

ГЛАВА 1

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ И РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ

Strategy of the US toward Central Asia

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Abstract. Authors consider strategic cooperation of the USA and the Central Asian states in modern international relations. The article mainstreams interaction between countries in new geopolitical conditions. Authors give the basic attention to aspects of democratization, human rights and influence of globalization on education structure of the states in the region.

The newest history of world political system testifies: the countries of the world basically have made the final choice (at least, on immediate prospects) in favor of democracy. It has appeared the most successful and popular Utopia from all that have been presented and finally have failed at various stages of development of mankind. I think, similar failure to it does not threaten, in fact main principle of democracy – support of the majority, and the majority of the states this idea has already supported. So, the concept of democracy became result of a democratic choice.

About democracy it is written much. It involved antique philosophers and thinkers of later epoch, modern political scientists, politicians, journalists, sociologists are interested in her. It basically eulogizes, on the basis of studying processes and waves of democratization political theories, that is and today around of democracy rather active conceptual disputes proceed. But, perhaps, processes of democratization in the world proceed much more slowly, than discussions about them. However the support of majority we are feeling in a great way.

Historical background

Central Asia consists of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan; it borders Russia, China, the Middle East, and South Asia. By the late 19th century, Russian tsars had conquered the last independent khanates and nomadic lands of

Central Asia. By the early 1920s, Soviet power had been imposed; by 1936, five “Soviet Socialist Republics” had been created. Upon the collapse of the Soviet Union in December 1991, they gained independence [1].

After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the United States recognized the independence of all the former Central Asian republics, supported their admission into Western organizations, and elicited Turkish support to counter Iranian influence in the region. Congress was at the forefront in urging the formation of coherent U.S. policies for aiding these and other Eurasian states of the former Soviet Union.

The United States has encouraged the Central Asian states to become responsible members of the international community, supporting integrative goals through bilateral aid and through coordination with other aid donors. The stated policy goal is to discourage radical anti-democratic regimes and terrorist groups from gaining influence. All the Central Asian leaders publicly embrace Islam but display hostility toward Islamic fundamentalism [2].

So it gives to us a huge support, and the question comes by itself: For what reasons they are doing it?

The reasons

The reasons of democratic reforms from the side of USA have a global scale, because our world is correlated. On my point of view the main serious reasons is the struggle against the terrorism.

Through the democratization of the Central Asia the whole world can achieve the victory over global war with terrorism as a whole. The key element of this anti-terrorist strategy becomes an Uzbekistan – as Component of the American concept of “collision of civilizations” with a radical Islam. Before there was a strategy of Nuclear disarmament of Kazakhstan, actually USA has achieved this goal fluently.

Within those two years, that Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan have opened for the USA the bases (and Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan – air space for flight of the American military planes), the United States used a method of the batch help for maintenance of the presence on the ground of the Central Asia and carrying out of the strategy in region more widely [3].

The similar approach is easily explainable and necessary in view of events on September, 11th. Operation “staunch freedom” has born the first fruits in struggle against terrorism. Overthrow of “Taliban”, are put impacts on a management and infrastructure of “Al-Qaeda” and “Islamic movement of Uzbekistan”. Nevertheless, extremely clearly, that long military presence of the USA at the Central Asia even after transfer of NATO of a management by the international forces on maintenance of safety and expansion of a circle of the problems solved by a coalition is required.

The certain contingent of the American armies, at least, within several years, will be supported in Afghanistan and on auxiliary bases in Pakistan and in other states of the Central Asia for maintenance of stability and continuation of struggle with “Taliban” and “Al-Qaeda”.

The USA continues to aspire to that the central-Asian states were reliably westernized and stable that is equivalent to democracy and to observance of human rights. The way to democracy is very difficult, also because of the difference between western democratic values and the Central-Asians. Especially for such countries of Central Asia as Tajikistan and Turkmenistan with it's sultanistic regime.

Uzbekistan for infringement in the field of human rights and an authoritative mode was exposed to especially rigid criticism. So, in 2002 during visit of delegation of the Senate of the USA to Tashkent it has been declared, that, despite of interest in friendly attitudes, the theme of human rights and corruption will be and to be present at the further in the American-Uzbek attitudes. In Kazakhstan that fact, that, having succeeded in democratization of a public life, the Kazakhstan authorities does not hasten with develop-

ment of democratic institutes and a multi-party system. So the security and the human rights are playing very important role in this strategy.

But are the Central Asian states are ready for this strategy? I think yes. First of all, more than ten years have passed since Soviet Union has broken up. In the Central Asia pass significant changes. Distinctions between the Asian states increase, and communication with other states that were republics of the USSR, decreases. Secondly, the USA are in a condition of transformation and a global regrouping of forces for adaptation to the new calls thrown by the international terrorism and distribution of the weapon of mass destruction.

The fight not only with terrorism...

At studying the questions connected with presence of the USA in the Central Asia it is required to consider interrelation between the international terrorism and manufacture of drugs, and also influence of illegal circulation of narcotics on other basic aspects of safety of the United States, such as distribution of the weapon of mass destruction.

One of the basic sources of financing of the international terrorism in the Central Asia are means from sale of drugs. In particular, according to estimations, during the board in Afghanistan “Taliban” up to 80 % from the aggregate profit received due to drugs. The leader of IDU Namangani also used profit on sale of heroin for financing activity of the movement.

One more of the reasons on which it is necessary for United States to use the opportunities for struggle against trade of drugs, consists in that channels of their transit can be directly involved for the decision of other problems of terrorism, including deliveries of the weapon and, first of all, the weapon of mass destruction. As we can see this anti-drug politics had already give its benefits.

