

«COMMON PROBLEMS OF THE MODERN ECONOMY AND WORLD POLITICS»

KAZAKHSTANI- RUSSIAN RELATIONS

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Since independence, relations between Kazakhstan and Russia went through several stages of development, starting with the identification of the new legal ties to the realization of strategic partnership programme. For today the development of Kazakhstani-Russian contacts is provided by a thirteen year legal base consisting of almost 400 bilateral documents.

The initial period of the Kazakhstani-Russian relations (December 1991 - May 1992) is characterized by the establishment of legal relations between the two countries based on centuries-old traditions of friendship and mutual assistance of the brotherly nations which have long lived in the vast Eurasian space. A characteristic feature was that the development of bilateral relations between the newly independent states in the early stages of gaining independence was unfolding on the foundation of an active process of international recognition of these countries by the international community, and especially by the major powers. The issues of bilateral relations between Kazakhstan and Russia as the two most powerful states in the post-Soviet space, historical, cultural, geopolitical and even genetic relationships which go deep into the centuries, demanded a new legal definition. Having appeared in an unusual environment, the newly independent states (NIS) initially moved by careful searches of the necessary contacts, which allowed to establish normal relations between them. The situation required sequential solutions, primarily, economic problems associated with the collapse of a single economic complex of the former Soviet Union, implementing measures of becoming of independent economies, market reforms and social protection. During 1992 year, several meetings took place at various levels, which resulted in the signing of several documents forming the new interstate relations between Kazakhstan and Russia. A fundamental political document of the first phase was the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, which reflected the major changes that occurred after the collapse of the USSR.

The next stage (May 1992 - March 1994.) can be conditionally called a search for a model of the interstate economic and political cooperation. A significant event of the second phase was the establishment in October 1992 of official diplomatic relations between the two countries. At the same time an agreement was signed between the two governments on the mutual establishment of trade missions. This period was marked by an important economic and historic event - the collapse of a single ruble zone and the introduction of the national currency in Kazakhstan. During 1992 - 1994 years a national independence of Kazakhstan was gradually filled with a real content. Completion of the second phase coincides with the first official visit of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan in Russia, which took place in March 1994, during which 22 large-scale documents were signed. Among them, it is necessary to highlight the Treaty on the further deepening of economic cooperation and integration between Kazakhstan and Russia, the Memorandum on the basic principles of addressing issues related to citizenship and legal status of the two countries' citizens, permanently residing in the territory of each other, the Agreement on basic principles and conditions of use of the Baikonur cosmodrome.

The third stage (March 1994 - September 1997) is characterized by the expansion and deepening of integration in economic and other spheres. Since 1995 the models of integration development began to be implemented in practice, both within the CIS and at the regional level. It left its mark on the character and content of bilateral relations between our countries that have moved to the level of closer integration in the economic, military, political, scientific and technological, cultural and humanitarian fields.

The fourth stage (September 1997 - 2001.) was marked by the hardening of strategic partnership and Declaration of Eternal Friendship. A legal basis of two states, a real Kazakh-Russian cooperation allowed during the visit of the President of Kazakhstan to Russia to sign in July 6, 1998 a unique political document - Declaration on eternal friendship and alliance between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. This document has a truly historic importance, establishing for Kazakhstan and Russia, which consistently move towards intensification of trust and equal partnership and alliance, the guides of relations in the new century. The principles of Declaration fully comply with the fundamental interests of the multinational population of the two states.

The current stage of cooperation (2002 - 2006 years) is characterized by joint efforts of our countries in joining the ranks of the most competitive countries in the world, as well as in strengthening security in Central Asia. During this period there was a determination of the Kazakh-Russian border. From the perspective of the present day, we can say that despite a certain inconsistency of political and socio-economic processes occurring in 1991-1993 both in Russia and Kazakhstan, to a greater extent between them dominated a constructive dialogue, and always maintained a good and friendly nature of bilateral relations. According to Nursultan Nazarbayev, "many things unite Kazakhstan and Russia in the political sphere. Here, first of all, it should be emphasized that both countries are committed to the integration of the former Soviet Union space; they have the same perspective on the issues of security and regional stability. That degree of political trust, which our countries reached, allows us to consider them as inviolable allies not only in the near future, but also in the long term. "

It is also obvious that Kazakhstan and Russia have all the necessary resources and the objective prerequisites for intensive development of mutually beneficial bilateral relations. First, the trend towards convergence is determined by historical and geopolitical aspects. Kazakhstan and Russia occupy a vast area of the Eurasian region. Both countries by this indicator are among the ten biggest countries in the world, while having the longest common border in the world - over seven thousand kilometers. The geopolitical position of our two countries allows us to consider them as a special cultural and historical link, the kind of civilizational bridge between the two sub-continent. A surprisingly harmonious synthesis of a variety of cultures formed a special Eurasian mentality of the population, based on the traditions of friendship and good neighborliness.

