

KAZAKHSTAN IN GEOPOLITICS OF THE CENTRAL ASIA: RETROSPECTIVE, REALITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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Abstract: Modern generation of the people is the witnesses and active participants of how the new states were arisen on the ruins of the last empire. According to this process, the fixed balance of economic and political interests between these states are changed dynamically which were the “behind curtains” of “the main gamers of the world history”. Today new independent states of the Central Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan were presented to political arena of the world. The territory of these states were integrated into the widest geopolitical aerial and served as the arena for complicated political, ethnocultural processes of the Central Asia. For getting the information about the future prospects of the world in whole, as well as Central Asia particularly, it is necessary to make a short survey about the past and especially the newest history of the central-Asian states.

Keywords: Geopolitics, Entos identity, Independence, Self-consciousness.

As it is known, the collapse of the Soviet empire at the end of the last century caused the formations of new states be the European paradigm “ethnicity”. Now each named group got a legal right for its own territory, language, history and background in international level. But, if in the Soviet period local legislature was existed only in nominal expression in each republic of the Central Asia, then with acquiring the independence the state sovereignty got its real embodiment. On the other hand, from the historical point of view the state demarcation served as the tool of bolshevism for further partition of the nations of the region, when it gave up the colonial nature of the governing in the region formally, but without any right to change something in the feature of this governing.

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RETROSPECTIVE

Retrospective sight to historical past gives evidence that the Central Asia represented a rich and unique integration model of nations, languages and cultures not having precise distinguishing boundary. The specialization of economic life based on natural-landscape combination of nomadic and agricultural economy had been formed for centuries and allowed to speak about the region as about vertically organized complex which gave an opportunity to inhabitants of steppes and valleys to pass to full self-supply way of life if it was necessary. In contemporary perception it meant that there was organized a self-sufficient market.

The impulse of politization of the named question got its embodiment in ideological tendency of the Russian Moslems at the end of the 19th century, when the question: "Could the Asian carriage compete with the Russian locomotive?" was put on the agenda. As the reply to the question was suggested a programme of action on the basis of three principles: pan Turkism, ant colonialism and religious reformation, as the key for survival during the menace of a new colonial boundary. The peculiarity of that period was concluded in that there was not existed any contradictions among ethnic, religious and territorial identifications, as it was in the Ottoman Empire. The platform of the central-asian consolidation was based on development of common language, single historical traditions (inherited from the Turks-Mongolian empire), common Muslim Turks-Iranian culture and literature, unified system of principle and secondary education.

The idea of the Central Asia was reasonable, moderate and fully realizable, and was not an imperialistic dream as it was presented in the soviet historiography. Conducting of "All Russian Muslim Congress" in May, 1917 gave evidence about the political power of the given movement, because there took part 900 delegates where considerable part represented the Central Asia. The idea about the single Muslim nation divided into several states on the principles of federal structure was triumphed in this congress.

Even the revolution of 1917 was not able to stop the development of the idea of single Central Asia. Such prominent statesmen as Turar Ryskulov, Alikhan Bokeikhanov, Abdyrauf Fitrat, working in the Narkomnats and in local administrations, were able to promote their ideas through "Muslim commissariat" and "Muslim Red Army" and not long existed "Muslim Communist Party" in the first decade of the new regime. However, the main hindrance for creating central-asian identity were not only reprisals which followed after that and caused the murder of these prominent statesmen, but also successfully realized into life the soviet project of demarcation and formation of administrative-state units constructed by the ethnic features.

It occurred, as marked the western analytics, due to "full confluence of the Central Asia into economic and political system of communism" (Knight R.,

1979) though there was strengthened European values internally, and complex of Mideastern mentality was continued to dominate. There began to appear a conglomerate of national formations which status position and ethnic boundaries, and their development is defined by soviet legitimating. The ethnic principle formed in the basis of the construction of the soviet state made fixed primordial stereotypes according to which dichotomy “we” – “not we” was transformed into division for titled and untitled nations among each republic. However, if at the times of soviet empire the Central Asian “states-nations” defined themselves mostly by culturological features, then nowadays narrative of the state forming nation articulated by the terminology of the direct political action. Today the practice of regulating bilateral relations have more advantage in the international relations than the organization of some interstate coalition on the ground of many-sided responsibilities defined by geographic closeness.

