

POLITICAL SCIENCE

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MODERN POLITICAL CONCEPTUAL PARADIGMS OF FORMATION OF POLITICAL HARMONY IN KAZAKHSTAN

Abstract.

This article analyzes the main research directions geopolitics allows to identify the characteristics of modern scientific schools in this area, as well as to understand the contemporary geo-strategy of States and to identify factors influencing the contemporary geopolitics. In article reveals the problems of geopolitics, national interests of different countries and strategies for their activities.

Keywords: *political consensus, international relations, geopolitics, geographic school, geostrategy.*

The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) for the formation of political consensus and political aspects of the research is necessary to define the basic concepts of political science category of device. This is the general consensus of the state, geopolitics, geo-political strategy and national security and stability, international organizations and integrate processes, etc. concepts.

In our view, these concepts create specific geopolitical situation in the region, the process of political integration of the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union to systematically report to the structure. They allow for the study examined changes in the geopolitical space, as developed by the geopolitical spaces of the political science definition literally and fair consideration. At the same time, not only in the CIS and only realistic scenario for the development of the political and geopolitical conditions of integration in the world community has the opportunity to give a more detailed description of the expert.

For the constant variability of political circumstances in the global community, it should be noted that this is not going to change the content of the concepts.

According to official statistics, at the beginning of the last century, there were only 52 independent states in the world, reached number 82 in the middle of the century, but today they are more than 200. It follows that the number of Member States in the field of international politics, foreign policy is growing, as well as public and political activities in different countries, organizations, institutions, companies, and even more complicated multi-level interaction between people.

Certain political factors in the internal political processes in the field of international relations and political ways and means to promote the development may be different. Thus, American political scientists L. Whitehead and F. Schmitt show different four ways to influence the internal political situation in other countries: a) control (the use of sanctions, the external pressure by one of the country's efforts to establish democracy in another country); b) diffusion (one country in another country or compulsion, "neutral" or by using the influence of international relations); c) the agreement (to join the regional unions that the new rules of

the democratic countries (for example, the European Union, with Greece, Spain, Portugal), or other countries with the country's political and economic system (for example, the merger of the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany within the scope of the state) between groups the formation of mutual); d) connected conditions (by setting special conditions for the allocation of financial and other resources to make a conscious effort on the part of international organizations) [1].

Under the influence of the current stage of development of post-industrial societies, public interaction significantly increased the level of cooperation between the states.

No state in the world community in the world, as well as to take into account the interests of the individual states will not be able to conduct the policy of the state. At the same time, we are following the implementation of the national strategic interests of some countries are witnessing the subject to come into conflict with the interests and goals. Russian scientist Muhaev R.T. believes that it is still largely a consequence of war, international conflicts, which can be caused by the release of the latest in the 55th century, 300 years mankind lived in peace. In this century were 14.5 thousand war (including the second world war in 1914-1918 and the war in 1939-1945.), of which 3.6 billion people were killed, and the war was brought to the world community to fight 250 times in the last 40 years, a total of 90 countries took part in the wars, the loss of 35 million people [2]. Here, the war in Yugoslavia and the war of US military action in Iraq in 1991 and 2003, are not taken into account. In our opinion, the contents of the internal political conditions and development in international politics as well as a significant impact on foreign policy. Real political weight and its influence on the political development in the world, first of all, the economic potential of the state, scientific-technical, military and defense power, its national security, domestic and foreign policy is directly related to the ability to ensure the stability of the parking lot. The most important factors of influence on the political and strategic, cultural and spiritual potential of the state, information technology and communications capabilities,

