

- құқық бұзу жағдайларын болдырмауға шұғыл ден қою мақсатында халықпен барынша тығыз байланыс орнату мүмкіндігі. Осыған байланысты омбудсмен өкілдерінің еліміздің барлық жергілікті жерлерінде болу мәселесі өзекті болып отыр;

- біліктілігі жоғары, құқық қорғау және басқа да мемлекеттік органдарда жұмыс істеген, сондай-ақ байсалды өмірлік тәжірибесі бар кәсіби кадрлардың болуы;

- өз ұсыныстарының орындалуын бақылауға өкілеттілігі.

Сонымен адам құқықтары жөніндегі Уәкілдің құқықтық мәртебесінің негізгі кездерін анықтауға талпыныс жасадық. Қазақстанның адам құқықтарын қамтамасыз етуде қол жеткізген процесі айқын әрі даусыз. Қазіргі кезде еліміз осы саладағы барлық негізгі халықаралық конвенциялар мен пактілерге қосылды. Конституцияда бекітілген норма және жалпы қабылданған әлемдік стандарттарға сәйкес азаматтардың құқықтарын іске асыратын және олардың сақталуын қамтамасыз ететін ұлттық заңнама дамуда және жетілдірілуде. Адам құқықтарымен байланысты ахуалдың едәуір өзгеруін халықаралық қоғамдастық таныған қазақстандық қоғамды одан әрі демократияландыруда белгілі бір дәрежеде ықпал ететін қоғамдық және мемлекеттік құқық қорғау институттарының белсенді қызметі айғақтайды.

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LEGAL ISSUES OF MILITARY PERSONNEL TRAINING IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN AND ITS EXCHANGE OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

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Along with the sovereignty of Kazakhstan, the problem of training military personnel, especially rare specialists, for the Armed Forces of the state arose.

One of the main directions of reforming the Armed Forces of Kazakhstan is an effective system of training military personnel. During the years of independence, the Republic of Kazakhstan achieved good results in this field. Nevertheless, the armed forces needed many military specialists of various specialties and educational levels. There is still a problem of training specialists of rare specialties. In this regard, training of business personnel was organized abroad.

However, this path requires significant financial costs. The issue of providing the country's Armed Forces with officers can be solved only by developing and implementing a comprehensive system of measures for the development of the national military education system. In the future, this will allow training of senior officers of the armed forces in the military educational institutions of Kazakhstan, and a limited number of rare officers abroad and meeting their needs. Funds spent on

the training of modern military servicemen of Kazakhstan abroad provide good practical results and economic efficiency in the development of the national system of military education, and provide a certain independence from other states in this matter. But while improving the national system of training of military personnel, it is necessary to use the experience and knowledge of the leading countries in this field.

In his address to the nation, the President spoke about Kazakhstan's domestic political proposals and how the world community supported us. They are central to the message of our foreign policy over the past ten years. Further, we will continue our foreign policy of interaction not only with the West, but also with Asian countries.

The next major step in ensuring the safety of a young, independent Kazakhstan is the Treaty of Friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. In it the parties bear responsibility for the assistance, functioning, and consolidation of friendly relations between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation, the fundamental national interests of the people of the two states, serve the cause of security and peace. Thus, they form their relations as friendly states, exercise mutual respect and leadership of state and territorial unity, and promote the peaceful settlement of a dispute without the use of other forces and threats, including equal economic and other forms of pressure. In addition, the parties agreed to conduct foreign policy in the regional, as well as in the global dimension, mutual agreement with a view to strengthening peace and security: the impact on the effectiveness of creating a mechanism and a system of collective security; on the basis of the agreed proposals of its military doctrine and the principle of sufficiency of social consent and its military doctrine; the need to assist with the opening of one of the parties. In addition, the parties undertake to recognize and respect each other's territorial integrity, not to allow organizations and people directed against the territorial integrity, independence of both states, or to prohibit the aggravation of international relations, in accordance with their legislation. An important military agreement for Kazakhstan between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation was also signed. The parties, guided by the agreement on mutual assistance and the commonwealth between the states of May 25, 1992, taking into account the agreement reached earlier on the commonwealth in the defense zone within the CIS, in order to ensure collective security, agreed on the following: the signing of an agreement on the use in the Caspian Sea of the means and forces of the naval fleet of the Russian Federation and the naval forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan in order to jointly ensure the security of both parties when a situation threatens the security, independence and territorial integrity of one of the parties.

