

арқылы оқушының аз уақыт ішінде білім алуына ғана емес, өз бетінше жұмыс жасай алуына да көмегін тигізеді.

Жалпы оқушылардың ақпараттық технология негіздерінен алған білімі арқылы:

1. Оқушының пәнге деген қызығушылығы артады, құлшынысы оянады.
2. Шығармашылық қабілеттері артады.
3. Жылдам ойлауға машықтанады, білім сапасы артады.
4. Оқушылар өз бетімен жұмыс жасауға дағдыланды. [5]

Ал ақпараттық технология арқылы оқушының өзіндік жұмыстарын ұйымдастыру әр оқушының белсенділігіне, алған білімді бекітуіне, қорытынды шығара білуіне, бір мақсатқа ұмтылуына, өз ісіне басшылық ете білуіне, өз-өзіне сенімді болуына әсер етеді. Өзіндік жұмыс ең негізгі мәселені талдауға, жинақы, тұжырымды сөйлеуге үйретіп, оқушының сөздік қорын байытады.

Қорытынды. Жаңалықпен жарысқан жаһандану заманында технологияға (телефон, гаджет) жастайынан құмар балалардың пәнге деген қызығушылықтарын оятып, өз бетінше жұмыс жасай алуына мүмкіндік беру маңызды. Кез келген ұстаз өзінің білім-білік дағдылары мен тәжірибесіне сәйкес өзіндік жұмыстарын ұйымдастырып отырады. Бастысы бағыт-бағдар беріп, жөн сілтеп, жолын көрсету. Ақпараттық технологияларды пайдалану арқылы оқушылардың өзіндік жұмыстарын ұйымдастыру білім сапасын арттыруға және болашақ мамандардың кәсіптік біліктіліктерін күшейтуге септігін тигізеді. Заман талабына сай ақпараттық технология арқылы берілген білім оқушылардың танымдық белсенділігі мен қатар, қисынды ойлау жүйесін қалыптастыруға, шығармашылықпен айналысуына жағдай туғызады.

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THE ASTANA PROCESS AND ITS ROLE IN THE RESOLUTION OF THE SYRIAN CONFLICT

ANNOTATION

A special role in Kazakhstan's foreign policy is played by peacekeeping activities, in which the country has established itself as a responsible participant in international efforts to ensure global peace and security.

Since 2017, Astana has provided a platform for the resolution of the situation in Syria. This article examines the role of the Astana process in the political and diplomatic settlement of the Syrian conflict, which is characterized by the involvement of not only the main states in the region but also international organizations, politico-military groupings, and world powers.

Keywords: *Astana process, peacekeeping, the Syrian conflict, settlement.*

Peacekeeping remains an essential element of Kazakhstan's foreign policy, which over the years of its independence has established itself as a responsible participant in international efforts to ensure global peace and security.

State peacekeeping activities are aimed at preventing, deterring, and ending armed conflicts and providing humanitarian assistance, as outlined in the Law on Peacekeeping Activities of the Republic of Kazakhstan 2015 [1].

On January 2017, Kazakhstan declared its readiness to provide the Astana venue for negotiations on the cessation of hostilities between the opposing sides in Syria. Between 2017 and 2023, nineteen international meetings on the Syrian settlement were held in Astana.

The Syrian crisis can be summarised as follows. The first anti-government protests in Syria began in January 2011 and escalated into a major internal political conflict in March. As in all "coloured revolutions" without exception, including the "coloured revolutions" of the Arab Spring (2010-2011), the forces opposing the government put forward only one demand, but absolutely categorical: the resignation of the country's president. In the summer of 2011, armed opposition groups began to form and fight against the regular Syrian army. As is usual in "colour revolutions", the president, in view of the massive opposition protests, made concessions: the government was reshuffled, the state of emergency that had existed for 48 years was lifted, parliamentary elections were held on a multi-party basis in May 2012, a new constitution was adopted and President Assad adopted a Sunni version of Islam for the first time in many years. As usual, this has not helped anything and the anti-government armed demonstrations have only intensified in both intensity and scope of coverage across the country.

Since 2012, foreign countries have openly participated in the conflict: Iran on the side of the Syrian government, Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, Turkey, Israel, and leading Western countries on the side of the opposition. Based on agreements made before the conflict, Russia began to supply arms to the Syrian Arab Republic (SAR) government forces [2].

2013 is considered the year that the Islamic State (then the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant) and other international terrorist organisations entered the conflict, on the side of the opposition. By the autumn of 2015, virtually all of Syria, except for a fairly narrow strip of coastline, was under the Islamic State (IS) control, and in Damascus, the Syrian capital, fighting was taking place within eight kilometres of the presidential palace.

In June 2014. The IS became a caliphate, i.e. an Islamic theocratic state living under sharia law. In the same year, the so-called US-led Western anti-terrorist coalition ("non-contact war") joined the civil war in Syria, with the articulated aim of fighting IS. The coalition has neither an invitation from legitimate SAR structures nor a UN mandate to conduct military action in Syria. Bombings "by mistake" are not uncommon, with infrastructure and positions of Syrian government troops being hit. On July 7, 2014, Italian diplomat S. de Mistura was appointed Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Syria [3].

