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Profession of diplomat. Training of diplomatic personnel in Kazakhstan

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Profession of diplomat is one of the most ancient. In the days of slavery with the help of specially authorized people to address issues of war and peace, observed a special ritual for the reception of foreign guests. Nowadays, diplomat as official post is carrying out political contacts with representatives of foreign countries (in their own country or in diplomatic missions).

Every era in human development put forward their claims to the diplomats, is redefining the essence of this profession. In «The Laws of Manu» – the most ancient monuments of India – you can find one of the transfers of those qualities, which should have a person of this profession. King encouraged to nominate Ambassador rights, not only versed in all sciences, but also skilled in understanding the clues, facial expressions and gestures. Ambassador should be able to recognize facial expressions, gestures and actions of a foreign sovereign, to disclose his plans.

Interesting information has left us with Ancient Greece. Ambassadors there shall be persons who used the most respected and known for their abilities and relationships. Particularly valuable as ambassadors thought their eloquence, the ability to express their thoughts and make an impression on the audience. Therefore, to perform the role of ambassadors often chose talented actors.

Turkic thinker Yusuf Balasaguni, bore the title Huse Hadzhibey, Master of Ceremonies at the court Karakhanids (XI century), the entry into the area of the Arab-Muslim world, believed that the Ambassador should be wisest – «after a rare gift to be embodied: intelligent and knowledgeable as he should be, to be wise, be degree after»; loyal and honest – «Ambassador should be delivered, the heart is wide, in the affairs of impeccable integrity and a strict»; visionary – «gimmicks everywhere expect after, found the clue – his honor and praise»; must possess the art of words and many languages – «he has all the subtlety of words to beat – and be able to save a goner, all languages should have a speech, to know all the letters and in a letter to succeed», and of course the look – «and should be harmonious with person and on the form: Ambassador different from all the must» [1, p. 140–141]. Only mastered all of these competencies and skills, a person is able to achieve the goal, said Yu. Balasagunsky in the poem «Science to be happy».

Perfect diplomat – someone who combines a variety of skills and qualities that are the result of training, skills and experience. Although for centuries, diplomatic methods and means changed, but the heads of state are constantly faced with the choice of highly skilled diplomats, who have skillfully implemented the policy of the country. Yu. Balasagunsky developed in the eleventh century, the system requirements for the recruitment of diplomats and its list of duties are relevant today, as the American researcher R. Devereux notes. The fact that the identity of the diplomat has been and remains a decisive factor in modern politics, the researchers wrote, referring to the pages of the book «Science to be happy» [1, p. 141].

Central Asian author Hodge Samandar Termezi wrote that the embassy mission should be entrusted to the wise ambassador. Ambassador should be knowledgeable, brave, skillful in speech. «A man of perfect mind settles by words [are] cases that can not be done with the help of hundreds of brave troops». Must – continue Termezi – that Ambassador was one of the most intelligent and experienced people, because «the ambassador» – is the language of the Emperor». «After the necessary skill and clever use of language, like the glittering sword, but [so] on the surface of his words were pearls of gentleness, would clearly signs of friendliness. [If his] speech at the beginning is the severity, [it] should be cut with scissors softness» [1, p. 142].

Famous French diplomat Francois de Kaler in his work «How to negotiate with sovereigns» (1716) noted: «These qualities are – attentive and studious mind, not allowing ourselves to get distracted pleasures and frivolous amusements, common sense, discernment, which allows to guess what's going on in the hearts of people, and the ability to consider the slightest movement of the face and other signs of passion, sometimes manifested in the most anonymous people, mind, early in the invention, capable of smooth encountered difficulties and try the interests that are the subject of negotiations, presence of mind required to respond the way to unexpected questions and careful replicas avoid risky move, even temper and calm and patient nature, readiness to listen to someone with whom you deal, always open-minded approach to the man, gentleness, courtesy, pleasantness of intercourse, and are relaxed manner, which really helps ingratiate himself with those with whom you deal, while cool and important kind, rough and grim manner usually repels and disgusts» [2, p. 29].