Implementation of partnerships in the field of military intelligence, delivery and repair of military equipment and material and technical means, weapons, conducting a coordinated policy of joint development [1; 182].

Further training of Kazakhstani military personnel in educational institutions of the Russian Federation a contract between the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan and Russia on the training of military specialists of August 19, 1992. The contract defines the quantitative parameters of military personnel up to 400 people per year [2; 163] and provides for joint training of military personnel of the Russian Federation on a single program at no cost. At the same time, according to the made commitments, the training was carried out from the account of Russia, and for the maintenance (monetary and subsistence allowance, transportation costs) — at the expense of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In particular, the agreement between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of March 28, 1994 (based on the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance agreement between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan of May 25, 1992) differs. «On admission to training of military personnel of the Republic of Kazakhstan in military schools of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation» No. 318/5 / 14–1 of April 6, 1995, a contract was signed for a contract basis, i.e., for compensation.

On the basis of a change in the principles of cooperation, there is a tendency to strengthen the statehood of the sovereign states of Kazakhstan and Russia, which have experienced their development. This was facilitated by the deepening of the economic crisis that both countries

survived. As a result, we can see that this period according to the state need can be represented in the distribution of the trainees «self-alien», the transfer of military personnel of the Republic of Kazakhstan to specially reduced for significant importance faculties of military schools, training programs. Only in 43 military educational institutions of the Ministry of Defense of Russia more than 150 specialists and special specialists were trained, who cannot speak about the combat readiness of subunits and units. The main emphasis in air defense comes to the training of specialists in military schools (32.3 %) and aviation universities (22.4 %) of the total number of cadets, that is, in specialties cannot be prepared by our schools [3].

It should be noted that at present, the training of personnel in the Armed Forces of Kazakhstan is carried out in more than 10 countries of the world, but to a greater extent meets the needs of the Armed Forces of Kazakhstan, both in terms of training and content of specialists trained in military schools of the Ministry of Defense of Russia.

Statistical confirmation of the indicated stages of cooperation in the field of personnel training; change in the dynamics of the annual sample of universities of the Ministry of Defense of Russia: 1993–1996 — 300–400 people, 1997–2000 — 220–340 people, 2001–2002 — Decreased to 170 people, since 2003 — up to 300 people [4; 165].

From 1993 to 2004 about 2 thousand people graduated from military educational institutions of the Russian Federation. In their Military Academy and University — 300 officers among the officers with higher military education, which is 66 % of the Armed Forces of Kazakhstan; training in military universities and institutes — about 1200 cadets, which is 18.1 % of officers serving in the Armed Forces of Kazakhstan; short-term courses — about 180 officers. In addition, in 2005 about 50 officers were sent to military academies, about 170 cadets of military universities and institutes, as well as 70 officers for short-term courses [5].

In addition, the Republic is being thoroughly trained, scientific and personnel support of qualified specialists in the space industry, including Russia, Rosaviakosmos. In the branch of «Sunrise» on Baikonur, Moscow aviation institute (MAI) under the quota of the Ministry of education and science of the Republic of Kazakhstan have 10 people of Kazakhstan. The government noted that in cooperation with Russia in the implementation of the space rocket project «Baiterek» will require a large number of specialists and said that such a number of students is not enough. The Ministry of education and science was instructed to increase the quota in the branch of traffic police to 50 people.

According to the Deputy Chairman of the aerospace Committee of the Ministry of transport and communications of Kazakhstan, the head of the Baikonur cosmodrome, the training of Kazakh personnel for the cosmodrome was considered from the first days of the complex lease. In 1995, the Ministry of education and science of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the state Committee of the Russian Federation signed an agreement on the training of people of Kazakhstan in the field of space technology in higher education.

The first graduation took place in 2001. Since that time, 64 people have graduated: 21 specialists in testing of aircraft machines, 14 people received the specialty «computers, complexes, systems and networks», 25 — «automated information processing and management system» and 4 — applied in mathematics. Since 1991, about 50 citizens of Kazakhstan have been studying without a quota. Currently, they work at various facilities of the Baikonur cosmodrome and other cities, organizations and enterprises, in subordinate organizations of Rosaviakosmos places, state and educational institutions, as well as in commercial structures, small enterprises. The core team of the Aerospace Committee means graduates of this «sunrise». Currently, in coordination with the Ministry of education and the Aerospace Committee, 39 people Kazakhstan studied at the Moscow aviation institute.

