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**«ЖАЛПЫ ҒЫЛЫМ МЕН БІЛІМНІҢ
ЖАРШЫСЫ»**

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order to put pressure on a potential enemy, along with armed (carried out using armed (military, private military companies, rebel militias) conflicts between deadly states both create a favorable information space and apply the principles of peaceful influence. Indeed, the peaceful period of hybrid warfare, which can be used by the state, includes the use of a "soft power" strategy. Most of the game theory is moving towards the positions of developed countries. The changeable existence of the theory of games taking place in the world requires knowledge of the elements of hybrid wars of states with the emergence of hybrid threats, increasing signs of large and small wars, as well as soft power. Each state defines its main elements before dealing with hybrid threats. The states of the world are fighting the hybrid threat in their own way. In the future, the States may not even notice the hybrid threat, since it can occur in a variety of situations. In this regard, it became necessary to study the main elements of the hybrid threat within the framework of the Central Asian states, which did not penetrate much into the historical scene.

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ONE BELT, ONE ROAD: ANALYSIS OF A GLOBAL INITIATIVE

Abstract

The One Belt, One Road"(BRI) initiative is a large-scale economic and infrastructure initiative put forward by China in the early 21st century, aiming to connect Asia, Europe and Africa via land and sea routes. This initiative is presented as a modern reflection of the historical Silk Road. The basic structure of the BRI is based on a broad network covering many countries and regions. Different land and sea corridors aim to increase trade and connectivity between regions. In addition to economic benefits, participating countries are also directly supported with infrastructure and development projects. On the economic dimension, BRI offers large-scale investments and trade opportunities. China has made generous investments in financing projects, increasing its global economic influence. However, it has been observed that these investments also bring with them concerns about debt. In the context of political and strategic relations, the BRI is seen as a tool to increase China's global influence. However, there is also local resistance and concerns in some countries. The dynamics between China's strategic objectives and the expectations of participating countries are complex. In terms of technology and infrastructure, projects under the BRI include modern technologies and sustainable practices. The Digital Silk Road is an important component that promotes digital connectivity between regions. Socio-cultural dimensions show that the BRI is not just an economic initiative. Intercultural interaction, educational exchanges and tourism are other important benefits brought by the initiative. Sustainability and environmental issues have raised concerns about the impacts of infrastructure projects. Despite this, green development and sustainability principles will shape the future of the BRI. The initiative has faced several challenges, including funding challenges, debt trap concerns, and management challenges. However, there is much speculation regarding the future of the BRI, its role in the global political economy, and its potential expansions. In conclusion, One Belt, One Road"stands out as a complex initiative with both positive and negative aspects. Future developments will determine how the global impact of this large-scale project will be shaped.

Keywords: *One Belt One Road, development, geopolitical strategy, economic investment, regional cooperation.*

In the early 21st century, the People's Republic of China declared the "One Belt, One Road" (BRI) initiative, a comprehensive economic and strategic initiative aimed at revitalizing the historical Silk Road routes. BRI is a comprehensive project that aims to connect Asia, Europe and Africa via both land and sea. [1]. This initiative was presented as a modern reflection of the ancient Silk Road, which united historically rich and diverse cultures. However, this modern version is not just a commercial route, but a multidimensional enterprise that affects the economic, social and political fate of many countries.

Historically, the Silk Road served as a network that supported trade, cultures, and ideas between East and West. In ancient times, cities and civilizations along this route formed a rich trade network through which goods and ideas moved freely. Silk, spices, metals and other valuable materials were transported along this route. However, the aim of the BRI is not only to revitalize this historical route, but also to promote economic development, technological progress and cultural change in a globalizing world.

BRI is part of China's "China Dream" vision. This vision includes China's goal of becoming a global power and its national development goals. As a key part of this vision, the BRI is designed as a tool to sustain China's economic growth, access new markets, promote infrastructure investment, and expand the country's geopolitical influence. Therefore, the BRI represents much more than just an economic project; It is also a foreign policy tool, a development strategy, and an initiative that reflects China's assertion of global leadership [2].

With this initiative, China signed agreements with many countries within the scope of BRI, made billions of dollars of investments and created new trade corridors. These projects cover energy, transportation, telecommunications and other sectors. However, the broad scope and impact of the BRI has led to mixed reactions in participating countries. While some have enthusiastically participated in this initiative, others have taken a more cautious approach, fearing a debt trap, loss of sovereignty or the growing influence of China.