On the other hand, the lack of the experiment in the conditions of real federalism which means the concept about tolerance, pluralism, division of authorities, consensus and compromises, lead to that the past “brethren” republics having the status of sovereignty, began to strengthen the state boundaries by fences, which still becoming the matter of discuss,

The rise of distrust was mostly assisted by division of “national apartments” of the common history when the struggle for symbolic greatness of the past had begun. In whole there were still existed a high communication barriers between nations, which were arisen by social, ethnic, political and ideological polarity. We were accustomed to apprehend social, ethnic, political and ideological heterogeneity as the example of force not the weakness. Thus, in settling external interethnic disagreements in the zones of conflicts we appeal to powerful arbitrate forces by the soviet tradition. It is not accidentally that the most disinterested among them, the United Nations Organization observing the events of the last decade challenges the world community to assist in establishing “the boundaries with human face” in the region.” (<http://content.undp.org/go>) However, the rapprochement of the central-asian nations objectively determined by the imperatives of the history, as in its retrospective dimension, so in opportunities for future, notwithstanding to developing various subjects and different polar gravity. On the ground of national organics there was never stopped the process of mutual influence of nations and interaction of cultures.

REALITY

The states of post Soviet Central Asia came to their independence not only by economic, but by “moral” unpreparedness: local intellectual elite and bearers of mass conscious did not have any defined orientations for political self-determination; it was impossible to unite the polyethnic population by old values; Islam could not play the role of ideological ground by certain circumstances; and the representatives of

the titled ethnoses was not able to be responsible for the fates of national minorities and new generations who have to live in the epoch of globalization of cultures and substantial transformation of world relations.

At present time the states of the Central Asia mostly survived over the crises and went out to the level of stable development. Keeping instability in the region has been stopping the aimed positive processes. "The South" of the Central Asia (Uzbekistan and Tajikistan) especially have problems in this relation. The important role is played by the specialty of certain states.

Let's analyze in detail the features of the Republic of Uzbekistan which is one of the 3 considerable subjects of the regional politics. Uzbekistan is divided into five regions geographically where the majority of Uzbek groups are living. This circumstance was not taken into consideration in dividing the Uzbek society into regional groups, for example, Samarqand, Tashkent, Ferghana, Horezm and Kashkadryan. It is natural the observing regionalism reflects the composition of the political elite of the republic. Due to this regionalism there is no fixed unity among the Uzbek ethnoses, there is always severe competition among the representatives of various regions and among the political elite. Acting centralized system of power in Uzbekistan seriously limits the rights and interests of the regional elite. Among the separate representatives of the local elite in Kokand, Bukhara, Samarqand and Karakalpakiya are seen the separatist mood. To our mind, in certain cases the regionalism can make a large threat for the ruling regime.

Thus, it is clear, that stability in Uzbekistan directly depends on acting leader - Islam Karimov. Possibly, the change of the leader can involve destabilization of the situation in the country, which consequently reflects on security of the central-asian region in whole.

Instead of the having the severe regionalism in Uzbekistan, rising concentration of the poor population takes a certain place, which considerably increases the risk of falling the state into the condition of chaos and uncertainty. Today the level of density of the population in several regions of Uzbekistan is such as in Bangladesh and Southern China. The main difficulty remains keeping the water reserve on the south of the country, agrarian sector of which depends from the given resource. Along with problems of contemporary Uzbekistan, there is necessary to mark mass unemployment, ethnic contradictions (there are living a large diaspora of Kazakhs, Tajiks and other ethnoses), and also ecological problem of exhaustion of soil. All these factors mainly weaken social-political, economic situation in the republic of Uzbekistan.

