

Kazakhstan in the global geopolitical processes

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Abstract: Today it is very important to find the formula of entering into the global world, adapting to it, and occupying the beneficial position in the world economic and political system on the background of global competition intensification. Kazakhstan has enough economical potential and international authority that allow it playing more active role not only in the Central Asia, but also far beyond its boundaries. The Republic became the initiator of calling the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building in Asia (CICBA) and conduction of the world and traditional religion leaders' calling, and also active supporters of the dialogue development between East and West. On the whole, foreign-policy strategy of our country became the important factor of strengthening the world and stability on the international arena.

Key words: Globalization; Geopolicy; State; Transformation; Peace and consent; International relations; Economy; Modernization

The globalization is the basic tendency of all history of humankind. Territorially the globalization is reflected in the process of enlargement of state and super-government formations. Formation of the military-political unions also demonstrates the essence of globalization to the world.

Today this theme becomes very topical in connection with the growth of geopolitical value of a region, and also because of the growth of external influence on the states of region and internal transformations in the countries of Central Asia.

Involving into the global processes arise the most complex questions for Kazakhstan, and the new challenges and threats appear. In the conditions of transformation of the modern system of international relations and international law crisis not only a global situation, but also situation about Kazakhstan changes rapidly.

The modern problems of national, international and global security could not be solved alone. This conditions the necessity of creation of the effective national, regional and global system of security.

In the Address to Kazakhstan people "Nurly zhol – the path to the future", the head of state N.A. Nazarbaev marked that "... future years will become the time of global trials. The whole world architecture will be changed. Not all countries will be able to pass this complex stage with dignity. This border will be passed only by the strong state, and consolidated nations. Kazakhstan as a part of world economy and the country, that is in the direct proximity to epicentre of geopolitical tension, bears negative effect of all these processes" (Einstein, 1967).

Presently the humankind executes the gradual transition on a new stage of development in the global informative society, which requires the approaches from position of «clever» diplomacy. Today a whole world faces the new challenges and threats. A geopolitical crisis and sanction policy of the leading states of the world create the additional obstacle for renewal of the world economy in all branches of life. Exactly today, we must quickly take all possible measures for prevention of the negative tendencies.

Modern Kazakhstan is steady modern state directed in the future and confident in itself, the responsible partner on the international arena. However, the effective and consistent development of any state depends on its ability to react adequately and in proper time to the new challenges and threats.

Regardless of the political and economic maturity, each country determines the priorities of foreign policy course, the way of further development under the inevitable effect of omnipresent processes of globalization, present global problems, which represent the totality of humankind problems. The social progress and civilization preservation; prevention of the world thermo-nuclear war, negative consequences of the scientific-technical revolution and catastrophic pollution of the environment, including the atmosphere, world ocean and etc.; overcoming the growing break on the economic level and per capita income between the developed and developing countries by means of liquidation of the backwardness in the last, elimination of hunger, poverty and illiteracy on the Earth; provision of the further economic development of the humankind

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with the necessary natural resources and world conditions for the development of all nation depend on their solution.

In concern to these phenomena in the society, the great scientist A. Einstein states that "A man must at first provide the own survival, and only then he can ask himself a question, what type of existence he prefers".

The specificity of the global problems consists first of all in that they concern each living human on the Earth, and require the consolidated efforts of all humankind for their solution. Finally, all they are in the complex interrelation that the solution of one of them is impossible without taking into account the other problems. The globalization of human problems naturally supposes humanization of the international and interstate relations. This means that policy is conducted for the sake of people and human interests, his rights are over the state prerogative: it is not the people that live for the sake of state, but the state functions for the sake of people, are called to be the weapon, means instead of inherent value.

Today it is very important to find the right formula of entering into the global world, adapting to it, and occupying the beneficial position of the world economic and political system on the background of global competition intensification. As a result of globalization the world becomes more open and interrelated, more developed and mobile, but at that crueller and more competitive, differentiated and divided.

On the modern stage Kazakhstan can play very important stabilizing role in the Central Asia. We are the most economically strong states of the region. Our country possesses the huge resources, first of all oil-gas ones. The gross domestic product of Kazakhstan is the biggest in the region. Kazakhstan executed all basic economic reforms and created infrastructure of the market economy.

Today, in spite that our countries – Kazakhstan, Russia and Belorussia – achieved the essential progress in the development of Customs Union and creation of the Common economic space, the whole range of serious problems and tasks formed without solution of which the further integration of our economies would be impeded or impossible. Therefore, this is modernization of the national economies; use the transit transport-communication potential; formation of the single energetic policy; provision of the food security of the CES country; creation of the single working labour market; integration projects reinforcement and creation of the favourable conditions for mutual investments.

