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Х А Б А Р Ш Ы С Ы

ВЕСТНИК

НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК
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NAS RK is pleased to announce that Bulletin of NAS RK scientific journal has been accepted for indexing in the Emerging Sources Citation Index, a new edition of Web of Science. Content in this index is under consideration by Clarivate Analytics to be accepted in the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index, and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. The quality and depth of content Web of Science offers to researchers, authors, publishers, and institutions sets it apart from other research databases. The inclusion of Bulletin of NAS RK in the Emerging Sources Citation Index demonstrates our dedication to providing the most relevant and influential multidiscipline content to our community.

Қазақстан Республикасы Ұлттық ғылым академиясы «ҚР ҰҒА Хабаршысы» ғылыми журналының Web of Science-тің жаңаланған нұсқасы Emerging Sources Citation Index-те индекстелуеге қабылданғанын хабарлайды. Бұл индекстелу барысында Clarivate Analytics компаниясы журналды одан әрі the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index және the Arts & Humanities Citation Index-ке қабылдау мәселесін қарастыруды. Web of Science зерттеушілер, авторлар, баспашилар мен мекемелерге контент тереңдігі мен сапасын ұсынады. ҚР ҰҒА Хабаршысының Emerging Sources Citation Index-ке енүі біздің қоғамдастық үшін ең өзекті және беделді мультидисциплинарлы контентке ададығымызды білдіреді.

НАН РК сообщает, что научный журнал «Вестник НАН РК» был принят для индексирования в Emerging Sources CitationIndex, обновленной версии Web of Science. Содержание в этом индексировании находится в стадии рассмотрения компанией Clarivate Analytics для дальнейшего принятия журнала в the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index и the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. Web of Science предлагает качество и глубину контента для исследователей, авторов, издателей и учреждений. Включение Вестника НАН РК в Emerging Sources Citation Index демонстрирует нашу приверженность к наиболее актуальному и влиятельному мультидисциплинарному контенту для нашего сообщества.

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MIGRATION POLICY OF RUSSIA AND CHINA: MAIN DIRECTIONS AND SPHERES OF INTERACTION

Abstract. At the present stage, Russian-Chinese relations have the character of a stable partnership, successful strategic interaction in all spheres: international, economic, scientific, military-technical, cultural and educational.

The relevance of the study of relations between Russia and China is due to a clear and visible tendency towards their constant development and country rapprochement.

The main vectors of development of interaction between countries are reflected in the landmark Treaty on Good Neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation between the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China of July 16, 2001. At the moment, more than 300 intergovernmental treaties and agreements have been concluded between the countries.

One of the priority directions of Russia's foreign policy is the systematic deepening of cooperation with China. The demographic and socio-economic needs of Russia dictate the need to revise the existing approach and to form new migration thinking. External migration policy should be based on improving the existing legal and regulatory system of migration regulation in Russia and foreign policy activities aimed at realizing the country's national interests in the field of socio-economic development.

This article examines the main areas of cooperation between Russia and China from the times of the USSR to the present. The main sources of migration law are analyzed - federal legislative acts and state programs of the Russian Federation, international legal acts that are an integral part of the legal system of the Russian Federation, bilateral agreements and initiatives between the Russian Federation and the PRC, as well as the basic principles and foundations of China's migration policy.

Key words: Russian Federation, China, PRC, foreign policy of Russia, migration, international migration, migration policy, Russian-Chinese cooperation, cross-border cooperation, Russian-Chinese dialogue, the international cooperation.

Introduction. The state migration policy is usually understood as a complex of state measures aimed at regulating the flows of immigrants. The problem in the Russian approach to migration policy lies in the restrictive approach, both in the legal regulation of migration and in the socio-political discourse. Migration in the Russian media is usually presented as a threat to public order, cultural identity, the Russian economy and national security in general. Demographic and socio-economic needs dictate the need to revise the existing approach and to shape new migration thinking.

