E.V. Porokhov says, that “as the experience of the administration of justice in the civil justice system has shown in the categories of similar cases, the principles and methods of civil proceedings do not contribute to the effective achievement and solution of the goals and tasks facing administrative justice. On the contrary, they hamper its development and impede the correct resolution of public-law disputes. The competitiveness and procedural equality of the parties to litigation (Article 15 of the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan) can not contribute to the most complete, objective and impartial establishment of truth and the restoration of justice in public legal disputes. State bodies that have adopted an unlawful act will always shy away from presenting any evidence that testifies against them. A private person, on the contrary, will almost always be deprived of any possibility of obtaining such information from the hands of state bodies” (Porokhov 2011: 90).

In the context of the foregoing, RN’s conclusions are also justified. Yurchenko that “it’s not easy to be suing a common citizen with an administration of any level, if only because the latter represent bodies that are vested with power. The administration of power has a corresponding apparatus, which, if necessary, will prepare everything necessary to protect its interests in court. Citizens, as a rule, do not have such an opportunity. Not all of them have the means to pay for the services of a lawyer, and a lawyer who is free of charge is not guaranteed. In this regard, the conditions of competition among the parties are not equal, they are always with the advantage on the side of the administration. Therefore, it appears that a citizen or a legal entity should only indicate which rights and interests protected by law are infringed or otherwise restricted by the action or decision of the administration appealed against them. The legitimacy of the disputed actions and decisions must be proved by the administration” (Yurchenko 2011: 85).

In the process of realizing the rights and freedoms of a citizen and a person in the system of administrative and legal relations, the experience of administrative justice in Germany is most indicative. Modern German administrative courts are completely separated from the administration and are allocated to an independent system. So, in Germany there are three instances of administrative courts.

As the first instance in each of the lands there is an administrative court, considering any complaints of

citizens against decisions of officials (administrative bodies). A characteristic feature of the administrative justice of Germany is that a citizen, before filing a complaint with an administrative court, must first use the possibility of protecting his right by filing a complaint with the administrative authority.

The second instance is the Supreme Administrative Court of the Land, which not only deals with litigation and adjudicates administrative disputes, but also is the appellate body in relation to decisions of lower administrative courts. Decisions of the Supreme Administrative Court of the land can be appealed to the federal administrative court – the last instance to review administrative disputes (Abdraimov 2005: 75-76).

To the above, we should add that special attention in Germany is drawn to the fact that the tasks of administrative jurisdiction are decided by highly qualified judges, because in the field of administrative law there are disputes where the citizen is opposed to the state and the decision of these courts should help ensure that the activities of state bodies correspond to law and the Basic Law of the country. Administrative courts, therefore, not only strengthen the activities of the state in accordance with the established state and legal order, but also form the trust of citizens in law and order and the state, which contributes significantly to stability in society.

Thus, world experience shows that administrative courts resolve the disputes of individuals with public administration, and do not impose administrative penalties, since administrative justice is a human rights institution, and not an institution punitive to a person. By their decisions they introduce the best world standards of good governance into the activities of the public administration (Chapus 1996: 4).

Administrative justice is the core and center of gravity of the rule of law. After all, it is her share of the heavy fate – to make decisions against the state on behalf of the state. In other words, administrative justice resolves disputes (conflicts) arising in the process of administrative and procedural activity of executive authorities when a citizen (or a subject of law) experiences undue influence on the part of the administration and, submitting a statement of claim to the administrative court, asks to verify the legality of the committed management bodies and their employees of actions, as well as the adopted administrative acts (managerial decisions) (Starilov 1998: 39).

At the same time, it is necessary to clearly understand that in the world practice of administrative cases, in all civilized societies, the principle of presumption of guilt of a state body or official acts,

which means that it is an obligatory and indisputable condition that a public authority should personally prove the court that his actions are impeccable from the point of view of the law and are executed in accordance with all existing and applicable legal norms.

This position in Kazakhstan is fully supported. Thus, by actualizing the problem of organization of administrative justice, Ex-Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan, B.A. Beknazarov, pays special attention to the fact that “an effective market economy is virtually impossible without an active regulatory role of the state. Only the existence of a clear, accessible and objective system for protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens and individuals from unlawful harassment on the part of officials will be one of the main arguments that testify to the real formation of the rule of law, the striving of the national legal system to universal standards and legal ideals.

Therefore, the Supreme Court supports the opinion of a number of scientists and practitioners on the need to expand the jurisdiction of existing specialized administrative courts in Kazakhstan.

In our opinion, such courts should consider all cases arising on the basis of relations between the authorities and the citizen, as well as a legal entity. These courts could also consider cases related to judicial control at the preliminary investigation.

The competence of administrative courts could be referred to the cases of challenging decisions and actions (omissions) of state authorities, local self-government bodies, public associations and officials, as well as cases involving disputes related to the application of electoral legislation, on disputes over legality normative legal acts, on disputes between bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government among themselves “(Beknazarov 2011:5).

In the context of what has been said, it should be pointed out that the specialized administrative courts set up for the time being in the Republic of Kazakhstan must be amended – instead of considering cases of administrative offenses, such courts should consider disputes arising from administrative and legal relations in the field of administration.

Cases of administrative violations should be attributed to the jurisdiction of district courts, since such cases are inherently minor crimes.

From the civil procedural code, it is necessary to exclude not only chapter 26, the norms of which regulate the procedure for considering complaints against decisions of officials of authorized state bodies on cases of administrative violations, but

also other chapters regulating the procedure for examining various categories of cases of public law nature "(Administrativnoe pravo 2010:319-320).

Discussion

In modern Kazakhstani legal science, questions about how the Kazakhstani administrative justice should remain open. At the same time, among the scientists and practical workers involved in the investigation of problems of administrative justice, an acute discussion has unfolded in several alternative directions:

– in the first case, administrative justice is understood as the activity of both ordinary courts and specialized administrative courts and quasi-judicial bodies considering public-law disputes related to appealing physical and legal persons to unlawful decisions of authorities that violate their rights and legitimate interests;

– in another case, administrative justice is understood as the activity of specialized administrative courts on the resolution in a special procedural order of disputes arising between the public administration concerning the validity of administrative actions and decisions;

– in the third case, the concentration of research attention focuses on judicial control, which is one of the components of the functions of administrative justice. In this case, the researchers believe that its implementation is possible in strictly specific forms, due to the peculiarity of the relationship between the two independent branches of government – the executive and the judiciary. This group of researchers believes that in the process of judicial control in this case a two-fold goal is achieved: protection of individuals and legal entities from abuse of power by government bodies, as well as improvement of the activities of government bodies in the interests of society as a whole. If you look at the problem more broadly, improvement of this type of control should be considered as a necessary element of ongoing reforms, both judicial and administrative. In the context of the foregoing, researchers propose to consider more widely the peculiarities of the institution of administrative justice, which consists in the consideration of disputes by special judicial bodies under special rules concerning the violation of the public rights of citizens and legal entities during the management process.

Judicial control in this area is one of the procedural legal forms of resolving an administrative legal dispute, and the judicial procedural form ensures equality of procedural status of the participants in the

judicial proceedings – state bodies and individuals or legal entities. A legal dispute becomes possible when the public rights of citizens and legal entities are violated;

– Fourth, conduct research based on the thesis that administrative and legal disputes are resolved in the judicial process, and this, in their view, is the basis for considering the institution of administrative justice in relation to the judiciary. In addition, they pay special attention to the fact that for the administrative justice characterized by the existence of a separate range of subjects of legal relations (citizens, legal entities, public authorities, subjects of executive power, officials). Judges (officials) considering disputes in the field of management generally have special knowledge and qualifications in specific areas of public administration, the activities of executive authorities and their interaction with subjects of legal relations. Thus, administrative justice is expressed in the consideration of disputes by special judicial bodies according to strictly delineated rules concerning violation of public rights of citizens and legal entities during the management process (Taitorina 2011:199);

– No less common is the range of studies based on the conviction that administrative proceedings are understood in two forms, in the form of cases on administrative offenses and in the form of consideration of complaints by natural and legal persons against actions (inaction) and legal acts of administrative bodies, their officials. That is, we are talking about the fact that the subject of legal regulation are, on the one hand, an administrative offense, and on the other, an administrative dispute. At the same time, special attention is drawn to the fact that in foreign law there is no concept of an administrative offense arising from the sense of the Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Administrative Offenses. Accordingly, it is proposed to consider only an administrative dispute as the subject of administrative justice, which is understood mainly as an administrative disputable (hard), rather than a punitive jurisdiction, whereas it is proposed to understand administrative dispute and administrative violation under the subject of administrative proceedings. Therefore, to indicate the subject of administrative proceedings, it is proposed to use a more general category – “administrative and legal conflict” (Nurbulatov 2014: 14).

Thus, the analysis of the modern administrative and legal literature of Kazakhstan indicates that the range of studies of problems of administrative and legal relations arising from the specific nature of the legal nature of administrative justice is diverse in its

content and represents a combination of theoretically grounded ideas that promote development as a practice of law enforcement, and the formation of national legislation on administrative justice. It seems that Kazakhstan in the near future will develop its own concept of a legal model of Kazakhstan's administrative justice, which will create new opportunities for Kazakhstan to further integrate into the legal international space.

Conclusion

In states with a developed legal system, the institution of administrative justice is an important element of legal relations mediating the activities of public authorities in matters of security and protection of public and legal interests of a citizen and a person.

Through the point of view of the regularities of the institution of administrative justice, the problems of state-administrative influence of the norms of administrative legislation on public relations require adequate study on the basis of modern methods of administrative legal research. At the same time, "it becomes possible to scientifically justify the limits of such influence on public relations, the effectiveness and expediency of the regulation of various general relations, the introduction of new or changing existing standards in administrative legislation" (Abdrahmanov 2013: 5).

The systematic systematization and clarification of well-known administrative and legal concepts within the framework of the institution of administrative law relations should entail a revision of the usual

notions about the institutions of administrative law, administrative and tort law and administrative procedural law, as well as further detailing and systematizing the norms of administrative legislation and specialization relevant government agencies that implement organizational and management activities, including in asks decisions of public law disputes between the citizen and the public authority (the state).

This provision is especially important in modern conditions, when a draft of the new Administrative Procedural Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan is being developed in Kazakhstan. In this direction, one of the consolidating factors will be the development of the Concept of the Administrative and Legal Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, implemented within the framework of the development of the relevant provisions of the Concept of the Legal Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period from 2010 to 2020.

It seems that the adoption of the aforementioned normative legal acts will be one of the most important areas of strategic decision-making for further reform of administrative legislation and the improvement of the activities of administrative bodies and administrative justice bodies.

From the point of view of these positions, the research can be considered as the researcher's desire to fill the legal gaps formed in the system of administrative legal relations of Kazakhstan in matters of their implementation by synthesizing the existing set of knowledge and introducing new aspects of the notion of theoretical foundations of administrative justice.

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III • HISTORY

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¹Egyzbaeva M., ¹Meirmanova G., ²Iovita Radu P.

¹Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

²MONREPOS Archaeological Research Centre and Museum,
Romisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum Leibniz Research Institute for Archaeology,
Schloss Monrepos, D-56567 Neuwied, Germany,
e-mail: egyzbaevamk@gmail.com

The yurt and world view features of the Kazakhs

Abstract. Kazakh yurt is a traditional dwelling, existing since the ancient times and used up to the present time. The yurt of the Kazakhs is a portable house, which is typical for the inhabitants of the Great Steppe. This unique type of dwelling, made of felt and flexible willow rod, has become a symbol of the Motherland and its ancient culture.

The main goal is to show the role of the yurt and its place in the worldview perception of the Kazakhs, as well as to introduce the semantic meaning of its details and parts.

The article examines the details of the yurt as an ethnographic source in the studies of the traditional worldview of the Kazakhs. The article concerns not only a physical description of the yurt, but also conveys its semantic meaning. The symbol is considered as a sign characterizing its special significance. As a result, the authors came to the conclusion that the yurt has a complex architectural features and semantic meaning which reflects the level of cultural development of the Turkic-Mongolian tribes and their complex ideology. Thus, the symbolism of the yurt in the traditional worldview of the Kazakhs has also determined the experience of everyday life in their traditional perception of the world.

Key words: ethnos, nation, ethnography, custom, rite, dwelling..

Аңдатпа. Қазақ киіз үйі – ежелгі замандардан осы күнге дейін қолданылып келе жатқан дәстүрлі баспана. Қазақ киіз үйі – Ұлы дала тұрғындарына ғана тән көшпелі баспананың өзіндік бір түрі. Киіз үйі өзінің ерекше архитектуралық шешімімен, күрделі семантикалық мәнімен түркі-монғол тайпаларының мәдени дамуының дәрежесін, күрделі идеологиясын көрсетеді. Киіз бен талдан жасалған баспананың, архитектураның бұл түрінің қайталанбастығы, бүгінгі күні әр қазақ үшін Отанның, халықтың ежелгі мәдениетінің ерекше белгісі болып саналады.

Қазақ киіз үйі туралы айтқанда, ол баспана ретінде көшпелілер тұрмысының сұранысына ғана дәл есептеліп жасалып қана қойған жоқ, оның ішкі жиһазы безендірілуінің сәнділігімен ерекшеленеді, киіз үйдің құрылысының өзі олардың қоршаған ортаға деген көзқарасын білдіреді.

Қазақ киіз үйінің рухани-мәдени және ғылыми-философиялық мәнін ашатын оның символикасы ерекше зерттеуді қажет етеді. Көшпелі мәдениеттің бейнелілігі әлемге деген философиялық қатынасты білдірді және күнделікті өмірдің үлгісі болды. Әлем және тұрмыс философиясы бөлінбеді, олар бір-бірімен тығыз байланысты болды.

Түйін сөздер: Этнос, ұлт, этнография, әдет-ғұрып, салт-дәстүр, баспана.