Since 30 September 2015, at the official request of the Syrian government, the Russian Aerospace Forces (AAF) have been engaged in the Syrian conflict on the side of the regular Syrian army.

Thus, the armed confrontation in the Syrian Arab Spring is exacerbated by the involvement of various regional and non-regional actors pursuing their own interests in the region. In particular:

- Iran seeks to expand its influence in the Middle East, including by supporting the ruling regime in Syria and providing a channel of aid to its Hezbollah allies in Lebanon.
- Israel cannot tolerate the strengthening of Shiite groups in Syria, is interested in expanding the buffer zone in the Golan Heights area, and will pursue its designs to annex the Golan Heights should the SAR collapse.
- Turkey seeks to create a buffer zone in northern Syria for fear of Kurdish victory over Islamic State groups, which Ankara believes will inevitably cause a surge of a separatist

movement in Turkey itself. This forces the Turkish government to continue supporting extremist organisations in Syria and actively use military forces to defend its interests outside the country. In turn, in the recent past, it has caused confrontation with Russia, which supports the ruling regime in SAR, and with the US, which has bet on the Kurds to fight against Islamic State.

- Saudi Arabia is thwarting Iran's rise in the region. By supporting terrorist groups in Syria, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia seeks to establish a new government led by Saudi Arabian-controlled Islamic fundamentalists.

- The US would like to turn Syria into a weak, non-self-governing state entity, unable to offer serious resistance to Israel, the main US strategic partner in the Middle East, while weakening Russia by striking a blow to Russian economic potential by building a new gas pipeline through SAR territory.

- Since 2015, the Russian Federation, while defending its interests in Syria, has become an active participant in the events taking place in the country, providing comprehensive assistance to the ruling regime. Russia's active position in the fight against international terrorism has significantly increased its influence on political processes in the Middle East region. Russia's implemented initiatives regarding the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons have made it possible to thwart the plans of the US and its allies to openly intervene militarily in the Syrian conflict on the side of the intransigent armed opposition [4]. (On 11 December 2017, Russian President Vladimir Putin announced the end of hostilities and the withdrawal of Russian troops from Syria during a visit to the Russian Khmeimim airbase).

As a result, the war in Syria has become the deadliest conflict of the 21st century. By 2021, the death toll was estimated at 600,000 and several million Syrians were refugees. The Syrian war still surpasses the Iran-Iraq war of 1980-1988 (about 700 thousand dead) in terms of losses from conflicts of the second half of the last century. The migration of refugees has significantly changed the internal political situation in the countries where they were forced to seek refuge - Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, and European Union countries.

Syria has become a territory of open rivalry between world and regional powers - Russia, Iran, Turkey, and the US have troops openly on its territory, and dozens of countries are involved in the war through the various paramilitary and political groups they support. In twelve years the conflict has gone through several phases, from 2013 to 2017 Syria became the site of the first 'caliphate' in modern history, and the civil war involving other countries has been supplemented by a war on terrorists, whose presence in Syria has not only caused thousands of new victims but also the destruction of world cultural monuments.

Syria, once one of the most successful states in the region, has become a centre of gravity for political extremists and international terrorists, a one-stop shop for disputes between Iranians and Israelis, Turks and Kurds, Shiites and Sunnis, Moscow and Washington [5].

The deteriorating situation in the country and the rising number of casualties and refugees prompted the international community to act proactively to find a solution to the crisis.

Negotiations began in February 2016 in Geneva and continued throughout the year (three series). The Russian Federation and the US acted as guarantors. However, the Geneva negotiation process did not yield the expected results.

In December 2016, after the liberation of Aleppo, Syria's 'northern capital', a ceasefire was agreed upon by both sides, and negotiations on a Syrian settlement were launched in Astana, Kazakhstan. The guarantor countries were Russia, Iran, and Turkey. In January 2017, Astana hosted the first meeting on the Syrian settlement in this format. UN Secretary-General's representative in Syria, S. de Mistura, participated in the meeting. The US ambassador to Kazakhstan attended as an observer.

Kazakhstan opposes the Islamic State and takes a neutral side in the conflict in Syria, and it is for this reason that Russian President V. Putin proposed holding talks on Syria in Astana [6]. The dialogue in the Kazakh capital was supposed to be an important contribution to developing the parameters of this process, which will continue in the broader events in Geneva [7]. Astana format ended with an announcement of de-escalation zones in Syria and the declaration of

Russia, Turkey, and Iran as guarantors of the ceasefire. The Astana talks are more effective than Geneva because the former brought together those interested in ending the Syrian civil war on realistic terms and the regional players (Turkey and Iran) and Russia, which proved in practice the desire for peace for all Syrians, took an active part. The United States was also invited to Astana and limited its observer, which confirms the openness of the Astana format to all sides of the conflict.