The special attention deserves the increase of popularity of the movement "Hizb-ut-Tahrir" which was formed in Ferghana valley. The supporters of "Hizb-ut-Tahrir" in Tajikistan are considered as the providers of the Uzbek influence. In Kirghizstan and from the recent times in Kazakhstan the movement has acquired very

precise political character. The main reason for which “Hizb-ut-Tahrir” strengthens its position in Kirghizstan is the mass poverty. With each year the situation in the country becomes more and more unhelpful, because the powers did not do anything in order to stop the poverty of the population. By accounts of the World Bank the average size of annual profits per person was 165 dollars in Kirghizstan, when the average minimum of living was 300 dollars per capita. More than two thirds of the population of the country has to be pleased with the sum of seven or even less dollars per month. Moreover, contemporary Kirghiz society as also the Uzbek society are characterized by the division of regional and relative features simultaneously. In whole, the political situation in Kirghizstan is distinguished by instability; distrust of the population to weak power is growing. Consequently, we can assume that Kirghizstan has the crises of political governing.

The situation in Tajikistan is considerably normalized which recovered from long civil war. Stabilization of the external situation was achieved due to that all the clans earlier contradicted to each other took their places in the economic of the country. By other words there was achieved a balance of interests of various clans and former steppe commanders. Today we can say without any doubt that Tajikistan entered into the level of its positive development.

The special place takes Turkmenistan among the countries of the Central Asia where the change of power has happened. In connection with leaving of S. Nyazov the perspectives of development of this country is difficult to prospect. Certainly, Turkmenistan will do great changes, but the question is how they are fulfilled. In another case, the attempt to conserve the situation in the country will lead to the social explosion.

What is concerning our country, Kazakhstan achieved high results of development. During the years of independence there have been changed public system, formed a new statehood, changed principles and forms of government, created a new political system, social structure, provided cardinal economic reforms, got over the economic crisis of the first half and middle of the 1990-s, realized the transformation to fixed, stability economic growth, and at last, The republic of Kazakhstan was established as the competent subject in the system of international relations.

“Pressing”, rich events of the contemporary political history of Kazakhstan, was conditioned by realization of political and economic modernization. As the other post communistic countries, Kazakhstan had not any basis for developing the market relations, was not formed the grounds of market economics as one of the main economic pre-requisites for democratization.

Analyzing the past years we can state with proud that Kazakhstan passed successfully the way of development, Production of gross production revenue (GPR) in the country for the period of 1995-2005 was grown to 1,7 times (for 69.7 %)

and in 2005 was higher for 13.5% in comparison with 1990. Trends are actually successful which we achieved during these years.

From March till December 1995 The President issued 134 edicts, ratifying international treaties, which gave powerful impulse to reforms, to push of the country forward.

At the same time, in the given survey, I would like to stress out three serious problems. Firstly, direction in the raw materials of our economy – Kazakhstan still do not export the manufactured material, only pleased by selling raw materials for foreign consumers. Secondly, there have been stored a large quantity of money, which substantially stimulate the growth of prices in the home market. The given problem was not got over even in the result of investment of 18 billion dollars of Kazakhstan into economy of other countries. Thirdly, the corruption is highly developed in the country which has the mass feature and weakens the state power.

Analyzing the existed complex of problems in the region of Central Asia, it is necessary to remember that Kirghizstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan have not finished the legal registration of the state borders yet, there have been occurred not simple situation in problems of joint use of water reserves, formation of energetic consortium, development of the transport potential of the region. It is necessary to consider instability military-political situation in the neighboring Afghanistan. In the result there has been intensified the necessity of practical interaction on elimination of menaces, appearing from extremists and traffic of drugs, people and other transnational problems.

Factors of destabilization, familiar for the Central Asian states from the previous decades – extremism, drug traffic, trade of arms and people – are acquiring new scales and quality making the society, states and international organizations to unite the efforts before the face of growing dangers, to sought ways of strengthening the security in our region.

The serious danger for the Central Asian countries is the illegal turnover of drug capital and precourses. Beginning from the 1990-s the central Asia became the main route of drug traffic for western and eastern markets. It is conditioned by foreign and home reasons. Traditionally, the main routes of drug traffic were Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. A number of researchers consider that our region will also have the opportunity to become the world centre of the drug trade.

