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Алматы қаласы  
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 of the Works and Correspondence of Adam Smith. Vol.

## СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

<b>Байтенова Н.Ж., Нуршанов А.</b> Постсекулярлы қазақстандық қоғам жағдайындағы конфессияаралық қатынастар .....	
<b>Сатершинов Б.М., Бектенова М.К.</b> Қазақстандағы діни дәстүр және қазіргі ислам үлгісі мәселесі.....	
<b>Байтенова Н.Ж., Рысбекова Ш.С., Саламат Т.Е.</b> Светское законодательство и мусульманское право: сравнительный анализ.....	
<b>Бейсенов Б.К., Игисенова А.</b> Заманауи Ресейдегі ислам және қоғам .....	
<b>Бейсенов Б.К., Игисенова А.</b> Рухани жаңғыру және дін саласында мемлекеттік қызметшілерді даярлау өзекті мәселелері .....	
<b>Рысбекова Ш.С.</b> Религиозная секта как фактор социализации современной молодежи .....	
<b>Рысбекова Ш.С., Қайыржан Д.Қ.</b> Признаки деструктивных религиозных объединений в Республике Казахстан .....	
<b>Габитов Т.Х., Сапарова Д.Р.</b> Феномен китча в культурном пространстве цифрового поколения .....	
<b>Қантарбаева Ж.У., Камалова Ф.Б.</b> Қазақстан халқы ассамблеясы қазақстандық қоғамдағы тұрақтылық пен өзара түсіністікті қалыптастырушы ретінде.....	
<b>Рысбекова Ш.С., Рысбек Т.Ж.</b> Діни экстремизм – дінде дерт.....	
<b>Габитов Т.Х.</b> Тюркский мир в контексте предмета культурологии.....	
<b>Қантарбаева Ж.У.</b> Бұқаралық ақпарат құралдарының танымдық-тәрбиелік мәні .....	
<b>Ташбулатова М.К.</b> Межэтническое взаимодействие: модель конфликта и модель согласия.....	
<b>Бегалинова К.К., Ашилова М.С.</b> Особенности казахстанской модели межнационального и межконфессионального согласия: философский дискурс.....	
<b>Өмірбекова Ә.Ө.</b> Құқықтық тәрбиедегі өзіндік сананың рөлі .....	
<b>Усенова З.Ж.</b> Діни экстремизм – діни дағдарыстың нышаны.....	
<b>Бишманов К.М., Карыбаева А.Н.</b> Экстремизм и терроризм как крайне негативное социальное явление.....	
<b>Назарбек Қ.Ж., Мұқан Н.</b> Діни-саяси экстремизм: ұғымы, мазмұны және әлеуметтік-құқықтық срекшеліктері .....	
<b>Исмагамбетова З.Н., Құдайбергенов С.Е.</b> Мәдени мұраны зерттеудегі музейлік туризмнің маңыздылығы.....	
<b>Молдабеков Ж.Ж.</b> Елдік платформасының үйлестігі, ұстанымы...	



<b>Бияздыкова К.Ә.</b> Қазіргі Қазақстандағы білім беру саласындағы машыктану әдеби мен ауызекі сөйлеуді қалыптастырудың алғы шарттарының моделдері .....	
<b>Габитов Т.Х., Әбікенов Ж.О.</b> Қорқыт атаның нақыл сөздерінің тәрбиелік идеялары мәдени құндылық ретінде .....	
<b>Исмагамбетова З.Н., Қарабаева А.Г., Балианов Н.М.</b> Этноконфессиональные отношения и формирования культуры религиозной толерантности в Казахстане .....	
<b>Аймухамбетов Т.Т., Сейтахметова Н.Л.</b> Теоретико-методологическое основания проблемы взаимодействия государства и религиозных конфессий.....	
<b>Бегалинова К.К.</b> О специфике ислама в Казахстане .....	
<b>Құрманалиева А.Д., Есдәулет Е.</b> Мемлекет дінге қарсы ма?.....	
<b>Акимжанов Т.К.</b> О необходимости дальнейшей гуманизации уголовной политики Республики Казахстан - как важнейшем условии построения правового государства .....	
<b>о. Карлос Лаоз Замарро.</b> Государство и религиозная свобода: католический взгляд.....	
<b>Молдабеков Ж.Ж.</b> Әл-Фараби қағидасы – ынтымақтасу ұстанымы, ұлттық ойлаудың арқауы .....	
<b>Лубошников А.В., Андрецов А.В.</b> Роль протестантского богословия в формировании основ светскости государства: история и современность .....	
<b>Тажигаев Б.Н.</b> Лаңкестік пен діни экстремизмге қарсы іс-қимылды ұйымдастыру жаһандық мәселелердің бірі .....	
<b>Бияздыкова К.Ә., Нұрмахан А.</b> Жаһандану дәуіріндегі дін .....	
<b>Бияздыкова К.Ә., Ералы А.</b> Этносаралық және конфессиялық келісімнің қазақстандағы моделін қалыптастырудың рөлі.....	
<b>Кулсариева А.Т., Орынбеков Н.А.</b> Қазақстандағы исламдық білім беру жүйесі.....	
<b>Aljanova N., Mukan N.</b> Regionalism in the post soviet space.....	