As a result, "One Belt, One Road" has become an important initiative shaping economic development, international cooperation and global geopolitical changes in the modern world. This study aims to examine in depth the different dimensions and impacts of BRI.

General Structure of One Belt, One Road

The One Belt, One Road Initiative (BRI) is an initiative that aims to create a large-scale infrastructure network that includes both land and sea routes. This network includes not only physical connections but also economic cooperation, technological transfer and cultural interactions. The initiative is closely related to China's global leadership ambitions and the expansion of its geopolitical influence, thus aiming to establish strong ties between Asia, Europe and Africa [3].

The main corridors and projects, which are the cornerstone of the initiative, aim to connect the regions. In this context, land corridors include transportation routes created by the integration of railways and roads, while sea corridors aim to facilitate trade with a strong ports and seaway network. Infrastructure projects cover a wide range from high-speed train lines to energy infrastructure, from communication networks to logistics centers. These projects aim to eliminate economic imbalances between countries while promoting economic growth.

BRI aims to increase trade and investment. Economic initiatives such as free trade agreements, investment opportunities and customs cooperation aim to strengthen cooperation between regional economies. On the technological dimension, BRI also deals with digitalization

and technological cooperation. The so-called "Digital Silk Road" dimension includes digital infrastructure projects, cybersecurity cooperation and digital commerce platforms [4].

By promoting cultural interaction, BRI aims to increase cultural exchange between participating countries. Educational exchanges and activities that enable people to better understand each other form the basis of deeper and lasting relationships. BRI projects should be designed and implemented in accordance with the principle of sustainability and environmentally friendly standards. This is a critical element in terms of preserving both the balance between regions and the interests of future generations.

The initiative involves many dynamics in how participating countries integrate with their development goals and strategic plans. These countries should contribute towards common goals and responsibilities in the realization of the initiative. The One Belt, One Road Initiative is a comprehensive initiative that affects global economic and strategic dynamics. This general structure offers a vision of economic cooperation, technological transfer, cultural interaction and sustainable development. The success of the BRI will depend on the level of cooperation and effort of participating countries.

Economic Dimensions

BRI attracts attention with its huge investment amounts. In addition to using its own financial resources to finance these projects, China also appeals to international financial institutions and participating countries. In this context, organizations such as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) contribute to the financing of projects. However, these investment amounts bring with them some concerns; Issues such as debt-related risks and sustainability of projects should be closely monitored [5].

One of the main goals of the BRI is to increase interregional trade and promote economic development. This initiative includes customs cooperation agreements and trade facilitation measures aimed at facilitating trade transactions between countries. These trade increases can have positive effects on the economic growth of participating countries. The BRI's far-reaching infrastructure projects can stimulate interregional trade by offering benefits such as improving logistics networks and reducing transportation costs. However, participating countries need to cooperate carefully to achieve economic balance and sustainable development.

BRI involves many dynamics, not only in its economic dimensions but also in how it integrates with participating countries' own development goals and strategic plans. These countries should contribute towards common goals and responsibilities in the realization of the initiative. The economic dimensions of the One Belt, One Road Initiative should be considered as a whole, including investment amounts, financing sources, trade opportunities and economic development impacts. While these dimensions have the potential to contribute to the economic growth of the participating countries, they also bring with them important responsibilities regarding the sustainability of the projects and the maintenance of economic balance. The success of the initiative can be achieved when combined with the cooperation of participating countries and sound economic strategies.

Beyond its economic dimensions, the One Belt, One Road Initiative (BRI) also has important geopolitical impacts and consequences. This initiative reflects China's increasing influence in the international arena and may affect the geopolitical balance. The BRI's large-scale infrastructure investments and economic integration projects could lead participating countries to establish closer ties with China. While this situation creates an opportunity for China to increase its political influence, it may also cause concerns in some countries.

While the BRI has an impact in different geographies such as Asia, Europe and Africa, it may also affect the geopolitical dynamics in these regions. Projects, especially in strategically important regions, may affect regional balances of power and increase competition. At the same

time, it should be considered that the BRI may also affect existing political conflicts in some countries.