Аннотация. Казахская юрта – традиционное жилище, существующее с древности, используется до настоящего времени. Юрта казахов своеобразный тип переносного жилища, характерный для насельников Великой степи. Неповторимость этого типа жилища, архитектуры, созданной из войлока и гибкого ивового прута, стала сегодня для каждого казаха емким символом Родины, древней культуры народа. Главная цель статьи – показать роль и место казахской юрты в системе мировоззрения

казахов, а также семантический смысл деталей и частей юрты и традиционного жилища казахов в целом.

В статье рассматриваются детали юрты, как этнографический источник в изучении традиционной мировосприимчивости казахов. Изучаемый объект статьи не просто физическое описание юрты, но и передает его смысловое значение. В статье символ рассматривается как знак характеризующий его особенное значение. В результате анализа материалов авторы пришли к выводу, что юрта с оригинальным архитектурным решением, со сложным семантическим смыслом отражает уровень культурного развития тюрко-монгольских племен, их сложную идеологию. Таким образом, символика юрты в традиционном мировоззрении казахов определил и мировоззренческий опыт повседневного быта.

Ключевые слова: этнос, нация, этнография, обычай, обряд, жилище.

Introduction

Speaking about the Kazakh yurt, it is safe to say that as a dwelling, it was not only accurately calculated and thought out, taking into account the needs of the nomads' everyday life, and its decoration was distinguished by the ornamental elegance of the decor, but the very principle of constructing the yurt was a reflection of their views on the surrounding world. The symbolism of the Kazakh yurt deserves a great attention, which reveals the spiritual, cultural and scientific-philosophical meaning of the yurt. Symbolism of nomadic culture was a philosophical attitude to the world and was the norm of life. There was no division of the philosophy of peace and life, but they were interrelated. A number of Kazakhstani researchers such as A. Toleubaev, N. Shakhanova, M. Karakuzova, J. Hasanov, B. Ibraev and others wrote about the reflection of the ancient space system in the design of the yurt.

Yurt of nomads is a product of long development and gradual improvement of more primitive types of dwellings. There are different opinions concerning the origin of the yurt. Most of the archaeological materials and written sources testify to the use of the yurt and its initial prototypes. In the process of study and developing the Andronov's dwelling, researchers managed to solve the issue on the origin of the yurt: it surprised with its genius idea and simplicity. It was believed that it could develop from a Bedouin tent, a Siberian plague, a hut. During the excavations of the Andronovo settlements in Chaglinka, Petrovka, Atasu, Buguly in the layers belonging to the XII-IX centuries BC has been discovered an open circular or polyhedral construction with frame walls of the vertical poles of the fence with a lattice, with a conical or pyramidal overlap, resting on the frame, through which the fumes coming out. Therefore, we can assume that the yurt originated in the ancient times and

the prototype of it was a round dwelling belonging to the Andronovculture [Orazbaev, 1970: 56].

A close connection between the image-conceptual model of the world and the yurt can be traced in its structure. The structure of the yurt consists of three parts: kerege (latticed frame), uyk (poles supporting the upper circle), shanyrak (upper circle) – each of these constitute a certain level along the vertical. The roofing felt cloth also consists of three parts: tuyrylyk (cover solves the base of the yurt), uzyuk (covering dome poles) and tundyk (felt for the upper circle) [Toporov, 1970: 65].

Methodology

The basic principles of the research were analyzed in several ways. Firstly, relative-historical method: the yurts of the Kazakh people have been studied in connection with certain features (construction features of the Kazakh yurt, its basic ritual actions, the meaning of the ritual) and on that basis, common historical and distinctive features of yurts have been identified. Secondly, the systematic approach, which considers the dwelling as the main constructor of the traditional worldview and lifestyle system. Thirdly, an interdisciplinary method: the ethnography related subjects (linguistics, folklore, archeology, religious studies) were used to identify stable and evolving elements of the tradition of the yurt.

Methods of interviewing, which are widely used in sociological and ethnological sciences, have also been used in the course work [Devyatko, 2006; Yadov, 2003; Strauss, Corbin, 2001]. The Kazakh people's yurt was compared to the homeland of Siberian, Central Asian peoples, and analyzed their genetic and cultural similarities. The objective of the modern approach was to analyze the subject from objective and critical analysis and critical research.

Shanyrak

The roof or «Shanyrak» is the most respected detail of the traditional Kazakh yurt. It is a symbol of the continuation of one of the most prominent pieces of the Kazakh national heritage. There are many famous cultural-historical motives, beliefs, symbols, sacred traditions and celebrations of the Kazakhs is related with “Shanyrak”.

According to the versatile provision of many nations «it is indeed real that it is sacred, and the sacred has been preserved as it makes up the space, so far out of the universe» [Fatikov, 1980: 114].

From the semantics of the shanyrak, the analogy of which is the horizontal plan with the cross in the circle. R.F. Fatikov stated that the «Shanyrak» can be regarded as a model of the world [Fatikov, 1980: 179]. In our opinion, the model of the world consists not only «Shanyrak», but also the yurt itself. In the cultural horizon, the yurt can be divided into four parts: «place for the honoured», «the door», «right», «left». Thus, the plan is represented as a quadrant (squared), inside a circle. The dome that consists of uyk and shanyrak connects with the quadrant foundation symbolizes the connection of the Sky with the Earth.

In the system of code translations «macrocosm and dwelling» shanyrak, being the highest level of the yurt corresponds with the sky. In the ascension of shamans to shanyrak with the purpose of meeting with their spirits-assistants, we see a parallel with the widespread view of the Siberian peoples about the journey of a shaman in the upper world – in Heaven. In the shamanistic representation of the ancient Turks, later the Kazakhs shanyrak and Heaven – comparable, mutually re-coded concepts. The sky – Kokaspan (lit. «blue sky») has a deep conceptual connection with the cult of Tengri [Mikhailov, 1980: 143-152]. The very name «Tengri», according to M.P. Khomonov, was formed during the period of commonality of the Altai languages and consists of two components: the ten (arch, arch, pillars) and the ger (yurt, house, and dwelling) [Khomonov, 1976: 55]. In our opinion, the special sacralization of the Shanyrak is explained by its connection with the two most important ancient Turkic cults – Tengri and ancestors [Stebleva, 1972: 213-214]. Adi

Shanyrak is one of the main classifiers of the vertical plane of the living space. On the one hand, it is the boundary between the top and bottom, on the other – between the external and internal space. Through the shanyrak the inhabitants of the yurt connect with the sacred celestial lights: the sun, the moon and the stars. The arrival of daylight, the rays of the sun in the

dwelling through shanyrak Kazakhs attached special importance. Probably, therefore, in the first months after the wedding, the bride was obliged to get up at sunrise and open the nightcloth (tundik) over the shanyrak [Toleubaev, 1991: 158].

Also, shanyrak is a symbol of family well-being and peace. The Kazakhs had such a ritual of oath: looking at the shanyrak, people swore an oath.

Shanyrak is a symbol of unification, that's why Kazakhs, when they perform the battles – these are the wishes of the old people – they say «шаңырағың шайқалмасын» let the dome of your yurt, be strong, unshakable. This means: «Let peace, friendship and brotherhood reign in the family». In the national consciousness, the outlook of the Kazakhs «shanyrak» is «home», «family», «generation», in the spiritual and philosophical sense it is the symbol of the hearth, the continuation of the family, traditions and upbringing, spiritual intimacy. On the descendants of the family usually said: «Әкесінің шаңырағын құлатпай, түтінін түтетіп отыр», which means «Worthy continues the father's kind». Shanyrak was closely associated with the concept of the family, therefore, when the family was in great trouble or the family disintegrated, they said: «Шаңырағы шайқалды» – «Shanyrak swayed». In the Kazakh view, shanyrak was associated with cult rites and served as a symbol of the continuation of the family. Therefore, they tried to pass on from generation to generation. In the event of the death of the owners who did not have offspring, the shanyrak of the yurt was left on the grave, which meant the end of the tribal genus. The well-established Kazakh benevolent expressions: «Шаңырағың биік, босағаң берік болсын» – «Let the shanyrak be tall, the door racks – strong» – contain the idea of peace, prosperity and happiness.

Shanyrak of the Kazakh yurt is considered a sacred detail, protected from the devil. Shanyrak's form, its parts, material, quality – all this is directly related to the concept of «kut» – the protector of the family's good [Shakhanova, 1998: 12].

In the circles shanyrak – kuldrewish – is made in the form of a cross, which is a symbol of the eternal movement of the sun, evolution, the continuation of life. In all likelihood, the three pillars of the Kuldrewish, firmly tied together, symbolize the unity of the three Kazakh zhuzs. If you look down on the Kazakh yurt, then the shanyrak looks like the sun, and the poles (uyk) – on the sun's rays.

In the popular view, shanyrak often acts as the equivalent of a yurt. This is evidenced by the well-established expressions «үлкен шаңырақ», «қара шаңырақ» (house of ancestors), «шаңырақ салық» (tribute from each yurt) [Arginbaev, 1973: 34].

«Shanyrak is one of the few terms related to the yurt, almost unambiguous among the Turkish and Mongolian («tsagryk») [Kuftin, 1926: 34], in the Kalmyk language «shanaran» [Pyrveev, 1975: 10] reminds us of a far common basis the name and this important part of the yurt.

Bosaga and the door

One of the important sacralized parts of the yurt is «bosaga» the door, more precisely – doorjambs. In the Kazakh view, doorjambs and thresholds are a sacred place, where wealth and prosperity lie. All actions at the entrance-exit were attributed to a high degree of semioticity [Seidimbekov, 1989: 125]. So, at the first entrance to the yurt of the father-in-law or in the “otau” (yurts of the newlyweds), the bride was to make three bows at the threshold, lean her head against the door jambs, cross the threshold first with her right foot; Kazakhs forbade children to lean against the door jambs («босағаға сүйенбе»), stand at the entrance (босағада тұрма); in the case of frequent death of children in subsequent birth, the cord was cut at the port; some of the Kazakh tribes deceased before removal three times raised and lowered at the threshold. European ambassadors, when visiting the khan’s bid, tried not to step on the threshold, for this was considered a sign of unkind feelings, a bad omen. «Black» messenger reported bad news, stepping with his right foot on the threshold and hands propping up the door jamb. This custom, known since the time of the Türkic Kaganate, reached the Kazakhs of the beginning of the 20th century [Toleubaev, 1991: 159].

In the popular view, the space outside the organized structure of the dwelling was a world of elements and wild nature, that is why the Kazakhs said: «Esikten қырық кadam shykkan adam мыспир» – «A man who has gone forty steps from the threshold needs help». In the Kazakh tradition, as practically all Turkic-Mongolian peoples, the bride’s relatives prepared a yurt for newlyweds. However, the doorjambs brought with them the groom. According to N.Zh. Shakhanova, the manufacture of the skeleton of the yurt and the door by different masters was due to the idea of the obligatory union of two beginnings (male and female) in the yurt, realized in the union of the groom and the bride [Shakhanova, 1998: 21].

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Mongolian («tsagryk») [Kuftin, 1926: 34], in the Kalmyk language «shanaran» [Pyrveev, 1975: 10] reminds us of a far common basis the name and this important part of the yurt.

Shanyrak and the door, being permeable boundaries of vertical and horizontal organized structures, were considered the most vulnerable parts. Therefore, the shanyrak and the door for the night were compulsorily closed and hung out things with apotropeic (protective) meaning. For example, at the door jamb («bosaga») hung the elbow of the ram («қары жілік»), which, it was believed, kept from various troubles. At the pie for the night, milk was left in a flat pan («ақ»), so that the snake did not harm the residents of the yurt; during the birth, to prevent the arrival of various evil spirits, a horse with a whiteness in front of the eyes («ақшығырат») was held at the door while the shanyrak had a golden eagle. Sometimes, at the entrance to the yurt, they established a lie – a spike as a guard for the well-being of the family that lived in it [Baybourin, 1983: .16].

Shanyrak, the door and hearth are parts of the yurt of a high degree of semioticism, sign and sacredness. Most religious, mythological and religious rituals are performed with the participation of these ritual symbols.

The next closely related to the shanyrak element are the uyks (supporting poles supporting the Shanyrak.) Some scientists believe that the time can be determined from the angle of the sun’s rays through the upper hole (shanyrak) of the yurts to the tips of the poles, which are about 60 [Pyrveev, 1980: 175].

The Turko-Mongolian parallels in the names of parts of the yurt also refer to the names of the dome poles: «uyk», Mongolian «uni» [Vainshtein, 1976: 65], Kalmyk «unin» [Ancient Turkic dictionary, 1969: 10]. Obviously, «uyk» in the semantic sense goes back to «ok» (arrow). In fact, a long pole, sharpened on one side, resembles an arrow or a spear.

One of the main distinguishing features of a yurt from all mobile homes of nomads is the collapsible-folded lattice frame of the walls [16, pp. 199-200]. This element is such an important part that, in the opinion of some researchers, the name of the yurt goes back to the name of the lattice skeleton. Disclosing the semantics of the words «termeger», ethnographer M.S. Mukanov writes: «It can be assumed that there is a semantic connection between the terms»termeger and «termealasha» – in both cases there are personal in its meaning elements of material culture, not a sign of interweaving, gratings, linen weave under the elders of ancient times, the creation of a dwelling of the hunnic type, and then the invention of the lattice as a more convenient and practical design of the portable

dwelling of nomads» [Mukanov, 1981: 205]. There is a controversial link between the word «terme», «teru» (in modern Kazakh language «sorted») with a lattice backbone, like the translation of the words «termeger». S.A. Kozin translated «termeger» as «latticed yurt» [Kozin, 1941: 190], N.P. Shastina – as a «yurt with a sharp (conical) top» [Shastina, 1958: 137].