Secondly, in the world there are probably not many states, a geopolitical position of which so rigidly determines the main orientations of their foreign policy. The history and geography have objectively predetermined for Kazakhstan a priority nature of its relations with Russia. Unfortunately, we have to admit that for the sake of someone's interests and ambitions in this relationship there were sometimes moments, full of dramatic conflicts and contradictions. Nevertheless, there were much more calm and creative periods of friendly contacts, characterized by a rich inner content and the variety of forms which gave rise to many examples of unity in a common struggle against external dangers and threats. We can say that the efforts of Kazakhstan and Russia on the development and deepening of the integration between our two countries are predetermined by the history and reflect the essential problems of our peoples.

Thirdly, the two leaders are well aware the significance of close cooperation in terms of strategic security. The challenges and threats of the modern era are equally hung over all states, regardless of their influence and position in the world. In this regard, on the one hand, Russia has every reason for considering the Republic of Kazakhstan as its main strategic ally in Central Asia. In addition, Moscow is interested in maintaining and strengthening its influence in the strategically important region, from stability of which depends very much on the Eurasian continent. The loss of its influence among the Eastern European countries, which have already joined or preparing to join NATO, Russia is trying to compensate by the strengthening of its political and economic position in Central Asia.

On the other hand, needless to say how significant the role of Russia for Kazakhstan, having still some drawbacks of its geopolitical position:

- the proximity to the centers of international terrorism and religious extremism;
- Being around countries of the "third world", seeking to produce nuclear weapons;
- the unpredictability of southern neighbors' positions.

In addition, a lack of direct access to the oceans and the actual isolation from the Western states affects the position of Kazakhstan. All this causes the priority of cooperation in the foreign policy and in the military-strategic directions with such a powerful neighbor like Russia.

The fourth necessary prerequisite for the development of mutually beneficial cooperation between Kazakhstan and Russia is the presence of huge resource potential of both countries. First of all, it concerns the richest deposits of energy resources. The share of the two countries accounts for almost 93% of oil, 65% natural gas and 82% of coal in the CIS. Both countries have a common strategy in areas such as export of hydrocarbons to world markets. Kazakhstan and Russia also occupy a leading position in the world by the stocks of ferrous and nonferrous metals.

On the other hand, the citizens of our countries are associated by numerous relative connections. Around one million of Kazakhs live in Russia today, and there are more than 4 million Russians in Kazakhstan. This close relationship has a special role in the formation of positive moral and psychological atmosphere of public support for policies of both countries to strengthen bilateral relations.

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## **THE BEHAVIOURAL ASPECTS OF TERRORISM**

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Terrorism, closely associated with violence, is very complex to study. It can be observed from viewpoints of both political-social sciences and psychological. Psychological reasons are one of the important factors that have played significant role in justifying terrorism in both individual and group levels.

First of all, let's stop on the definition of terrorism. Actually, there is no adequate definition that can embrace entirely the concept of terrorism. The main characteristics of terrorism are the use of illegal force, political motives, attacks against civilian, acts aimed at deliberately affecting audience. Moreover, we should not confuse terrorism with other political, ethno-nationalist, religious conflicts. Besides this, definition of terrorism may be written from perspective of two different minds: one who sees terrorism as an action of violence and the other who sees it as a freedom fighting process. Overall, the nature of terrorism is very complex as acts, actors and motivations are very different from one another. Thus, it must be investigated by not only governmental, traditional approaches but also with the help of other disciplines like psychiatry and psychology.

Psychologists' research differ among each other, some look into personal characteristics, others at group and at the end psychologists observe societal causes like social injustice, economic deprivation. Certainly, terrorism may be analyzed by political, historical and social sciences but their results may come out identical. However, psychological research results are separate for each case. Despite being observed on group or individual level, terrorism occurs because i)it is choice between violent and less violent alternatives, ii)technique for group unity, iii) it is an esteem for oppressed people and attention itself to that action is self-satisfaction. Generally, terrorists do not care about audience; they choose symbolic buildings like Twin Towers that are signs of oppressive systems. If observed from individual level, there is little discrepancy from ordinary people, but on the group level there is some distinction. Terroristic groups are unanimous, intolerant to dissents and they do not compromise and prefer maximalist positions.

Another aspect to consider is mental illness. We may think that actions like suicide bombings may be committed only by insane people. But evidentially, many of terrorists did not have any mental