External migration policy should be based on improving the existing legal and regulatory system of migration regulation in Russia and foreign policy activities aimed at realizing the country's national interests in the field of socio-economic development.

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The relevance of the study of relations between Russia and China is due to a clear and visible tendency towards their constant development and country rapprochement.

Materials and methods. This article examines the main areas of cooperation between Russia and China from the times of the USSR to the present. The scientific research used the analytical method. Analyzed the actual sources of information on the research topic, scientific works of leading experts in the field of migration and migration policy, including in the Chinese direction. The main sources of migration law are analyzed - federal legislative acts and state programs of the Russian Federation, international legal acts that are an integral part of the legal system of the Russian Federation, bilateral agreements and initiatives between the Russian Federation and the PRC, as well as the basic principles and foundations of China's migration policy.

Results. Migration policy of china. Today, China's migration policy is an important component of both domestic and foreign policy of the country. At the moment, the system of migration regulation in the PRC includes such areas as: entering and leaving the territory of the state, work and study abroad, as well as issues of citizenship. According to statistics, after the Law on Control of Entry and Exit of Foreigners was adopted in 2004 by August of the same year, more than three thousand foreign migrants arrived in China for permanent residence, work and study [1].

Today, labor and educational emigration, as well as immigration are strategic directions for the modernization of China's migration policy.

However, labor migration in China is still regulated by the Regulations on the Regulation of the Employment of Foreigners in China (1996), according to which the employment of foreigners implies only filling those jobs that cannot be occupied by Chinese citizens, moreover, "hiring foreigners citizens can only be carried out by state and large private companies or foreign firms".

Among the main courses of the migration policy of the PRC, it is worth highlighting the active attraction of highly qualified specialists from abroad in order to use their resource base for the development of various spheres of science, technology, etc. So, in 2004, in this regard, in order to intensify the attraction of highly qualified migrant specialists, the Chinese government proclaimed a normative act "Rules on the procedure, sanctions and control over the permanent residence of foreigners in China", which contributed to an increase in the migration flow of foreign specialists to China. Thus, "according to the State Administration for Foreign Experts, in 2013, 613 thousand foreign specialists arrived in China, of which 60% planned to stay in China and conclude long-term contracts" [2].

On the other hand, the People's Republic of China is concerned about the low return rate of its citizens who emigrated from the country to study in other states. It follows from this that one of the priority directions of China's migration policy is the development of measures that would stimulate the return to their homeland of Chinese citizens who received education abroad. The system of preferential measures developed by the Chinese government for this purpose includes, for example, creating a park of vacancies for Chinese citizens studying abroad, as well as providing them with financial assistance that would cover the costs associated with returning to China, etc.

The fight against illegal migration is also an equally significant area of China's migration policy. The number of illegal migrants in China is increasing every year. Thus, according to the 2010 National Census, which was published on the official website of the Chinese Internet Information Portal [3], 593,000 foreign citizens lived in China. It is worth paying attention to the fact that, just like in Russia, in the PRC, in view of the fact that the tools for regulating migration flows are at the stage of formation, and the concept of migration policy itself has not yet been fully developed, adequate statistics that would reflect accurate the number of foreigners in the country is absent. Thus, based on inaccurate data, in 2011 there were about 20 thousand illegal migrants in China. Mostly they include immigrants from North Korea and Vietnam. In the course of countering illegal migration, China developed and tightened appropriate measures, which were primarily aimed at combating and punishing illegal migration. In 2012, a new Law "On Entry and Exit from the PRC" was adopted, according to which illegal migrants were punished: fines of up to 10 thousand Yuan, "imprisonment for up to 15 days, temporary deportation and a ban on entry from 1 up to 5 years".

Let's highlight the main legislative acts that govern the stay of foreign citizens in the PRC: "Regulations on the Regulation of the Employment of Foreigners in China" (1996); "Law on the Control of Entry and Exit from the Country of Foreigners" (2004); "Methods for Managing the Permanent Residence of Foreigners in

China" (2004); "Law on Entry and Exit from the PRC" (2012); "Rules for regulating the entry and exit of foreign citizens from the PRC" (2012).