In our opinion, the Mongolian name of the yurt «ker» (ger) is genetically traced back to the ancient Turkic keraġu, which means «tent, yurt» [Ancient Turkic Dictionary, 1969: 212]. The semantic content of the Ancient Turkic «keraġu» and Late Cossack «kerege» goes back to the common root –«ker». In his time, the explorer of Kazakh culture B.A. Kuftin wrote: «... the word «kerege» is etymologically derived from the root «ker» – «stretching» [Kuftin, 1926: 34]. Indeed, the main distinguishing feature of the latticework of the yurt walls is precisely the ability to stretch during installation. M.S. Mukanov notes that in the Eastern Kazakhstan the yurt is sometimes called one word – «kerege» [Mukanov, 1974: 195]. The Kazakhs of this region have the expression: «Баласын үйлендіріп бөлек кереге тұғызып берді» (I married my son and gave him a separate kerege, i.e., a yurt).

Conclusion

Finally, it can be considered that in the Kazakh language the word «kerege» was previously used also in the meaning of the yurt as a whole. It seems that the Mongolian name of the yurt –«ger» is genetically traced back to the ancient Turkic «keraġu», more precisely, to its root «ker». If we assume that the borrowing of the trellis-collector yurt of the ancient Turkic type by Mongolian nomads is more or less proven [Lubsan Danzan, 1973: 52-54; Popov, 1961: P.52-54], then borrowing the name of the yurt in a slightly modified form is beyond doubt.

We can conclude that the symbolism of the yurt in the traditional outlook of the Kazakhs has also determined the worldview of everyday life. Speaking about the Kazakh yurt, it is safe to say that as a dwelling it was not only accurately calculated and thought out, taking into account the needs of the nomads' everyday life, and its decoration was distinguished by the ornamental elegance of the decor, but the very principle of constructing the yurt was a reflection of their views on the surrounding world.

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¹Meirmanova G.A., ¹Egyzbaeva M.K., ²Iovita Radu P.

¹Faculty of History, Archaeology and Ethnology, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University,
Almaty, Kazakhstan

²MONREPOS Archaeological Research Centre and Museum,
Romisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum Leibniz Research Institute for Archaeology,
Schloss Monrepos, D-56567 Neuwied, Germany

The kazakh etiquette and its transformation¹

Abstract. In this article we talk about the etiquettes of the Kazakh people. The article contains data on ancient and modern etiquettes and the custom of our people. Considering modern ethical culture of Kazakhs, it is possible to say that there are both new and traditional lines. In general traditional culture of Kazakhs including the etiquette investigated by us, is gradually transformed under the influence of modernization processes in the direction of unification and simplification.

as well as we answer such questions as “why it is necessary to observe etiquette norms,” “what is the difference between modern and ancient etiquette norms,” “what custom is used in what circumstances”. As a result, we learned many interesting things about the peculiarities of our custom and got a comparison of the etiquette norms of all times.

Key words: Kazakh people, etiquette, custom, traditions, norms, rules

Андатпа. Бұл мақалада авторлар қазақтардың әдебітің өзгеріске ұшырауын жан-жақты талдаған. Сонымен қатар дәстүрлі әдептің заманауи кезеңдегі өзгешеліктерін көрсетуге тырысқан. Негізінен авторлардың этнографиялық далалық материалдарын пайдалана отырып өзіндік зерттеулер жүргізген. Авторлар мақала барысында бірнеше сұрақтарға жауап беруге тырысқан: «Қазақ халқы неліктен әдепті барынша сақтаған?», «Қонақжайлылық кезінде әдептілік нормалары қалай сақтаған?», «Дәстүрлі әдеп ортада қаншалықты сақталған?» т.б.

Осы мақаланы оқу барасында оқырмандар әдепке байланысты жаңа ақпараттар біле алады.

Түйін сөздер: Этикет, салт-дәстүр, өзін-өзі тәрбиелеу, ережелер, қонақжайлылық

Аннотация. В данной статье мы расскажем об этикете казахского народа. В статье содержатся данные о древних и современных этикетных нормах и обычаях нашего народа. Учитывая современную этическую культуру казахов, можно сказать, что есть и новые, и традиционные линии. В целом традиционная культура казахов, включая исследуемый нами этикет, постепенно трансформируется под влиянием процессов модернизации в направлении унификации и упрощения. А также мы отвечаем на такие вопросы, как «почему необходимо соблюдать нормы этикета», «в чем разница между современными и древними нормами этикета», «какой обычай используется при каких обстоятельствах». После прочтения данной статьи можно узнать много интересного об особенностях нашего обычая и получили сравнение норм этикета всех времен.

Ключевые слова: казахский народ, этикет, обычай, традиции, нормы, правила

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Introduction

Allocation of norms of traditional culture of behavior in a subject not only gives to separate article the chance to open a number of such parties of spiritual culture, public life which quite often drop out of a field of vision of the ethnographer, but also in a new light to see already rather well studied phenomena, having included them in system of moral and ethical representations and etiquette. It is known that the traditional and modernized cultures personify various beginnings and tasks. Variability and mobility of the modernized culture gives to the representatives a number of advantages in achievement of the individual purposes and adaptation to the changing conditions. While traditional culture, presenting to the individual more accurate and unambiguous values, meanings and examples of behavior, introduces orderliness and stability in his life, and respectively, carries out valuable and orientation and protective function more effectively.

Considering modern ethical culture of Kazakhs, it is possible to say that there are both new and traditional lines. In general traditional culture of Kazakhs including the etiquette investigated by us, is gradually transformed under the influence of modernization processes in the direction of unification and simplification.

One of the main levers which set modernization process in motion was transformation of economy on the basis of creation of the local industry and development of the market relations. New economic conditions were incompatible with the former way based on a nomadic way of life that led to its radical withdrawal pains.

It is possible to allocate some factors promoting serious transformations in the Kazakh society. First, it is violent transfer of Kazakhs to settled life during collectivization in the late twenties – the beginning of the 1930th years that gradually led to loss of nomadic traditions and replacement with their new. Secondly, – processes of an urbanization and the related unification of ethnic features. Thirdly, – existence in foreign culture, first of all the Russian environment and influence of the Europeanized culture on culture of Kazakhs.

Besides, one more factor of modern transformations of traditional Kazakh etiquette which influence isn't studied rather fully yet, deepening of religiousness, some layers of the Kazakh society, perception of Muslim rules of conduct which not always coincide with traditional norms is. This process, in our opinion, mostly is connected with activity Kazakh Turkish lyceums and universities

(The Egyptian university of Islamic culture of Nur Mubarak in Almaty) and etc.

Main body

As showed research, modern forms of greetings and farewells at Kazakhs possess certain specifics and the marking properties, allowing to define, from where the person before us, from what he the region, from the city or the village. Greetings of the southern, east and western Kazakhs differ, thus their most archaic forms occur at the Kazakhs of Mongolia who more kept and a traditional way of life.

Ways of greetings at city youth are most simplified and modernized, though there are separate traditional lines. Despite simplification of etiquette instructions and disappearance of many special verbal formulations, the general principles of traditional Kazakh etiquette continue to work and in modern norms of greetings: the accurate rules dividing younger and seniors, men and women remain.

The field material which I collected and analyzed allows to establish the fact of bigger stability of traditional Kazakh etiquette in rural areas where its most characteristic features continue to exist: the respectful attitude towards “seniors” both on age, and by a social status; the specifics connected with gender and age distinctions. In the Kazakh villages still there are traditional welcome and farewell formulas and gestures expressing respect and a friendly arrangement; in the southern and central regions of Kazakhstan special forms of greetings of separate social groups with the high status remain even (Torah). The traditional etiquette norms connected by a greeting and farewell to guests, in particular, farewell guests and gifting at farewell don't disappear. Thus the innovations caused by emergence of new kinds of activity don't break its principles. For example, the forms of greetings defining rules of conduct in modern situations and which are under construction by analogy with traditional norms meet.

However, in cities and urban areas of Kazakhstan are rapidly processes associated with globalization – the disappearance of traditional culture, modernization, westernization and unification of people's daily lives. All this is expressed in the norms of behavior, especially urban Kazakhs. The democratization of the relationship between gender and age groups and social strata leads to a gradual erosion of the traditional principles of etiquette. Simplify the wording welcome disappear postures and gestures that symbolize respect, there are European rules of conduct governing men and women chat.

Institute of Hospitality in the nomadic peoples was one of the most reliable ways to preserve the social community, the consolidation of its internal connections. Etiquette treatment of guest depended on the degree of relationship, age, social status, place of residence (close / far) arrived the man on his floor [Mukanov, 1981: 205].

Etiquette hospitality in a modern society has undergone a major transformation. It is no longer secrete numerous categories of visitors, they are divided only on the rank and uninvited, ie "Invited" and "God" (random). Many traditions still preserved in the villages, virtually disappeared from the cities. So, the city already can deny shelter to a stranger, do not abundant table guests, and treat only tea and sweets. "Random" guest, as before, in the long term is not: in the countryside at the present time, it will be for a maximum of three days. Who decided immediately to ask the guest about the purpose of his visit, and not wait three days. In the cities, visitors advance warning of their arrival and bring gifts to the hosts. At the same time, some of the customs and stored in the cities and in the villages – so the guest can not enter the house and do not try to treat – at least a piece, but he needs to eat.

Traditional etiquette standards of hospitality and related meal it have persisted in the countryside while taking elderly guests.

Reception among young people, especially in the city often receives European forms. But despite the many changes in the tradition of hospitality it is still one of the most important values of Kazakh society.

Intra family etiquette Kazakhs suffered perhaps the most significant changes. To date, according to informants, intra etiquette rules do not differ from the European ones.

However, our observations indicate that there are situations where family members observe the traditional etiquette rules. So, in the presence of guests or relatives of senior woman her husband goes to the traditional norms of behavior (evinces emphatic homage to her husband and eldest, the prohibition of pronouncing their name, wears a headscarf, etc.). Traditional etiquette wife relationship show in front of others: display of emotions on the people in the relationship of the spouses is not approved; and wife should not publicly reprove her husband, belittling his dignity.

Traditional intra etiquette better preserved in large families with children unselected family. It emphasizes the primacy of the father; to a certain extent respected the customs of avoidance between daughter (Kelin) and my husband's parents; Young parents are more restrained in the manifestation of emotions

in relation to their children in the presence of older relatives. Young families, who live separately from their parents, as a rule, do not adhere to traditional norms. And being at a party, in front of strangers, they are more free to behave, can publicly express their feelings, causing condemnation of the elderly.

There are regional differences in the degree of loss of intra traditions of etiquette. The custom of bowing morning and daughter-in-law-in-law was gone almost the entire territory of Kazakhstan. This particular greeting etiquette remains only in the villages of southern regions and Mongolian Kazakhs. Also Kazakh southern regions of Kazakhstan and Mongolia, characterized by a widespread custom at tergeu – not mentioning the names of relatives of her husband. Women of South Kazakhstan still replace them with synonyms or translate the name into the Russian language. With modern families here are the basic rules of etiquette, emphasizing the primacy of the husband – he gets a place of honor, he is respected; Reserved senior obedience, respect for the father-in-law.

The blessing (bata take – give baht) Kazakhs considered a mandatory element of the meal etiquette, life-cycle rituals, recite them with wires and any undertakings. The tradition of "giving bata" is one of the most conservative etiquette norms. She has undergone the least change, in spite of the processes of urbanization and modernization of the Kazakh society. This tradition is equally honored and in the city and in the countryside, it is an integral part of modern everyday culture.

However, in the Soviet era baht-Fatiha spoken very rarely, mainly in the wake (aces), and often secretly. This is explained by the fact that the conduct of any religious practice was banned. But say the Kazakh baht did not stop ever.

About the existence of the full etiquette rules baht taking evidenced by the fact that it is observed in all segments of the population and, regardless of age. This is one of those traditions that young people are trying to comply, they "give a blessing" and everyday, and celebrations.

Those grandfather was a mullah, or who have completed a special religious school, as the baht read sura from the Koran. Those who do not know Arabic, usually say the blessing in your own words. Before the blessing of the word handed down from father to son, there were "inherited" the baht. Who printed the various collections of Kazakh blessings, and learn a lot of baht to these books, and then recite them to different activities.

In this article, we reviewed the specific etiquette rules that exist among the Kazakhs in situations of

greetings and farewells, when receiving guests in family relations. The analysis of these rules shows that they appear in all the common features on which the whole culture of communication of the Kazakhs, and which can be called the basic principles of the Kazakh etiquette. These are the principles of tolerance, respect for elders and sexual differentiation. Let us consider each of these in more detail.

One of the main features of the traditional Kazakh culture is respect for the older person. seniority principle characteristic of traditional societies, where great importance is attached genealogy. It is rooted in a primitive society, where it is the guardian of the elderly experience and passed it to the young generation.

However, in the traditional Kazakh culture “seniority” had a much broader interpretation than just the “eldest”. In addition to age, it depended on the status of the tribal group, to which belonged to a man, his social status, gender, kinship, from the occupied position in the family.

But above all, both in the traditional and the modern Kazakh society seniority is determined by age. Old men and the elderly, to earn the respect of society by their behavior, their lives are called elders, and they are highly respected in their *odnoaultsev* (villagers, relatives). Among all other things being equal on the criteria of “senior” is considered the senior years.

Among the three Kazakh Senior *Juzzhuzes* considered the chief, and his representatives considered “senior”, regardless of age. For example, people from Zhuz first served food. This is explained by the fact that an ancestor at Zhuz older – *Atasu Ulken*. Inside *Juz* there is a hierarchy of labor. Often considered a strong senior abundant genus.

Ranked by and belonging to a particular class. The privileged caste, called *AK suek* – “white bone”, consisted mainly of the sultans and their relatives who called himself a “torus” or *Chingizids*. *Kara suek* (“black bone”) is a mere ordinary Kazakhs. From simple Kazakhs *Chingizids* demanded honor and respect. “*Chernokostnym*” it was impossible to call them by name, when handling should use the words “*Aldiyar*” or “*taksyr*” (lord, honor). Prior to the beginning of the XX century were part of the privileged class and *Khoja*. “*Hoxha* considered themselves descendants of *Saida*, the closest follower of *Mohammed*, and put themselves above the native sultans³.”

