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## **TERRITORIAL AND BORDER ISSUES IN CENTRAL ASIA: HISTORICAL APPROACH**

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Central Asia is a politically and strategically important region with 60 million of population. This region is rich for oil and natural gas which makes attractive for perspective investments from Western world, especially European countries highly interested on mutual cooperation. However current region is one of the vulnerable regions in the world due to the territorial, ethnic, water and religious issues. In the current list the most acute is territorial and border issues which cause economic and social threat toward life of almost 100 000 people in the region (Tashtemkhanova 2015). Moreover territorial conflict prevents from sustainable development of Central Asia, which has favorable location by joining Europe with Arabic World, Russian Federation with China and rich to natural resources. Current article is aimed to explain the root of the territorial issues and explain historical approach of that topic. It is assumed that only after understanding historical foundation of the problem it will be possible to find appropriate solution.

It is not a secret that territories of Central Asia only one hundred years ago looked like differently. According to the history the border of the states changed over time due to the different powers in the region. For example only Tashkent city was transferred from one state to another two hundred times. That is why many Central Asian countries territories and ethnic distribution is not match to their territorial division. For many year already establish order between the Central Asian states allow to live and cooperate based on traditional way of life which dissolve any interethnic and territorial issues. Territory of Kokand khanate which was consisted from the territories of Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Kazakhstan might be considered as example of it (Tashtemkhanova 2015). Furthermore in current time the large water resources of Central Asian region as Syr-Darya and Amu Darya weren't Transboundary Rivers of the region. Only accepting this river as common wealth makes relationship between the states very tricky and unstable. The root of the territorial issues start to appear in the beginning of 19<sup>th</sup> century by replacing already established traditional location of the states with Semi-European structuration of territory. Territories of the five neighboring countries were divided without considering their traditional way of life and historical location of the different ethnic groups in the states. Under pressure of Russian and British empires, Central Asian countries were forced to leave lands of their ancestors which create root of future long lasting territorial conflicts (Imomov 2013).

According to the pages of history, territorial displacement and mixing of old ethnic groups turns to the ethnic opposition and clan conflicts of the region.

Regulation of Soviet era worsens the neighboring relationship between the states by totally changing the used order of life. For example, Soviet government put much effort to increase social benefit of one country by ignoring others by creating unequal distribution of common wealth. According to Imomov, delimitation of border of the region which provided by USSR in 1924 was based on the interests of Uzbekistan, in same time it sow discord between the neighbors. The most favorable and economically beneficial cities were distributed toward the Uzbekistan despite the historical borders of already living ethnic groups like Tajiks, Kazakhs and Kyrgyz (except Turkmens). The situation of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan is result of unequal attitude from the ruling center. Creation of new republics led to the forming of new border with new installed order despite the regional difference of ethnic groups. One of the examples of new order might be observed in energy water balance between the states. Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan supplied Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan with oil and gas, whereas remained two provide with water during the irrigating season (Petrov 2010). This is a root of current water problem in the region and complicates relationship between the states still these days. Additionally Soviet era also responsible for conflict wars between the states by the eliminating traditional stabilizing institutes. For instance, in 1923 was bloody war between the Uzbeks and Turkmens in the territory of Kazakhstan (Mangyshlak). The outcome of that war was very serious; more than hundred people were killed. From that time relationship between the neighboring five countries become tricky and complex (Kaharov 2007).

Appearing of soviet era in the Central Asian region impact on the difficult cooperation in the region, but the collapse of it worsens the existing connection. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, post-soviet countries faced with a serious problem of delimitation, demarcation and lack of water resources. These factors played essential role in further armed conflicts. The starting point of ethnic-territorial issues was Osh conflict which occurred in 1990. Osh is located in Fergana valley, near to Uzbekistan's territory. Despite the fact that main population of region is uzbeks land belong to Kyrgyzstan. From the 1989 in the Osh were activated two associations: "Adolat" and "Osh region". The main aim of Adolat was to strengthen Uzbek's culture, tradition and language whereas "Osh region" consisted from mostly young activists of Kyrgyz population (Sidorova 2008). In 1990, activists from "Osh region" asked land in Osh for kolkhoz working which was accepted by Soviet government. Also Kyrgyz population in Osh went to meeting against the Uzbek ruling elite in the region, due to "Osh region" governing party is not solving problem of Kyrgyz's young people like unemployment, luck of living spaces when Uzbeks haven't the same problems by working in trade sector. In own turn Uzbeks accept meeting of Osh region very negatively and moved out all living Kyrgyz from their apartments. As a result 1500 Kyrgyz were evicted by Uzbeks which created real tension between two states. In 4<sup>th</sup> of July in 1990, firstly 10 000 Uzbeks and 1500 Kyrgyz people open fire toward each other. In the result, six Uzbeks were killed which led to the complication of problem as long as from neighboring Andizhan region come 20 000 Uzbeks with slogan "Blood for blood". Consequently Uzbek-Kyrgyz conflict takes place not only in Osh, but finds its continuation in Andizhan and Namangan regions. Only after three days the force come from Soviet Union suppressed appeared armed war. The next