The Department of Entry and Exit from the Country of the Ministry of Public Security performs the main function of monitoring the observance of the migration regime by foreign citizens on the territory of the PRC. The following bodies and institutions carry out the main work with foreigners and are also responsible for it: the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, the Office for Foreign Experts, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Commerce, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Often, the functions they perform are duplicated, which makes it much more difficult for migrants to legalize their stay in China.

The migration policy of the PRC can be defined as closed. This is explained by the fact that China is extremely afraid of massive uncontrolled migration flows into the country. The massive influx of migrants, as a result, can lead to the destabilization of public order in the country. In addition, today in the PRC there is no authority that would deal exclusively with migration processes in the country. Consequently, the migration policy of China today needs a comprehensive study of migration legislation and the system of its regulation.

State migration policy of Russia. Part of the legal framework for migration regulation in Russia was laid back in the 1990s - in the early post-Soviet period, when the main task of migration policy was to legitimize the forced migration of persons who found themselves outside the newly formed Russian state or in conflict zones in the post-Soviet space [4]. Until 2002, Russia was characterized by an unrestrictive migration policy [5].

The first program "Migration" was approved by the Government of Russia on May 18, 1992 even before the adoption of the Constitution and was mainly focused on ensuring the rights of refugees and internally displaced persons. As part of the implementation of this program, two laws were adopted that can be called "framework" for the entire system of migration control: the Law of the Russian Federation of June 25, 1993 "On the right of citizens of the Russian Federation to freedom of movement, choice of place of stay and residence within the Russian Federation" and the Federal Law "On Refugees" (1993) [6].

The first Federal Migration Program, which was still focused on overcoming the negative consequences of spontaneous migration, was approved by the decree of the President of the Russian Federation of August 9, 1994. Within the framework of this program and already on the basis of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the Federal Law "On the Procedure for Exiting the Russian Federation and Entry into the Russian Federation" (1994) was adopted.

In the period from 2002 to 2006 In Russia, there is a tendency to conduct a "tough" state migration policy in Russia, which is aimed at strengthening control over migration flows, preventing illegal migration, and quoting labor migrants. At the end of 2001, the Federal Migration Service became part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, that is, into the power department of Russia. And in 2002, two federal laws were adopted at once: the Federal Law "On Citizenship of the Russian Federation" (2002) and the Federal Law "On the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the Russian Federation" (2002). The laws established the procedure for obtaining citizenship, residence permits, work permits, annual quotas and other important aspects of migration.

Since 2006, there has been a tendency towards limited liberalization of migration regulation. In 2006, the Federal Law "On the Migration Registration of Foreign Citizens and Stateless Persons in the Russian Federation" [7] was adopted and the "State Program for Assisting the Voluntary Resettlement of Compatriots Living Abroad to the Russian Federation" was approved within the framework of the corresponding decree of the President of the Russian Federation. In 2010, the procedure for recruiting highly skilled migrants was simplified and a patent system was introduced for migrants employed by private individuals. As a result of the campaign to bring migration out of the shadows, the number of illegal immigrants has decreased by about a third [8].

In 2012, a new stage of Russia's migration policy begins, when the beginnings of a foreign migration policy appear. In 2012, the FMS leaves the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the President of the Russian Federation approves the Concept of the State Migration Policy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025.

Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences Ryazantsev S.V, notes the revolutionary nature of some provisions of the new Concept, because here for the first time migration is considered not only as a threat to national security, but also as a resource for the country's development [9].

Later, in 2016, the Federal Migration Service of Russia was abolished all powers were transferred to the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia on migration issues. Soon, in 2018, a new Concept of the State Migration Policy of the Russian Federation for 2019–2025 will be released. The practice

of migration policy is still mainly aimed at combating illegal labor migration and is far from fully consistent with the tasks of implementing the goals set in the Concept [10].