They settled their difference from the surrounding population of Arab origin, despite the fact that they spoke only local languages. If a torus, or sat in the *Khoja* community, he read a prayer, I marked *AN Kharuzin*. In the modern Kazakh society social

class “seniority” postponed to the people occupying prominent positions, such as President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Prime Minister, deputy *akim* (mayor) of village. They offer a place of honor torus, they always sit on the left side of elders.

In addition, the precedence depended on the degree of kinship guests and hosts. The Kazakhs special respect was manifested in relation to the matchmakers, they symbolically referred to as “eternal guests”. On this occasion, there is a proverb “*Kyyeuzhyz zhyldyk, kudamyngzhyldyk*» («in-law for a hundred years, and a thousand Matchmaker»). During the wedding and other events matchmakers put on the place of honor, and endows them accordingly.

«Senior» is also considered a guest, who came from afar. This guest put on the place of honor, give as gifts are also treated to a specially prepared dishes.

Finally, seniority is determined in accordance with the gender. In traditional society man «older» women of any age, it is expressed in a system of prohibitions and signs, highlighting his headship. For example, a woman should not go to the man the way she should be the first to welcome her husband’s relatives for a meal woman waits for the head of household does not start eating, etc.

Most etiquette situations requires consideration of «seniority» participating in communication. Thus, *N. Grodekov* wrote that Kazakhs order of precedence previously observed: 1) the sections of the spoils (*Olzhay*) – seniors take their share of the first; 2) at the entrance to the house – come in order, and seating in places – a place of honor accorded to senior; 3) at the opening celebration (*toybastar*) – start singing offer senior race, and he was supposed to present; 4) as the proposed dishes. To this we must add the sequence of greetings and the right “to make the *baht*.”

Today, the “principle of seniority” is observed in all of these situations, etiquette (except, of course, spoils section). Continue to be special ways of expressing respect for “senior”, embodied in the form of address, greetings, etc., prescribed etiquette. In any situation, the young should show respect to the “big”, attention and willingness to be helpful to him. In a conversation with the “older” is prohibited to keep his hands in his pockets, chewing, smoking and drinking. Under all circumstances such a person listen very carefully, even when it is burdensome for the young man. Young people in the presence of a “senior” does not dare to say out loud, laugh; their questions should be answered modestly.

About a respectful attitude to the “big” and its role in society, says his place in space (in the center of the room, in front of, above, the further away from the entrance, etc.).

In celebration of the funeral and other meetings “senior” honor is expressed in granting them this very place of honor – the torus. Young members of the family and the community do not have the right to apply for a place.

During the meal the most “senior” are served refreshments, and placed in the proximity to his dish put his head together with the slaughtered animal meat or separately. Follow this with the meat dishes are also distributed based on “seniority” present.

In the modern Kazakh society operates aksalaldarkenesi council of elders, a public council, which discusses controversial issues of the case and the life of the village, the village or town. The decisive voice in the council of elders aksakals belongs to which is referred not only to the older in age, but also on all the criteria mentioned above.

The modernized Kazakh society the principles of seniority respected, but some species have changed, it is shown that the gradations of class no longer exists, preserved mainly seniority by age. In our time in the big events of seniority principle is observed when seating. On the street, in public transport giving way to the older man. In the family, in the everyday meal without the owner otagasy home does not start meal. Children listen to one another older child.

Features male and female behavior (gender differentiation). For a traditional society is characterized by sexual differentiation, which is also reflected in the rules of communication. As mentioned above, especially the male and female behavior, Kazakhs were determined by the dominant position of men in society. A woman with a child taught to read a man on the example of his father, brother, son in law, etc. The man regarded as the focus of the Kazakhs and the owner showed him appropriate honors. They were not engaged in household chores and not reported to the woman. At the solemn feasts, and at times and at any meal women excluded or at least occupied a place of honor. Seniority men stressed and attitude to his things. For example, the weapon the man hung on the pride of place, things are also placed «above», women were not supposed to step men’s clothes.

However, Kazakhs, like other nomadic societies, women enjoy relative freedom. The man had to treat a woman with respect. So, she was considered a «guest» in the house, it planted in the place of honor next to the father of the torus. According to Kazakh customs man was in every way to protect the woman and help her. A great shame for men was considered a quarrel or abuse in the presence of women.

Etiquette behavior emphasized not only the dominance of men, but gender differentiation. Residence Kazakhs, like other nations, divided into male

and female halves; things, tools opposite sex often tabuiruivalis etiquette. Differed for men and women etiquette wordings, such as greetings [Naumova, 2002: 105].

Currently, the traditional rules of etiquette, emphasizing the primacy of men, more and more replaced by westernized norms of etiquette. For example, if earlier a woman had to walk a few steps behind her husband, now the wife go together; if the dastarkhan woman had to sit «under» the man, now only on the daily meals *kydaitamak* and funeral couples not sit together, in other cases, couples can sit together. Etiquette avoidance rules in a certain part also linked to sexual differentiation.

The ban on uttering the names of the male relatives of her husband continues to exist in the countryside in almost all regions of Kazakhstan, especially in the southern regions. In Shymkent and Kyzylorda region still make a bow at the sight of her father and family man.

The ban on uttering the names of the male relatives of her husband continues to exist in the countryside in almost all regions of Kazakhstan, especially in the southern regions. In Shymkent and Kyzylorda region still make a bow at the sight of her father and family man.

Increasingly lost the etiquette that shows the gender differentiation is not related to the domination / subordination relationship. In rural, and, especially, urban homes have no division into male and female halves, taboo things of the opposite sex; gradually blurred the difference between men’s and women’s formulas greetings.

One of the important principles of dialogue among the Kazakhs – the principle of tolerance towards others. Respectful communication was with a par value of family relations: “Who respects me, he is close to me,” says the proverb. Respect shall be given not only equal in age and position, but also the youngest. It manifests itself through the polite, friendly treatment, which should have external forms.

One of the manifestations of respect, tolerance Kazakhs were numerous ritualized greeting, specific for age and sex, the expression of gratitude, good wishes, Respect for the Aged or near nature.

In important sign of tolerance exhibited by the visitor, and a manifestation of his respect for the owners considered eating in the house, where he had gone. If he did not accept food, it was seen as an expression of hostility. A traveler passing by or hibernation tent, had to be sure to stop, otherwise its behavior is perceived as extremely intolerant, even insulting. He was sent in pursuit of the rider, who

was supposed to bring it to the home, so he took the meal*.

A manifestation of tolerance were considered mutual invitations to visit. Disclaimer testified extreme disrespect. Such a person is not invited anywhere else. There was a saying: “If you accept the invitation, you will not wait more than an invitation.”

The customs associated with hospitality, tolerance principle is manifested very clearly. The owner had to show respect for the guest, despite the most serious offense (“If you are unto thee, forgive, even sacrificing Hoon father”; “When is your house, then, if you had a claim to the house is silent about it”). According to the Kazakh etiquette the guest forbidden to ask about the purpose of the visit for three days. The traveler had to provide in the first place the necessary services and honors. And if they asked questions, they were general in nature and did not relate directly to the guest. It was also believed that excessive curiosity may present owner as a person rude.

Tolerance towards guests remained to this day. How much time would not have guests, owners must provide it with all the honors that he deserves. When the house guest, a child should not cry and bore the guests, so the owners previously sent children to the house of the grandparents, and now for them is covered with a separate table and the eldest child is looking after them. Parents with child teach their children patience and modesty.

A peculiar manifestation of tolerance is whether the custom of avoiding violence. My husband’s parents are never directly make observations of their daughter, they are likely to turn to criticism of his daughter in the presence of the bride, and the latter will have to understand that in fact the comments relate to it. This rule is now stored in traditional families and mostly in rural areas and in urban rare to find a similar picture. It is characteristic that

in the popular mind avoidance due to the need of respect between the “avoid” each other’s sides. [N. I Grodekov results saying: “in-law will not respect a daughter, if you often see her face.”]

Conclusion

Materials collected and analyzed in this paper suggest that by the end of this century, formed a more or less stable model of communication culture of the Kazakhs. Its characteristic feature is the combination of elements of the modern (urban, European) and traditional (archaic, Eastern) cultures.

The basic principles of the traditional Kazakh etiquette, despite his transformation, preserved in modern communication standards (though eroded or become less clear, depending on the environment – urban, rural, and region – the southern regions of Mongolia or the North). It maintains the principle of Respect for the Aged. However, he altered: there is no extensive hierarchy of precedence, which was observed in a traditional society. Apparently, with increasing democratization of intra family and social relations the principle of precedence will be reduced to respect for the elderly.

There remains the principle of tolerance as having universal value. It takes less formal form, expressed not so much in the specific rules of etiquette, but in the spirit, the atmosphere of dialogue. The biggest change was subjected to gender differentiation, which is associated with the increasing assertion of women’s equality.

In conclusion, we must mention the existence of the great interest in the modern Kazakh society to the traditional etiquette and the trend towards the revival of some of the rules of etiquette. This is undoubtedly due to the rise of national consciousness of the Kazakhs, after Kazakhstan’s independence and the desire to study of their traditional culture.

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¹Baizakova K., ²Kukeyeva F., ³Shin Minkyong, ⁴Pozdnyakova E.

¹Doctor of History, Professor, e-mail: kbaizakova@mail.ru

²Doctor of History, Professor, e-mail: fturar@mail.ru

³MA student, e-mail: shinmink0809@hotmail.co.kr

⁴BA student, e-mail: pozdnyakova_eka@mail.ru

Department of International Relations, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

The present situation and prospects for the development of education cooperation between RK and SK: with special focus on KazNU's department of korean studies

Abstract. The article is devoted to cooperation in the field of education and prospects for its development between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Korea. After the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, it is possible to track positive dynamics of cooperation in the cultural and educational area. At the moment, the system of Korean studies in Kazakhstan is still in its infancy. Of all the universities in Kazakhstan, the Department of Korean Studies of the Kazakh National University, which opened its doors in 1994, made the greatest progress. The purpose of this article is to analyze present situations of Korean studies in Kazakhstan with special focus on KazNU's department of Korean studies and to suggest prospects for the development of education cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Korea. Considerable attention is paid to projects and programs conducted by the Kazakh side to promote this specialty. Based on the study, the authors provided further guidance for the development of cooperation in the field of education between the Kazakh National University and the Republic of Korea. The results of this research can make a significant contribution to the increase in the number of students interested in learning not only the Korean language, but also history, culture, politics and economics. Earlier, this problem is not enough studied, therefore, it is expected that this article will give a breakthrough to the establishment of mutually beneficial cooperation in the field of education and positive impact on educational exchanges between Korea and Kazakhstan, as well as diplomatic relations.
Key words: Korean studies, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, education cooperation, diplomatic relations.

Аңдатпа. Мақала Қазақстан Республикасы мен Корея Республикасы арасында білім беру саласындағы ынтымақтастық мен оның даму келешегіне арналады. Екі ел арасындағы дипломатиялық қарым-қатынастар орнатылғаннан кейін мәдени-білім беру бағытында ынтымақтастықтың оң динамикасын байқауға болады. Мақала авторлары әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ Ұлттық Университеті мысалында корейтану мамандығының Қазақстан Республикасындағы негізгі мәртебесі мен дамуының негізгі жолдарын қарастырды. Қазіргі таңда, корейтану мамандығының жүйесі бастапқы деңгейде тұр десе болады. Қазақстандағы бүкіл университеттердің арасында 1994 жылы ашылған Қазақ Ұлттық Университетінің корейтану кафедрасы ең үлкен прогресске қол жеткізді. Мақаланың мақсаты Қазақ Ұлттық Университетінің корейтану кафедрасының мысалында жалпы Қазақстандағы корейтанудың қазіргі жағдайына талдау жасау және Қазақстан Республикасы мен Корея Республикасы арасында білім беру ынтымақтастығын дамыту үшін ұсыныстарды ұсыну болып табылады. Аталмыш мамандықтың мәртебесін жоғарылату үшін қазақстандық тараппен өткізілетін жобалар мен бағдарламаларға елеулі назар аударылады. Жүргізілген зерттеудің негізінде авторлар Қазақ Ұлттық Университеті мен Корея Республикасы арасында білім беру саласындағы ынтымақтастықты

дамыту үшін келесі нұсқауларды ұсынды. Осы зерттеудің нәтижелері корей тілін ғана емес, тарихын, мәдениетін, саясаты мен экономикасын да үйренуге қызығушылығы бар студенттердің санын көбейтуге айтарлықтай үлес қосуы мүмкін. Бұрын, осы мәселе аз зерттелген болатын, сондықтан бұл мақаладағы талдаулар білім беру саласында өзара тиімді екіжақты ынтымақтастықты орнатуға серпіліс беріп, Қазақстан мен Корея арасында білім беру саласындағы алмасуларға, сонымен қатар дипломатиялық қарым-қатынастарға да оң ықпал етеді деген үміт бар.

Түйін сөздер: корейтану, аль-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті, білім беру, ынтымақтастығы, дипломатиялық қарым-қатынастар.

Аннотация. Статья посвящена сотрудничеству в сфере образования и перспективам её развития между Республикой Казахстан и Республикой Корея. После установления дипломатических отношений между двумя странами можно проследить положительную динамику сотрудничества в культурно-образовательном направлении. На данный момент, система корееведения в Казахстане находится на начальной стадии. Из всех университетов Казахстана, наибольшего прогресса добилась кафедра корееведения Казахского Национального Университета, открывшая свои двери в 1994 году. Целью данной статьи является анализ текущего положения корееведения в Казахстане на примере кафедры корееведения в КазНУ и предложение перспектив для развития образовательного сотрудничества между Республикой Казахстан и Республикой Корея. Значительное внимание уделяется проектам и программам, проводимым казахстанской стороной для продвижения данной специальности. На основе проведенного исследования, авторами были предоставлены дальнейшие указания для развития сотрудничества в сфере образования между Казахским Национальным Университетом и Республикой Корея. Результаты данного исследования могут внести существенный вклад в увеличении числа студентов, заинтересованных не только в изучении корейского языка, но и, истории, культуры, политики и экономики. Ранее, данная проблема была мало изучена, поэтому ожидается, что анализы, данные в статье, дадут рывок установлению взаимовыгодного сотрудничества в сфере образования и окажет позитивное влияние на образовательные обмены между Казахстаном и Кореей, так же и на дипломатические отношения.

