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Alimzhan BEKMAGAMBETOV, THE SOURCES OF LAW AND THE SUBJECT OF LEGAL REGULATIONS: TRADITIONAL APPROACHES AND DOCTRINAL DISCUSSIONS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE LEGISLATIVE CRIME PREVENTION)

The author examines the problematic aspects of systematization of the legislative Arsenal to combat organized crime and trafficking through the lens of raising issues of criminal law doctrine and the subject of criminal law regulation.

The article focuses on the fact that the evolving Kazakh legal system at the moment is a logical product of the synthesis of doctrinal approaches and legal traditions of conventional (Muslim), pre-revolutionary (Russian-imperial), Soviet and modern globalizing law. The author, drawing on the experience of international cooperation in the process of preparation of the textbooks, refers to the features of the dynamic development of criminal law in three interrelated stages (the branch of legislation, science and academic discipline) and current and adequate doctrinal reflection in the context of globalization, modernization and innovation processes.

The doctrine of criminal law and criminological science operating in tandem are entrusted with a special task of joint development of adequate countermeasures against modern challenges - organized, professional, terrorist crime, etc., using the technological capabilities of the fourth industrial revolution, including comprehensive digitalization.

The first results can already be perceived: the criminal law regulation changes its configuration not only by bringing in it the norms of other industries, but also separate legal systems, which experts designate as convergence. It entails significant potential which opens wide horizons for the development of the doctrine of criminal law, legislation and law enforcement practice.

KEYWORDS: sources of law, doctrine of law, crime

Sergey BOLSHAKOV, HYBRID WAR AND STATE STRATEGIES: CONCEPTUALIZATION AND APPROACHES

The article is devoted to the analysis of different approaches to the definition of “a hybrid war”, the problems of expanding the area where the hybrid wars are conducted. The author concludes that the activity of states in the construction of national security strategies is based on the necessity of diversification of the instruments and the methods of protecting the state interest, as well as pursuing interests in external policy. Network and information technologies used in the conditions of ongoing hybrid war may pose a threat to the object and the subject of political influence. The problem of hybrid wars requires a deeper methodological and theoretical reflection, justification, conceptualization of the approaches and methods of implementing national security strategies, it also requires the awareness of

the external and internal political risk factors during the implementation of hybrid instruments during strategic operations.

KEYWORDS: hybrid war, national security, military policy, international relations

Sergey NOVIKOV, Ruslan PUZIKOV, PEDAGOGICAL MONITORING OF THE STUDENTS' INTERNET SPACE AS A WAY OF COUNTERACTING THREATS TO INFORMATION SECURITY

Scientific and technological achievements have led to a wide rapid spread of achievements in various spheres among the world's population. The global Internet network has become a source of operational information, and its relative lack of control over government agencies has led to the spread of democratic ideas in countries with a totalitarian regime. At the same time, along with positive achievements in the field of information exchange and information technology, there are examples of the negative use of information space by particular destructive forces in order to have an informational impact on the population of particular countries. Particular concern is caused by young people who are potential victims of information attacks as they have a weak social and educational experience. That is the reason why the research into the methods of counteraction and neutralizing negative information attacks is becoming more relevant.

KEYWORDS: information security, the youth, pedagogical monitoring, social passport, educational institutions, individual pedagogical trajectory

Nadezhda NOVOZHILOVA, PRACTICE AND PROBLEMS OF TEACHING BILINGUAL AUDIENCE

The article raises a problem of learning practice in teaching traditional disciplines by the example of the insurance learning by the bilingual audience in the higher school. The problems exist depending on the type of audience: a) audience which is bilingual by the composition of a group for the whole learning period; b) audience which is bilingual for learning a specific discipline only. The article also presents a problem of preparing the visual information. During the preparation of the study information and creating the presentations it is necessary to take into account that the modern student audience has a wide operational computer experience and it has a specific "comic" perception of information. The bilingual audience learning requires the use of the presentation of the visual information approximated at maximum to the forms preferred by the student audience and the content of a material should not be changed. For the learning process management the system of the bilingual lecture material, presentations and additional single-language material preparing for each language audience has been developed. The author analyses the practical experience, problems and mistakes.