The Russian Foreign Minister, S.V. Lavrov, assessed the results of the meeting as follows:

1) For the first time, direct contact between the Syrian armed opposition and the SAR government was achieved;

2) It was agreed that the Russian Air Force, the SAR army, and the Syrian armed opposition would join forces in the fight against IS;

3) Russia, Iran, and Turkey have formed a "trilateral committee" to oversee a ceasefire in Syria;

4) Armed opposition will participate in negotiations to resolve the Syrian crisis along with the political opposition and agree that there can be no military solution to the Syrian crisis [8]. The dialogue in Astana took place, and the very fact that the parties sat down at the table is already a great success [9]. For the host of the negotiations, the main result is to increase Kazakhstan's diplomatic status and prove itself not only a regional but also a global peacemaker in the eyes of the world community.

The Astana process is a kind of complementary mechanism to the Geneva talks on the future political order in Syria. But while in Switzerland they are talking about things in the distant future, in Kazakhstan's capital they are discussing the "here and now", how to establish a peaceful life in territories already liberated from the militants of the terrorist group Islamic State [10].

Since January 2017, nineteen rounds of talks have been held in Astana. The main achievement of the previous rounds was the creation of so-called "de-escalation zones" in different parts of Syria, in which the warring parties agreed on a ceasefire, which allowed, first of all, the start of comprehensive humanitarian support to local residents.

The nineteenth round was held on 22-23 November 2022. In it, the guarantor countries - Iran, Russia, and Turkey - reaffirmed that the conflict has no military solution and called for an early holding of the ninth session of the drafting commission of the Constitutional Committee. Furthermore, the guarantor countries reaffirmed their unwavering commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity, and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic as well as to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. They expressed their determination to continue to work together to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

The next meeting on Syria will be held in Astana in the first half of 2023.

Thus, the Astana talks in 2017, compared to the Geneva talks, led to real decisions to establish de-escalation zones in Syria, where a truce between local fighters and Syrian government troops is being established. The de-escalation agreements allowed the Syrian army to release troops from a number of fronts and successfully liberate most of eastern Syria from IS. Then move the main forces to liberate Idlib. Furthermore, in terms of capacity, the Astana format is many times more effective than the Geneva format. The talks in Switzerland were held without the participation of representatives and commanders of the real militant groups fighting in Syria, who risk being hit by the Russian air force and the Syrian army every minute and are more interested in a rapid resolution of the Syrian conflict.

Conclusion. Thus, the Astana process has played a key role in resolving the situation in Syria. One of its most important achievements was the creation of de-escalation zones and an end to the bloodshed in the Syrian Arab Republic, which has continued since 2011 and claimed the lives of more than 470,000 people [11]. In this regard, President Nazarbayev rightly noted: "Any negotiations and dialogue are the way to the future. We all want this issue to be resolved peacefully. If all the countries do not unite their efforts and create a common coalition, it will be impossible to defeat terrorism" [12].

The situation in Syria has been in the shadow of global crises exacerbated by the confrontation between Russia and the West over Ukraine for the past year or two. The recent tragedy that befell Turkey and five provinces of neighbouring Syria has once again drawn international attention not only to the loss of thousands of lives and colossal destruction, but also to the extent to which these natural disasters may affect the prospects for Syrian national reconciliation and rapprochement between these two states with a complex history of relations, and contribute to resolving the differences between the leading players in the region: the US, Russia, Turkey, Israel, Iran, and Saudi Arabia. The cessation of hostilities can only be realised after political dialogue and mutual concessions. The Astana talks continue in this vein and reaffirm their unwavering commitment to Syria's sovereignty, independence, unity, and territorial integrity.

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ТҮЙІН

Қазақстанның сыртқы саясатында бітімгершілік қызмет ерекше рөл атқарады, себебі біздің ел өзін жалпыға ортақ бейбітшілік пен қауіпсіздікті қамтамасыз етуші халықаралық күш-жігердің жауапты қатысушысы ретінде көрсете білді. 2017 жылдан бастап Астана Сириядағы жағдайды реттеуге арналған алаң болып табылады. Бұл мақалада аймақтағы негізгі мемлекеттердің ғана емес, түрлі халықаралық ұйымдардың, әскери-саяси топтардың, әлемдік державалардың қатысуымен болып жатқан Сирия қақтығысын саяси-дипломатиялық реттеудегі Астана процесінің рөлі қарастырылған.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Особую роль во внешней политике Казахстана играет миротворческая деятельность, в которой страна зарекомендовала себя как ответственный участник международных усилий по обеспечению всеобщего мира и безопасности. С 2017 года Астана является площадкой для урегулирования ситуации в Сирии. В данной статье рассматривается роль Астанинского процесса в политико-дипломатическом урегулировании сирийского конфликта, которое характеризуется вовлечением в него не только основных государств региона, но и международных организаций, военно-политических группировок, мировых держав.