Political and Strategic Relations

BRI is a strategy that aims to support China's global leadership ambitions. This initiative aims to increase China's economic influence and strengthen its regional and global political weight. While the BRI can contribute to China being seen as a more active player on the world stage, it aims to play a leading role that actively involves China in the development and infrastructure projects of other countries.

Countries participating in the BRI approach it with different expectations and concerns. On the one hand, there are expectations such as economic development, infrastructure improvements and increased trade opportunities. These countries aim to support their own economic growth by seizing the opportunities brought by the initiative. On the other hand, some countries view the BRI more cautiously and closely monitor China's influence and strategic objectives. In particular, issues such as sustainability of projects, debt trap concerns and impacts on local economies are on the agenda of some participating countries [6].

BRI is seen not only as an economic cooperation initiative but also as a factor affecting global political balances. The initiative has triggered concerns about China's growing influence and competition among some countries. It may particularly affect relations between traditional centers of power and China. But at the same time, the BRI can enable closer political and economic ties between participating countries, leading to new dynamics in international relations. How the strategic objectives of the BRI interact with the policies and interests of other countries can shape future developments in international relations.

The One Belt, One Road Initiative is an initiative that is not only limited to its economic dimensions, but also affects political and strategic relations in a complex way. China's global leadership goals, participating countries' expectations and concerns, and global political dynamics are among the factors that determine the success and impacts of the initiative. In this context, the future of the initiative will be shaped depending on how these complex dynamics are managed.

Infrastructure and Technology

BRI attracts attention with its large-scale infrastructure projects. These projects include major transport routes connecting land and sea corridors. Infrastructure projects such as railways, highways, ports, power plants and telecommunication networks aim to facilitate interregional transportation and accelerate trade flows. For example, projects such as the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) aim to increase the efficiency of transportation between Asia and Europe [7].

BRI also promotes technological collaborations and digitalization. This dimension, called the "Digital Silk Road", includes fiber optic cables, satellite networks, e-commerce platforms and other digital infrastructure projects. These projects aim to ensure fast and secure data communication between regions. While technological collaborations support technology transfer between countries, they also encourage innovation.

Ensuring that infrastructure projects are sustainable and designed in accordance with environmentally friendly standards constitutes another important dimension of BRI. The environmental impacts of these projects should be evaluated taking into account the interregional balance and the interests of future generations.

The infrastructure and technology dimensions of the One Belt, One Road Initiative cover a wide range from physical transportation infrastructure to digital connections. While these projects increase interregional trade, they also encourage innovation through technological

collaborations and digitalization. However, it is important that projects are managed in accordance with the principles of sustainability and environmental awareness.

Socio-Cultural Dimensions

The Belt, One Road Initiative (BRI) is a comprehensive strategy to promote intercultural interaction between different countries and regions. This initiative aims to increase people's understanding of those from different cultural backgrounds. Cultural interaction between participating countries can take the form of collaboration in art, music, literature and other fields. Such interactions enable people to understand different ways of thinking, lifestyles and values. BRI emphasizes cultural diversity and supports this diversity in building bridges between people [8].

BRI also promotes educational and academic exchanges. Student exchanges between countries, university collaborations and training programs are reflections of this dimension. Such collaborations can strengthen ties between countries by increasing knowledge and experience sharing. Academic collaborations contribute to scientific progress by encouraging research projects, knowledge transfer and innovative solutions. BRI aims to contribute to the education of young generations and the knowledge economy by collaborating in education and academic fields.

Promoting tourism and human movements is also an important dimension of the BRI. The initiative aims to increase touristic activities and encourage people to travel between different countries and regions. Tourism allows people to experience different cultures, historical and natural beauties closely. These experiences help people increase tolerance and deepen cultural understanding. At the same time, tourism also contributes to economic growth and employment. BRI's infrastructure projects and transportation networks support tourism by enabling people to travel easier and faster to different regions [9].

The socio-cultural dimensions of the One Belt, One Road Initiative include intercultural interaction between different countries and regions, educational cooperation and tourism. These dimensions aim to enable people to understand and respect each other's cultures. The socio-cultural dimensions of the BRI can contribute to establishing deeper and stronger relations between countries, increasing global cooperation and promoting peaceful cultural interactions. In this way, a sustainable world can be built by increasing understanding and cooperation between people.