Many prominent personalities of the past believed that a prerequisite for effective action is the truthfulness and honesty. However, this view is not all to be finished. Well-known words of the English ambassador in Venice: «The Ambassador – an honest man, who was sent abroad to lie for the sake of the homeland» [3, p. 131]. French King Louis XV, admonished his messengers with the words: «If they lie to you, tell lies even more».

However, misinformation interlocutor, usually leads to a loss of confidence, which in turn can cause loss of contact. Jack Matlock, former American ambassador to the Soviet Union pointed out in this connection: «I believe that true diplomat can not be a liar. Nothing is more harmful to diplomacy as a lack of confidence... Any diplomat who was lying on the basis of short-term profit, poor job with their responsibilities. I'm not saying that the diplomats do not lie. Of course, lying. But effective diplomacy – never» [4, p. 31].

In the statute books of the Kazakh khan «Kasymhannin kaska Joly» also lists the requirements for the Ambassador: extensive knowledge in various fields and good knowledge of the state of the situation, eloquence, knowledge of the rituals and ceremonies of foreign courts.

All of the above personal attributes and knowledge should be organically combined in the image of modern diplomacy. Today, they are adequate infinitely more serious and responsible tasks in a dynamic, constantly changing world. As evidenced by historical experience, the requirements for diplomats have always been high, but today they have increased significantly – requires special knowledge and skills.

The special knowledge is knowledge of history, geography, culture, political, social, economic and demographic structures and institutions, human and economic resources, agriculture, industry, finance – that is what determines the priorities of foreign policy. The same knowledge and understanding about other countries and regional organizations, which member is his country, as well as the superpower, the modern and potential. Knowledge of the mechanisms and procedures of international relations. This requires to know a broad global network of overseas diplomatic missions and consular posts and their functions, practices and structure, a broad global network of trade and financial institutions and how they operate.

Professional skills include the following: 1) negotiation skills and everyday diplomacy, 2) representation skills; 3) skills of observation, analysis and reporting; 4) management skill of diplomatic missions; 5) communication skills and skills of public diplomacy; 6) skills associated with comparing different cultures.

Diplomat must possess extraordinary personal qualities. Among these qualities stand out – the political competence, personal charm, intellectual level of curiosity and thirst for knowledge, leadership and sagacity.

Among the new trends in diplomacy – the steady expansion of economic diplomacy in the context of globalization. It has received increasing attention, and in the not too distant past it was considered nonsense. Today in the activities of diplomatic missions of trade, economic, scientific and technical aspects have an important place.

In many countries, the selection of future diplomatic personnel attached great importance. Diplomats are working not only with papers, but also with people and with people of different nationalities, attitudes, beliefs, and traditions. It is possible that even the most gifted and educated people on their personal qualities, for example, because offishness may not be appropriate for the diplomatic service.

At the same time required for the diplomat's character traits, social skills and manners are laid, is believed to leaders of professional diplomacy, from early childhood, and in most cases, are even innate. Immunize them to people in adulthood is difficult. For these reasons, the existence of such qualities among the candidates for the diplomatic work is required. «Diplomacy – a profession that has no clear boundaries of necessary knowledge. What is required diplomat becomes known and known to them directly in the process» [5, p. 46].

In order to create a reliable and qualified diplomatic personnel in each state there are specific rules and regulations governing the selection of personnel for the bodies of foreign relations and their progress through the ranks to higher positions. Diplomatic training takes place in special schools: in the U.S. Foreign Service Institute (the main training center of the State Department), School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University (Massachusetts); in Japan – Institute for diplomatic training; in France – the National School of Administration and the School of Oriental Languages, in Russia – Moscow State Institute of International Relations and Diplomatic Academy of the Russian Foreign Ministry, in our country the main educational institutions for training specialists in the field of international relations are L. N. Gumilev the Eurasian National University, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, KIMEP, Abai Almaty State University, Kazakh State University of International Relations and World Languages, Institute of Diplomacy at the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The scale and significance of the foreign policy of Kazakhstan, the flexibility of the course, expanding the geography of the Republic's contacts with the international community, new priorities in foreign and domestic policy, the status of Kazakhstan as the Chairman of one of the important organizations in the world as the OSCE in 2010 and the OIC in 2011 – require high intelligence, great education, more cultural diplomats on the effectiveness of which depends largely on the future and prestige of our country in the world.