If to take into account the fact, that qualified improvement of economic trends of the “southern” region countries will be unlikely in surveying perspective, then it is clear that the level of political entropy will remain in rather high level today as minimum, and probably might grow. In this connection, it is worth to mark that the level of instability in the southern sub region will be growing.

I would like to speak more in detail about the interest of the world super states as China, Russian and USA.

The basis for the Russian interest is striving for preserving special relations between Russia and Central Asian countries in political, economic, military, cultural and in the spheres of linguistics. The final aim of the Russian policy in the region consists of integration in economics, politics and maintaining the security. Moreover, there has been living a large quantity of Russians in the Central Asia, which causes the special interests of Russia.

Strategically interests of China in central-asian region is based on that the Central Asia is the strategic rear for China. China develops economic cooperation with countries of the central Asia aiming to turn them into one of the principle sources of importing energetic resources.

The first years of after collapsing the Soviet Union *the interest of the USA in the Central Asia* were not formulated yet. Events of the 11th of September 2001 considerably increased the importance of the Central Asia in the foreign policy of the USA. One of the main interests of the USA is fighting against the international terrorism, and the Central Asia got a special importance in this case. The region is surrounded by the territories where the international terrorists are active. As it is known, the important part of the strategic ideology of the USA is control over the energetic resources of the Caspian shelf. Consequently, the second aspect is to control the energetic resources of the Caspian shelf. Aspiration of the USA to control the energetic resources is explained not only by desire to supply fully inland needs. Energetic resources can be used as the powerful tools for making force in the international affairs.

The third vector of interests of the USA consists of strategically geopolitical objectives. Today America interfered into traditional sphere of influence of Russia. The United States appeared directly in the rear, more closely coming to the borders concerning China. Military centres give Americans opportunity to monitoring, limiting the growth of influence of China and Russia, stimulating the political course of the central asian countries not depending on Russia, not to make to create a union between China and Russia which will have anti-American direction.

Presence of common interests in the Central Asia, China, Russia and the USA means that cooperation among them can become continuously intensified. Firstly, if multilateral cooperation held it will have passive and compulsory character. Secondly, there are existed structural contradictions among China, Russia and the USA in the region. There are two opposite zones: the interests coincide in one, in the other disagree. This conditions the difficulty of relations between these there super states.

I would like principally to accent on the following case: *on cooperation between India and the Central Asia*. India is the country with serious political and military

importance. In our opinion, India having such considerable potential presented in the region of the Central Asia insufficiently, though it can take active part in development of national economy and regulating the geopolitical situation.

At the beginning of 1990-s there has been appeared a new tendency – the Central Asia in the foreign policy strategy of India. The importance of Indian government's special attention to development of relations with the Central Asian countries is testified by the initiative of so-called "New Silk Route of Indian foreign policy" directed for further strengthening of cooperation with the central-asian region. For India, as it frankly admitted by the Indian side that the countries of the Central Asia become a large potential for selling manufactured production, and also perspective source of fuel-energetic resources and useful minerals, first of all, colored and precious metals, especially gold (as it is known, India is the largest consumer of the gold in the world). Moreover, considering the results of multi numbered meeting on different levels, such interaction replies to the interests of both sides. We must take a special attention to the fact, that the Central –Asian region is rather comfortable "corridor" for transportation of Indian goods to Russia, the CIS countries and other European states.

Unfortunately, the share of Indian in trade of the Central Asian countries is extremely low and consists only less than 1% of our combined commodity circulation. The main reason of the weak presence of the Indian companies on the central-asian market are natural hindrance of transportation and communication., because India does not border with any of these republics, and our countries do not have an exit to the ocean.

Situation in the investment sphere of cooperation with countries of the Central Asia also represents not so good favourable conditions. For the last ten years our countries opened credit lines for 80 billion dollars, but taking into account the little sum we can evaluate it only the political gesture of the goodwill. It is characteristic; that Kirghizstan does not fully invested them into its economy. In this occasion, there were undertaken steps stimulating investments of Indian companies into economy of the countries of the central Asia last years. So, in 2000 there was decided to organize annually one pilot project in each central-asian country. The most perspective for India, from the point of view of investing opportunities, is presentation of cooperation in the field of energetic, because Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan have rich fields of oil and gas, and Kirghizstan and Tajikistan have hydra resources.

