

## **Globalization of Central Asia**

**Mubeen Adnan and Bushra Fatima**

### **Abstract**

*Central Asia which can be termed as Five Stans Asia or Multi State Asia, internationally a dominant region from both Eastern and Western perspectives, having two major powers involvement that is Russia and China, along with the regional powers named as Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan so called five pillars of Central Asia. Central Asia is a region with socio-economic, political, cultural, geographical and geostrategic importance. The main aim of writing this article is the economic role of Central Asia in the globalization process, also Central Asia's role in the world politics in which how Russians extremely authoritatively rule this state and how China as a sound actor involved its performance to attain its national interest. However, the United States of America (USA), Afghanistan, Pakistan, European Union (EU), Germany, Turkey, Iran and many other countries of the world show their center of interest from the beneficial point of view for their own state's purpose. Globalization is basically a phenomenon of increasing integration of social, cultural, political, economic, transport, telecommunication in the international system. Central Asia's historical view till present modern scenarios is highlighted. Central Asia and globalization is mainly concerned with the macro-level relationships, it has certain issues as well like that of identity, population, and language, decisions as well as policies that play as an engine in terms of the world-clock matters.*

**Key Words:** Five Stans, Globalization, Political impression, Economic Facet, Economic Integration, Silk Road Plan.

### **Historical Background**

Historically, Central Asia, the most prominent state where Turks Khanate originated in the sixth century A.D. In the seventh century eastern Kazakhstan came into being as a state by the Qarluqs, particularly Turkic tribes. The Southern part of Central Asia which was captured by the Arabs, who were the first ones to introduce Islam in the region in eighth and ninth centuries. The tenth and eleventh centuries are basically marked by the presence of the Oghuz Turks in holding western Kazakhstan as well as southern Uzbekistan. Moreover, the eastern part simultaneously under the control of the Turkic originated groups i.e. Kimak and Kipchak. Dashti-Kipchak, is the famous large central desert in Kazakhstan. The late ninth century in which the Qarluqs state

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\*Authors are Assistant Professor, and M.Phil Scholar of International Relations, Department of Political Science, University of the Punjab, Lahore – Pakistan.

destroyed by the invaders, established a Qarakhanid state, with the occupation of Transoxania lies at the north and east oxus river presently called as Syrdariya, with an extensive path towards China. Qarakhanid and the Arabs as the motivators of Islam were possessed by the Turkic alliance Karakitai belongs to the northern China (Nathan, 2009 : 2-3).

An era of the mid twelfth century is popular in the history of Central Asia when, Khorazm, an independent state split violently because of the downfall of the Karakitai, and amazingly a large portion of Karakitai ended by the Ghengiz Khan from era 1219 to 1291. However, the western Mongolian ruler Mongolian Golden Horde as a successor in influencing Karakitai state which leads the Central Asia into a breakdown situation. Due to the division of the ruling construction by the early fifteenth century, there occur a large group of Khanates most commonly includes Nogai Horde and Uzbek Khanate. Seventeenth century is important from the view when the Cossacks or the adventurer or free man, these people who do not have an appropriate place to live, built fortified places that afterwards developed in the form of cities including Oral and Atyrau, while the northwestern part of Central Asian land is filled with a number of Russians traders and soldiers. Kazakh region is controlled by the Russians reasoning that Kalmyks intervene as a Mongol's origin and already captured Khanates and also the Kalmyks were moving into the Kazakh land from the east side in the late sixteenth century. Lesser Horde and the Middle Horde is vital from the authority of the Russians, as Abul Kher who belong to the khans of the Lesser Horde looked for the Russians aid in 1730 and they wanted to have as a time-being supporters of the powerful Kalmyks whereas in reaction to this Russians did take control of the Middle Horde by 1798 and the Great Horde established as an independent organization till the 1820s. The years 1836 and 1847 is prominent from the Khan Kene of the Middle Horde whose acolytes fought with the Russians. Khan Kene was also once known as the Kazakh's national hero. In short, Central Asian region with its five states and previously Soviet Republics, were predominantly under its control and free after the collapse of Soviet Union in 1991. After the disintegration of Soviet Union, approximately, eleven million Russians stayed in Central Asia, whereas eight million and almost three million resided in Kazakhstan and other Central Asian republics respectively. After the demise of Soviet Union, the people, land and culture belong to the Central Asia changed their position and looked forward for their future development in terms of geopolitics and other fields. Globalization is a traditional concept for example, the beginning of the globalization in terms of the Stone age, in which the communication among the hunters and groups of bands which used to move all around the world but in a geographically limited way.