So, the whole sphere of foreign policy of sovereign Kazakhstan needs to enhance the professional staff of the new generation, in connection with which a growing need for retraining and advanced training foreign service officers, which has become over the years of independence of the republic an integral part of its statehood.

For today the Institute of Diplomacy is the only one in the Republic of Kazakhstan to specialized schools in this category that trains personnel for the bodies of the diplomatic service and the full range of international activities of the country. As a specialized institution, it is intended to be primarily educational, methodical, analytical and information center of the sphere of international relations.

Well-known professors, Kazakhstan and foreign ambassadors deepen knowledge of the diplomatic art. Education in it covered various categories of listeners who have a university education and some experience, including experience in the diplomatic service. There are employees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, officials of other government agencies, as well as the Institute is open on a contractual basis to all interested individuals and entities engaged in external activities, protocol, drafting of contracts, translation task, for which the high level of professionalism has become an important indicator.

Teachers on the staff of the Institute have diplomatic rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Minister-Counsellor. The classes are conducted with the involvement of the leaders of the MFA, the deputies of Parliament, Ambassadors of foreign countries.

The purpose of the Institute of Diplomacy – contribute to Kazakhstan's security through diplomacy. Kazakhstan needs to maintain good relations with old friends, establish and maintain cooperation with the countries of the world community, avoid problems in the spread of terrorism in the world, worthy and balanced use of forms and methods of diplomacy in the context of globalization. The Institute contributes to the achievement of this goal, to train new workers for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, re-training of diplomats, raising the qualifications of ambassadors. Eurasian National University educates the future generation of diplomats who are enriching diplomatic personnel.

Valuable as diplomats twenty-first century is to a certain experience in various fields – science, humanities, engineering, etc. Therefore, training at the Academy of diplomats from the number of persons

with different first degree, it is important for contemporary international relations. Non-political knowledge, for example, in economics, information technology today is especially needed.

A graduate of the Academy should be prepared to act and solve problems identified by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On the diplomatic service» and to protect the political, economic, commercial and other interests of Kazakhstan by diplomatic means and methods. As a patriot of his homeland, he must act based on the best interests of the state and society.

In accordance with the requirements of the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev Kazakh diplomats should make a concrete contribution to the economy, attract large investments, acquire the necessary knowledge in the field of international law, world politics and economy, a good command of foreign languages.

In the learning process much attention is paid to techniques of negotiations, intercultural communication. The training program of negotiating based on the study of practical situations. For intercultural communication, respect for the values of other people diplomat should know not only the culture of their own, but also understand the culture of other people.

The diplomat must work professionally with the documents and on documents. The ancient Romans said «A good diplomat must be able to speak well, write well and be familiar with Roman law» [6, p. 258]. The role of documents in the diplomatic dialogue is great, and they are the link, a means of transferring knowledge and information. It is therefore important to teach students to be skilled or conduct examination of diplomatic documents, to extract from them as a primary source of diplomacy and diplomatic skills. For students provided the course «Diplomatic Documentation».

Professional disciplines should teach students to understand and feel characteristics of the globalization process and to predict its consequences, and global contemporary issues requires the ability of global solutions. The teaching process aims to ensure that graduates, as a new generation of diplomats, had the analytical skills that combine the ability to integrate and synthesize information on the regional and global levels.

Kazakhstan is a member of many international organizations. A few of them he was, is and will occupy the post of chairman. The probability that a diplomat will work in international organizations is increasing. Educational process at the Academy and the University is focused on multilateral diplomacy, to prepare trainees and students as to possible career officials of international organizations.