We hope, that in future the strengthening of relations with the Central asian countries will be the priority tendency in foreign policy of India, and its interests in this region won't limited only by economic sphere further it will pay more attention to security and strategic interests.

At the same time I would like to mark especially, that the last years the role, prestige and influence of Kazakhstan in the Central Asia increased a lot. We proved

that in certain crisis situation (e.g. the change of authority in Kirghizstan) we are able to impact as an equal part in regulating the regional crises. The reasons of rising international prestige of the Republic of Kazakhstan lies in the economic progress of the country, in success of new reforms, consolidation of elites and whole in national raising in the society, as well as in unfavorable conditions of our neighbours by the region –in home politics, economic and international situations.

In this connection the most worrying case is the crisis of the integration process of the central-asian countries. One of the main reasons holding the development of relations of the states of the central-asian region are the difference in temps of realization of market reforms of economy in these countries, the level of state regulating of production-economic and financial spheres. This refers also to the reformation of the political structure. As a matter of fact, the level of political and economic development of the states in the first decade of their existence were considerably differ this assisted to heterogeneity of the region. At the result, to the beginning of the new millennium it was able to speak about considerable differences in political and economic spheres of the formed states but this only intensified instability in the region and around it.

Policy in Kazakhstan in the latest years has come up to more or less adequate and opportune regulating of the processes taking place in the region. From the development of the situation in the Central Asia and from the mutual relations of Kazakhstan with southern neighbours directly depends on the decisions of such principal questions important for the national security, as maintaining the southern regions with supply of water resources and electrical energy, fight against drug traffic and illegal migration, export of religious extremism.

It is clear, that the countries of the Central Asia enter to the zone of principally important interests of our country, because they represent the potential market of launching kazakhstani products, the place of living a large quantity of ethnical Kazakhs, and the large part of the circuit of goods of these countries with other ones are fulfilled by the transit way via the kazakhstani territory. It is necessary to remember about the need of maintaining stability and security in the region without them it is impossible to guarantee stable development of the states of the Central Asia.

The globosity of the having objectives demands the unity of efforts of all countries of the Central Asia, So, from the first days of the independence Kazakhstan consistency supported the development of integration processes in the region, which in its turn gives an opportunity to take part in strengthening its influence along with the international centres of influence.

At present time all states of the region participate in complex strategic transformation of Eurasia, which was caused by the temps of the process which take place in the regional and as well in the global level. There is still kept a high

level of interdependence of menace and contradictions having interregional and interstate feature with foreign political and geopolitical influence. In our opinion, sharp interregional crisis is able to cause large interference from outside and on the contrary, foreign interference is able to cause negative development of events in separate countries and in the region wholly.

PERSPECTIVES

Contemporary Kazakhstan showed itself as the immutable feature of geographical and historical part of the Central Asia. Political establishment of the republic also realizes that being a subcontinent and having no exit to the sea, the success of its strategic location as the bridge between the largest Eurasian centres depends on development of efficient infrastructure on consolidated basis, that only this fact can link it with remained world on the competitive basis. Having the market with volume of 55 million populations, rich natural and mineral resources, advanced agricultural base, the Central Asia having the necessary exchange of capital, people and technologies might repeat the model of the European Union with all its positive consequences and results.

Namely for this occasion the strategy of the development of Kazakhstan had the imperatives of unity on the regional level. At the end of the last century the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev put an alternative for thought: “Will the Central Asia and its independent countries be considered as the accidental splinter from the falling statehood or as the integrated region with its historical perspectives depends on us with you” before the intellectuals from Kazakhstan, Kirghizstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan (N. Nazarbayev, 1999). The next step was the pragmatic proposal for unity of only economic interests by the format on the basis of merging hydrocarbon resources of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan, also water-energetic potentials of Tajikistan and Kirghizstan. Considering the break and lack in the economic development of the republics, the leader of the Kazakhstan proposed the doctrine “different leveled and different temped integration”. The main objective of that is the principle of favorable mutual cooperation on the basis of the market relations, but burdened by the imperatives of the world economy. “To prepare to milder adaptation to the global markets in the frames of the regional integration is absolutely correct and justified way” said N.A. Nazarbayev in 2004. The last in the chronology in this agitation marathon was the declaration of the idea about forming the Union of five countries of the Central Asia, having sole strategy in political, defense and economic plans, “as objective and natural process conditioned by the national interest of each of the countries” (N.A. Nazarbayev in 2004).