Russian-chinese cooperation in the field of migration. S.V. Ryazantsev and Ya. Hongmei based on an analysis of 22 interstate documents from 1985 to 2006. identify three stages of the formation of the Russian-Chinese system of migration regulation, which differ in the characteristics of socio-economic development, political relations and cooperation between countries.

The first stage (1985-1992) was characterized by agreements on organizing the recruitment of foreign labor, regulating temporary labor migration from the USSR (RF) to the PRC, from the PRC to the USSR (RF). During this period, an Agreement was signed on economic and technical cooperation in the construction and reconstruction of industrial and construction projects in the PRC, which was followed by the signing of the 1986 protocol, which fixed the mechanisms and procedure for the mutual secondment of engineering and technical personnel. The agreement on the principles of sending and hiring Chinese citizens to work in enterprises, in associations and the organization of the USSR was signed in August 1990 and renegotiated with the Russian Federation already in 1992 in an updated form (it provided for the possibility of employment of Chinese migrants in Russia for up to 3 years). It was followed by the Agreement on Cooperation in the Social and Labor Sphere - intentions were expressed to sign agreements in the field of migration [11, p.145].

The second stage (1993-2000) was characterized by a more intensive development of socio-economic ties, the development of tourism and cross-border cooperation.

Until 2000, labor migrants worked within the framework of the 1992 Agreement; in 2000, the governments of the Russian Federation and the PRC signed a new Agreement on the temporary labor activity of citizens of the Russian Federation in the PRC and citizens of the PRC in the Russian Federation, which entered into force in 2001 and is renewed every year since 2004 of the year [12].

In 1993, a bilateral Agreement "On cooperation in the field of tourism" was signed (1993), but only 8 years later, real agreements were reached within the framework of the Agreement "On visa-free group tourist trips" (until 2006, visa-free entry of groups of at least 5 people for a period not exceeding 30 days, since 2006 the number of groups has been limited to 50 people, and the duration of stay is 15 days) [13]. In the same period, a special type of tourism began to develop - the commercial tourism of "shuttle traders" who visited the border cities of the PRC and Russia to purchase wholesale consignments of goods for subsequent resale at home - here were reached Agreements "on the organization of a visa-free regime for visiting commercial migrants from Russia Chinese shopping malls in Manchuria", Haihe, Suifenhe, migrants from the PRC - Russian shopping malls in Zabaikalsk, Blagoveshchensk, Pogranichny (1998, 1999).

In the late 1990s - early 2000s, cross-border cooperation was actively developing: Agreements were signed "On a simplified procedure for crossing the Russian - Chinese state border by personnel involved in the joint construction, operation, maintenance of bridges across the Amur River" (1997) and the Argun River (2001-2002), the Agreement "On Guiding Principles", and then the Agreement "On the joint economic use of individual islands and adjacent waters on the border rivers" (1997, 1999), the Agreement "On simplified border crossing for persons engaged in construction, operation and maintenance pipeline in the area of Zabaikalsk-Manchuria" (1998).

In 1995, the regulation of the most promising direction of migration began - the migration of highly qualified specialists, scientists, researcher's teachers. Thus, the Agreement "On the mutual recognition of documents on education and academic degrees" (1995) facilitated the process of passing foreign internships, continuing education at a foreign university or changing the country of professional activity.

The signing of the historic Treaty "On good-neighborliness, friendship and cooperation between the Russian Federation and the PRC" in 2001 marked a new stage in the formation of an interstate system for regulating migration flows, which is characterized by the intensification of political, trade, economic, social, cultural ties between countries. Within the framework of the Treaty, the parties committed themselves to promote "the development of exchanges and cooperation in the field of culture, education, health care, information, tourism, sports and law" (Art. 16), as well as to cooperate in the fight against illegal migration (Art. 20) [14].

In a joint communiqué following the sixth regular meeting of heads of government in September 2001, a trend emerged towards institutionalizing the process of regulating migration between Russia and China, when it came to "the possibility of creating a joint working body in the field of regulating migration processes". Five years later, in 2006, the Agreement "On Cooperation in the Field of Migration" was signed, and the Rules of Procedure of the Working Group on Migration Issues were developed.