Environmental and Sustainability Issues

The BRI's far-reaching infrastructure projects require serious consideration of environmental impacts. The construction of large-scale projects can affect the use of natural resources and ecosystems. Therefore, environmental impacts should be evaluated, negative consequences should be minimized and sustainable solutions should be sought during the planning and implementation phase of projects.

BRI aims to embrace the principles of green development and sustainability. In this context, the use of environmentally friendly technologies is encouraged during the design and implementation of projects. The use of sustainable energy resources, energy efficiency, waste management and environmental protection measures are reflections of this approach. BRI's sustainability-focused approach aims to both support economic growth and preserve natural resources for future generations.

Environmental impacts of BRI projects include carbon footprint and climate change impacts. Large infrastructure projects are associated with factors such as energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, climate change impacts should also be taken into account when evaluating the environmental impacts of projects. Effective environmental

management and sustainable energy policies play an important role in addressing these problems.

The environmental and sustainability issues of the One Belt, One Road Initiative aim to minimize the environmental impacts of infrastructure projects and implement green development principles. This approach aims to achieve balance between economic growth and environmental protection. BRI's environmental and sustainability-focused approach is aimed at supporting the long-term sustainability of interregional development.

Challenges and Criticisms

Financing BRI projects is one of the key challenges of the initiative. Some projects are large-scale and costly, which can make it difficult to secure financing. Additionally, debt trap concerns have been expressed in some countries. According to these concerns, some countries may take on large amounts of foreign debt to finance BRI projects, which could jeopardize their long-term economic independence [10].

The implementation and management of BRI projects can also present significant challenges. Legal, cultural and administrative differences between different countries can make it difficult to carry out projects effectively. Additionally, completing projects on time and on budget can also lead to management challenges.

BRI projects have been criticized for lack of accountability in some regions. This may raise concerns about how transparently the financing and management of projects are carried out. Lack of transparency can impact the long-term success of projects.

The environmental and social impacts of BRI projects have also been criticized. The impacts of major infrastructure projects on ecosystems and local communities should be seriously evaluated. Additionally, the impact of these projects on the lifestyles and cultural heritage of the communities should also be taken into account.

Future Perspective

The future of the Belt, One Road Initiative (BRI) will be shaped around factors such as expansions, changes, emphasis on sustainability, its role in the global economy and technological transformation. While the initiative initially focused on Asia, Europe and Africa, it may expand to cover more regions over time. Latin America and other continents potentially joining the initiative could lead to further strengthening of global connections. This expansion could enable the initiative's impact to spread to wider geographies. The future of the initiative may also see changes in the scope and priorities of projects. Besides traditional infrastructure projects, greater emphasis can be placed on sustainable energy, environmentally friendly technologies and digital transformation. In this way, the BRI vision can focus more on the principles of sustainable development and green growth [11].

The BRI will continue to play an important role in the global political economy. The initiative is seen as a tool to increase China's economic and geopolitical influence, while also becoming a platform to promote economic integration and cooperation of participating countries [12]. BRI projects can contribute to the global economy by increasing trade, stimulating economic development and realizing infrastructure investments. Therefore, it is anticipated that the BRI will continue to affect global economic balances in the future.

The future perspective may include a vision of BRI with greater emphasis on sustainability and green development principles. By investing in environmentally friendly technologies and promoting sustainable projects, the initiative can ensure interregional balance and protect the interests of future generations. In this context, the environmental impacts of BRI's projects should be observed more closely and the planning of the projects should be done in accordance with the principle of sustainability.

In the future, the technological and digital dimension of the BRI may become even more important. The Digital Silk Road project can strengthen economic cooperation by increasing digital connectivity between regions. Technological collaborations can grow in areas such as artificial intelligence, automation and digital commerce. In this way, BRI can create a more comprehensive impact by combining digital transformation with both traditional and modern infrastructure projects [13]. The future of BRI may evolve towards a perspective in which environmental awareness and social participation become more important. By ensuring greater social participation and environmental assessment in project planning and implementation, it can be aimed to develop projects in line with the needs of societies. In this way, the positive impact of the initiative on local communities can be increased.