The further fastening of this USA's course in the Central Asia is supposed to be realized as follows: To continue support of development of national focused civilized communities in the Central Asia; To keep close communications concerning safety with Kazakhstan; To use national potential for a prohibition of drug traffic in the Central and Southern Asia; To include the Central Asia in the declaration of national diplomacy on democratization of the Muslim world; To recognize interests of China and Russia in the Central Asia while they do not interfere with the basic purposes of war with terrorism.

Security and trade

The United States' interest in security cooperation in the region took on new importance after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in New York and Washington, when the United States was able to transform the previous limited level of military cooperation to a much expanded U.S. military presence in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan. But the newly opened bases are intended to help Washington meet U.S. strategic needs, not to address the security demands of the states themselves [4].

Strengthening of adherence of the countries of the Central Asia to international law, leadership of the right, human rights and democratic values, and also market economy will promote safety and stability in the Central Asia owing to what the countries of this region become reliable partners of USA and will divide the general interests and the purposes. And the Modern management of the borders providing open and safe borders can simplify trade and an exchange in the given region and to promote struggle against regional criminality, especially in sphere of international trade in drugs.

In general the USA will give the strengthened support in struggle against corruption, drug traffic and people, illegal traffic in arms with Afghanistan and the organized crimes in the Central Asia, and in common protecting of human rights in all spheres.

Democratization and human rights

A major goal of U.S. policy in Central Asia has been to foster the long-term development of democratic institutions and respect for human rights. Particularly since September 11, 2001, the United States has attempted to harmonize its concerns about democratization and human rights in the region with its interests in regional support for counter-terrorism [5].

The USA it is deeply interested in peace, democratic and economically prospering Central Asia. All these purposes are interconnected. Hence, the purpose of strategy is active cooperation with the states of the Central Asia in achievement of the specified purposes, and also the contribution to preservation of the world and prosperity to neighboring countries.

The given strategy is based on that progress which the countries of the Central Asia have independently reached after reception of independence. Strategy also considers their general aspects, and also special national realities and requirements. Strategy is based on the general interests of the USA and the states of the Central Asia, it will be mutually advantageous and strengthening process.

Development of stable political base and functioning economic structures depends on adherence to leadership of the right, the human rights, the responsible government and development of transparent democratic political structures.

The problem of maintenance of culture of observance of human rights and conditions at which democracy works on the citizens, demands active involving of a civil society. The developed both active civil society and independent mass-media are the vital elements of development of a pluralistic society. The USA repeatedly criticized the countries of the Central Asia in this occasion, especially Uzbekistan.

Youth and Education

The future of the Central Asia will be defined by its youth. The majority of the population of the Central Asia is made by people age till 25 years that provides huge potential for development. Good formation has great value as opens this potential for younger generation.

More than nearly any form of U.S. assistance, education programs create the necessary and vital human capital for Central Asia's development. Such programs can also help to counter the "brain drain" trend that can hinder development because most alumni of U.S. programs have, in fact, returned home to build their countries.

The wide range of U.S. programs has given Central Asians experiences in every state, from Alabama to Wyoming, and at every educational level. The Future Leaders Exchange (FLEX) targets high school students. The UGRAD program sends students to small colleges, land-grant colleges, and research universities. The Fulbright program offers professional study and research opportunities [6].

With this purpose of the USA assist adaptations of education systems of the countries of the Central Asia to needs of the world globalization. The USA cooperates with the basic international partners and the donor organizations for support of educational programs and establishments in following spheres:

- An elementary education;
- Secondary education;
- Vocational training and preparation;
- Cooperation in the field of higher education, an exchange of students and the faculty, and on a bilateral basis.

The USA connection of the Central Asia to the world communication networks of the Internet, and also granting of an opportunity to students is ready to give grants to students from the countries of the Central Asia for training at the European universities,

to teachers and scientists of the Central Asia to participate in modern forms of training.

Conclusion

The both sides, USA and the Central Asia, had different points of view on this cooperation, but they both are assured that it is beneficial.

For example Central-Asian political scientists and foreign affairs specialists converge in opinion that safety issues and development of natural resources prevail of others. Economic and especially political reforms borrowed important, but not a paramount place in the politician of the USA.

On the other side the American analyst Robert Kajzer considers, that “Americans help central-Asian people to study to live and work in conditions of market economy, to develop independent mass media, to generate a civil society”.

In sum, the United States and Central Asia have embarked on a promising strategic partnership at a moment of enormous global and regional opportunity. These relations increasingly benefit the region and world, even as they benefit peoples. It has already made notable progress in enlarging our shared vision of regional cooperation and integration.

Actually to me personally is very interested to see the practical “fruits” of these relationships and support in the coming months and years.

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АҚШ-тың Орталық Азияға бағытталған стратегиясы

Авторлар қазіргі халықаралық қатынастардағы АҚШ және Орталық Азия елдері арасындағы стратегиялық ынтымақтас-тықты қарастырады. Мақалада жаңа геосаяси жағдайындағы елдер арасындағы қарым-қатынастың басты бағыттары белгіленген. Авторлар демократияландыру, адам құқықтары және жаһандану үрдісі аймақ мемлекеттерінің білім беру жүйесіне әсер ету жөніндегі аспектілеріне басты назар аударған.

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Стратегия США в Центральной Азии

Авторы рассматривают стратегическое сотрудничество США и стран Центральной Азии в современных международных отношениях. В статье отмечены главные направления взаимодействия стран в новых геополитических условиях. Основное внимание авторы уделяют аспектам демократизации, прав человека и влиянию глобализации на структуру образования государств региона.