KEYWORDS: teaching, practice, bilingual, audience

Ruslan PUZIKOV, THE DOCTRINE OF LAW: CONCEPT, STAGES OF ESTABLISHMENT AND PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

The author made an attempt to determine the place and the role of the legal doctrine in the state regulatory mechanism. The author claims that the legal doctrine is a special category, with a specific language which presents legal terms and which can formulate regulations (axioms, principles, definitions, etc.), and what is equally important - the dominant, non-documentary form of their expression. The doctrine, being the starting point for revealing legal phenomena, forces them to examine them in detail. The article presents the etymology of the term "doctrine", defined its forms, describes the ways in which the doctrine influences the development of the legal system as an element which orders social relations. The author notes that the legal doctrine is always a product of scientific activity and this is the reason why it enables to define the dominant type of thinking and understanding of the law. Theoretical and legal approaches that have officially gained public support create concepts of law reforms and ideologically guide its development. All the institutions operating in the legal space refer to the doctrine of law - as its source. The perpetuated doctrinal goals and principles favor gradual changes in social relations. However, only the results of deep, multifaceted and comprehensive research can aspire to the status of legal axioms, dogmas and principles. The doctrine of law is nothing but the expression of the creation of a new legal worldview. The article also describes the basic stages of the emergence of the legal doctrine as a regulator of social relations, it analyzes the premises determining the ineffectiveness of applying the doctrine of law and the legal policy of a modern state, as well as prospects of their evolution.

KEYWORDS: legal doctrine, legal policy, social relations, evolution

Bigruzi SULEIMANOV, THE DOCTRINE OF LAW: SELECTED METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS

The doctrine of law is one of the most important and fascinating problems of legal science. In some legal systems, the doctrine remains a significant source of law. It means that the doctrine of the law goes beyond the scope of scientific problems and has practical value. However, many aspects of the doctrine of law remain highly controversial and ambiguous. To them we can include, among others, its constitutive features, which enable us to distinguish the legal doctrine from other sources clearly. Legal conditions constitute one of the most popular trends of doctrinal research in contemporary Russian literature on legal issues. The ambiguity of the term "doctrine" refers to different approaches that should be considered. This determines the timeliness and necessity of further research on legal doctrine.

KEYWORDS: law, sources of law, jurisprudence, legal science, legal system, legislation, legal doctrine

Alexander ZAKHAROV, STRATEGY AND TACTICS OF LEGAL REGULATIONS IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND THE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES UNDER CONDITIONS OF CONTEMPORARY GLOBAL ECOLOGICAL CHALLENGES FOR HUMANITY

The article is devoted to the research on legal and ecological regulations, the assessment of its effectiveness in the conditions of the emergence, existence and distribution of contemporary global ecological challenges for mankind. At the same time the author offers his own definition of contemporary global environmental challenges for mankind and defines the impact of these challenges on legal and ecological regulations. The author sets the criteria for the evaluation of the effectiveness of the legal regulations according to which he carried out his analysis, including the assessment of the ecological legislation and the adequacy of the results obtained for the selected purposes, the selection and the use of the measures that support the fullest and fastest achievement of the results. On the bases of the analysis carried out by the author, he defines the strategy and the tactics of the contemporary legal regulations in the field of ecology in Russia. As a result of the scientific analysis, the author concludes that the effectiveness of the legal regulations in the field of combating contemporary global challenges for humanity in the area of ecology depends on the adequacy of the chosen legal measures for the specific goal and eliminating ecological threats, which leads to the achievement of security in a given area. area, as well as the disappearance of the causes, conditions and factors of their appearance and spread. Of particular interest is the author's suggestion to increase the efficiency of ecological regulations aimed at counteracting the contemporary global ecological threats for humanity, including the system of improvement of ecological legislation, practice of applying the law, increasing the level of ecological and legal culture of legal and ecological relations.