For the first time, the Ministry of defence reached an agreement on the training of civilian specialists in Russian universities, such as the Moscow higher technical school. Bauman, an international financial institution, decided to train Kazakhstan military personnel in these institutions on a lightweight basis.

One of the directions of military cooperation of Kazakhstan is the training of military personnel for the CSTO. So, beginning in 1998, the Kyrgyz soldiers are trained in military educational institutions of Kazakhstan on a grant basis. Cadets and officers selected in 2002, 2003 and 2004 are currently being trained.

In February 1994, in Washington, a Memorandum was signed between the defense Ministers of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the United States «On mutual understanding and cooperation in the field of defense and military relations», which defines the methods and directions of military treaties between the two countries. In accordance with this, meetings on the Kazakh-American defense cooperation, a list of joint works and planned future activities are held annually.

As follows, the interaction between the departments of the Ministry of defense of the two States is expanding, the evidence of which in March and April 1995 the Minister of defense of the United States U. Peri came to Kazakhstan on an official visit. In turn, the Minister of defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan was on an official business trip as part of the US state delegation.

In July 2002, the United States held talks between the working group of defense agencies of the two States on the training of Kazakh soldiers under the program «military education and training», military assistance under the program «Foreign military financing», «surplus military equipment». With the American party differed an increase in military funding. Since 2003, the United States has reached an agreement to expand the training of Kazakh military personnel in the best military schools, especially at the national University of defense West point (Colorado), which trains the commander of the management of the American army.

In addition, at the invitation of the heads of government, citizens of Kazakhstan will take part in the admission to the military academies of West point, the coast guard, the US air force, which will be attended by 146 candidates. Successfully passed the competition, currently three soldiers of Kazakhstan are trained at the military Academy of West point.

Then the visit of the British contingent to Kazakhstan was organized, the participation of British representatives in the tactical and special training «Steppe eagle-2003» was organized. In accordance with the action Plan for military cooperation between the Ministry of defence of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the United Kingdom, 16 servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan have been selected since 2003, who have successfully completed training and are implementing the acquired knowledge in the units of the Ministry of defence of the Republic of Kazakhstan in combat and training with subordinates and satellites.

There is no doubt that bilateral relations give a positive impetus, but their further development requires attention.

In addition, the visit of the Chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Fu-Tszuang in May 1996, testifies to the continuation of military contacts at the level of Chiefs of the General Staff. In the course of the previous negotiations, specific areas of military cooperation in bilateral relations of the state were identified. In June 1997, an official visit was made by the Minister of Defense of China, Colonel-General Chi Hayatyan to Kazakhstan. The meeting discussed issues of further development of military cooperation and training of Kazakhstani personnel in military schools in China. Intensive participation of both parties in the military departments means intensive work of states. For example: the Minister of Defense of Kazakhstan, Mukhtar Altynbayev, visited China three times on business trips in 1997, 1998 and 2002. In April 2000, the Minister of Defense of Kazakhstan and members of the Kazakhstani military delegation visited China. There were also business trips from China. In March and August 2002, the main leaders were Deputy Chief of Staff Colonel Xiong Guangkai and Commander of the Lanzhou Military District, Lieutenant General Zheng Shensen. The missions of the representatives of the Ministry of Defense of the two countries testify to the intensification of cooperation between the two countries in the military sphere. The result of the summit of the heads of military departments is the development of military cooperation in training Kazakhstani personnel in military schools in China, followed by the following figures: from 1997 to 2004, about 15 military personnel from the top commanders of the Kazakh army to junior officers were trained in the Chinese military educational institutions, and reforming experience. A special feature in cooperation with China is the opportunity for our officers to go on

vacation with their families in this country. From 22 to 30 March 2003, 4 families of Kazakhstani military personnel were in the People's Republic of China, but not only in close and friendly relations between the defense departments, but also with the Kazakh military.

In this regard, the Embassy of India in the Republic of Kazakhstan in military schools of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of India and in accordance with agreements concluded at the invitation of short courses now read 4 officers of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan, finished 4. They know that they are studying in accordance with our circumstances.

The first step in the field of military education with our country was made by the Republic of Hungary. This is a good result. Two soldiers from our country are studying 25 short courses in the Hungarian military schools. Training for military personnel abroad remains a top priority for the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and the Ministry of Defense is charged with stepping up this work.