## REGIONALISM IN THE POST SOVIET SPACE

**Nurlykhan Aljanova**

*PhD, Senior Lecturer, Department of Religious and Cultural Studies,  
Al-Farabi Kazakh National University*

**Mukan Nurzat**

*PhD, Senior Lecturer, Department of Religious and Cultural Studies,  
Al-Farabi Kazakh National University*

One of the peculiarities of the world development after the collapse of the bipolar system of international relations is the intensification of the international regional integration processes. The objective basis of regional integration is the historical geographical and social community. Within the framework of this community, the interaction of countries and peoples is developing, technological and economic specialization and cooperation is being formed, national, subregional and regional markets are being formed. At the same time, the objective nature of the community does not preclude the absence of various kinds of contradictions, conflicts and centrifugal tendencies that change the configuration of the region. Some contradictions and centrifugal tendencies are the result of the movement of the regional community as a system, others arise due to the discrepancy of groups of interests of economic and political elites and their actions, as well as the influence of external forces.

In the course of historical development, numerous ways and forms of cooperation of States as agreements, unions and associations of different countries were developed and tested within the framework of various regions, but they were, as a rule, political and military-political according to their nature and objectives.

The most important feature of our time is the growing interdependence of different economies, the development of regional and transregional integration at the macro and micro levels, and the intensive transition from closed national economies to open economies facing the outside world. All this is due to the laws of development of the world economy. But despite the importance and objectivity of economic processes, political cooperation remains the central and most important point of international cooperation. The solution of problems of interaction in economy and other spheres



largely depends on its efficiency. The experience of Europe is particularly illustrative in this regard, where economic cooperation is closely intertwined with political cooperation.

On the threshold of the XXI century there so-called "new regionalism" has appeared. The sharp increase in inter-firm and inter-state competition, new spheres of competition and tougher competition in traditional markets necessitates cooperation of both financial and production efforts of geographically connected countries, allows strengthening its positions in the globalizing economy. As a result, there is not just a certain correlation of national and state interests, but their elevation to the level of regional interests. Thus, the processes of globalization in the world economy are accompanied by regionalization, that is economic convergence of countries on a regional basis, taking the form of economic integration.

The founders of economic science (A. Smith, D. Riccardo, K. Marx) [1, 2] and their followers (modern scientists-economists) derived international trade, world economic relations, international economic relations, and at the same time international economic integration from the division of labor in society between countries and peoples. The concentration of labour and other resources in the manufacture of certain products for sale in the foreign market and the importation of necessary goods presuppose a demand-driven specialization of production in the international market. This means combining efforts to meet the needs of individual countries, creating conditions for increasing the number and range of goods and services through their imports, deepening the international division of labour, and the quantitative and qualitative development of global economic relations, which are ensured by the economic interests of their participants.

In the process of regionalization, new flows of goods are created between the member countries of the integration group, which eliminate the production of more expensive similar goods within the country, and then the goods manufactured in the integrating countries gradually replace the imports of the relevant goods from third countries. Thus, the "net result" of new commodity flows within the framework of integration is the growth of production and, consequently, welfare in the member countries, the level of

international specialization increases. All this contributes to the efficiency of production in general and in each country. The creation of an integration system allows the participants to set a common goal and jointly achieve it (growth of production and employment, social stability, etc.). In this case, a clear emphasis is placed on increasing the importance of the state in solving the problems of economic integration, when it creates a common market, optimal measures are taken to ensure the production of goods and services.

The integration process usually begins with liberalization of mutual trade, removal of restrictions in the movement of goods, services, capital and gradually, under appropriate conditions and the interest of partner countries, leads to a common economic, legal, information space within the region. A new quality of international economic relations is being formed. The relevance of the theoretical understanding of the world experience of economic integration is due to the fact that many developing countries have not found the optimal way of development.

CIS is a geopolitical reality that plays an important role in ensuring stability and security in the Eurasian space. By effectively combining efforts and competitive advantages, as well as developing the world experience of integration, the countries of the region are able to achieve the desired results. The most important result of the cooperation of the CIS countries in the field of economic integration is the formation of the Eurasian economic community (EAEC). This is the most successful and really working integration Association in the post-Soviet space: in October 2000 in Astana, the presidents of Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan signed an Agreement on the establishment of the Eurasian economic community [3].

