STUDIES AND ARTICLES

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL INTERACTION AND COMMUNICATION KUMAN-KIPCHAK WITH NEIGHBORING NATIONS IN THE VIII-XII CENTURIES

Ainagul Saginayeva, Gulnara Khabizhanova, Yestay Kuldibayev

Abstract

The origin of all the nations of the earth, their history, their traditions, life style, language and culture had an influence to each other. Therefore, the study of ethno-cultural, historical ties between the East and the West, and Slavic peoples and Turkic world from the modern aspects of the review is very important. First of all, interested is paid for the process of cultural integration, national unity and culture similarity and national value features. Currently, the basis of the two main ethnic communities living in the territory of Kazakhstan and Russia is the relations between Turkic people and Slavic people. In this regard, in this article we will search for the issue of special region, especially the historical mechanisms between the two ethnic groups, the integration of ethnic and cultural history of Kipchaks and Slavs in the oldest historical sources. In this article we take a continuous historical dialogue between Slavic and Turkic people as historical experience, the issue inter-ethnic peace and harmony among nations in the region and the development of integration will be discussed.

The importance of this study and interdisciplinary relations is that it was determined that on the basis of archaeological and recorded data impact of the immigration of Turk people, especially Kipchak from the East to the West on the history and culture of European people. Along with that, it was clear that in the process of immigration back of Kipchak people from the West to the East there was influence of western culture on Turk people's life. As a result, in the article it was proved by examples that as a conclusion of immigration process of people between the West and the East there was cultural integration.

Key words: *Cuman, Kipchak, Slavs, Bulgarians, Khazars*

POLYETHNIC POPULATION STRUCTURE OF NORTHEAST AND WESTERN KAZAKHSTAN IN THE 18TH – TO THE 60s OF THE 19TH CENTURIES AS A POTENTIAL EXPERIENCE IN ADDRESSING THE PROBLEM OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

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Abstract

The article shows that for over a century Kazakhstan has been a region of active migratory movement. Intensification of some migratory processes in most instances was a consequence of a certain state decision. Italy was chosen as the study object in the Mediterranean region, as the country mostly exposed to illegal migration in terms of acceptance of people for residential stay. Research in migration and integration processes in the EU countries as a political, legal and socio-cultural phenomenon has been of great scientific and practical interest. The article provides a detailed analysis of the legal, historical, and social spheres of the Italian society, and offers to use Kazakhstan's experience in resolving the issue of illegal migration.

Key words: *resettlement of the nation, migration trends, use of historical experience, Mediterranean region, Kazakhstan, development driver*

A ROMANIAN DOCUMENT (1904)
ON THE SITUATION OF "ROMANIAN CAUSE IN TURKEY"

Stoica Lascu

Abstract

The study presents a Romanian archive document signed by Lazăr Duma, the Inspector of Schools and Romanian Churches in the Ottoman Empire; it's showing the situation of Vlach national movement in European Turkey. This is shown in the general reforms initiated in Mürzsteg (1903) for so-called "Ottoman Macedonia". The document is discussed and annotated by resorting to diplomatic sources and press vintage.

Key words: *Balkan Romanians, Aromanians, Lazăr Duma, Ottoman Macedonia, Mürzsteg Agreement*

INTERWAR UKRAINIAN POLITICAL EMIGRATION IN ROMANIA (QUANTITATIVE CHANGES)

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Abstract

The article deals with the quantitative changes in the Ukrainian political emigration in Romania in the interwar period based on previously unknown documents from the Bulgarian, Czech, Russian and Ukrainian archives and published sources and materials of the Ukrainian emigre press. It focuses on characterizing the factors that influenced the change in the number of emigrants. The article discusses repatriation, re-emigration, naturalization, assimilation, biological extinction of emigrants, as well as their relocation from the national emigre environment. For the first time in modern Romanian and Ukrainian historiography, it presents quantitative characteristics of the Ukrainian emigration in Romania, showing the causes of changes in the number of this complex social and political system. It characterizes the actions of the Ukrainian Supreme Emigre Council (Paris) and the Social and Subsidiary Committee of the Ukrainian Emigration in Romania (Bucharest) regarding the accounting and assistance to emigrants in their adaptation to a new social environment. The article concludes that in the 1920s, the main factors in the reduction of the number of emigrants was repatriation, resettlement in another country (secondary migration) and the adoption of Romanian citizenship. At the beginning of the 1930s, reduction in the number of emigrants stopped due to new immigrants/refugees coming to Romania from the area beyond the Dniester River during the forced collectivization and the artificial famine in Ukraine in 1932-1933.