availability of qualified specialists in the scientific and intellectual, to achieve good results in all spheres of public life, the improvement of the living conditions of the population. This system consists of individuals and the citizens' rights and freedoms to find a political solution to the problems in the field of social and humanitarian achievements. A lot of attention is given to each of the state's population, the size of the territory, on the geographical location, natural resources, especially energy resources, political traditions and history of the state. At the same time, the type of political system, political order, political stability and the legitimacy of the political power and the country's internal policy, government and public relations, relations with other countries, as well as to the importance of the political criteria set. The word "Geopolitics" has been widely used in different ways at the moment. Of course, the definition of geopolitics, its methodology and scope of various differentiates in each country. Geopolitics has become one of the most beautiful word in the modern world. Geopolitics, geography, history, political science, sociology, demography, economy, ethnology and state combines elements of historical and geographical research aimed at the development of the synthetic subject. First ideas on geopolitics were held on the works of F. Ratcel (antropogeography, geographical fatalism), J. Bryun and Vidal de la Blush (geographical possibilizm), A. Siegfried (environmental and electoral geography). The concept of "Geopolitics" at the beginning of the twentieth century introduced Swedish geographer R. Chellen, then English scientist H. Maccinder and the German scientist K. Haushofer developed this idea. In the US, the idea of geopolitics was considered by A.T. Machen, N. Spikeman. Russia focused on the teachings of the twentieth century, the idea of the Eurasian geopolitics political thinkers of the Russian President Trubetskoy, P. Savitsky, N. Alexeyev, as well as LN LN formulated.

The geographical development of the society and geographical environment of the school, recognized as a key factor in terms of political direction. The direction of foreign policy of the state, based on the geo-strategic geopolitics. Depending on the size of the (global, regional and country), and in the middle of the (land, sea, air and space) are classified. Geo-strategic power of the state and society in the world, the geopolitical situation and threats to national security, national interests and priorities closely linked to the geographical sal-win divided understanding. The state of the geo-strategic and long-term relationships between the (friendly, neutral and enemy) is determined on the basis of it. In the 70 years of the twentieth century "geopolitics" recognized the concept of political science as a discipline of its own. Before the current geopolitical view of trends, let's look at the history of the development of the concept of geopolitics. The great thinkers of Ancient East, Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome considered the writings of relationship and interaction between the peoples and nations. The ancient Chinese, ancient Greek and ancient Roman historians, geographers and philosophers (for example, Confucius, Plato, Aristotle, etc.) make sure that the course of research works. Italian thinker N. Machiavelli has attention on his works.

T. Gobs' works were written about the relations between the countries, people (wolf man). These scientists did not consider the internal political processes, and pay special attention to geographic factors. For example, the Italian thinker N. Machiavelli deems that the border States, necessary to strengthen the regional aggression enhances the power of the country. This aggressive to improve the well-being of the state and regional superiority in order to achieve a very important and necessary. During the development of the Western geopolitical thought on the relationship between some of the scientists followed a completely different approach. As well as a study of the relationship between the environment, some scientists have focused on geographical factors. Subject to the laws of human nature, it was considered that there is no right to choose. The birth of the idea that certain philosophical views, in particular, was the basis for the emergence of determinizm. Played in geopolitics spatial factor of extreme approaches to the glory of the French scientist Vidal de la Blush (1845-1918.) "Possibilism" - the theory of opportunities ("possible", "may", comes from the word), developed on the basis of other geopolitical concept. Vidal de la Blush and the other side of it paid special attention to the possibilities of human nature and its scientists. Under this approach, a person can not change the laws of nature, and by means of its consciousness and its use in favor of these laws, the social and the other will be able to choose the path of development. According to his theory, there are two aspects of the political history of the spatial (geographical) and time (historical). Geographical factors in the environment, and is reflected from the historical person. According to the French scholar, this interpretation of the geopolitics of the ways to reduce the value of human freedom and situations historical factor, and it is carried out in the geographical area or a person not be dependent on the subjective factor "potential" or an opportunity to consider the offer. Vidal de la Blush researched "possibilism" geopolitical schools as a geopolitical strict geographical determinism of the authors of this amendment [3]. This is the paradigm of the human factor can not be recognized that it is too extreme. Traditional geopolitical theory G. McKean, R. Çellen K. House xofer F. Ratcel A. Méxén, N. Spaykmen developed, such as the writings of Western scientists. They made the geopolitical theory, first of all, take into account the spatial position of the state, and its internal and external policies in the region in accordance with the geographical features of the natural forms of conduct. "Classic" in terms of geopolitics and international political behavior of the geographical environment is a significant factor that contribute to a stable and lasting. Western Europe and the United States of America A. Méxén F. Ratcel, G. McKean, such as politicians and scientists has suffered a change in political thought in the works of the conceptual approach [4]. It is the geographical discoveries of the great powers of Europe, appeared at the time of completion of the construction of a divided world. This geopolitical thought in many European countries competing for the period of colonial geopolitical objectives are connected. For example, in the UK, France, Germany, Japan, Russia and North