Ключевые слова: корееведение, Казахский национальный университет им. аль-Фараби, образовательное сотрудничество, дипломатические отношения.

Introduction

In the context of globalization and regionalization, Kazakhstan continues its foreign policy based on the principles of pragmatism and multi-vectorism, which is the foundation of the country's foreign policy activity.

The Asian region, and in particular its eastern part, has become the most dynamic in the modern world. In these conditions, Kazakhstan's commitment as an Asian state to the concept of a multipolar world and the consolidation of bilateral relations with the countries of this region meets its national interests.

Kazakhstan clearly sees itself as an integral part of the Asian continent and is interested in economic and political cooperation with Asian countries. The Asian region, and in particular its eastern part, has become the most dynamic in the modern world. In these conditions, Kazakhstan's commitment as an Asian state to the concept of a multipolar world and the consolidation of bilateral relations with the countries of this region meets its national interests.

South Korea occupies an important place in the multi-vector foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Current stage of relations between Kazakhstan and South Korea might be regarded as transformative stage between the two countries as approaching higher level: a strategic partnership.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Korea and the Republic of Kazakhstan, (Mr. Kong-romyoung, Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to the Russian Federation and Mr. Kanat Saudabayev, Ambassador of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Russian Federation, signed a diplomatic protocol in Moscow, Russia on January 28 1992) based on common values such as market economy and cultural exchange, a practical partnership has steadily developed. Kazakhstan recognizes the contributions Korean companies have made due to their active investments in Kazakhstan since its independence and considers its relation with Korea important thanks to Korean technology and expertise that spur economic development in Kazakhstan by allowing for diversification in industry.

Despite investment by Korean companies dropping sharply following the foreign exchange crisis in Korea in 1997, President Nursultan Nazarbayev's visit to Korea in November 2003 and President Roh Moo-hyun's visit to Kazakhstan in September 2004 reinvigorated economic ties between the two countries with the joint development of Caspian Sea crude oil and mineral resources serving as one such example. Kazakhstan firmly supported the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and the peaceful resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue based on its own experience of giving up nuclear weapons in 1993. Apart from this, co-operation between the two countries is expanding both politically and diplomatically in various international organizations including the United Nations (UN). Additionally, President Lee Myung-bak's visit to Kazakhstan in May 2009 raised the bilateral relationship to a strategic partnership, and the scope of bilateral and international cooperation continues to widen (Kim, 2012a, 63).

As a result, Korea and Kazakhstan are interested in developing not only political and economic exchanges, but cultural exchanges as well, such as education. As can be seen in the Korea-Kazakh Joint Statement (Sections 5 and 6) of November 13, 2003 and the Korea-Kazakh Joint Statement (Section 5) of September 20, 2004, both Korea and Kazakhstan are interested in cultural and educational exchanges in the private sector. The educational exchanges between Korea and Kazakhstan are likely to develop because of the mutual trust between the two countries and the support and interest of both countries. It is also important to consider how expanded educational exchanges could go on to become a part of public diplomacy policy (Kim, 2008: 308).

Unfortunately, Korean studies in Kazakhstan are limited to Korean language education which rarely leads to further development of the broader field of Korean studies.

(1) There is little variety in Korean studies since university classes tend to focus exclusively on the Korean language.

(2) It is difficult to train specialists in Korean studies due to a lack of diversity in Korean Studies as well as financial limitations.

(3) There is no central body that would be able to lead Korean Studies in Kazakhstan.

These problems affect not only Korean Studies programs in Kazakhstan, but throughout Central Asia as a whole. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Korea and the Republic of Kazakhstan, many Kazakhstan and Korean authors wrote articles and books about educational

relations and cooperation of Korean studies between these two countries.

For example, in 2001 German Kim wrote an article "Korean Studies in Kazakhstan and Central Asia: the Past, the Present and the Future" (German, 2002). German Kim in co-authorship with Kim Sang Cheol analyzed when and why Russian Koreans who were forced to migrate to Central Asia in the Soviet period began to reeducate Korean language by the article "Korean Education in soviet Korean Community and its' Materials" (German, 2009).

In the book «The Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Korea: Towards a strategic partnership» German Kim gave a general information about diplomatic relations between two country and the prospects of development (Kim, 2012).

Nelly Han in her research work "Process and the system of Korean Studies in Kazakhstan" gave a justified assessment to the status of Korean Studies in the Republic of Kazakhstan (Han, 2015).

The academic journal "Newsletter of Korean Studies in Kazakhstan" gave much assistance during the work. N. Ospanov (Ospanov, 2015), Cho Yn-Zhong, published about cultural and educational policy of the Republic of Korea in Central Asia (Cho, 2011). Also, South Korean politician Son Yong-ho emphasizes the issues of bilateral cultural cooperation in the context of "understanding of Korea and Kazakhstan in the cultural sphere and ways to develop cultural relations between the two sides", and emphasizes ways of further development of cultural ties (Son, 2010).

The problem is that there no information and materials about the cultural-humanitarian cooperation between Kazakhstan and Korea in the contemporary stage. Also many authors did not research Korean Studies' state of weakness in Kazakhstan.

Methods used while researching are the next: case study, event analysis and quantitative method, like interview.

As the demand for Korean and Korean studies is increasing, there is a need to find solutions to these problems. In this article, I will discuss the current situation of Korean Studies and the ongoing projects of the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, the leading Korean Studies Institute of Kazakhstan, as part of the plan to promote Korean Studies and solve the aforementioned problems.

The purpose of this article is to identify and analyze the problems of further development of Korean studies in Kazakhstan, and also to present ways for further cooperation.

1. Status of Korean Studies in Kazakhstan

Korean language education in Kazakhstan has been developing dramatically since official diplomatic relations were established between Korea and Kazakhstan in 1992. In the early days of Korean language education in Kazakhstan the environment was very poor due to a lack of specialized Korean teachers, and lack of textbooks written in local languages. Nonetheless, with the help of Koreans working at local educational institutions and

volunteers sent by the Korea International Cooperation Agency, Korean language education in Kazakhstan grew gradually. Since then, public investments have been made so as to promote Korean cultural centers and educational institutes (among them Kazakh universities with Korean studies programs), as well as the Korean Embassy (Kyo, 2016: 41). But, the most significant development has been the systematization of the Korean education system. Statistics regarding the proliferation of Korean language programs in Kazakhstan as of June 2014 are as follows:

	Institutes	Departments	Location	Students	Teachers	Remark
1	Kazakh National Univ.	Korean and Japanese studies	Almaty	120	22	
2	Kazakh University of International Relations & World Languages	Korean	Almaty	91	16	
		Interpretation		43		
		Oriental Studies		48		
		Sum	182			
3	Eurasian National Univ.	Korean	Astana	16	2	
		Second Language		15		
		Sum		31		
4	Zhetysu National Univ.	Foreign Language	Taldykorgan	43	2	
		Interpretation				
5	Taraz State Pedagogical Institute	English and Korean	Taraz	49	1	
6	East-Kazakhstan National Univ.	Literature-Foreign Studies(Korean)	East-Kazakh	29	1	
7	Kyzylorda National Univ.	English and Korean	Kyzylorda	9	1	
8	Taraz Innovation and Humanities University	English and Korean	Taraz	13		
9	Kazakh Economics University	Korean Language Course	Almaty	70	1	
10	Kazakh-Russian International University (Aktobe)	Extramural	Aktobe	0	1	Extramural 17
11	Management and International Service College	Finance, Marketing-Korean	Almaty	25	1	
12	International Tourism College	Tourism-Korean	Almaty	27	1	
13	Kazakhstan-Korean college «Kwang-Sung»	Korean Culture-Society Course	East-Kazakh	70	3	Extramural 15
14	Almaty College Alatau	English and Korean	Almaty	26	1	
15	Kazakh National Academy of Arts	Vocal Music	Almaty	13	1	
16	Almaty Music College named after P.I. Tchaikovsky	Extramural	Almaty	0	1	25

While universities all over Kazakhstan offer Korean language classes, only major universities, such as Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakh University of International Relations & World Languages, and Eurasian National University, have well-

developed Korean Studies departments that offer specialized content courses in addition to language courses. Overall though, very few teachers have specializations in Korean studies, and as such are only able to teach the language. Even at the three large

mentioned universities there are few professors who are able to teach courses on Korean history, politics, or economics, and thus emphasis is usually only given to the language (Han, 2015: 278-279).

2. Current Status and Prospects for the Development of Korean Studies in Al-Farabi Kazakh National University

As we have seen above, the professional system of Korean Studies in universities in Kazakhstan is still in its infancy, but the Korean Studies Department of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University is very interested in developing Korean language and Korean Studies programs. Among the four major departments of Oriental Studies (Chinese, Far Eastern, Turkic, and Arabic-Iranian), the activities of the Korean Studies Department in Far Eastern Studies are outstanding and the most energetic. In terms of class sizes, the department is relatively small compared to the Chinese department, but it is never far behind in its enthusiasm, activities organized by undergraduates, academic accomplishments garnered by its lecturers, and exchange and cooperation with relevant linguistic nations. Student exchange agreements have been signed with more than 30 universities in Korea. In recent years, there has been a gradual expansion of exchanges at the graduate level which has provided the framework to train future Korean Studies specialists.

Al-Farabi Kazakh National University opened its Korean department in 1994. Then, in 2011 the Department of Far Eastern Studies was created which links the Japanese and the Korean departments. (One of the main reasons for this was the lack of doctoral level of staff in the Department of Japanese Studies.) Despite being together in the Department of Far Eastern Studies both the Department of Korean Studies and the Department of Japanese Studies work independently, including: selecting and recruiting new students, developing curriculum, and managing personnel (lecturers, professors) No other university in Kazakhstan can rival the amount of lecturers and students that the Department of Korean Studies at the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University has.

2016-2017 Year Number of Lecturers: 23

- 11 Doctorates (6 professors, among them 1 professor from the Korean Foundation (KF))
- 12 MA students (Instructor)

Number of Students: 109

- 100 undergraduate students (1st year – 18, 2nd year – 26, 3rd grade – 33, 4th grade – 23)

- 9 graduate students (MA- 7), (PhD- 2)

Additionally, efforts are being made to promote professional Korean studies through the following research projects:

- (1) Korean Studies Promotion Project
- (2) Korean Studies Specialist Training Program
- (3) Network formation with various institutions in Korea (Lee, 2017)

2.1 Korean Studies Promotion Project

In Kazakhstan, there are no regular journals or academic conferences related to Korean Studies, and consequently there is little opportunity to present research results. The professors and faculty of Korean Studies at the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University regularly organize and participate in various Korean academic conferences to further the goals and bolster interest in Korean studies. An excellent example of this is the Korean Studies Conference hosted by the Central Asia Korean Studies Professor Council which will be held in Almaty for the fourth year. The Korean Studies Conference is an international academic conference in which Korean Studies scholars from Central Asian countries such as Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan participate. Professors from the Department of Korean Studies at the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University also participate and organize to promote Korean Studies.

The Academic Center for Korean Studies, established in 2003, is the main force behind the promotion of Korean studies at the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University. Among the research staff are graduates and lecturers from the Department of Korean Studies. Young scholars from Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan also played a role in the center for Korean Studies by contributing papers to the journal, participating in seminars and conferences, and conducting surveys. The Center went on to conclude several agreements with similar research centers in Korea, USA, Russia, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan.

Holding seminars and conferences as well as publishing academic journals are two ways that would help to promote Korean studies. The Center of Korean Studies receives support from the Korea Foundation which itself has held several regional and international conferences. The largest international conference “Korean Diaspora in Retro and Perspective” held on 13-15 July 2007, was dedicated to the 70th anniversary of Korean Residence in Kazakhstan. Additionally, another important conference “Republic of Kazakhstan and Republic of Korea: from the Establishment of

Diplomatic relations to a Strategic partnership” was held December 8 2009.

Then, in 1996 the Center of Korean Studies began to annually publish the academic journal «*Newsletter of Korean Studies in Kazakhstan*» (In 2004 the title was changed to «The Newsletter of Korean Studies in Central Asia»). The journal contains scientific articles on history, culture, economics, literature, Korean language studies, as well as insights into the Kazakhstan-Korean relationship. It also focuses on the history and present state of Koreans in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Russia and elsewhere.

The Al-Farabi Kazakh National University hosts and participates in the Kazakhstan Academic Olympiad organized by the Kazakhstan government every February or March. In 2011, with the establishment of the Korean Studies section under Oriental Studies in the Kazakhstan Academic Olympiad the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University began to organize and compete in this field.

In Kazakhstan, Korean language courses are available at 20 universities in 10 cities, but academic exchanges between universities are rare since no university is willing to play a leading role, and distance between cities are too great. In the past Korean studies events were held in each region or university, but never on a nationwide scale. However, since 2013, the Kazakhstan Academic Olympiad further subdivided the field and actively encouraged participation of non-professionals, as well as other cities. As a result, the competition is subdivided into three sections: Korean Studies (History), Korean language and literature, and Interpretation. It is now possible to hold Olympiads on a national scale with various cities such as Almaty, Astana, Taraz and Shymkent. Through this, opportunities were provided for students from various regions and universities in Kazakhstan to compete on Korean studies and language knowledge. In the future this continued exchange and competition will lead to the further development of Korean language education and Korean studies in Kazakhstan.