Key words: *assimilation, naturalization, repatriation, re-emigration, Romania, Ukrainian emigration*

ABORTED DEMOCRACY: THE CREATION OF THIRD CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC (1945) AS AN EXAMPLE OF NATIONAL AND SOCIAL REVOLUTION FROM ABOVE

Jan Bureš

Abstract

The article deals with the restoration of democracy in Czechoslovakia after Second World War and the nature of democracy. It reflects the factors in postwar Czechoslovakia led to a fundamental and radical transformation of the existing so-called liberal democratic regime of First Czechoslovak Republic (1918-1938) in a regime of limited democracy, where historically called "people's democracies." The theoretical study is based on a concept Reformulation of internal regime of Alfred Stepan, Huntington's ideas of "second Antiwave" and also based on the theoretical concept of conditions of preservation and stabilization of democracy of Dankwart Rustow.

Key words: *Limited Democracy*, *National and Social Revolution*, *Radical Reforms*, *Moscow negotiations*, *Communist Party*

A HISTORY OF SANITATION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT
IN IBADAN METROPOLIS 1960-1999

Oluyitan Julius Akinyele, Oladiti Abiodun Akeem

Abstract

This paper examines the environmental history of Ibadan from independence up till 1999, when Nigeria hosted the 10th World Youth Football championship competition. It discusses the environmental challenges experienced within the city in areas such as public health, waste water issue, sanitation, refuse disposal, sewage system as well as drainage schemes to prevent flood disaster. The state involvement in maintaining proper hygiene, environmental safety and health condition of the citizenry is deplorable due to limited finance, poor planning and weak institutional agencies to enforce standard and best practices in public service. The paper concludes that there is need for the Oyo state government of Nigeria to develop a comprehensive action plan and policy decision towards improving sanitation and waste management in Ibadan.

Key words: *Sanitation, Waste management, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria*

TRANSFORMATIONAL REFORMS OF THE UN PEACEKEEPING SYSTEM: A GENEALOGICAL OVERVIEW

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Abstract

UN objectives, through its peacekeeping system for managing conflicts and building an environment that promotes sustainable peace throughout the world, remain its ideals and primary function. However, besides facing the new challenges and very complex conflict situations, an organizational and functional nature of this system has evolved too. This paper aims to briefly elaborate the evolving trends and transformational reforms that the UN has undertaken periodically in an effort to make this system more efficient when facing conflicting challenges. To achieve this purpose, in this paper is applied a genealogical approach that reflects the specific activities that have brought transformational changes in the UN's peacekeeping architecture. Referring to some of the key strategies of the UN leadership's reform in this regard, it is analyzed how the various peacekeeping missions have taken ever more extensive powers within their mandates. Finally, special attention is paid to the multidimensional and complex character of sixteen Peacekeeping Missions currently operating on the ground, in order to understand to what degree their powers have reached, as well as to recognize the expectations of future missions which would be mandated.

Key words: *peacekeeping, statebuilding, reform, multidimansional, sustainable peace*

INCREASED TERRORIST THREAT IN EUROPE AND THE EU'S RESPONSE

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Abstract

The article focuses on the impact that the metamorphosis and amplification of terrorism has on the European Union. Based on a mixed methodology, both qualitative and quantitative, we have analysed the response capacity of the European Union, which was forced to revise its anti-terrorist policy, and to adopt multiple solutions – some direct, radical and assertive, and other indirect, consisting of strategies to harmonize of social and international relations. This article emphasizes the pressure of the multifaceted crisis, represented by the multiplication of terrorist attacks in Europe, the radicalization among young Europeans and the refugee crisis, under which the European Union has to survive. So we were surprised to find out that the EU is facing with a dilemma – to adopt solutions that must respond simultaneously to the security and freedom and rights of the European citizens. In the context of recent events during 2015-2016 it became clear that the EU must coordinate and jointly fight against global terrorism, and to redefine cooperation with international actors, especially with the Russian Federation, which plays a key role in this area of counter-terrorism.

Key words: *EC, Russia, terrorism, migrant crisis, dilemma security-freedom, anti-terrorist measures*

THE EVOLUTION OF THE SECURITY ENVIRONMENT
IN THE BLACK SEA REGION

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Abstract

The geostrategic research of the Black Sea region, the conflicts existing in this region and the potential, but also the possible effects deriving from the evolution of the regional security environment, is a topical field that arouses interest and leads to the need to strengthen the system of security and cooperation both in the region but also globally. The cooperation is a very important aspect that perfects the good evolution of the economic, political and security situation of the Black Sea region, an evolution which can result in the development of successful projects in the future.