The geography of military cooperation of the Republic of Kazakhstan is wide and endless. Training of military personnel in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan is conducted in 10 countries of the world. At the new stage of military cooperation of Kazakhstan, the University of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan maintains contacts with 18 countries of near and far abroad, including the creation of the most productive military cooperation with Russia in the preparation of military-scientific personnel. The first Kazakhstan-Russian scientific-practical conference, held in March 2004, decided to establish a joint dissertation council.

In this regard, it is necessary to consider making expertise and recommendations of the "Kazakh-Zakhstan" Cooperation Department at the Department of International Cooperation of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan, elements of military-technical cooperation, in order to accumulate advanced experience in training military personnel in foreign military educational institutions. Military servicemen of the Republic of Kazakhstan should use the knowledge and experience gained during training to increase combat and mobilization readiness in units and units, as well as in military educational institutions and peacekeeping units.

Also, in order to improve the quality of military training in the military educational institutions of the Russian Federation of the CSTO member states, in our opinion, it is necessary to pay attention to the following directions:

1. Training of scientific, scientific and pedagogical personnel.
2. Joint training of Russian servicemen for military training programs with a group of students and cadets under the closest joint programs.
3. In particular, students and trainees of the Republic of Kazakhstan should learn the equipment and weapons used by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Theoretical and practical lessons are conducted on the use of operational (emergency) art and methods, the use of electric tools and the use of the army in a mountainous desert region, for example, in the Central Asian region.
4. According to commanders and leaders, graduates of military schools of the Russian Federation are distinguished by a high level of professional training and are well versed in military specialties. At the same time, it is necessary to send officers of the General Department of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the leadership of military educational institutions of the Russian Federation, not only ordinary military personnel interested in receiving their competent specialists.-ists.

This is one of the successful areas of cooperation. For example, on the basis of the linguistic laboratory under the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Ministry of Defense of the United States, military personnel are taught English for free. This allows to increase the number of students studying in Aksh-Ta and to reduce the number of Kazakhstan military servicemen in their respective courses; delivery of linguistic laboratories and other educational materials to the Republic of Kazakhstan;

Continue to prepare teachers to teach in language labs at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, USA.

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АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ АНТИКОРРУПЦИОННОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ АНТИКОРРУПЦИОННОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ В ВУЗАХ КАЗАХСТАНА

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Аннотация. В данной работе рассматриваются вопросы совершенствования антикоррупционного образования в вузах, формирования антикоррупционной культуры, создания системы превенции и противодействия коррупции, основанной на принципах добропорядочности, академической честности, прозрачности и открытости деятельности. В связи с чем, были проанализированы документы, определяющие политику Республики Казахстан по противодействию коррупции, работы отечественных и зарубежных ученых с точки зрения просветительских мер, предпринимаемых государством в отношении антикоррупционного образования.

Затронуты вопросы цифровизации процесса обучения основам антикоррупционной культуры, которая оценивается автором как необходимый элемент современной системы противодействия коррупции.

С целью анализа и оценки антикоррупционной политики государства в сфере образования рассмотрены основные вопросы реализации Концепции антикоррупционной политики Республики Казахстан на 2022-2026годы, а также обоснована необходимость внедрения в образовательные программы вузов, независимо от форм собственности, в качестве обязательного компонента курса «Основы антикоррупционного образования и культуры».

Результаты исследования затрагивают существующие проблемы в эффективности принимаемых мер по противодействию коррупции, устанавливают подходы, которые могут быть использованы в педагогической деятельности в высших учебных заведениях.

Ключевые слова: противодействие коррупции, формирование антикоррупционной культуры, антикоррупционное образование, академическая честность, добропорядочность, цифровизация, комплаенс-службы, правовое воспитание.

Введение. Многогранность проблем, порождаемых коррупцией, диктуют необходимость системного подхода к организации противодействия ей.

В статье 13 Конвенции Организации Объединенных Наций против коррупции (ратифицирована Казахстаном 4 мая 2008 года) закреплён призыв к государствам-участникам к принятию мер, в пределах своих возможностей и в соответствии с фундаментальными принципами внутреннего законодательства, с целью содействия результативному участию лиц и групп, которые не входят в государственный аппарат, в предотвращении коррупционных проявлений и повышению осведомленности