territorial battle after this event occurs in 1999-2000 between Islamic movement of Uzbekistan and armed force of Kyrgyzstan. Islamic movement of Uzbekistan aimed to take back lands belonged to Uzbekistan but in that time was territory of Tajikistan. Uzbekistan decide to achieve Tajikistan through Kyrgyzstan where was faced with armed force of Kyrgyz population. Since Batken conflict, sleeping boundary activated and catalyzed (Tashtemkhanova 2015).

The main actor of all ethnic-territorial issues of the regions is Uzbeks, Tajiks and Kyrgyz people. The main problematic issue between them is Fergana valley. The ruling parties of Soviet Union establish borders of Fergana valley despite on amount of local population and their traditional belonging to particular state led to creation of enclaves and semi-enclaves. Totally in Fergana valley were formed eight enclaves which contribute deep ethnic mistrust between the countries. The most largest and vulnerable enclaves are Sarvak and Vorukh (Tajikistan) and also Soh and Shahmardan (Uzbekistan). Constant tension and lack of water makes life of local population very unstable. The main reason of conflict in Fergana valley is that ethnic groups enclaved in their own territory and gained status of minority in their own country. For example 24.4 percent of population in Tajikistan are Uzbeks, when 13.8 percent of Kyrgyzstan's population are Tajiks and 20 percent of Uzbekistan population is consist Kyrgyz and Tajiks. More concretely, there are lives 25 million people in Uzbekistan and 5.4 million of them are Kyrgyz people and all of them lives in three region of Fergana Valley: Andizhan, Namangan and Fergana. It is very important to highlight that all three countries have very stable demographic increase over the period in contrasts of Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan (Kaharov 2007).

Among the Central Asian countries the least problematic is Turkmenistan which already completed all demarcation procedure between the states. In the second place, Kazakhstan which also almost with all countries solve demarcation problems. Only Uzbekistan complicated demarcation and delimitation of the territory. Root of the problem is territory in the North of Kazakhstan and issues of Aral Sea. Among the countries the least popular and effective on solving problem is Uzbekistan which has tension almost with each country in the region. After the taking independence, Uzbekistan still is not demarked and delimited officially borders of their own country. However Uzbekistan installed bomb across the territory which cause serious problem of human security which might accidently come to the border. This is acute problem of Tajikistan's citizens where already many people have suffered due to that (Imomov 2013).

According to the Tashtemkhanova, territorial issues of Central Asia is not solving due to the criminal activity in that region. Due to the scholar, open borders which are not belonging to anyone, creates ability to transfer illegal production across the border into the state. Considering this assumption it is necessary to notice that territorial disintegration cause threat to national security of each state especially during the activity of ISIS and other illegal organizations. It is time to put all force on closing border and stabilize situation in the region. According to Pavlov Central Asia have great potential to be among the developed regions like North America. Only good management and common regulation over the region could help to achieve economic stability and gain valuable place among regions in world periphery.

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## **CO-OPERATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND KAZAKHSTAN IN THE FRAMEWORK OF CULTURAL DIPLOMACY**

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This article concentrates on collaborative character of relations between France and Kazakhstan within cultural diplomacy, describes how cooperation has been established through years, denotes the positive aspect of such collaboration. The results of the research demonstrate how diplomacy can be realised through culture and soft power.

In 1785, one of the founding fathers of the United States, Thomas Jefferson as ambassador in Paris, wrote to George Madison that through culture and art it is possible to "develop a taste of our fellow citizens, improve their reputation in the world, provide them with respect and honor"[1]. Today, after more than two hundred years, the role of culture in international relations is estimated even higher. With the advent of the concept of "soft power" culture has become important resource of diplomacy and it is used to promote the interests of the state, the expansion of social and cultural cooperation and to improve mutual understanding between nations and people. We can say that cultural diplomacy is a kind of core of public diplomacy of the state, as exactly through culture the nation opens its identity to the world, presents its values and ideas. Here are a few factors that have an impact on the cultural diplomacy of the State: foreign policy priorities; desire to create a positive image;