From the historical point of view, the opinion of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan about the geopolitics on the Central Asia formed integrated and balanced strategy of integration on the basis when consecutive increase of goods

on an equal footing might orientate energetic sphere of economy for regional market, but industrial segment of each of the republics for long termed realization of programmed-aimed territorial-production complexes. The project will allow to organize the production work in such way, that to be in minimum dependence from the import of those products which we have to bring from abroad. Establishing the regime of the most favourable conditions in sphere of taxation in five central-asian republics, worked out on basis of intergovernmental agreement, it will be possible to speak about competitiveness of the products with high surplus value on the level of the world barter. The given economic coalition will be able to form a capacious market which stimulates transition to highly technological production. Joint actions in the sphere of home credit circulation and itineraries of export credit would strengthen the positions of these countries in the sphere of economic security as well as the joint regulation in the sphere of exporting the strategic materials. Creation of joint companies and corporations in various sectors of the economy on the basis of the various forms of ownership will give an impulse to formation of large transnational companies in the region, and the profitable geographic position of the Central Asia between world fund centres will assist expansion of the region on the market of securities with perspectives to become the equal player in the world economy by finding the private place.

All these actions have been tested very successfully in Kazakhstan and on the level of reforms within the country. Considering the various trends in the social-economic development of the central-asian republics for the last years Kazakhstan as the initiative of the given economic strategy doesn't follow any hegemonic or mercantile interests in its benefit. It is testified by that fact that for realization of this integration model is needed a venture capital and the profit from that will not be taken in the nearest future. On the other hand, continuous efforts of N.A. Nazarbayev on promotion of multilateral integration basis in the interregional policy also could not be explained by any bear altruism. The head of Kazakhstan fully realizes that the fraternity of the republics not only on the paper but actually it is extremely important question because the gap in the regional links could not be replaced by unified process of globalization. It is conditioned by intensively developing world processes "merging and absorbing" not only in the sphere of business activity.

Regional self-consciousness as the ethnic identity is under the crucial system changing transformation in the process of globalization. As it was marked in the International Scientific-Theoretical Seminar "Multiculturalism. Nationalism. Identity." in Kiev in 2006: "National states in their classical concept today are not capable to maintain fully their own cultural sovereignty. 100-150 years ago they were formed on the basis of only ethnicity (language-culture-territory), but instead of this, that role is fulfilled by difficult synthesis of economic, political, valuable, cultural, mentality, information and other sources. So, it is probably that the 21st century in the history of humankind will be the time of competition of identity or cultural-

civilized platforms” (Den (Kiev), 2006). It means that the concept “ethnicity” in the quality of consolidating basis is replaced by its modified extension as a kind of “identity”. This is an original adaptation reaction to output of the system of global balances. Even having as the strategically partner one of the super states, the states of the Central Asia were not be able to play the role of important column in the unique cultural-civilized platform under the title “the Central Asia” lonely. It is also improbably to imagine the separate chance to appeal adequately to the challenges of the times from the point of economic development.

The doctrine of N.A. Nazarbayev “new regionalism in the Central Asia” only at present time has begun to make its first steps towards the practical actions. The modest results of the multilateral agreement conditioned by the signals of reverse communication of the political elite of other republics correspond to only declarative assurance behind them it is possible to see infantilism in estimation of strategic perspectives of the region. However, despite the excess of short-sightless of the colleague, political authority of Kazakhstan persistently and objectively promote integration initiatives which testifies the skill to foresight perspectives for many decades before. Only the logic of development of the Central Asia for centuries testifies that after the short period of demarcation in comparison with the civilized measure there will always come times of close consolidation on the basis of single identity. Such are the imperatives of the mechanisms of people’s defence and the lessons of history which forgives the missed chances.

