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Regional and geo-economic situation in the Turkic - speaking countries in Central Asia

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Abstract

Economic growth and development of Turkic Speaking Countries in Central Asia is in difficult conditions which prevent them with joint efforts to resist the negative effects of globalization and geostrategic challenges of the leading countries in the region. A comparative analysis of the socio-economic, regional and geopolitical dynamics of Turkic Speaking States in Central Asia, 1991-2013 poses a number of challenges, the answers to which may identify economic development in Central Asia in radically changed circumstances. The situation has been created, in which the development of the countries in Central Asia is due to not only with solving its own socio-economic, demographic, and interethnic, water and energy, interstate and in particular regional tasks, but also with the great influence of geopolitical factors. Logically it is determined the developing the theory of managed chaos, the concept of "Greater Central Asia" by American scientists, concepts of northern territories and strategies of China in the framework of The Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the strategic approaches of Russia to the countries of Central Asia and others. In current situation, the countries of Central Asia, expediently to increase the level of regional integration, which enables them to jointly enter into a customs union (CU), the single economic space (SES) or other integration associations on favorable terms for the region and the country circumstances individually. Regional organizations, created in post-Soviet space couldn't take place. Modern Central Asia is a complex of contradiction and local, regional interethnic, in ethnic center, ecological and interstate tension, which obtained systematic character. The assentation of the economic integration process is an indicator of the formation and the development of the general regional conflicts. Manipulating the current contradictions, geopolitical partners can successfully use theory of chaos management in the level of exact state and central-Asian regions in total, giving it applied character. Therefore, regionalization promoting Turkic Speaking Countries in Central Asia could provide with not only economic, but also regional security.

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The growth and development of the economy of Turkic-speaking countries in Central Asia happens in the difficult conditions that do not allow them to work together to counter the negative effects of globalization and geostrategic challenges of leading countries in the region.

The collapse of the Soviet Union naturally exacerbated the interest of the world community, especially the major geopolitical players in the countries of Central Asia, which led to a search for new approaches and the need geopolitical concept the post-Soviet space. In the early 1990s, "more and more began to play an important role" geo-spatial concepts, and they were seen as a tool of foreign policy of individual states or communities to the geo-political events and processes in post-Soviet Central Asia (Table 1).

Table 1. Concept methods of social-economics and political processes in central Asia

Theory and concept	time of appearance	Countries who made a concept	Geopolitical purposes on Central Asia
Theory of controlled chaos	end of 20 th century	USA	Leadership in the region and World
Concept of big Central Asia	end of 20 th century	USA	Leadership in the region
Concept of northern Territories and China strategy in SCO	end of 20 th and beginning of 21 st century	China	Increase of the trade-economy positions in the region and building of united economic zone with China dominate position
Strategic interests of Central Asia	beginning of 21 st century	Russia	Cooperation with the region, Increased influence of EEC. Building of united economic zone with Russia dominate position

That created a situation in which the development of the countries of Central Asia, determined not only by the decision of its own socio-economic, demographic, ethnic, water and energy, international and especially regional objectives, but still greatly influenced by geopolitical factors. To identify the causes of the current situation, in our opinion, it is necessary to determine the quantitative and qualitative parameters of the countries of Central Asia and their place in the global economy. Thus, the total GDP is about \$ 240.7 billion in purchasing power parity, which is about 0.4% of total world GDP (Ata-Mirzaev 2009). However, in the countries of Central Asia are concentrated considerable energy reserves, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, chemical raw materials and other mineral resources of global significance. However, the level of technological development, which in most cases determines the level of global competitiveness, the developed countries learn "innovation rents", which is not yet available to other countries of the world. If we consider that in the future about the middle and second half of the XXI. century, V, VI and VII of the process stages will determine the structure, technological level and the world order of division of labor, then Kazakhstan in the post-industrial future chances for a decent the future development is very few (Bazhko 2011). This is true for all countries of the region. Thus, the enormous stocks of raw materials and energy, combined with the relatively low level of technological development does not allow the countries of Central Asia to act as producers of knowledge-based products not only in the framework of the CIS Customs Union (CU), the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), but also other integration associations. This logically leads to the strengthening of commodity-oriented economy, which is not always in the interest of Central Asian states, but most of them are satisfied with the economic and geopolitical partners. This, in our opinion, is the most important feature of geo-economic and regional development of the Turkic-speaking countries in Central Asia, causing their future in the global economy. Comparative analysis of the socio-economic, regional and geo-political dynamics of Turkic states

of Central Asia, conducted by scientists from Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and other countries in the years 1991-2013 raises a number of questions, the answers to which will largely determine the development of the economies of Central Asia and the radically changed changing conditions of the world economy in the EurAsEC, TC and the SCO. Growing, not only the economic and geopolitical, but also scientific and practical interest to the countries of Central Asia (Anonymous 2012a, Raraliev et al., 2012).