2.2 Korean Studies specialist training program

As I noted earlier, it is hard to find and train qualified specialists due to problems such as lack of diversity in Korean studies and insufficient funds. To solve this problem, the Kazakh National University is carrying out various professional training programs.

One such example is the Korea Foundation's (KF) guest professor program. Through this program, we invite professors from Korea who have specialized knowledge in the fields of history,

politics, economics, etc. . In Kazakhstan such experts are in short supply, so thanks to this program students are able to receive more professional knowledge from these experts.

Over the past 20 years, an average of 25-30 students have graduated from the Department of Korean Studies at the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University. Many of them want to acquire additional expertise in Korea apart from Korean language courses offered through their master's and doctoral programs. However, given the local economic situation, Korean tuition and living expenses are a luxury that few could afford which means that many are unable to study abroad in Korea. To solve these problems, the Korean Studies Department of the Kazakh National University, in cooperation with the Korea Foundation (KF), has created a scholarship program for graduate students. Since January 2016 the 'Graduate Studies Fellowship Program', has awarded tuition subsidies to one PhD and four MA students. Additionally, MA students now have the opportunity to spend one year of their program studying in Korea, deepening their knowledge and expertise in Korean studies, thanks to a dual degree program concluded between Al-Farabi Kazakh National University and the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. Beginning this April, a dual degree program will open between the Department of Korean Studies at the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University and the Pusan University of Foreign Studies in Korea (Lee, 2017).

2.3 Broad network formation with various institutions in Korea

Over the last 23 years, the Department of Korean Studies at the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University has achieved formidable results in education and research through exchange and cooperation with Korean scholars from various countries including Korea. In 2001, it concluded an academic cooperation agreement with Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, and since then it has established research and educational agreements with more than 30 Korean universities. In recent years, it also formed a broader network by engaging in exchanges not only with universities, but with various Korean companies as well. For example, POSCO, Shinhan Bank and Kazakhstan Small and Medium Enterprises Association are organizing periodic scholarship programs to help students to improve their understanding of Korea. In this way, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University is establishing a broad network between various universities, institutions, and companies in Korea to encourage

interest amongst students in Korean studies, which would lead to a greater understanding of Korea itself.

In addition, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University and the Gangnam Severance Hospital have concluded an agreement which provides a place for Korean doctors to volunteer for free services within the university. Free medical benefits are offered not only to Kazakhstan National University students but also to all Kazakhstani citizens. This not only gives the students who are studying Korea, but also the ordinary people of Kazakhstan, a good awareness of Korea.

The formation of this broad network of Korean universities, companies, and even medical institutions by Al-Farabi Kazakh National University will lead to a better understanding of Korean Studies, and will positively impact the relationship between Kazakhstan and Korea (Kim, 2012a:185).

3. Problems and Directions of the Department of Korean Studies at the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University

Despite the efforts made by the Department of Korean Studies at the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University to develop Korean studies, there are still problems to be solved. I will briefly touch on the problems and discuss the future plans for the department of Korean Studies.

First, the quantitative and qualitative aspects of academic conferences for the promotion of Korean Studies are still lacking. There are no academic conferences or journals that help to establish a professional system except for the Korean Studies Conference hosted by the Central Asia Korean Studies Professor Council. In order to solve this problem, future scholars from Kazakhstan must create academic institutions on their own initiative. Furthermore, academic conferences must be organized and journals published in order to promote Korean Studies.

Secondly, the number of specialists in Korean studies is far from ideal. At Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, there are at least 2 to 4 graduate students each year, many of whom work as teachers in the department. Due to local conditions, more professors tend to have only an MA degree, as opposed to a PhD, and their knowledge tends to be limited to the Korean language. Many would like to put their language knowledge to use and study Korean history, politics, economics, culture, etc., but, due to economic reasons, very few of these talented candidates are able to.

While the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University

has put together a variety of programs to increase the number of Korean studies experts, there is still much more work to be done. A typical example is a double degree program in which a dual degree can be obtained in Korea while attending the Master's degree program at Al-Farabi Kazakh National University. In the case of the double master's degree program at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, the student must pay the full tuition. As of April of this year, the dual master's degree program between the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University and Pusan University of Foreign Studies will only pay for half of the tuition fee. Consequently, it is difficult for Kazakh students to study in Korea which only exacerbates the problem of a lack of doctoral students in Korean studies.

In order to raise the level and quality of Korean Studies, education qualifications for Masters-level staff must be steadily and consistently improved. Furthermore, there is a need for a program that addresses the financial hardships faced by Kazakh students which ultimately prevent them from entering a doctoral program.

Third, it is necessary to form a bilateral network between Kazakhstan and Korea, as opposed to a one-sided one. Like most Korean and Korean studies institutions in Kazakhstan, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University is a one-sided beneficiary in its relationship with Korea. In order for long-term and genuine academic exchanges to flourish, networks need to be formed in both directions. Therefore, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University also needs to consider how it can have a positive impact on Korea.

Conclusion

There is always demand for Korean language and Korean studies in Kazakhstan. More than 1,000 students study at the Almaty Korea Institute of Education, a situation that has led to Korean interest in the university. However, while the demand for Korean and Korean studies in Kazakhstan is increasing, the expertise and diversity of Korean studies in Kazakhstan is still lacking. If the culture, economy, politics, culture, and history are not supported by the development of Korean Studies, the growth of Korean language education will soon reach its limit. To solve these problems, the Department of Korean Studies at the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University is making efforts to promote Korean Studies at its center. The Department of Korean Studies at the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University has been leading the development of Korean studies in Kazakhstan since its establishment in 1994,

pursuing various projects to promote Korean Studies. The following table summarizes the current projects

undertaken by the Department of Korean Studies at the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University.

Type of project	Concrete Programs
Korean Studies Promotion Projects	- Organize and participate in Korean Studies conferences with Central Asian institutions and universities -Activities organized by the Academic Center of Korean Studies -Organize and participate in the Korean Studies section of the Kazakhstan Academic Olympiad with Kazakh Government
Korean Studies Specialist Training Programs	-Korea Foundation's (KF) guest professor program -Graduate studies fellowship and scholarship programs -Dual degree programs with Korean universities
Expanding the exchange network with various institutions in Korea	-Research and educational agreements with more than 30 Korean universities -Scholarship programs with various Korean companies and organizations

It would not be an exaggeration to say that the Department of Korean Studies at the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University is a unique Korean education and research institute in Kazakhstan. Currently, there are more than 30 universities that have formal agreements with South Korea. Many of these graduates work in Korean organizations, such as Korean companies and embassies. However, the Department of Korean Studies at Al-Farabi Kazakh National University suffers from a lack of academic conferences promoting Korean Studies, a lack of programs that would increase the number of specialized Korean researchers, and a lack of complementary networks with Korean universities and institutions. In order to solve these problems, scholars in Kazakhstan must

first focus on researching Korean studies by attending academic conferences and publishing journals. Second, a financial aid program must be created that would help young people study for their master's or doctorate degree in Korea. In doing so, we must increase the number of Korean studies specialists affiliated with the university. Third, for the sustainable development of Korea and the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University should also work to establish a mutual network that can positively affect Korea. We must pay attention to the positive impact that the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University will have on educational exchanges between Korea and Kazakhstan, as well as diplomatic relations.

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¹Makasheva K., ²Konuspayev Ye., ³Bernov V.

¹Doctor of History, Professor, e-mail: m.klara@mail.ru

²PhD student, e-mail: ermukhan1976@mail.ru

³MA student, e-mail: victoria.bernov@mail.ru

Department of International Relations, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

Infrastructure factor of the eurasian integration

Abstract. World political processes in the 21st century are in many respects formed under the influence of development of transport and logistics potential. The geographical position of the Eurasian Economic Union facilitates construction of transport and logistics routes of both regional and global significance. This is a key factor for mutual competitiveness and dynamic economic growth in a rapidly changing and complex world. That's why article is devoted to the transport infrastructure development within the Eurasian space. The aim of the article is to provide complex analysis of the key factors affecting transport integration within the Eurasian space and identifying priorities for the Eurasian transportation potential development. The methodological base includes systems analysis, historical and comparative methods of research, institutional, structural and functional approaches. Results of research have theoretical and practical value for foreign policy and economic departments. Its conclusions can be used for predicting of tendencies in the sphere of development of the international transport corridors within the Eurasian space.

Key words: transport infrastructure, Eurasian integration, the Eurasian Economic Union, Silk Road.

Аңдатпа. ХХІ ғасырдағы әлемдік саяси үдерістер көліктік-логистикалық әлеуетті дамыту арқылы қалыптасады. Еуразиялық экономикалық одақтың географиялық жағдайы өңірлік және жаһандық маңызы бар көліктік-логистикалық бағыттардың құрылысын жеңілдетеді. Бұл тез өзгертін және күрделі әлемдегі өзара бәсекеге қабілеттілік пен серпінді экономикалық өсудің басты факторы. Мақала Еуразиялық кеңістіктегі көлік инфрақұрылымының дамуын қарастыруға арналған. Осы мақаланың мақсаты еуразиялық кеңістіктегі көлік интеграциясына әсер ететін негізгі факторлардың кешенді талдауы және еуразиялық көлік әлеуетін дамытудың басымдықтарын айқындау.

Еуразиялық экономикалық одақтың маңызды қызметі Еуразиялық экономикалық одақ пен көлік және инфрақұрылым саласындағы «Жібек жолы экономикалық белдеудің» жобасы бойынша бірлескен серіктестікке қатысты мемлекеттер басшыларының қойған мақсаттарын жүзеге асыру болып табылады. «Еуразия трансқұрлықтық дәлізі», аралас көліктің жаңа жылдамдығы жоғары көлік жаңартылған Жібек жолының басты элементі болуы керек. Бұл жоба Қазақстан Республикасының Президенті Н.Ә.Назарбаев жариялаған «Нұрлы жол» жаңа экономикалық саясатының аясында құрылады деп күтілуде.

Әдістемелік негізіне жүйелік талдау, тарихи және салыстырмалы зерттеу әдістері, институционалдық, құрылымдық және функционалдық тәсілдер кіреді.

Түйін сөздер: көлік инфрақұрылымы, еуразиялық интеграция, Еуразиялық экономикалық одақ, Жібек жолы.

Аннотация. Мировые политические процессы в ХХІ веке во многом сформированы под влиянием развития транспортного и логистического потенциала. Географическое положение Евразийского экономического союза облегчает строительство транспортных и логистических маршрутов как регионального, так и глобального значения. Это ключевой фактор взаимной конкурентоспособности и

динамичного экономического роста в быстро меняющемся и сложном мире. Статья посвящена развитию транспортной инфраструктуры в евразийском пространстве. Целью данной статьи является комплексный анализ ключевых факторов, влияющих на транспортную интеграцию в евразийском пространстве, и определение приоритетов развития евразийского транспортного потенциала.

Важнейшей деятельностью ЕЭУ будет реализация целей, поставленных лидерами государств в отношении совместного партнерства между Евразийским экономическим союзом и проектом «Экономический пояс Шелкового пути» в области транспорта и инфраструктуры. «Евразийский трансконтинентальный коридор», новый скоростной транспорт смешанного транспорта, должен стать ключевым элементом возрожденного Шелкового пути. Ожидается, что этот проект будет создан в рамках новой экономической политики «Нурлы Жол».

Методологическая база включает системный анализ, исторические и сравнительные методы исследований, институциональные, структурные и функциональные подходы.

Ключевые слова: транспортная инфраструктура, евразийская интеграция, Евразийский экономический союз, Шелковый путь.

Introduction

There are two processes characterizing contemporary international relations: globalization and regionalization. Under the impact of these two trends countries unite and protect their economic interests through regional organizations. The vivid example of such organizations is the Eurasian Economic Union, which has been a result of continuous process of the Eurasian integration.

The EEU Member states are building the substantial centre for economic development. The EEU geographical position facilitates construction of transport and logistics routes of both regional and global significance. This is a key factor for mutual competitiveness and dynamic economic growth in a rapidly changing and complex world.

Actually transport infrastructure as a key instrument plays great role in the country's economy. On the one hand, it provides mobility of goods and resources. On the other hand, it facilitates accessibility of territories and gives opportunity for freedom of movement of freights and passengers. The unsatisfactory condition of transport infrastructure leads to essential restriction of social and economic development of the country. Moreover, control of the markets and routes of goods delivery determines the political weight of the state and its economic development.

The fact that such world leaders as China, the USA and the EU direct much effort towards creating of the overland international transport corridors connecting Europe and Asia says about the growing political value of transport communications. China advances construction of international transport corridors within the "Silk Road Economic Belt" project. The European countries develop cooperation on international transport program TRACECA. The

USA embodies the interests through implementation of the "New Silk Road" strategy across the territory of Afghanistan.

In light of current events the EEU is becoming a key element in the revitalization of the Great Silk Road – a new milestone in the development of the mutually reinforcing partnership between West and East. Therefore international transport corridors through the EEU are considered as a way of integration into world transport system and in world logistic space. Owing to availability of transport communications Member states will be able to provide transit of freights from the Asian-Pacific region to Europe. As a consequence, it will positively affect economic development of the Eurasian region.

The object of research includes transport integration of the Eurasian Economic Union and its growing role with strengthening of political, economic and military value of transport international corridors.

The subject of research is transport and logistics potential of the Eurasian Economic Union and opportunities for its development.

The aim of research is to give complex analysis of the key factors affecting transport integration within the Eurasian space and identifying priorities for the Eurasian transportation potential development. According to the aim of research the following tasks have been set:

- (1) to study the process of transport integration within the Eurasian space;
- (2) to determine key issues affecting transit and logistics potential of the Eurasian Economic Union;
- (3) to identify challenges and perspectives for the Eurasian transportation potential development.

The methodological base of research includes systems analysis, historical and comparative methods of research, structural and functional approaches.