America thought geopolitical strategic geo-political theory and political leaders in their countries and the close relationship between the regional ambitions. Nazi Germany, Karl Haushofer the ideology of fascism and other ideas are reflected in the writings of apologetes geopolitical expansion is an example of the geopolitical thought [5]. K. Haushofer geopolitics - "zweckwissenschaft" introduced a category of scientific research within the scope of this policy has become an instrument of policy "in favor of an" education [6]. Later, during World War II and after the war, Western researchers to explore the different facets of the subject of geopolitics and its interests slowed down. After the Second World War, western experts "geopolitics" It should be noted that tried to use the term at all. Pittman, a researcher with the West, for example, when it reviews the geographical realist school of international relations theories "ted" identified [7]. And this, in our opinion, is a mistake, because it will not corrupt in the world of political realism. At the same time, N. Machiavelli statesman, first of all it is necessary to take into account the political reality in the past. Geopolitical interest in the "weakened" What is the reason? Western Pittman, a researcher for several reasons. Geopolitical concepts of the nature of the occupation in the other, a few of the most important sets of data [8]. First of all, when there was a generally accepted theory of neoidealizm as soon as possible. At that time, the newly formed alliances with international organizations and the United Nations, the World Bank, NATO, etc. - Discussions on the benefits and importance of number field. At the same time, Europe and the United States during the same period of relative peace and the improvement of the condition of the people, as well as a significant impact on the geopolitical views before competing in a significant decrease in the number of people in developing countries, which have slowed down the pace of [9]. Second, the production technology of the time was a huge change. Communication, communication, achievements in the field of transport, the development of military technology, including a short distance of several thousand miles, to reach the destination intercontinental ballistic missiles, military strategy significantly reduced the impact of physical geography and distance, the sea, the climate features as well as significantly reduced the role of a number of geographical concepts, but the size of the territory, population, natural resources, and the importance of factors such as geographical location is still missing. Later, the Western scientist O. Sullivan problems and the current geopolitical thought was analyzed the way of development. This is a geopolitical research "to promote the game and examples of" theory used, and compare the level of dominance of one nation to another, and drew attention to empirical criteria [10]. Geopolitics recent work state

vertical borders, trade, finance, investment, cultural exchange and education around the globe as a result of an increase in "shrinking" it is noted that the proportion. Consider the definition of the political science category as geopolitics. Clear definitions of geopolitics have at least one common feature: they are policy and conjugated aspects of the study of geography and study the interaction between them. There is no doubt that a lot of geography and a common geopolitical aspects. Both industry and geography, politics, international relations, culture and comprehensive analysis of the economy.

Western scientists D. Daugerti and R. Pfaltzgraf large-scale public-relations research on this subject, have a number of American literature, geography and political science to discuss issues about the relationship of modern international relations "environmental theory" or "apply the concepts of human interaction with environment [11]. Given such examples, geopolitics, political events or other fair don't have one method of analysis of the data. Geopolitics, first of all, the results of the strategic foreign policy as one of the tools used to achieve a subjective thing.

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