The future of the One Belt, One Road Initiative will be shaped around factors such as expansions, changes, emphasis on sustainability, its role in the global economy and technological transformation. While the initiative continues to have an important role in global cooperation and development, managing this potential and shaping the future will depend on the efforts of participating countries and the international community. Therefore, the future of BRI should be pursued as a multifaceted and dynamic process.

Conclusion

The One Belt, One Road Initiative (BRI) represents a broad vision that includes not only physical infrastructure projects but also economic cooperation, technological transfer, cultural interaction and sustainable development. This comprehensive initiative aims to connect countries by covering different geographies such as Asia, Europe and Africa.

The cornerstone of the initiative is land and sea corridors and large-scale infrastructure projects. These projects not only support economic growth, but also enable the development of stronger and more collaborative relationships between different regions. Infrastructure investments have the potential to increase regional balance along with economic growth [14].

Technological cooperation constitutes the digital dimension of the BRI. The Digital Silk Road includes elements such as cybersecurity cooperation, digital infrastructure projects and trading platforms. This aims to strengthen economic cooperation by increasing technological integration between regions [15].

Cultural interaction encourages people to understand and appreciate different cultural values. This forms the basis for deeper and stronger relationships. Educational and academic exchanges help establish close ties between countries by facilitating the sharing of knowledge and experience.

Sustainability is the fundamental principle of BRI projects. Projects must be designed and implemented taking into account their environmental impacts and long-term sustainability. This is an important part of both supporting economic growth and maintaining environmental balance.

The One Belt, One Road Initiative is an initiative that has a profound impact on the world with its far-reaching vision. BRI, which includes dimensions such as infrastructure projects, economic cooperation, technological integration, cultural interaction and sustainable development, represents a leading platform of cooperation and development between different regions. The impacts and success of the BRI can be fully realized when combined with solid cooperation and sustainable strategies of participating countries.

Future of the BRI:

The future of the One Belt, One Road Initiative will continue to maintain its significant impact on the global political and economic scene. This initiative is not only seen as a tool to increase China's economic and geopolitical influence, but has also become a platform to promote the strengthening of cooperation and economic integration among participating countries. BRI projects have the potential to make significant contributions to the global economy by increasing

international trade, supporting economic development, and realizing wide-ranging infrastructure investments.

BRI has emerged as an example of international economic cooperation and integration. This initiative has given significant impetus to increasing global trade and investment with projects and collaborations covering different regions and countries. In the future, the impact of the BRI may expand further and more countries may join the initiative. Including regions that have not yet joined, such as Latin America, could be an important step in expanding the scope of the initiative.

The positive effects of BRI projects on economic growth, trade and development may continue. Infrastructure projects can strengthen connections between countries, facilitate trade and contribute to the growth of regional economies. However, it is critical that projects are designed in accordance with sustainability principles and environmental impacts are taken into account.

The technological dimension may also play a decisive role in the future of the BRI. Projects related to digitalization and technological cooperation can contribute to the creation of a more effective cooperation platform by strengthening ties between countries. At the same time, BRI's technological projects can contribute to the digital transformation and competitiveness of participating countries.

The One Belt, One Road Initiative will continue to be an important player in shaping global political and economic dynamics. This initiative, which encourages cooperation and economic integration among participating countries, has the potential to make positive contributions to the global economy. In the future, steps taken in the areas of expansion, sustainability, technological transformation and cooperation can further strengthen the impact of the BRI and contribute to the creation of a sustainable global cooperation platform.