Article 1 of the Protocol says, "... that the Joint Working Group was created in order to "increase the level

of interaction between the two states in the field of regulation of migration processes, including in the field of improving the legal framework for cooperation, streamlining migration flows, regulating external migration, ensuring the legitimate rights and interests of migrants, taking joint measures to prevent and combating illegal migration, strengthening cooperation between the competent authorities of both states in the field of migration” [15].

The working group meets annually, and the results of the group’s work are two intergovernmental agreements - the Agreement on Cooperation in Combating Illegal Migration (2013) [16], which laid down the principles for the exchange of experience, information, readmission in the field of countering illegal migration flows, and the Agreement “On facilitating the travel of citizens” [17], which introduced a visa-free regime for individual trips of up to 30 days. The regime of travel to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is limited to 14 days, which is fixed under a separate agreement from 2009 [18].

In addition, in 2006, an important agreement was signed between the Ministries of Education of the Russian Federation and the PRC on cooperation in the field of education, which laid down the principles of regulating educational exchanges and improving the system of studying the Russian language in Chinese universities and the Chinese language in Russian universities [19].

It is worth paying attention to the Program of Cooperation between the Far East and the People’s Republic of China 2009-2019 and the Strategy for the Socio-Economic Development of the Far East and the Baikal Region until 2025, which outline specific goals and objectives of bilateral cooperation, taking into account the needs of the regional and the national development of Russia, including the “formation of labor resources necessary to solve the economic problems facing the regions” [20], the development of border zones of cooperation, the development of labor cross-border cooperation through projects in agriculture, animal husbandry and construction, the development of various forms of tourism, “expanding and deepening cooperation in border areas in the field of higher education, language training, cultural exchanges, sports exchanges, scientific and technical cooperation, as well as youth exchanges” [21].

Discussion. The migration policy of the PRC can be defined as closed. China fears massive uncontrolled migration flows into the country. Now in China, there is already a problem of overpopulation and an increase in the level of unemployment, and restrictions on the birth rate have been introduced. The massive influx of migrants, as a result, can lead to the destabilization of public order in the country. At the moment, there is no government migration agency in China. Numerous government bodies managing migration processes in China are poorly coordinated with each other, which leads to a number of problems in this area.

Consequently, the migration policy of China today needs a comprehensive revision of the migration legislation and the system of its regulation.

The external migration policy of Russia towards China is a set of interstate agreements on the regulation of migration flows between Russia and the PRC, which were concluded in line with the development of the state migration policy.

Russia aims to expand cooperation in regulating migration flows between the PRC and the Russian Federation within the framework of multilateral formats of international communication. Russia and China are members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. However, the SCO’s activities in the field of migration are mainly focused on combating illegal migration, which is due to the direct goals of the organization to strengthen stability and security in the space of the member states.

Conclusion. Thus, Russia has developed an extensive regulatory framework in the field of regulating migration flows between the Russian Federation and the PRC, which covers both general issues of cooperation on migration issues, as well as specific forms of migration - labor, educational, commercial, tourism. At the same time, the fight against illegal migration occupies a special place in bilateral relations.

The migration policy of China today needs a comprehensive revision of the migration legislation and the system of its regulation.

Among the main courses of the PRC’s migration policy, it is worth highlighting the active attraction of highly qualified specialists from abroad in order to use their resource base for the development of various fields of science, technology, etc., including from Russia.

The signing of the historic Treaty of Good-Neighborliness and Friendly Cooperation Between the People’s Republic of China and the Russian Federation in 2001 marked a new stage in the formation of an interstate system for regulating migration flows, which is characterized by the intensification of political, trade, economic, social and cultural ties between countries.