During the 14 years, the EAEC implemented a number of economic policies to unify the community. The Customs Union of Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Russia was formed on the 1 January 2010, and later renamed the Eurasian Customs Union. The four freedoms (goods, capital, services, and people) were fully implemented by 25 January 2012, with the formation of the Eurasian Economic Space.

On 10 October 2014, an agreement on the termination of the Eurasian Economic Community was signed in Minsk after a session



of the Interstate Council of the EAEC. The Eurasian Economic Community was terminated from 1 January 2015 in connection with the launch of the Eurasian Economic Union [4]. While the Eurasian Economic Union effectively replaces the community, membership negotiations with Tajikistan are still ongoing. All other EAEC members have joined the new union.

The Eurasian Economic Union (EEU), created in 2015 by Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Belarus and Armenia, claims to be the first successful post-Soviet initiative to overcome trade barriers and promote integration in a fragmented, under-developed region. Supporters argue that it could be a mechanism for dialogue with the European Union (EU) and other international partners [5].

The formation of a Common economic space is an objectively determined process, and the achieved level of social and economic development of each country allows to approach the creation of this Association in terms of equal development of the new economic system.

The Eurasian economic Union is an international organization of regional economic integration with international legal personality and established by the Treaty on the Eurasian economic Union.

The EAEU ensures freedom of movement of goods, services, capital and labor, as well as carrying out a coordinated, coordinated or unified policy in the sectors of the economy.

The member States of the Eurasian economic Union are the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Russian Federation.

The EAEU was created in order to comprehensively modernize, cooperate and improve the competitiveness of national economies and create conditions for stable development in order to improve the living standards of the population of the member states.

During his first official visit to Russia, March 29, 1994, at Moscow state University. President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev for the first time came up with the idea of the formation of the Eurasian Union of States [6].

In June 1994, a detailed integration project was sent to the heads of state and then published in the press. For the first time in an official document the new integration Association was called Eurasian Union.

To date, EurAsEC, within the framework of which more than a hundred agreements have been signed, is the most effective interstate entity in the CIS, as can be evidenced by the existence of a free trade zone (more than 80% of foreign trade operations within the CIS), a minimum number of anti-dumping procedures.

To date, the Eurasian idea of the President of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev embodied in three dimensions of integration at the regional level-primarily the economic dimension, then the military-political and humanitarian. It is possible to say with courage that no leader of any state in the world shows such insistence in the development of the idea of integration, and Eurasian integration in particular and features. Consistent development of the Republic's foreign policy and consideration of the challenges facing the country were reflected in the new document "Foreign Policy Concept for 2014-2020 Republic of Kazakhstan" (2014) [7]. First of all, it is necessary to name the further aspiration of Kazakhstan to the development of integration processes. Eurasian integration for us is one of the important parts of the overall integration of Kazakhstan into the world economy and global economic relations.

"Considering the Eurasian economic integration as one of the most effective ways of promoting the country in a stable position in the system of world economic relations, Kazakhstan will strengthen the Customs Union and the common economic space...", noted in this concept [7].

In this process, according to the Concept of Kazakhstan's foreign policy "will be adhered to such basic principles as inviolability of political sovereignty, economic feasibility of decisions, phasing, pragmatism and mutual benefit, equal representation of parties in all integration organs and consensus at all levels of integration interaction" [7].

The First President of RK N. Nazarbayev noted that "Kazakhstan is a unique state in Asia, infused with European and Asian roots. Representatives of different peoples make up a unity in diversity. The combination of different cultures and traditions allows us to absorb the best achievements of European and Asian cultures" [6].



The experience gained by the leading European countries in establishing the European integration system will be very useful in practical application in the future to our region.

Integration is a difficult way to reconcile national ambitions, genuine problems of co-development of economies of different levels, structures, rapprochement of social, legal, etc. historical spaces, requiring high supranational wisdom, understanding that the new stage of world development is based on regionalization.

The European Union is based on the equality of the States parties that have United in it and is a Union of States of a special kind. In its activities, it shall be guided by the principle of observance of certain specific powers conferred upon it by States parties.

In the theory of development, the process of integration is accompanied by a partial transfer of the share of sovereignty to supranational bodies. The rejection of this principle makes integration almost impossible. In the process of establishing the European Union, it was given specific powers by its members.

The basic provisions of the Union are of practical importance for the development of the CIS. The practice of building the European Union has shown those opportunities that can be used in contentious situations. So if national law comes into conflict with EU law, i.e. Treaty of Alliance, the first has no effect. It does not, however, become null and void, nor does it constitute a valid principle according to which the right of the community Annuls national law. Rather, it is the advantage of application: where EU law is contrary in content, national law cannot be applied.