KEYWORDS: ecological challenges, legal regulations, legal and ecological relations

Joanna SADŁOWSKA-WRZESIŃSKA, SAFETY AS A STATE OF MIND, NOT A SYSTEM. ON THE NEED TO SHAPE SAFE BEHAVIOR IN THE WORK ENVIRONMENT

Standardized occupational safety management systems enable the organization of appropriate formulation of the policies and the objectives in the field of health and safety at work and the effective implementation of this policy. However, the introduction of the system does not mean that it has been fully implemented - applied in accordance with the accepted procedures and functioning effectively. In the organizations which take systematic actions to improve health and safety at work, the appropriate methods should be introduced to motivate the employees to be safe. This serves not only to reduce the number of accidents at work, but also to increase the commitment, work comfort and morale of the employees. The article focuses on the role of a participatory approach to changing employee attitudes and anticipating their impact on the general approach to security.

KEYWORDS: behavior-based safety, security culture, safe behavior

Damian JASIŃSKI, TECHNICAL MODERNIZATION IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND AND THE ARMED FORCES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION – SELECTED ASPECTS

The article presents the problem of technical modernization in the armed forces of the Republic of Poland and the Russian Federation. In both countries, for more than ten years, one can notice increased efforts to improve the functioning of the armed forces and increase the amount of modern weapons. The intensification of works and activities in the above-mentioned area was affected by a number of important factors that significantly increased the speed of arms replacement processes. The article introduces the process of implementation of Plans for Technical Modernization of the Armed Forces, their assumptions and evaluation of performance in Poland and the Russian Federation. Moreover, the most important reforms aimed at improving the functioning of the armed forces and the systematic introduction of modern systems into the armaments were presented. The most important and the most interesting constructions from the point of view of national defense were characterized.

KEYWORDS: modernization, armed forces, *Wisła*, armament

Iwona PIERÓG, THE ROLE OF ARMED FORCES IN THE PROCESS OF BUILDING PEACE – CASUS OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The aim of the article is to present the role of the armed forces in peacebuilding on the example of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Due to the relative lack of interest of Polish researchers in building peace, in the first part of the article the author presents the theoretical issues of the discussed problem. Peacebuilding is carried out in the countries that are not stable, which may bring about internal conflicts. The destabilization of a given country may pose a threat to the entire region, which is why it is important to involve international organizations in building peace. It seems that The role of the armed forces seems to be important in the above process. However, the research has shown that the armed forces are not in each case a sufficient tool in the process of building peace.

KEYWORDS: Bosnia and Herzegovina, armed forces, peacebuilding, state-building

Lukasz PIONTEK, PREVENTION AND FIGHT AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING CARRIED OUT BY THE POLICE AND THE BORDER GUARD ON THE TERRITORY OF POLAND

The article aims to show issues related to the prevention and combating of human trafficking . Two formations are subjected to scientific reflection: the Border Guard and the Police, which, through their statutory tasks, independently and in cooperation with other entities, stand on the guard over the security of the Republic of Poland. Human trafficking is a global problem that also includes Poland. This article consists of several parts: definition of a crime of human trafficking, regulated in Polish criminal law, forms of human trafficking that occur on the territory of Poland, tasks and competences of the Police and the Border Guard in preventing and combating human trafficking, and statistical recognition of these two formations on the crime of human trafficking. The article, by attempting to analyze the presented issues, is an attempt to achieve the goal set by the author.

KEYWORDS: Border Guard, Police, human trafficking

Aleksandra ŚLIWIŃSKA, THREATS FOR CIVIL AVIATION

Ensuring security in the civil aviation sector is a priority activity for many aviation organizations. This is confirmed by numerous documents regulating civil aviation security problems, issued not only at the level of national and EU law, but also in conventions of international scope. The risk of security disruption in civil aviation is enormous because there are many risks that can contribute to the loss of security. There are attempts to counteract them, however, if they are to be effective, it is necessary to be aware of the dangers and their potential consequences. They may have a military, non-military background, or come from an internal or external environment of a given aviation organization. Various possible threats originating from these sources have been presented and described in the article.

KEYWORDS: Threats, security, aviation, civil aviation