The role of international transport corridors is studied by the whole complex of disciplines: political, economic and sociological. Russian experts Babynina L.O. (Babynina, 2009: 123-144), Vinokurov E.Yu. (Vinokurov, 2009) and Yakunin V.I. (Yakunin, 2006) devoted their scientific works to the problems of interrelation between development of transport corridors and integration processes within the Eurasian space. Eurasian transport issues are reflected in the researches of Goncharenko S.S. (Goncharenko, 2004), Rezer S.M. (Rezer, 2010) and Ryskulov D.M. (Ryskulov, 2012). They investigated problems with Eurasian transport corridors development, transport policy of Kazakhstan and Russia and prospects of the Great Silk Way revitalization. However, the rivalry between various projects of international transport corridors in Eurasia was not considered.

Much attention to the importance of international transport corridors in world politics was paid in works of such foreign scientists as J. Hibbs (Hibbs, 2003) and H. Karrar (Karrar, 2012: 99-113).

The scientific novelty of research is defined by the fact that research is devoted to consideration of international and political aspects of development of various international transport corridors passing across the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union. Complex analysis of the importance of international transport corridors from the point of view of economy, geopolitics and world politics is made. The significant intellectual challenge seems to be in need of comprehensive investigation of modern problems of transport development in its connection with development of integration processes in the world.

1. The process of transport integration within the Eurasian space

On May 29, 2014 the Heads of states of the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation signed the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union. On October 10, 2014 Armenia acceded to the Treaty. On January 1, 2015 the Union of four Member States made its first steps. On May 8, 2015 the Kyrgyz Republic acceded to the Treaty on the EEU (Eurasian Economic Commission, 2015).

On the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union of more than 20 million km² with the population of over 182 million there are:

- 1.6 million km of roads;
- 108 thousand km of railways (46% electrified);
- 107.5 thousand km of inland waterways in use;
- 793.5 thousand km of air routes (Eurasian Economic Commission, 2015).

Actual achievements in transport integration are:

- transport (road transport) control has been transferred to the external border of the Union;
- unified (domestic) cargo railway tariffs of Member states and conditions for their application in transit have been enacted;
- cargo railway tariffs ranges have been enacted;
- principles of access to railway infrastructure of Member states have been defined;
- international carriage of goods by road (between the Member state of registration and another Member state, in transit, between other Member states) functions on a permit basis.

The establishment of the “Western Europe – Western China” international road corridor, alongside the launch of the United Transport and Logistics Company would create a land link connecting Europe and Asia and providing full range of competitive transport and logistics services.

The most important direction of the EEU further activities will be the implementation of objectives set by Heads of states concerning the joint partnership between the Eurasian Economic Union and the “Silk Road Economic Belt” project in the field of transport and infrastructure.

“*Eurasian Transcontinental Corridor*”, a new high-speed multimodal transport route, is to become a key element of the revived Silk Road. This project is expected to be established in performance of the “Nurly Zhol” New Economic Policy which was declared by President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev. The fulfillment of the project would be based on the following principles: higher speed, better service, lower costs, safety and stability.

It is very significant to analyze the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union which establishes new long-term priorities of transport policy in the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union. One of the key elements of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union is Section XXI “Transport”. Transport is the driving force of our daily life; therefore its development, safety and security determine the level of country’s economic development, living and social standards.

Section “Transport” includes articles 86 and 87 governing the following:

- principles, objectives and priorities of the Coordinated (Agreed) Transport Policy;
- objective and priorities of the Main Directions and Implementation Stages of the Coordinated (Agreed) Transport Policy of the Eurasian Economic Union;
- application of the provisions of the Treaty on the EEU regarding different transport modes;

– cooperation of the Member States in the field of transport (Eurasian Economic Commission, 2015).

According to the Treaty on the EEU, the Union will conduct coordinated (agreed) transport policy aimed at economic integration, consistent and gradual establishment of a Common Transport Area. Common Transport Area means a range of transport systems of Member States providing for free movement of vehicles, passengers and cargo as well as vehicle compatibility based on the harmonized transport legislation of Member States.

There are six main principles of the coordinated (agreed) transport policy conducted by the EEU: competitiveness, transparency, security, reliability, accessibility, and green technology. Among the objectives of the coordinated (agreed) transport policy are the following:

- establishment of Common Market of Transportation Services;
- adoption of agreed measures ensuring mutually beneficial conditions and introduction of best practices in transport;
- integration of transport systems of Member States into the global transport system;
- efficient use of transit potential of Member States;
- improvement of transport services quality;
- transport safety;
- reduction of negative effects of transport on the environment and human health;
- attraction of foreign investments.

As for the priorities of the coordinated (agreed) transport policy of the EEU, they are:

- formation of a Common Transport Area;
- establishment and development of Eurasian Transport Corridors;
- fulfillment and development of the Union transit potential;
- coordination of transport infrastructure development;
- establishment of logistics centers and transport organizations ensuring optimization of carriage;
- attraction of the Member States workforce;
- science and innovation in transport.

Implementation of the coordinated (agreed) transport policy would ensure reduce of delivery time and transport costs, increase of mobility and transport accessibility, elimination of “bottlenecks”, and facilitation of economic attractiveness of the Union for transit flows.

Specific attention to road transport of the EEU is caused by the role which it plays in a chain of cargo delivery. Actually economic relations between Member states are facilitated with all means of

transport. However, road transport provides more than 80 percent of total amount of transportation of goods in Member states, serving almost all branches of economy. Advantages of road transport are high operational and commercial maneuverability, technological adaptability and possibility of door-to-door service when compared to other means of transport.

Road transport is one of the key elements of business development, especially small and medium business, which is most interested in sending freights by small parties. In this regard, on May 8, 2015 the Heads of Member States of the Union approved the Program of Gradual Liberalization of Cargo Transportation Carried out by Carriers Registered on the Territory of one of the EEU Member States between Points Located on the Territory of Another EEU Member State for the Period from 2016 to 2025. The aim of the program is to facilitate the access for the EEU road freight transport to the Common Transport Market, regardless of nationality or the state of registration. The objective of the program is to establish a roadmap for the Member States to gradually remove restrictions in road freight cabotage (Decision No. 13 of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council, 2015). Performance of the program is expected to reduce transport share in consumer costs, cut down the number and distance of empty runs and promote fair competition on the EEU Common Transport Market. In addition its implementation allows opening access to the internal cargo market.

Member States along with the Eurasian Economic Commission would annually assess the functioning of the Common Transport Market and consider the possibility of opening domestic transport markets, including road freight cabotage. In case of negative effects of road freight cabotage in the regions of operation the Commission and Member States would hold consultations on the adoption of protection measures.

2. Factors affecting transit and logistics potential of the Eurasian Economic Union

Despite the transit potential of the EEU member countries (primarily, Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus), and the existence of a system of international transport corridors (including railways and motorways), the fact remains that transit is not taking off. Since total potential capacity is expected to double by 2020, the most urgent question is whether or not the EEU will be able to exploit this opportunity properly. What are the real causes of the huge gap between current usage and full capacity?

The competitiveness of any freight route is commonly calculated using the “trio” of commercial indicators: “time-service-tariff”. The key reason for the failure to attract transit business to overland Eurasian corridors is the undeniable commercial benefits of using sea freight from the eastern and southern provinces of China and other Southeast Asian countries. The main competitive advantages that sea transit routes have over overland routes are:

1) Cheaper tariffs: international shipping companies with an extensive and cost-efficient fleet at their disposal can keep their port charges and freight rates low (over the past decade, sea freight volumes have increased by half). In many cases, shipping cost is the main consideration for consignors as they strive to minimize the transportation component of the price of commodities in order to keep them competitive in the destination country. Following the recent 90% drop in the Baltic Dry Index, which is used in pricing raw material ocean freight rates (oil, metals, grains, etc.), the tariffs charged by shipping companies, at least in the near future, will be much more competitive than other modes of transport.

However, the above appears to be true only for east-west transit. For north-south traffic, which is the other main direction for transit through Eurasian countries, analysts believe that overland transportation costs can compete with sea freight. According to estimates, it costs \$3500 to deliver one tone of cargo from Germany to India through the Suez Canal, and takes 40 days. Container freight along the North-South international transport corridor will cost \$2500 and take 15-20 days.

2) Customer service and compliance with international quality standards: in addition to their competitive rates, sea shipping companies offer a high standard of service, including cargo tracking, sophisticated logistics networks and guarantees of on-time and secure delivery. They use state-of-the-art technology, offer discounts to regular customers, etc.

However, overland transit has an important competitive advantage – it reduces delivery times. The shortest cargo delivery time from eastern China and other Southeast Asian countries to Western Europe by railway or motorway via Eurasian countries is 2 to 2.5 times shorter than sea shipment via the Suez Canal. This advantage is less apparent, however, where delivery time is calculated on a cumulative basis for large shipments. For example, the average container capacity of vessels working on Asia-Europe routes increased by 30% to 7100 TEU between 2004 and 2007. According to Kaztransservice, in 2007, an average container train was able to carry up to 270 TEU (SPECA, 2008).

However, simple calculations alone are not sufficient in demonstrating the advantages of overland transit. Shorter delivery time is a critical factor for certain cargoes (perishable goods or urgent door-to-door shipments). In addition, faster delivery means quicker receipt of cash from the bank, shortening transaction times. In certain cases, each day that payment is delayed is critical, and consignors prefer shorter delivery time to lower shipping cost. Expediting delivery releases considerable financial resources, which are effectively frozen throughout the cargo’s journey time. Therefore, we view the time factor as an unquestionable competitive advantage that overland routes can offer for certain commodities, customers and even regions (e.g., China’s rapidly developing XUAR, which has no viable alternative to rail and road transit).

Given their geographic location and national economic interests, Russia, Kazakhstan and their neighbours have a direct interest in the Eurasian integration process extending beyond the boundaries of the post-Soviet space and involving the most important countries in the region. Projects being implemented in certain economic sectors provide solid foundations for regional economic integration, which begins in key sectors and eventually extends outwards to the institutional level. For this reason, the electricity and transport industries must be considered as economic priorities.

Increasing the volume of freight transit using Eurasian international transport corridors is made difficult in a number of ways. However, the issues are different for each mode of transport used in transit operations. The main impediments to the full-scale integration of road and rail transport in the EEU member countries are either physical or non-physical, with the following identified as the most acute:

1) Non-physical barriers are those non-technical barriers to trade, which, to a large degree, are “manmade”; these are:

– protracted customs procedures at border crossing points, which significantly increase waiting times for vehicles and rolling stock;

– random inspections, often requiring sealed transit containers to be opened;

– non-harmonized transit tariffs across the CIS – despite the signing of international agreements, transit tariffs still vary from country to country;

– migration rules – the time drivers are allowed to stay in the EEU differs from country to country.

2) Physical barriers include:

– obsolescence and shortages of rail cars, containers and locomotives;

- non-compliance of existing infrastructure and technology with international quality standards (route handling capacities, etc.);

- inadequate processing capacity at border crossing points;

- poorly developed logistic and communications networks and motorway service facilities;

- different rail gauges – throughout the CIS, the 1,520-mm gauge is used, whereas in Europe and Asia (China, Iran, Southeast Asia, etc.) the gauge is 1,435 mm. This poses additional problems which compound the shortage of transshipment centers and insufficient handling capacity at border crossing points;

- insufficient capacity for cargo handling, consolidation and deconsolidation.

It is also important to highlight developments that have had a positive impact in creating a unified transport system and encouraging transit:

- the full-scale commercialization of the road transport sector, which is now dominated by private owners;

- equal access to domestic freight services markets for private and public carriers;

- unrestricted (or almost unrestricted) access to foreign cargo facilities (notably, however, each member country bans foreign operators from engaging in coastal freight transport);

- the freedom to select a carrier for the purposes of export and import contracts;

- the absence of legal restrictions on foreign ownership of road transport companies;

- the abolition of permits for return journeys between certain member countries.

In general transport cooperation could become a catalyst for interconnecting various initiatives like the Eurasian Economic Union, the Silk Road Economic Belt and the New Silk Road Strategy. The implementation of these recently announced projects would greatly benefit the Eurasian region.

At present, the Chinese initiative of the Silk Road Economic Belt is the only international project aimed at the development of the transit potential of Central Asia. It will play a key role in Kazakhstan, as the new routes will pass through its territory. It should also be emphasized that Kazakhstan, which has no sea outlet, is interested, in one way or another, in the implementation of transport corridors construction projects. In this case, Kazakhstan has the opportunity to become a hub of transit routes both in the “North-South” and “East-West” directions. In the future, the Silk Road project can make economic growth in Kazakhstan possible, if natural resources cease to be a source of funding. Most importantly, the extensive

transport corridors system significantly reduces the level of geopolitical tensions in the region. The Eurasian economic development and the ongoing geopolitical challenges requires a balanced foreign economy policy and considering opportunities for new transport routes. The continental power and trade system is becoming multipolar not only in terms of geopolitics but in terms of economics and trade and “not every road leads to Moscow anymore”.

Apart from the Silk Road Economic Belt project, the United States also has its vision for Central Asia’s transport strategy. The project named “New Silk Road” seeks to link the region to global markets via North-South routes. It is assumed that developing a highway – and possibly creating a rail link between Central Asia and India through Afghanistan and Pakistan – will help stabilize the region and bring Central Asian products to the world market via the Indian Ocean coastline. However, the very issue to be addressed will be the further interconnection of the region with Afghanistan and the stability threats which could arise for Central Asia from a better connectivity with the country.

