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MILITARY SECURITY OF CENTRAL ASIA

National security is complicated socio-political phenomenon. Historically the problem of national security becomes topical simultaneously with the creation of the state, when the question of protection of national interests arises.

The problem of *national security studies* is especially pressing nowadays because of increasing crisis of performance of modern systems of security, and gradual transition to the informational society along with incompetence of many countries of the world to form system of national security, appropriate to the current type of civilization and its threatens [1].

The spheres of national security are closely coupled with components of regional security, and their studies are possible only in package. The crack initiation in each of the systems invokes weakening of the others. The internal state of the country is vulnerability of regional security and sets the pace of international relations in the certain region.

During the realization of the security system it is feasible to exercise minimization of the current threats only if we take into account those threats which every country of political region meets.

Nevertheless, strategic stability of the region is first of all connected with the military sphere. Military security is closely connected with the political, whereas it is responsible for internal and external security.

Military security is a component of national security, deliberate purposeful impact of the agent of management aimed at the threats, when governmental and non-governmental institutions provide conditions for successful repelling the attacks and excluding of internal destructive incidents [2, p.59].

During the Soviet period Central Asia was lagging behind other republics in the aspect of military power, and after the overthrow of the USSR defence system of new independent states turned out to be incapable.

Stagnation of the regional states as a result of extreme decay of the statehood was historically followed by external expansion and deregionalization, which in turn conduced to differentiation of social space of this region. These processes are explained by geographical position of the region, which on the one hand was a factor of upsurge, because it connected trade paths, and on the other hand was a factor of decline because of creating alternative trade paths [3, p.113].

Local peculiarities of external policy of the republics of Central Asia are expressing one's aspirations and interests by the instrumentality of international institutions, and declaring of multiply directed and balanced external policy with the preference of special relations with Russia (save Turkmenistan) [3, p.123].

The main threats for the region in the military sphere are following [4]:

1. Deterioration of the quality of armed forces.
2. Lack of financing in defensive structures, growing corruption in the highest military authorities.

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3. Insufficient updating and requalification of military cadre.
4. Activities of illegal terroristic organizations.
5. Acts of terrorism in the biggest cities.
6. Possible aggravation of the situation in Afghanistan.

Political and military elements of security of the largest on territory Kazakhstan are account for by growing of the external factors. This country feels pressure of Russia and China who try to set their domination in the energy sector of the republic, because its enormous energy resources are vital for Russian and Chinese economies. In perspective Kazakhstan would probably follow the principle of wise adequacy in military sphere and principle of multiplied foreign policy [5].

The main feature of military sector of Tajikistan is close relation to Russia. The reason of such relations is in permanent state of internal and external threat to the republic; one need only remember civil war of 1992-1997, which could have spread over the region as a domino effect, because the backgrounds of Tajik conflict exist in each country of the region. Official Dushanbe managed to clear the ranks from destructive political forces, undermine the criminalised regional groups and guarantee peaceful existing of the civilians [3, p.138].

Neutral status of Turkmenistan influences the military sphere deeply. It provides for impossibility to take part in military organizations. Generally the situation in this country is the most obscure for the researcher. The policy of isolation complicates the process of taking decisions in the key regional aspects, which require multilateral approach [5].

Real threats to the military sphere of security in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan are events in Batken, Sarasin and Uzyn in 1999-2000 during the offensive of Islamic extremists. Inability of the armed forces to act against terrorists under the mountainous conditions caused human victims. After these events Uzbekistan mined the border line with Tajikistan and rejected to prolong the Treaty of Collective Security.

Thus the overview of the situation gives us reasons to admit that the top priority task of political elite is to form the stable political system in their own countries and later – to form general regime of security and partnership with competing powers in Central Asia.

With an allowance to this, the role of military factor in the region is scarcely to decrease.

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