Brand new makes to the maintenance of the diplomatic phase of education the economization of Kazakh diplomacy and decisive such topical problems as the creation of favorable external conditions for socio-economic reforms in the country; attracting foreign investment, provision of economic and financial support from international organizations, expansion of trade and economic relations with other states.

Increasing trend in the role of economic diplomacy was included in the educational process. It is important that students to thoroughly study and know the current trends in the global economy and their influence on political processes in the world. This is especially actually for a diplomat of present time.

One of the tools of international relations is international law. The development of international agreements made on an appropriate legal framework and modern diplomacy must be guided well in it and use it. Therefore, audience of Academy and students of University receive a deep legal training on such subjects as the theory of state and law, public law of foreign countries and the Republic of Kazakhstan, international public law, private international law, diplomatic and consular law as well as special courses for this profile.

As is known, the diplomatic service in its aims and objectives of today is undergoing significant changes due to the introduction to diplomacy of information and communication technologies and the steady increase of their role. Diplomatic success will largely depend on how effectively he will be able to use these technologies, as far as he is capable of various kinds of communications to inform officials and the public abroad about politics and national interests of their country.

Substantial factor in international communication of diplomats is their knowledge of foreign languages, so the learning of foreign languages is given exclusive attention. Language becomes an essential factor in diplomatic communications, promotes a better understanding of the diplomatic process. Relevant in this context are the words of the prominent British diplomat Nicholas Henderson that the external forms of diplomacy are constantly changing, but at all times remains unchanged need for intermediaries, as the only means of persuasion of a government other word is an honest man, that is, diplomat. Here comes to the fore the language, which plays a significant role at all stages of the diplomatic process. The list of

characteristics of a skilled diplomat, negotiator, known Dutch specialist in this area Paul Meerts allocates thirty-three points, half of which related to the level of language training.

Good knowledge of native and foreign language provides a better understanding of the functions of diplomacy, consensus-building negotiations etc. Not good enough level of proficiency represents a great danger and can lead to unpleasant situations, and even an international scandal. Currently, all applicants must be fluent in English, as one of the most common international languages. Knowledge of multiple languages. Students are given a choice in language learning, as Western (English, Italian, Spanish, French, German, etc.) and Oriental (Chinese, Arabic, Japanese, Turkish, Persian, etc.). And now it is important to not knowing the language as such, and linguistic data and the potential ability to quickly learn any language.

In addition, during the learning process, students acquire the ability to pass the foreign language content of the most important political documents of the Republic of Kazakhstan and keep the conversation on key issues of foreign and domestic policy of our state.

Particular importance is attached to the visits and lectures of foreign diplomats, representatives of international organizations, heads of diplomatic institutions, ambassadors, and even the heads of other countries, their performances in front of the audience and students. Meetings with the Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassadors of the Republic of Kazakhstan is very instructive, and let you know «first hand» about various aspects of the host country's Ambassador, Kazakhstan's policy towards this country, the role and place of the state in the world, the relevant region and in various spheres of international relations, especially the work of the embassy. These meetings are an effective form of educational process that enhances the quality of training of diplomats.

As said in an interview with a Kazakh diplomat: «Teaching has opened me another path, which proved no less interesting than the practical diplomatic service. It is with great pleasure to convey my experience and knowledge to students and appreciative audience, future professionals in the hope that they will be worthy to work for the benefit of our Kazakhstan» [7].

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Управление надзорной деятельностью в сфере АПК (на примере Павлодарской области)

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Целью данной статьи является анализ различных точек зрения, на проблемные вопросы контрольно-надзорной деятельности как важной составной части системы государственного управления.

При этом исходит следующая задача: выделить характерные особенности сущности контроля и надзора, их общие положения, а также взаимосвязь данных понятий как важнейшей функции государственного управления на примере Павлодарской областной территориальной инспекции Комитета государственной инспекции в АПК МСХ РК, (далее – Павлодарская ОТИ КГИ в АПК МСХ РК).

В научной литературе уже не первый год ведутся активные дискуссии по поводу правовой природы функций контроля и надзора в государственном управлении. Однако если в научной среде