The creation of the European Union, as we see it now, took more than 60 years, so for the Eurasian Union takes time.

It is impossible to omit the fact that the period of the last century is in many ways different from the present time, therefore, we can assume that Eurasian integration will be accelerated than European. But here is a slightly different picture of the region. There are various disagreements between the States of the former Soviet Union, the problem of water resources, energy, the factor of the leaders of the countries and much more. And in this case the Eurasian integration in the form of the Eurasian Union on a voluntary and equal basis will exclude any conflicts and disagreements [3].

The solution of common problems in the region depends on the interaction of politicians and their policies: either neighbors will establish relations of cooperation and mutual understanding, or they will face a state of confrontation in the face of increasing pressure from the outside. In this sense, the idea of the Eurasian Union is objectively justified, theoretically possible and in terms of mutual understanding and manifestation of political will is implemented in practice.

The development of integration processes will be facilitated by a coordinated investment policy. It is necessary to create financial and industrial groups, which can include enterprises and banks of all Central Asian countries.

It is difficult to create a common economic space without a qualitative system of collective security. Cooperation in the field of the economy cannot fully develop without the normal maintenance of military-political security. Consequently, ensuring the security of the state is the main priority for Kazakhstan and other countries in the region.

There are such regional associations in the field of security as the CSTO (Collective Security Treaty Organization), SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation), but it is still very early to talk about the military and political component of the Eurasian Union. Kazakhstan in the near future can play the role of a buffer and shield to curb negative political trends, as well as claim the role of economic integration center, because of its favorable geopolitical location, ambition and initiative in the field of economy.

Kazakhstan in the center of Eurasia is one of the so-called landlocked countries (closed countries). Access to global markets for both exports and imports is critical to us. We must understand that if we do not have the CES (Common economic space), then there will be problems both in the implementation and in the transit of our goods. At the end of the 1990s, the quota for oil exports through the Russian pipeline system was 3.5 million tons, today we export more than 70 million tons [8].

The advantages and benefits of Kazakhstan as a part of the EAEU (Eurasian Economic Union) is obvious:



- more simplified option of transit and sale of our main goods (oil, raw materials, grain, etc.) to the main consumers-EU – European Union), Russia, Eastern countries;

- under the terms of creating and doing business, Kazakhstan is more attractive for foreign and Union investors. A number of Russian and Belarusian companies have opened their branches in Kazakhstan. Russian businessmen are interested in Kazakhstan as a consumer of industrial goods (machinery, equipment) and as a major supplier of raw materials.

In macroeconomic terms, the UES benefits large industrial enterprises in the oil and gas, mining, metallurgy, chemical and other strategic sectors of the country, forming the basis of our budget well-being. Russian business needs us as consumers of industrial goods. This is evident from the structure of our trade. Almost 40 percent of Russia's total machine-building exports (2015) go to Kazakhstan (<<http://www.evrazes.com/en/about/>>). In the context of increasing competition in the world market, objective mutual integration should be strengthened, especially when the press of economic sanctions by the US and the West presses on the Russian economy.

As world practice shows, even a self-sufficient economy of the US and the EU need to be mutually supporting and expanding their markets. These countries are actively discussing the establishment of a free trade zone in the framework of regular meetings G-20, G-7, as well as closer cooperation at the level of international integration associations NAFTA, MERCOSUR, ASEAN and others. The EU (European Union), despite half a century of operational experience, is still looking for the best solutions and improvements to existing standards, especially in the area of improving the Maastricht agreements (1992) and the creation of a single financial centre (pool) to regulate the economies of EU member States, especially in the context of the global crisis.

Admittedly, the EEU countries separately and together at the technological level and the efficiency of the economy is still not competitive. The purpose of the establishment of the EEU was originally regarding the protection of domestic markets from external competition. The Eurasian integration therefore covers only the issues of economic cooperation between the States. This is an essential

principle of integration. In the framework of economic integration do not address the situation beyond these issues, including security, defense, a common Parliament, passport and visa regime and social policy. This is the position of Kazakhstan, which has been repeatedly clearly expressed By the presidents of Kazakhstan at the meetings of the Supreme Council of the EAEU (Eurasian economic Union).

Realizing the benefits of the single market in the common customs territory in the framework of the EAEU cannot happen successfully if not to analyze maturing today, some difficult issues and to seek solutions. It is important how clearly the political dividends of such an Association or the benefits of transportation (transit) of important resources outside and inside the EAEU are combined with the interests of the comprehensive development of the economy of the Republic, the construction of vertically integrated holdings with the receipt of the final product as the basic areas of the national economic system.

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