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РЕСЕЙ МЕН ҚЫТАЙДЫҢ КӨШІ-ҚОН САЯСАТЫ: ӨЗАРА ИС-ҚИМЫЛДЫҢ НЕГІЗГІ БАҒЫТТАРЫ

Аннотация. Қазіргі кезеңде Ресей-Қытай қарым-қатынасы барлық салаларда тұрақты серікестік сипатына ие. Атап айтқанда: халықаралық, экономикалық, ғылыми, әскери-техникалық, мәдени және білім берудегі табысты стратегиялық өзара іс-қимыл т.б.

Ресей мен Қытай арасындағы қарым-қатынасты зерттеудің өзектілігі олардың тұрақты дамуы мен елдердің жақындастыруының айқын көрінетін тенденциясымен аныкталады. Елдер арасындағы өзара әрекеттестікті дамытудың негізгі векторлары 2001 жылдың 16 шілдесіндегі Ресей Федерациясы мен Қытай Халық Республикасы арасындағы тату көршілік, достық пен ынтымақтастық туралы маңызды шартта көрсетілген. Қазіргі уақытта екі ел арасында 300-ден астам үкіметаралық келісім бар.

Ресейдің сыртқы саясатының басым бағыттарының бірі – Қытаймен ынтымақтастықты жүйелі түрде тереңдету. Ресейдің демографиялық және әлеуметтік-экономикалық қажеттіліктері қолданыстағы көзқарасты қайта қарау және жаңа миграциялық ойлауды қалыптастыру қажеттілігін талап етеді. Сыртқы көші-қон саясаты Ресейдегі көші-қонды реттеудің қолданыстағы құқықтық және реттеуші жүйесін жетілдіруге және елдің әлеуметтік-экономикалық даму саласындағы ұлттық мұдделерін іске асыруға бағытталған сыртқы саяси қызметке негізделуі тиіс.

Бұл мақалада Ресей мен Қытайдың КСРО заманынан қазіргі уақытқа дейінгі ынтымақтастығының негізгі бағыттары қарастырылады. Көші-қон құқығының негізгі қайнар көздері – Ресей Федерациясының федералдық заңнамалық актілері мен мемлекеттік бағдарламалары, Ресей Федерациясының құқықтық жүйесінің құрамдас бөлігі болып табылатын халықаралық құқықтық актілер, Ресей Федерациясы мен КХР арасындағы екіжақты келісімдер мен бастамалар, сонымен қатар Қытайдың көші-қон саясатының негізгі принциптері мен негіздері талданды.

Түйін сөздер: Ресей Федерациясы, Қытай, КХР, Ресейдің сыртқы саясаты, миграция, халықаралық көші-қон, көші-қон саясаты, Ресей-Қытай ынтымақтастығы, шекаралық ынтымақтастық, орыс-қытай диалогы, халықаралық ынтымақтастық.

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МИГРАЦИОННАЯ ПОЛИТИКА РОССИИ И КИТАЯ: ОСНОВНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ И СФЕРЫ ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ

Аннотация. На современном этапе российско-китайские отношения носят характер устойчивого партнерства, успешного стратегического взаимодействия во всех сферах: международной, экономической, научной, военно-технической, культурной и образовательной.

Актуальность исследования отношений между Россией и Китаем обуславливается явной и видимой тенденцией к их постоянному развитию и страновому сближению. Основные векторы развития взаимодействия стран отражаются в знакомом Договоре о добрососедстве, дружбе и сотрудничестве между Российской Федерации и Китайской Народной Республикой от 16 июля 2001 г. На данный момент между странами заключено более 300 межправительственных договоров и соглашений.

Одним из приоритетных направлений внешней политики России является планомерное углубление сотрудничества с Китаем. Демографические и социально-экономические потребности России диктуют необходимость в пересмотре существующего подхода и в формировании нового миграционного мышления. Внешняя миграционная политика должна быть основана на совершенствовании существующей нормативно-правовой системы миграционного регулирования в

России и внешнеполитической деятельности, направленной на реализацию национальных интересов страны в области социально-экономического развития.