Formation of the regional integration blocks more distinctly transforms into the protective mechanism from the globalization challenges. Undoubtedly, that creation of the powerful integration association on the Eurasian space was caused first of all by aspiration to answer these challenges with dignity. Integration development of Kazakhstan on the Eurasian space was founded still at the formation of the Commonwealth of

Independent States in 1991 at the active role of the President of Kazakhstan Republic N.A. Nazarbaev.

The basic motive for deepening integration, according to acknowledgement of E. Haas, is the pressure not on the part of integration forces, but outside of them (Ross, 1995).

Thus, creation of the integration associations can be perceived as the persistent necessity for the support of competitive ability on the world market in the globalizing economic and policy. The supporters of the intergovernmental approach consider that agreements, achieved within the frameworks of intergovernmental negotiations, determine the development of integration (Sandholtz, 1996).

As the President of Russian Federation V.V. Putin marks today the countries of Customs Union make the step to the Common economic space. Then the colossal market with more than 15 mln consumers will be created with unified legislation, free movement of capitals, services and working force.

In the globalizing process we must determine ourselves with the degree of integration, in other words, on what stage we must stop in order not to lose the national sovereignty. In the process of integration we create the super-national institutes. U. Sandholtz explains why the states generally create the institutes: they help to reduce the cost of interaction between themselves by means of deeper understanding of mutual goals and demands.

In the world the distribution of economic power takes place, and unevenness of the developments intensifies, and global institutes already don't reflect the changes, which take place and weakly effect on them that was brightly demonstrated by the world financial and economic crisis, which began in 2008.

In the Address of Kazakhstan people "Kazakhstan way – 2050: Common aim, common interests, common future" the head of state N.A. Nazarbaev stated that "We'll move to the aim of 2050 year in the difficult global competition. The forthcoming decades hide a lot of challenges, about which we already know and many unforeseen situations, new crises on the global markets and in the world policy".

Today the world experiences very complex period of its development and the economic problems are on hand, the forced change of political regimes in the range of countries, loosening of the international principles. No one will give the exact prognosis about how the events develop and how they concern Kazakhstan. In such crisis period, only strengthening of the economic power of the states as the basis of security provision of our countries can be the guarantee from possible negative consequences.

It should be noted that today namely on this way the development and strengthening of the relations between countries of the Customs Union. Since the 1st July in 2011 the Customs Union has begun to work in full extent in the content of Belorussia, Kazakhstan and Russia. His mechanisms are improved, and the contractual-legal basis is

strengthened. In this time the mutual commodity turnover essentially increased averagely for 40%.

Since the 1st January 2012 year 17 agreements came into force, which formed the basis of practical existence of the Common economic space. The further stage is creation of the Eurasian economic union to 2015.

We would like to touch one moment of globalization – i.e. strategic partnership, about which we speak today; these are long-term, mutually beneficial countries in the different areas. Kazakhstan considers Russia and the USA, China and the European Union, as well as the range of other states to be its strategic partners. However, the content of the strategic partnership with each country is different.

The second decade of XXI century began evidences about the continuing negative change of the world and new paradigms of the development. The fundamental problems, which lead to the global financial-economic crisis 2007-2009 years didn't receive their solution. Today they continue to demonstrate the modern global and regional security.

The bigger alarm in the world community is caused by unceasing terroristic acts, other threats and challenges to the mankind on the part of international criminal community. According to the data of State Department of the USA, in 2010 year in 72 countries 11604 terroristic acts were committed, in which 49901 persons suffered, including 13186 persons were killed. The most distributed form of the terroristic acts was armed attacks. 70% deaths were caused by explosions, including 13,% - suicide bomber.

Unfortunately, today Afghanistan continues to be the complicated factor with the accompanying phenomena – aspiration to create the supportive bases of terrorists in the countries of region, distribution of Islam extremism, drug traffic and illegal migration.

In the course of historical development the structure of the world space and geopolitical processes changed and by turns added the impulses of creation and destruction into the world. The accident of bipolar geopolitical model of world order didn't lead to safer and more stable world. As a replacement of relatively stable geopolitical structure two world poles the period of permanent instability has begun, conditioned by aspiration of the states of west civilization to establish the new world order, which would distinguish brightly expressed unipolarity, obtrusion of own will by the separate group of industrially developed countries to all other states and nations.

According to the experts' opinion it is marked that the modern world order was formed since the moment of finishing the "cold war" and disintegration of USSR. These events made undoubtedly huge effect on the conditions of functioning and development of the world order and lead to that the relative parity of forces and interests of two super states – the Soviet Union and the USA,

the world became unipolar. The issue about which system became the dominating one in the international relation, which rules and which centres of forces act today and will be the basic actors on the international arena tomorrow caused and causes a lot of discussions among theorists of the political thought.

The study of the world order and its basic determinant of geopolitical resistance create unprecedented possibilities and conditions for the analysis of modern political processes, events, facts and phenomena. The world order as the process of the world development determines the interrelation of global policy as geopolitical space, promote to solution of the total control problem over it.

