

MODERN REQUIREMENTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY IN

KAZAKHSTAN, USA, RUSSIA AND CHINA

ZHANGISINA G.D., CHAKLIKOVA A.T. & KIM O.Y

¹Professor, Honored Worker of Science and Education of Russia, Honored Worker of Education of Kazakhstan,
Kazakh Ablai Khan University of International Relations and World Languages, Almaty, Kazakhstan

²Vice-rector & Professor, Kazakh Ablai Khan University of International Relations and World Languages,
Almaty, Kazakhstan

³Head of department "International communications",
Kazakh Ablai Khan University of International Relations and World Languages, Almaty, Kazakhstan

ABSTRACT

In this paper modern requirements of national security in Kazakhstan, USA, Russia and China was considered and represented modern requirements of national security; the types of national security.

KEYWORDS: Modern, Information, Security, Aspect, Information, National Security, Protection, Environment

INTRODUCTION

Now in the face of increasing globalization of national security issues are relevant to the state of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Information security - an attribute of national security. In different countries, the name of the documents disclosing the content of the concept of national security is different. In particular, in the United States - a "National Security Strategy", in Canada and Turkey - "national security policy" in Italian - "Strategic Concept of National Defence." In the United Kingdom, Germany, China, Japan and some other countries, such documents are so-called "White Book". The provisions of these documents are the basis for the formation and implementation of a unified national concept of national security in various fields (military, economic, social, environmental, and other information). This report includes information aspect. In connection with the latest scientific and technical achievements in the field of computer science and information technologies of modern competition and other social nature is characterized by the emergence of a new factor - the information. Through targeted impact on the information environment of threats to national security are implemented in various spheres of human activity. In the political sphere becomes more and more important information and psychological impact to form a relationship in society, his reaction to the ongoing processes. In the economic sphere is increasing the vulnerability of the economic structures of the inaccuracy, delay, and illegal use of market information. The military outcome of the armed struggle are increasingly dependent on the quality of information produced and the level of development of information technologies, which are based reconnaissance, electronic warfare, command and control and high-precision weapons. In the sphere of spiritual life there is a risk of development of society as a result of the use of electronic media, the aggressive consumer ideology, spreading the ideas of violence and intolerance, as well as other negative effects on the consciousness and the human psyche.

Modern Requirements of National Security

Information security - protection of the information environment of the individual, society and state from intentional and unintentional threats and impacts.

- Inner threat to national security of Kazakhstan in the field of information Information sphere of Kazakhstan is characterized by the rapid development of modern means of information exchange and various technical means. The internal threats to national security of Kazakhstan in this area include: 1) strategic backlog of Kazakhstan from the leading countries in terms of information; 2) violation of information rights and freedoms of individuals and entities; 3) unauthorized access to information in all spheres of activity, circulating in the electronic data processing systems and automated communication networks, with the aim of theft, distortion or destruction; 4) wrongful assistance from individuals and organizations of the activities of special services of foreign states; 5) limit the legal rights of the media and journalists to obtain legal, collection and transfer of information.
- International threat to national security Kazakhstan in the field of information The main external threats to the national interests of Kazakhstan in the field of information include: 1) avoidance of Kazakhstan to participate on an equal footing in the international exchange of information; 2) the possibility of deliberate actions on government and public information systems to disrupt their functioning or unauthorized access to them; 3) the use of disinformation to influence public opinion and strategic management decisions; actions related to the misappropriation of information resources of Kazakhstan.

The types of national security are: 1) public safety - the state of protection of life, health and well-being of citizens, spiritual and moral values of Kazakh society and the social security system of the real and potential threats, which will ensure the integrity and stability of the society; 2) military security - the state of defending the vital interests of citizens, society and the state against external and internal threats associated with the use of military force or the intent of its application; 3) political security - the state of protection of the constitutional order, the activities of state bodies and the order of public administration from the real and potential threats, which will ensure that the rights and freedoms of citizens, social groups and balance their interests, stability, integrity and a favorable international position of the state; 4) economic security - the state of protection of the national economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the real and potential threats, which will ensure its sustainable development and economic independence; 5) information security - the state of protection of information space of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as the rights and interests of citizens, society and the state in the information sphere of the real and potential threats, which will ensure the sustainable development of the country's independence and information; 6) environmental security - the state of defending the vital interests and rights of man and citizen, society and the state against threats arising from man-made and natural impacts on the environment.

On the National Security of Russia

Russia is going through a difficult stage in the formation of the new socio-economic and political system. This happens in a very contradictory, on the verge of crisis, transition, covering all aspects of our lives. In the modern world before Russia faced an urgent task, which consists primarily in ensuring national security. It is dictated by the presence of real-life threats: threats to the state - its integrity and independence, a threat to society - its democratic institutions, the threat of identity - its rights and freedoms. It needs substantial revision and the National Security Concept. The concept

stands 9 major areas of activity of the state, understood as objects of security: international, domestic political, social, military, border, economic, informational, spiritual and ecological. Contradictions and declarative provisions of the laws regulating the sphere of national security, prevent their effective and focused execution.