3. Challenges and opportunities for the Eurasian transportation potential improvement

The five Central Asian states, as well as two of the three post-soviet Caucasus Republics (Georgia being the exception) share a common geographic constrain: being landlocked. Their integration in the world market has been the most relevant issue for the governments in the 25 years after independence. Today, the booming Sino-European trade exchange, the Chinese economic growth and China’s political-economic re-balancing act toward the “inner Asian frontier” seems to offer for the first time after centuries a concrete possibility for the central Asian countries to play the card of Transport and Trade Bridge between the two poles. In this process Kazakhstan has profiled itself as the most active and successful actor. In recent years, however, the unprecedented growth of Turkey, the rising interest of Iran for the Asian vector, the renewed interest of Russia for trade and economic integration with some Central Asian states and the increasingly trade interaction between the Arabian Peninsula and East Africa with the Asian Pacific Region and India have marked the re-emergency of long dormant Inner-Asian connections which, expanding well behind energy, seems able to shape more deeply and more durably the geopolitical and geo-economic settings of the continent.

At the center of these trends lies the key issue of the further supranational integration of national

transport infrastructure systems (rail roads, ports, dry ports and airports) and logistics (new services and products). For Central Asia and the Caucasus, which have been until now excluded from this development and where high transportation costs among others still pose a crucial barrier to trade and commercial integration, a reopening of intra-continental trade represents a chance which cannot be missed.

Fostered by China's, Russia's and Kazakhstan's initiatives, the issue of the transport integration of the Eurasian space (as comprehending but transcending the simple post-soviet space) remains however a challenging task. For instance, some business representatives and experts are more skeptical about the transit potential along Eurasian transportation corridors and their ability of catching traffic from Asia to Europe pointing out to the important technical and economic constraints related to these projects, including the Eurasian Economic Union. This is seen more as a project to better integrate its members within each other than with the rest of the continent. Otherwise, others are more optimistic and ready to tackle the still open issues in order to catch up with the rapidly integrating Eurasian continent. In their view, this process involves every country on the continent and, as it has been already the case in the past, no one will be able to exclusively control this process. Therefore, the Eurasian Union could become one valuable instrument toward creating an open common transport space and facilitator of transport and transit across Eurasia.

The pacifying effect of bilateral or multilateral trade is widely known in contemporary international relations. Besides, the projects on the development of transport infrastructure and mutual trade will also promote exchange of ideas and strengthening of contacts between people through borders. It is necessary to understand that although at first increase of transnational mobility can cause concern about safety in certain states, it will be useful for regional cooperation, prosperity and safety in the long term. Doubtless, realization of all above mentioned initiatives is important for the Eurasian people as great regional integration, cooperation and interdependence have to reduce negative potential of the global rivalry which threatens peace and safety within the Eurasian space.

On the whole, the geopolitical future of Eurasia depends on four main global variables: reevaluation of the US attitude in relation to the New Silk Way strategy as a result of strategic reorientation to Asian region; development of political, economic and social approaches of the People's Republic of China relating to the region; the Russian-American

and Russian-European relations in connection with tensions caused by Ukrainian events after the Crimean crisis and the future of the Russian-Chinese relations.

However, according to Wu Wenhua, Vice President of the Institute of Comprehensive Transportation, NDRC, being land-locked, the Central Eurasian Region is labeled as the "collapse zone" of Eurasian economy, where poor transport infrastructure interconnection greatly affects weak economic performance and wealth in terms of GDP. The region will therefore greatly benefit from the structural transformations affecting the Chinese economic geography and form the Silk Road Economic Belt Project. Mr. Wenhua emphasizes role of the three main routes China will prioritize in developing its project (Wenhua, 2014). Among them, while the northern corridor through Russia is the more straightway and the route is comparatively clear, the southern and the middle corridors present the biggest challenges. Specifically, in the Chinese view, those corridors, while still ignoring Afghanistan, involve Turkmenistan, Iran, Turkey, Georgia and partially Russia, and might include the Caspian Sea-Caucasus route as an alternative to the trans-Iranian route. This is going to happen once the necessary infrastructure will be in place, or will be updated. It seems that the Chinese, while not directly investing in the route, will be keen to use it as far as the missing links along the routes will be built.

In general, there are four routes of transportation of goods from Europe to East Asia and back. They include traditional sea route and three alternatives: the one coinciding with the ancient Great Silk Road through Central Asia, the Trans-Siberian Railway laid through the territory of Russia and the Northern Sea Route lying along coasts of Russia. Unfortunately, since the 16th century only one of them has been intensively used. It is sea route through the Indian Ocean which geographically is the longest. This way was significantly reduced after creation of the Suez Canal in the 19th century, but it is still the longest of all alternatives. This tendency has developed since the time of Great geographical discoveries. Lack of the expenses existing when crossing of state borders was among the advantages of this way. The main prospects of the transit development through the Central Asian countries are connected with the possibility of return of some significant part of goods transportation from the Southern sea way to the overland ways, in particular, to the Silk Road. The possibility of this transition is connected with the followings: a) the overland way is significantly shorter; b) essential growth of both nonconventional

threats to security and geopolitical controversy between great powers on the sea way is observed (Kazancev, 2015).

As a consequence, the task to identify the most efficient international transport corridor routes within the Eurasian space is necessary because the construction and modernization of transport infrastructure are very capital-intensive, and the region must therefore focus its efforts on the most effective and therefore potentially profitable routes.

The criteria for selecting the best potential international transport corridors in the EEU are:

(1) the time factor – selecting the shortest distance between the main points of loading (China and Southeast Asia) and freight destinations (Western European cities) will maximize the key competitive advantage of overland routes, i.e., speed of delivery. Speed of transit via international transport corridors depends on their state of repair, and, just as importantly, the number of border crossing points;

(2) the positive, cumulative integration effect – ITCs should preferably pass through the territories of the EEU member countries; this will greatly reduce the non-physical restrictions upon commercial transport and could, in the foreseeable future, remove them altogether (by reducing tariffs, thereby reducing transport costs and increasing the competitiveness of overland Eurasian transit routes). Countries must invest jointly in the renovation of transport infrastructure and the construction of service stations and logistics centers.

Even though the route maps are still under discussion, there are at least three main areas, which in the future, should link China and the EU via Central Asia. First is the Northern route which goes through the territory of Kazakhstan and Russia. The starting point could either be Urumqi, the administrative capital of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, or the port city of Lianyungang on the coast of the East China Sea (Jiangsu). Another route goes through Kazakhstan to Omsk, and then onto Moscow and the EU (either by rail through Belarus or via the Baltic states). Currently, test runs are being conducted from the cities of Lianyungang and Lodz. Additionally, sections of an automobile highway are being constructed from Western Kazakhstan to Western China, with the help of international development institutions. In September 2015, the China Development Bank and Russia's Federal Road Agency Rosavtodor signed a memorandum on continuing the construction of this route within Russia, in the EU direction.

The second route – the middle one – runs through Kazakhstan to the port of Aktau and onto

Baku. From there the goods will be transported to Georgia and enter the EU, either through Turkey or via the Black Sea. The realization of this route will require significant investment for developing port infrastructures in the Caspian Sea and the Black Sea. There is also a hypothetical project to build a giant bridge across the Caspian Sea, which would be the foundation of the Trans-Caspian oil and gas pipeline.

Finally, the third route of the Silk Road would send goods through Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan to Iran, and onto Turkey. The construction of a separate railway branch could be considered through Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, ending in Iran and Turkey.

Given these criteria, the priority transit routes for the EEU are the Northern corridor of the Trans-Asian railway (connecting with the Trans-Siberian Railway) and the Western Europe – Western China motorway which is nearly 10,000 km long. In addition, the North-South ITC should also be considered as the EEU's best potential route to South Asia. This is in no way to suggest that alternative international routes should no longer be considered. Additional ITCs will be instrumental in realizing the region's transit potential and diversifying cargo flows, i.e., serving more loading and destination points.

In this regard, the main objective is to try to reorient the states of the Central Eurasia from the competition between different options of an overland route on collective policy of the overland route development as alternative to the sea one. In other words, the states of the Central Eurasia have a chance to pass to the "win-win" scenario, namely "the game with the positive sum" in fulfillment of the collective task. Certainly, the process of realization of this task is rather difficult because of geopolitical contradictions and some other factors, but it is feasible in the long-term perspective.

As the world practice shows, the rapid technological progress during scientific and technical revolution of the 1960-1970s had the defining value for the transport complex development in the second half of the 20th century. It became widely known as "transport revolution". So far, this factor facilitates the development of all transport modes. It is supposed that in the nearest future in the field of interaction of different transport modes new means for delivery without overload on a formula "door-to-door" will be constantly created and improved. Furthermore, "transport revolution" will lead to the extension of container cargo transportation, joining of computer information systems of all types of transport services, and creation of the general systems of different transport modes, etc. Such innovations will allow

to include transport in a network of the international commercial backgrounds.

Therefore, innovative development of transport complex is represented as vital condition for ensuring sustainable economic growth. Considering the importance of integration processes within the Eurasian space, creation of innovative transport system is the pressing problem in the Eurasian region in general. For Russia and other countries of the EEU its development is extremely important. In this regard one more factor plays significant role: the share of transport expenses in the internal regional product is rather high because of the big extent of the territory.

The concept of the EEU transport policy which besides has to consider the possibility of creation of the Common Economic Space of the EU and the EEU is essential for the answer to the arising challenges. Russian President Vladimir Putin wrote about this possibility in 2011 (Izvestiya, 2011). Development of transport communications between the EU and the EEU is very perspective direction under a condition of minimization of geopolitical risks.

The Eurasian Economic Commission is hardly working on these matters as it is impossible to provide the full-scale functioning of the EEU without appropriate solutions. In May, 2014 the member of Board (Minister on energy and infrastructure of the Eurasian Economic Commission) D. Akhmetov during his speech at the IX International conference on transport transit potential “TransEurasia – 2014” in Astana on the platform of the VII Astana economic forum determined the main directions of transport policy of the EEU. In particular, he noted that conducting coordinated transport policy will be the key element of infrastructure development of the EEU, and creation of common market of transport services will be one of its main priorities. Then he underscored the fact that in the long term the essential growth of transit appeal of the EEU countries will be promoted by creation of the United Transport and Logistics Company (UTLC) by the railroads of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia. According to the Concept and business plan of the UTLC creation, benefits from infrastructure improvement are: the income will make 1.6 bln. dollars, and the cumulative contribution to GDP of the EEU countries will be of 11.1 bln. dollars by 2020. Moreover, more than 43 thousand new workplaces will be created, the goods turnover will exceed to 4 mln. containers (Luk’yanovich, 2014).

Indeed, while huge problems are still existing, transport and trade integration in Eurasia and specifically in the Central Eurasian “collapse zone”,

seems to be a “century project”, the most daunting but crucial issue of 21st century for Eurasia.

Conclusion

Commercial benefits from using sea route are the key factor for the failure to attract transit to overland Eurasian corridors. They are cheaper tariffs, customer service and compliance with international quality standards. However, overland transit has an important competitive advantage – it reduces delivery time. Faster delivery time is a critical factor for certain types of cargo (perishable goods or urgent door-to-door service). Moreover, it allows to shorten transaction time. Therefore, the time factor is an unquestionable competitive advantage that overland routes can offer for certain commodities, customers and even regions.

The Eurasian Economic Union will take many advantages supporting construction of new international transport corridors through the territory of its Member states. Firstly, creating the necessary infrastructure for new railways and roads will spur economic development. Secondly, the countries of the region will be able to collect transit revenues. Thirdly, the creation of new land routes will help Central Asia overcome its continental isolation, making its products more competitive in global markets. Furthermore, transport connectivity in the region will increase the mobility of the population both inside countries and across borders. Finally, the major infrastructure products linking several countries are important for the global economy and can improve difficult political relations between states, as they become stakeholders.

There is a strong need to identify the most beneficial international transport corridors within the Eurasian space as construction and modernization of transport infrastructure are very capital-intensive. The criteria for identifying the priority transit routes in the EEU are the time factor and the positive cumulative integration effect.

Given these criteria, the best potential routes for the EEU are the Northern corridor of the Trans-Asian railway and the Western Europe – Western China motorway as they can be used for transit in two directions: “North-South” and “East-West”. By the way, additional international transport routes will be instrumental in realizing the region’s transit potential and diversifying cargo flows.

Therefore, the Eurasian Economic Union can act as a key instrument toward creating an open common transport space and attracting transit from the sea to the overland routes.

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INFORMATION ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Zhetpisbayev B.A. Doctor of Law, Professor Doctor Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

Tynybekov S. Doctor of Law, Professor Doctor Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

Zh. Ospanbayev – 1Department of International Relations of al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

Myrzakhmetova A.M.- PhD, ass.professor Department of International Relations of al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

David Celetti – Department of Historical, Geographical and Antiquity Sciences of University of Padova. Padova, Italy

Iovita, R – PhD, Romisch-GermanischesZentralmuseum Leibniz Research Institute for Archaeology, Schloss Monrepos, Neuwied, Germany – iovita@nyu.rdu

Egyzbaeva M.K. – candidate of historical sciences, associate professor, Department of Archeology, Ethnology and Museology, Faculty of History, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, +87013859895, egyzbaevamk@gmail.com

Meirmanova G.A. – candidate of historical sciences, associate professor, Department of Archeology, Ethnology and Museology, Faculty of History, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, +87478240307, meirmanovaga@gmail.com

Makasheva Klara – Doctor of History, Professor of Department of International Relations of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University,

Konuspayev Yermukhambet – PhD student of Department of International Relations of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan, Almaty, e-mail: ermukhan1976@mail.ru

Bernov Victoria- MA student of Department of International Relations of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan, Almaty, e-mail: victoria.bernov@mail.ru

Baizakova Kuralay – Doctor of History, Professor of Department of International Relations of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University,

Kukeyeva Fatima – Doctor of History, Professor of Department of International Relations of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University

Molchanov Mikhail – Doctor PhD, University of Victoria, Canada, e-mail: mikhail.a.molchanov@gmail.com

Shin Minkyung – MA student of Department of International Relations of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan, Almaty, e-mail: shinmink0809@hotmail.co.kr

Pozdnyakova Ekaterina- BA student of Department of International Relations of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan, Almaty, e-mail: pozdnyakova_eka@mail.ru