So where are the causes and obstacles on the way to the central-asian integration? The inefficient management of market, competition between elite, sharp promotion of reforms and others are being the obstacle moments. From the practical point of view it is enough to remind the long duration crises of rehabilitation of the Aral Sea or disagreed transition into Latin alphabet in this area. From the economic point of view there is precisely seen the disjunctive line “north-south”, В экономическом плане уже четко вырисовывается разделительная линия “север-юг”, the main mistake is incorrect construction of the central-asian identity considering it as political identity and unitary which must be the principle pre-requisite for international integration. From the point of view of the historical orientation the central-asian identity stands on the national-state demarcation of 1924 year. By another words, advanced conditions are the unification of ruling regimes on the basis of impenetrable state borders.

Besides the international communications, without retrospective declaration to wide regional context, it is impossible to explain adequately the processes of migration which are going out of the local frames, the problems of ecology, the struggle against the criminal cases, communications and economic activity. The role of such organization as CICA is considerably rises in this situation, because only it is able to give the presentation about the Central Asia as a single complex with high level of integration in historical-cultural dimension with projection

on contemporary situation. Widening of the spatial parameters in the context of common Asian policy is capable to work out conceptually new system of opinions about diversity of social links, trade and financial streams, about religious directions, retranslation of knowledge and cultural forms, development of transportation system and others. International coalition in this event, could be reconstructed traditional outlook, determine basic cultural paradigms of the central-asian identity because “it is impossible to understand any structure out of the historical process, which was formed in the results of this event” (Berger P. L., Luckmann T., 1969).

However the traditional identity can not be promoted as the basis for regional integration at present time, because the demiurge of the contemporary history on the central-asian region is national identity based on the famous Stalinist “five members” which in the situation of postimperial development truly leads to increase of national appearance and “has a relation not only to real history but to the structure of the authoritative relations” (Scott J.W., 1989). The task of the given case is to work out strategy on other directions of international policy simultaneously with development of ethnic identity, which would not touch problematic questions of national sovereignty and national idea today. It is especially important for the Central Asia because “for centuries there was formed deeply integrated single geopolitical space, spatial-time community, which defined the historical destiny of the region’s nations” (History of Kazakhstan and Central Asia. Almaty, 2001).

The most optimal variant of the reorientation would be working out the strategy of development of the Central Asia on the basis common Asian history, confessing the principles of pluralism and Multiculturalism. Moreover the given approach means not treating the region in the frames of the isolated history but as marked the founders of the school “Annals” mentioned the realization of the history of people from different point of view and with maximum width of grasp which had lived in certain regions and in certain times (Block M., 1986). Moreover it is conditioned with the concept identity itself which means valuable self- estimation of the personality by the relation the outside world (Social identification of the personality, 1993).

So, stereotyped presentation about the Central Asia as the extremely post soviet zone of population of Turkic-Persian demographic segment is gradually losing its importance, because “the signs of identity are constructed in symbolic universum with its theoretical legitimateness and changing together with the character of the lasts” (Berger P., Lookman T., 1995). Under legitimateness or authority is possible to understand the imperative of the forming globalization, its out economic systems form which it is able to separated becoming the remote periphery but there is always probability of proposing it something original, private basing on uniqueness of the historical experiment in the Central Asia and powerful integration potentials of continental identity. The general line in this occasion could become the post modernization, as “a new type of transition to future- modernization on the basis private traditional identity” (Fedotova V., 2000), which organically coexisted in

the concept “The measures of trust of CICA”, meaning not only military-political, but humanitarian aspect of elimination of tense relations. Taking into account all these and other tools of Almaty Act, which basis was worked out the legal basis for the comprehensive system of asian security, makes the importance of the Problem concerning the scale of the Central Asia as the regional subject on common and undividable territory of Asia, where all countries will peacefully coexist and their nations will live in the conditions of peace, freedom and prosperity.

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