В данной статье рассматриваются основные направления сотрудничества России и Китая со времен СССР до настоящего времени. Проанализированы основные источники миграционного права – федеральные законодательные акты и государственные программы Российской Федерации, международно-правовые акты, которые являются составной частью правовой системы РФ, двусторонние соглашения и инициативы между РФ и КНР, а также основные принципы и основы миграционной политики Китая.

Ключевые слова: Российская федерация, Китай, КНР, внешняя политика России, миграция, миграционная политика, российско-китайское сотрудничество, приграничное сотрудничество, российско-китайский диалог, международное сотрудничество.

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ҚР ҰҒА АКАДЕМИКТЕРІНІЦ ЖЕТИСТІКТЕРІ



Юбилей-70 лет

КОРИФЕЙ ФИЛОСОФСКОЙ НАУКИ

У казахского народа много достойных сынов и дочерей, которыми по праву можно гордиться. И один из них корифей философской науки, академик НАН РК Нур Серикович Кирабаев. В эти дни вся философская общественность Казахстана, России отмечает 70-летний юбилей выдающегося учёного и мыслителя, крупнейшего представителя евразийской философской мысли и общественно-педагогического деятеля Н.С. Кирабаева.

Я давно знаю и знаком с научными работами академика НАН РК, доктора философских наук, профессора Кирабаева Нура Сериковича. Он видный учёный, гордость философской науки. Он окончил философский факультет МГУ им. Ломоносова (1974). Трудовую деятельность начинал в качестве младшего научного сотрудника Института философии и права АН Казахская ССР. Окончил аспирантуру по кафедре истории зарубежной философии МГУ (1978). Работает в системе высшего образования около 40 лет (Российский университет дружбы народов РУДН). Начиная с 1979 г.: ассистентом (1979-1981), старшим преподавателем (1981-1982), доцентом (1982-1988), зав. кафедрой философии (1988 -1992), зав. кафедрой истории философии (1992-1993), с апреля по август 1993 года зав. отделением философии, с 1993 по 1994- зам. начальника управление Ближнего и Среднего Востока МИД Республики Казахстан, 1994 и по настоящее время зав. кафедрой истории философии, с 1996 г. декан факультета гуманитарных и социальных наук, с 2006 г.- проректор РУДН по научной работе.

Профессор Кирабаев Н.С.- известный, признанный специалист в мире по истории арабо-мусульманской философии. В области арабо-мусульманской философии он провел первое в российской, казахстанское и мировой историко-философской литературе комплексное исследование социальной философии мусульманского Средневековья, показав взаимосвязь философии и мусульманского права, раскрыв ключевую роль последнего в мусульманской идеологии. Мусульманское право при этом рассматривается как одна из первых форм теоретического знания, в рамках которого были сформулированы основные проблемы и методы гуманитарных наук на мусульманском Востоке. Большое внимание в своих научно-исследовательских работах он уделяет реконструкции парадигмы классической арабо-мусульманской философии, анализу формирования и функционирования политico-правовой культуры ислама, рассматривая мусульманское право как концепцию "сокральной" легитимности государства, показывая влияние политических доктрин на практику развития Арабского Халифата. В его работах дан развернутый и целостный научный анализ формирования и развития социальной философии восточного перипатетизма от учения о добродетельном городе аль-Фараби до концепции идеального государства Ибн-Рушда в духе идей "естественного права". Особое внимание при этом уделяется философии истории Ибн-Хальдуна и особенностям гуманистических традиций классической арабо-мусульманской философии. За последние годы им опубликованы работы по проблемам кросскультурного взаимодействия западных и восточных цивилизаций, в которых раскрываются проблемы открытости цивилизация к диалогу, вопросы устойчивости межцивилизационного диалога в процессе развития философского знания, а также по вопросам модернизации высшего образования в России, Евразии в контексте Болонского процесса.