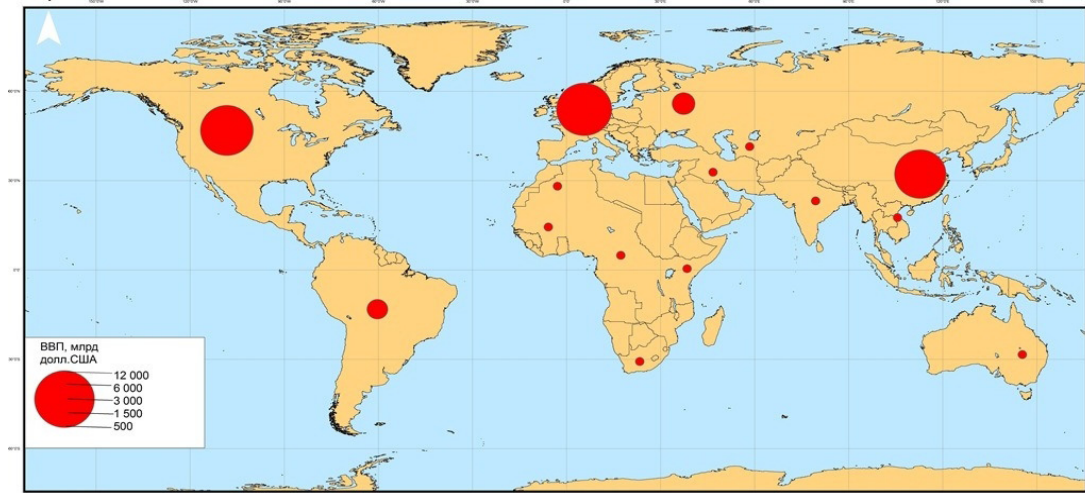


Fig. 1. World GDP concentrated in several regions of the world, 2006

Moreover, this situation is not only preserved but also enhanced. Logically, it is determined the development of the theory of managed Hausa, the concept of "Greater Central Asia" by American scientists, concepts and strategies of the northern territories of China within the SCO framework, the strategic approaches of Russia to the countries of Central Asia and others. In the current situation, the countries of Central Asia, it would be appropriate to raise the level of regional integration. This would allow them to jointly enter into the vehicle, a single economic space (SES) or other integration associations on terms favorable to the region and individual country circumstances. Especially since the world experience testifies to the effectiveness of this approach. Thus, during the formation of a single economic space (CES) in conjunction with the Customs Union of Central Asian countries need to define the format of the integration of the Central Asian countries in the EEA within the Eurasian Union (EAU) in view of the experience of foreign countries. It should be noted that the regional organization created by the former Soviet Union for the most part did not take place (Table 2).

Regional organizations established in the former Soviet space, did not take place. Contemporary Central Asia - a set of contradictions and foci of local, regional, ethnic, intraethnic, environmental and inter-state voltage, take a systematic character.

The situation is similar in neighboring Afghanistan, Central Asia and Xinjiang of China, of course, specific to those countries. In the absence or weak expression of the process of economic integration of the above factors, of course, are the indicators of the formation and development of a region-wide conflict. By manipulating the existing contradictions, geopolitical partners can be successfully used in the region managed Hausa theory at the level of individual States and the Central Asian region as a whole, giving it a practical character. This is evidenced by the basic concepts, strategies superpowers, which reflect their interests.

Depth research are necessary for the consequences of countries of Central Asia, China and Russia solutions, contribute to the formation of a new oil currency - the Yuan oil, set and control the price of oil in relation to the agreement reached between China, Russia and Iran to conduct trading operations on the basis of the Chinese Yuan, and between India and Iran on the basis of the Indian Rupee.

Table 2. Central Asia countries membership in the regional unions on the territory of formal USSR

Regional unions	Time of Creation	Purpose of creation	Level of purpose achievement
CIS	1991	Cooperation of independent countries	partially
CAU	1991	Regional integration	Not done
CAEU	1994	Regional integration	Not done
EurAzEC-5	2000	Economic integration	partially
SCO	2001	Fight with the terrorism and to form a Common Economic Space	in progress
EurAzEC-3	2005	Economic integration	Done
Custom Union	2011	Economic integration	in progress
Common Economic Space of CA and RF	from 2015	Economic integration	in early progress

In fact, it marks the beginning of the formation of the 2nd pole as Russia and Iran are international suppliers of crude oil, and China is the largest consumer of it.

In this situation, Russia, first of all, must become attractive as a state, as the economic, technological, human, intellectual partner for the countries of Central Asia. However, in our opinion, in the event of failure of the implementation of the strategic objectives outlined by the Governments of Russia and the Central - Asian, reaction may occur under the influence of internal and external forces that can lead to unpredictable results, which is generally contrary to the interests of Russia. Since the collapse of the Soviet Union integration process in the region underwent a series of steps in which were their major successes and failures. It meets all the theoretical laws of regional integration, but the practical implementation of these laws, restrained unpreparedness of the region to meet the challenges that go beyond their economic and political empowerment.

The emerging geo-political situation in the world causes the threats and challenges of economic and national security of the countries of Central Asia, which is necessary to prevent:

- Strengthening the integration processes in Central Asia
- Formation of a common economic space (CES) in cooperation with the countries of the Customs Union
- Definition format integration of Central Asian countries in the EEA within the Eurasian Union (EAU) in view of the experience of foreign countries:
 - The economic model of the Benelux countries in the European Union (EU)
 - The economic model of the Nordic countries in the EU
- The Central Asian countries have achieved significant results in the framework of regional cooperation than in the EAC
- The Central Asian countries should form a strong unity to integrate the region in the EAC on the most favorable terms.

In our opinion, deserves attention economic model of the Benelux countries in the European Union (EU), it is interesting also is the economic model of the Scandinavian countries in the EU. Of course, the countries of Central Asia are very different from European countries, not only in terms of socio-economic development, but also the maturity of civil society, democracy and the mentality of the population. However, the experience of regional cooperation with countries that are superior to them dozens of times on major resource and socio-economic parameters deserves careful study.

Consequently, regionalization and integration of the Turkic-speaking countries in Central Asia, could provide not only economic, but also regional security.

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