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Резюме

Инициатива «Один пояс, один путь»» (BRI) — это крупномасштабная экономическая и инфраструктурная инициатива, представленная Китаем в начале 21 века, целью которой является соединение Азии, Европы и Африки посредством сухопутных и морских маршрутов. Эта инициатива представлена как современное отражение исторического Шелкового пути. Фундаментальная структура BRI построена на обширной сети, охватывающей множество стран и регионов. Различные сухопутные и морские коридоры направлены на расширение торговли и связей между регионами. Страны-участницы получают непосредственную поддержку в виде проектов инфраструктуры и развития, а также экономические выгоды. В экономическом плане BRI предлагает крупномасштабные инвестиции и торговые возможности. Китай сделал щедрые инвестиции для финансирования проектов, тем самым увеличивая свое глобальное экономическое влияние. Однако наблюдались опасения, связанные с долгом, связанным с этими инвестициями. С точки зрения политических и стратегических отношений, BRI воспринимается как инструмент усиления глобального влияния Китая. Однако некоторые страны продемонстрировали местное сопротивление и обеспокоенность. Динамика между стратегическими целями Китая и ожиданиями стран-участниц сложна. С точки зрения технологий и инфраструктуры проекты в рамках BRI включают современные технологии и устойчивые практики. Цифровой Шелковый путь является важным компонентом, способствующим развитию цифровой связи между регионами. Социально-культурные аспекты подчеркивают, что BRI – это не просто экономическая инициатива. Межкультурное взаимодействие, образовательные обмены и туризм являются одними из других значительных преимуществ, которые приносит эта инициатива. Проблемы устойчивого развития и окружающей среды вызывают обеспокоенность по поводу последствий инфраструктурных проектов. Тем не менее, принципы зеленого развития и устойчивого развития будут определять будущее BRI. Инициатива столкнулась с различными проблемами, включая трудности с финансированием, проблемы долговой ловушки и проблемы управления. Тем не менее, существует много предположений о будущем BRI, его роли в глобальной политической экономике и потенциальном расширении. В заключение отметим, что Инициатива «Пояс и путь»» представляет собой сложную инициативу, имеющую как положительные, так и отрицательные аспекты. Дальнейшее развитие событий определит, как этот крупномасштабный проект повлияет на глобальный ландшафт.

Abstract

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is a large-scale economic and infrastructure initiative unveiled by China in the early 21st century, aiming to connect Asia, Europe, and Africa through land and maritime routes. This initiative is presented as a modern reflection of the historical Silk Road. The fundamental structure of the BRI is built upon a vast network encompassing numerous countries and regions. Various land and maritime corridors aim to enhance trade and connectivity between regions. Participating countries are directly supported with infrastructure and development projects, in addition to economic benefits. Economically, the BRI offers large-scale investments and trade opportunities. China has made generous investments for the financing of projects, thereby increasing its global economic influence. However, concerns related to debt associated with these investments have been observed. In terms of political and strategic relations, the BRI is perceived as a tool to augment China's global influence. However, some countries have exhibited local resistance and concerns. The dynamics between China's strategic objectives and the expectations of the participating countries are intricate. From a technology and infrastructure perspective, projects within the BRI incorporate modern technologies and sustainable practices. The Digital Silk Road is a significant component that promotes digital connectivity between regions. The socio-cultural dimensions underscore that the BRI is not merely an economic initiative. Cross-cultural interactions, educational exchanges, and tourism are among the other significant benefits brought by the initiative. Sustainability and environmental issues have raised concerns about the impacts of infrastructure projects. Nevertheless, green development and sustainability principles are set to shape the future of the BRI. The initiative has faced various challenges, including financing difficulties, debt trap concerns, and management issues. Nonetheless, there is much speculation about the future of the BRI, its role in the global political economy, and potential expansions. In conclusion, the Belt and Road Initiative emerges as a complex initiative with both positive and negative facets. Future developments will determine how this large-scale project will influence the global landscape.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАН ЖӘНЕ ТҮРКИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДА ОМБУДСМЕН (АДАМ ҚҰҚЫҚТАРЫ ЖӨНІНДЕГІ УӘКІЛ) ИНСТИТУТЫНЫҢ ҚАЛЫПТАСУЫНЫҢ КОНСТИТУЦИЯЛЫҚ ҚҰҚЫҚТЫҚ НЕГІЗДЕРІ

Аңдатпа

Мақалада Қазақстан мен Түркия Республикасы омбудсмен институтының құқықтық жүйедегі орны мен маңызы зерделенеді. Сондай-ақ, адам мен азаматтардың құқықтары мен бостандықтарын қорғау механизмі ретінде құрылған омбудсмен институтының қалыптасу тарихына шолу жасалынады. Сонымен қатар, екі мемлекеттің заңдарында көзделген баптарға сүйене отырып, омбудсменнің қызметіне анықтама беріледі.

Кілттік сөздер: омбудсмен институты, адам мен азаматтардың құқықтары мен бостандықтары, демократия, мемлекеттік орган.

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