Профессор Кирабаев Н.С. является одним из новаторов, пионеров, основоположников развития такого важного философского направления как философская компаративистика. В 1991 году на базе Российского университета дружбы народов, им был открыт Межвузовский центр по изучению

философии и культуры Востока, который в 2004 году был переименован Межвузовский центр гуманитарного образования по философской корпоративистики. В рамках этого центра было подготовлено более 30 кандидатов и докторов наук, около 50 монографий и сборников научных трудов и на его базе международных философских симпозиумах и методологических семинарах "Сагадиевские чтения" обсуждались проблемы философской компаративистики учёными более чем из 30 стран арабского Востока, Индии, ЮАР, стран Центральной Азии, Франции, Германии, США, Канады, Казахстана и ряда стран СНГ. Важное значение имеет его международная программа "Диалог цивилизации: Восток-Запад" в рамках которой проходят ежегодные конференции учёных России и Египта. За годы работы указанного центра по его инициативе и при личном участии было проведено 12 международных философских симпозиумов «Диалог цивилизации: Восток-Запад».

Профессор Кирабаев Н.С. опубликовал более 200 научных и учебно-методических работ, включая 10 монографии, 10 учебных пособий и разделов в учебниках. Его научные труды получали высокую оценку среди научной общественности в мире. Он подготовил 17 кандидатов и 3 докторов философских наук.

Профессор Кирабаев Н.С. внёс большой вклад в создание творческого, дисциплинированного, дружного коллектива отделения философии и факультета гуманитарных и социальных наук. При его непосредственном и активном участии была проведена большая работа по открытию новых специальностей "Социология", "Международные отношения", "Политология", "Государственное и муниципальное управление", "Искусство и гуманитарные науки" в РУДН. По инициативе его и при непосредственном его участии реализуются совместные магистерские программы по гуманитарным и социальным наукам с ведущими университетами Франции, Великобритании, Германии, Китая.

Большую работу профессор Кирабаев Н.С. ведёт как проректор по научной работе. Не случайно Российский Университет дружбы народов последние 10 лет занимает 3-4 места в рейтингах среди вузов и университетов РФ, а также достойно представлен в международных рейтингах. Уделяя большое внимание международному научному сотрудничеству, подготовке кадров высшей квалификации, особое внимание им уделяется повышению научного авторитета РУДН. Учёные РУДН активно сотрудничают с ведущими вузами Казахстана в научно-образовательной деятельности.

Академик Н.С. Кирабаев является главным редактором журнала "Вестник РУДН. Серия философия", председателем докторского Совета по философии, членом экспертного совета по философии, социологии и культурологии ВАК РФ и т.д. Надо подчеркнуть, что он внёс выдающийся вклад в развитии философской науки.

За активную научную и общественно-педагогическую деятельность он награждён 4 орденом и медалью, нагрудными знаками СССР, России и Казахстана, почётный профессор Евразийского национального университета им. Л.Гумилева.

В день 70-летнего юбилея хочется пожелать уважаемому Нуру Сериковичу крепкого здоровья, благополучия, счастья, дальнейших творческих успехов и всего наилучшего.

**Раушанбек Абсаттаров,
член-корреспондент НАН РК, доктор философских наук, профессор**

ПОДАРОК УЧЕНОГО ЮБИЛЕЮ РОДИНЫ

Недавно в Институте социальной экономики и финансов (г.Алматы) впервые в мировой науке был открыт новый научный Закон «О сохранении и комплексном развитии этносов посредством спасительной Гармонии на истинно духовной основе». Автором Открытия является академик Национальной академии наук Республики Казахстан Ураз Баймуратов, который посвящает его 30-летию Независимости Республики Казахстан. Об этом им было заявлено на одной научно-практической конференции.

В свое время, в конце 80-х годов прошлого столетия, он был разработчиком политico-экономической триады о Независимости нашей страны и других республик Советского Союза, переходе к рыночным отношениям и о введении национальной валюты «тенге».

Современная действительность показывает успешность развития нашего суверенного государства.

Координатор Института Г.Амирова

04.10.2021 г.

МАЗМҰНЫ
ЭКОНОМИКА

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