On the National Security of the US

Currently, national security is divided, depending on the location of a threat in two types - internal and external security / 3 /. Currently and in the foreseeable future threats to the national security of the state are mostly internal in nature and are concentrated in the political, economic, social, environmental, informational and spiritual spheres. This fact further reinforces the importance of the problem of internal security of the country. In principle, other steel internal security threats and challenges vary, respectively, by their timely identification, prevention and parry. Among these especially dangerous threats is the rise of crime, corruption, smuggling, illegal migration, illicit trafficking in weapons, ammunition, explosives and poisonous substances, narcotics, illegal armed groups, which aim to change the constitutional order of the state and the violent seizure of power. The US national security strategy at all, the "cold war" concerned only external security, almost without affecting domestic spheres. However, the tragic events of September 11, 2001 forced the US administration to face the problems of internal security. The war against terrorists with global reach is declared a long-term global goal. For the first time in American history it appeared and began to officially use the term "internal security" as a concerted national effort to prevent terrorist acts on the territory of the United States of America to reduce vulnerability to terrorism, to minimize the damage and eliminate the consequences of possible terrorist attacks "/ 4 /. In accordance with the provisions of the "National Strategy for Homeland Security," the internal security of the United States is organized on four basic elements - the right, science and technology, modern information technology and international cooperation. The combination of these four fundamental factors makes it possible to evaluate the real level of internal security and to determine the extent of necessary public expenditure in this area. It allows the government the right to choose the specific mechanisms appropriate action and at the same time limiting the scope of action limits. Federal laws must not crush the legislative initiative of the state and at the same time avoiding over-federalization of the fight against terrorism. The United States has created the legal basis of internal security. They are secured primarily by the Constitution and USC.

On the National Security of China

Traditional threats to China are felt mainly in the political and military spheres. After the end of the Cold War, traditional threats remain hegemonism and power politics. They now appear as follows. Firstly, there is a tendency to increase the number of local wars and armed conflicts, which are the distinctive features of duration, relatively high geographic concentration, as well as the complexity and diversity of reasons. In 2008, our planet was 46 local wars and armed conflicts, while in 2007 they were much smaller - 33. In addition, after the Cold War, they are characterized by the use of high and information technologies. Second, the major world powers are constantly increasing military spending to transform its armed forces, which are the core of information technology. The world leader is the United States. In 2008, the US spent on military needs 481.4 billion dollars (not including money spent on the war. At present, China has a huge impact on the geopolitical balance of power in Central Asia. Rapid economic growth and other factors give it the status of center of power in the region, which is clearly traced to the level of the rise of China as a world power. Revitalization of China in the Central Asian direction is obvious. The region is of strategic importance for Beijing, has enormous economic

potential that China could use for its own development. If the economy of the CCW will continue to maintain the current high growth rates, it is more and more will need to be large-scale purchases of oil and gas, which is so rich Central Asia (especially Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan). The implementation of foreign policy strategy in the CAR is based on the following factors: 1) The geopolitical factor. China aims by spreading its influence in Central Asia to secure "rear", thus ensuring the safety and development of Xinjiang and other western provinces. The geopolitical dominance in Central Asia is necessary for China to oppose US policy to curb its further growth and confrontation unipolar system and the dominance of the United States on the economic, political and military levels. 2) The energy factor. In the foreseeable future, Beijing has no plans to change the main routes of oil supply to the country. Leaders of China is seeking to diversify suppliers, hospital transport methods and options for the purchase of uglevodorodov. 3) Factors to the development of the western territories. China has the potential to play a significant role in the formation of a new strategic balance and geopolitical stability, as well as the creation of a new system of international relations. An important requirement for the security system - its mandatory interfaces with the global security system, international and regional (pan-European, Asia-Pacific and others.) Security systems and national security systems of other countries, especially neighboring ones. A special place here should take a system of collective security of the CIS countries.

CONCLUSIONS

Modern security threats for any state are complex. Sometimes it is difficult to divide into internal and external, "to personalize" in terms of whether they only threaten us or other countries, too. Success in the economy will mitigate the associated complex of interrelated threats an increase the danger of social upheaval, nationalism, ecological disasters, undermining the physical and spiritual health of the citizens, the further growth of criminalization of society and economic activity, and the merging of the criminal authorities, the depletion of natural resources. National interests can not be formed, awareness and implemented in isolation from the spiritual traditions, without escort and augmenting highly specific Russian values, without creating certain conditions for the creative expression of the spirit of the Russian society. With limited resources, to reflect, to mitigate these threats, we can together only acting unitedly and on a uniform basis, which should be a concept of national security.

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