We considered it necessary to analyze the Black Sea region alongside with the evolution of the security environment, given the security indicators, specific to the region, causes of risk, and the cooperation relations in the area, because we consider that these are the defining indicators that outline and explain the current situation in the region. Being the only region on the European continent where we still encounter frozen conflicts, it is important to realize an analysis of the evolution of the security environment and the prospects for cooperation, so that we can try to shape the possible scenarios with which the international environment will interact in the future.

Key words: *The European Union, expansion, relations, Black Sea region, security*

PROMOTING CYBER SECURITY:
ESTONIA AND LATVIA AS NORM-SETTERS

Anna Gromilova

Abstract

This article investigates development of efforts to battle cyber security threats. In the recent decades we observed drastic increase in use of cyber capabilities and warfare – recent events in the U.S. is a clear example of how hacking can directly influence something as crucial as the presidential elections outcomes. Realizing full danger coming together with development of cyber capabilities, it is essential to investigate which actors are especially active in international security environment. Understanding "cyber norm" as a set of appropriate behaviour standards, this articles delves into promotion and internalization of this norm both internationally and domestically. Firstly, this paper looks at the main international actors calling for intensification of the cyber security protection. Secondly, this paper presents analysis of two case studies – cyber security protection in Latvia and Estonia – delving into efforts undertaken by these countries both internationally and domestically to bolster cyber security dialogue. Ultimately, this paper shows how both Baltic States, despite their size, can be regarded as important norm-setters in the cyber field.

Key words: *Cybersecurity, norms, cyber warfare, Estonia, Latvia*

HISTORICAL REFLECTION IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS: AN AXIOLOGICAL APPROACH

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Abstract
The current analysis of teaching problems is dominated by an instrumental and technological approach. However, some works have already traced the idea that historical reflection should also become a major factor in teaching. This is primarily due to the axiological aspects that form our worldview and outlook. Openness as a principle and condition for the development of the world educational system has forced the authors to address the problem of actualization of historical reflection. Historical reflection is the basis of the value orientations of learners' outlook, and the formation of such a reflection is an objective component of the continuous educational process. The authors believe that the problem of historical knowledge and its interpretation has long been a source of the social and moral split of generations, and historicism as the basis of the historical way of thinking loses its objective content. The differentiation of current regulatory value systems distorts axiological meanings, and the social experience of previous generations as the basis of social memory is deprived of the semantic content. Modern Russian educational system in its humanitarian component often substitutes historicism for presentism, which in its extreme form acts as a "historical pop". The authors prove the necessity of a historical and informational approach as a neorealist (structuralist) option of historical knowledge as well as regard the axiological component of historical knowledge as the basis for the creation of objective historical knowledge.

Key words: *historical reflection, axiological approach, educational process, historical knowledge*

UNDERSTANDING MODERN SOVEREIGNTY
WITHIN GLOBAL TENDENCIES

Vladimir Cherny, Elena Savicheva

Abstract

The article analyzes the evolution of the meaning of *sovereignty* and its modern understanding, especially in the context of globalization. The various theoretical concepts of sovereignty as one of the main attributes of the state are considered. A number of outstanding politicians and famous experts in this field have presented different interpretations of sovereignty. They take fundamentally different approaches to its interpretation: some of them proclaim the end of sovereignty, others deny even the fact of its erosion.

The purpose of the article is to define the role of a sovereign state in the modern international relations. The ratio of internal and external aspects of sovereignty are also analyzed. For instance, the situation in Tatarstan (Russia) in the 1990s shows the problem of competing internal claims to sovereignty. Two dimensions – external and internal – of such a phenomenon as *self-determination* and the issue of a balance between the right of self-determination and the right of territorial integrity in the international law are also considered.

One more problem, that the authors focus on is the priority of influences, on a sub-regional basis, in defining sovereignty. The Pacific Rim countries such as the USA, Canada and Russia are chosen as the case study. The authors conclude that different influences affect each region's views on sovereignty and the order of these factors may be presented as follows: political ideology; culture, including ethnicity, religion, history; economics; geography; globalization.

Key words: *sovereignty, modern international order, globalization, self-determination, territorial integrity, democracy*