Systematizing the views of big number of modern foreign and native scientists and experts, it should be noted that today two positions in relation to the development of social world systems from the moment of their genesis up to variations of their conservation, alteration and reproduction.

Analysing and comparing the conclusions we came to that historical evolution of phenomena "world order" and "geopolitical resistance" enough convincingly emphasize their deep interrelation and structural interrelation, makes the transformation and reconfiguration morphology explainable. In this dichotomy the certain regularity is traced: through the fight and collision to understanding and order, i.e. primarily different by their nature of phenomena in the process of evolution and development acquires the properties of phenomena sensible and dependent on each other that lead to complication of their qualitative characteristics, and this means to change of the general structure of the world order, appearance of the new mechanisms of management and control, increase of the social security and protection degree.

The world experience of all social development since the period of protohistory up to the beginning of technological singularity appears as the process of material and spiritual evolution, considered through the prism of collision states, sharp confrontation and political fight. This thought was first said by V. Vinge, who supposes the following one: if the world could avoid its destruction (apocalypse) than the singularity appears as a result of the process in the area of biotechnology and genetic engineering, creation of the synthetic mind (biorobots-androids) or at the help of other scale technological achievement and innovations (Vindzhem, 1987).

In connection with fundamental changes, which shock the world today, the intensification of specialists' attention to creation of all-possible geopolitical models of reconfiguration of the world is marked, but altogether with that the certain weakness of the fundamental methodology of conduction of similar geopolitical studies is traced.

In the Address to Kazakhstan people "The Strategy of Kazakhstan-2050: new political course of the established state" the President of the country – Leader of nation N.A. Nazarbaev sounded the new strategy of the state development up to 2050 year. In

this programme document the distinct order of actions on the country development for the long-term period of time is given. The special place in the Address is taken by the chapter about ten global challenges of XXI century (Viotti and Kauppi, 1993).

In my opinion, the President could deliver to each of us the essential global problems, which today are the indispensable part of our integration in the world community. The main trend of Address is geopolitical aspect of the established state.

For the years of Independence Kazakhstan adjusted friendly relations with the majority of states of the planet. Today our country as never before strengthened its positions on the international arena, and formation of integration incorporations pushes our state to understanding of its role in the modern world through formation of the unique strategically adjusted regional and global policy. Exactly this course of the state in the outer world will serve for Kazakhstan as an original shield that isolates the republic from the negative external factors, social bursts and shocks. The competition of the large states for the world predominance, the problem of energetic and water resource lack, social inequality that causes subjection to the ideas of destructive character and drop of the moral values.

Exactly through the prism of geopolitics the Address of the President gives us good food for thought. Our country is rich with natural resources and possesses beneficial geopolitical location and big potential of the development that makes it respectable player on the Eurasian space. Owing to this we can as equals compete both with our neighbours and the rest of the world that is our serious strategic advantage in the foreign policy.

Today we can bravely say about that our youth state established itself as the subject of international relations as the subject of geopolitics. The important role in the rapid progress of Kazakhstan belongs to close interrelation and cooperation of the political and scientific elites.

Kazakhstan has enough economic potential and international authority that allow it playing more active role not only in the Central Asia, but far abroad for its limits. The initiative of Kazakhstan in the area of foreign policy is known to the entire world. The authority of Kazakhstan as a participant of influential international organizations grows. The Republic became the initiator of calling of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building in Asia (CICBA) and conduction of the world and traditional religion leaders' calling, and also active support the dialogue development between East and West. On the whole, foreign-policy strategy of our country became the important factor of strengthening the world and stability on the international arena.

Kazakhstan is the partner who doesn't try to connect himself with the unnecessary promises and keeping the maximal space for geopolitical manoeuvre and in bilateral and multilateral relations, and within international organizations. Then the countries of our region are more and more

perceived by the western expert community as the independent political units, but not the "objects of effect". However, it is not possible to say that at the same time the western political thought can't part with the habits of sovietology, putting forward unjustified generalized estimates of the region. Kazakhstan and Central Asia until now are perceived as the object of study, and not as the subject, and as a rule the following question – what Kazakhstan must become in order to correspond to their strategic interests.

Today, Kazakhstan is the state, demonstrating the example of competent multiple-vector policy, formed during several centuries. And the Address of the President of Kazakhstan people has deep sense of preservation and following the canons of our history, providing us the change to strengthen the bases of state system and rise on the world space.

On the whole, it should be noted that evolution of foreign policy doctrine of Kazakhstan – it is the objective process of adaptation formed for the years of sovereignty of foreign policy conception of the Kazakhstan Republic to the conditions of rapidly changing modern world with all potential possibilities and threats. Dependently on how adequate is the ability of Kazakhstan to adaptation to these complex, dynamic world changes, the success of the state on the world area will depend.

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