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Nomadic culture lies in terms of the Central Asia and Globalization that as nomads culture is predominant where the people in the form of tribes have no proper place to live and can call them as non-settlers in this region whereas ramble bands of nomads lost out in order to settled tribes and became chiefs and powerful states this shows the origin of the globalization images. However Globalization can be seen in a confluence as received by another positive change with the demise of the Soviet Union in relation with the Central Asian (Eurasian) region.

### **Globalization**

Globalization also called as Internationalization or Westernization is simply a huge phenomenon with multiple dimensions in terms of the economic activity that focuses in the political and social aspects, exports and imports of goods, services, capital as well as an increasing accumulation at the international system. "Globalization involves economic integration, the transfer of policies across borders; the transmission of knowledge; cultural stability, the reproduction, relations, and discourses of power, it is a global process, a concept, a revolution, and an establishment of the global market free from sociopolitical control". (Al-Rodhan, 2006:3). Swedish journalist Thomas Larsson, in his book *The Race to the Top: The Real Story of Globalization* (2001), stated that "globalization is the process of world shrinkage, of distances getting shorter, things moving closer. It pertains to the increasing ease with which somebody on one side of the world can interact, to mutual benefit, with somebody on the other side of the world". (Al-Rodhan, 2006:3) Globalization can be seen as a social dimension, political process, economic aspect as well as ecologically.

As Anthony Giddens, Former Director of the London School of Economics gave the view as Globalization is the amplification of the global-level social relations in which the abroad localities connected in such a way that the local incidents are arranged by the events that appear faraway in miles and so far (Steger, 2013:13).

As on the other hand, Roland Robertson, Emeritus Professor of Sociology, University of Aberdeen, Scotland gave his own point of view about this central concept as, Globalization refers to the dual concepts one relates with the variation of the world and other strengthening in terms of consciousness of the world wholly. (Steger, 2013:13) According to Martin Albrow, "globalization refers to all those processes by which the peoples of the world are incorporated into a single world society, global society". (Boli & Lechner, 2003:99)

The first and foremost feature of the globalization is on the initiation of the modern social networks, and aggrandizement of the prompt connections that relates with the primitive political, cultural, economic and geographical areas. The second feature is the magnification and enlargement of the societal relations, capacities and activities. For example the modern era financial markets that have the access to reach at the globe and also the trading which relies on the electronics and appears in the spatial way. Globalization in the economic internationalization like, the global economy is the system generated by globalizing production and global finance.

Meanwhile, the third admiring nature of the globalization includes the exchanging and shifting of the social works emphasis on the interaction power. Globalization has a main focus not only on the objective level aspects but also on the subjective matters which are mainly concerned that globalization involves macro-buildings of the global population or group and the micro-foundations of the global individuals or person hood the fourth feature.

### **Political Impression of Central Asian Republics (CARs)**

Central Asia, as a land locked region is open to the influence of its neighbours, especially when those neighbours at different times have been empires or great powers which include Turks, Persians, Greeks, Arabs, Chinese and Russian. The all have encroached on and transformed the Central Asia.

Demise of USSR and appearance of Central Asian Republics on the world map have changed the geo-political scenario of the region. These states got importance due to the resources of oil and gas as well as having those metals which are otherwise not found anywhere in the world. While analyzing the political dimensions within Central Asian regions, internally there is a complex kind of situation in these five states for example the most important territory of Kazakhstan, where the people spoke as Kazakhstan are for Kazakhs,(Hiro, 2010:241), this dialect shows the Nationalism with Extremism. Nur sultan Nazar Bayev, the president of Kazakhstan since independence. It's being said that, "Nazarbayev was for political autonomy rather than outright independence".(Hiro,2010:246).He made the region in an economic stability with his efforts. In addition, as Kazakhs get freedom from the dominion of Russians, they created a new capital with a name as Astana, for which Nazarbayev said, "I have taken a lot of risks in my life but Astana was the biggest gamble of all. Furthermore, he said, I put everything on it...The decision was to expand the idea of private property where everything [before] was owned by the state. And I knew that if I got it wrong, and it proved a

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terrible mistake, that would be the end of my political career as a leader of the country” (Hiro, 2010:261). As there was a rough and tumble between the Kazakhs and Slav-majority (Slav basically the Indo-European ethno-linguistic group) Astana (present capital of Kazakhstan) and Almaty, the largest city of the region.

Kyrgyzstan, the member of Commonwealth of Independent States, and she became its member after going through the hardships of the Russian domination, currently presided by the Almazbek Atambayev. Interestingly, about the etymology of the Kyrgyzstan, that Kyrgyz official name was in a context of the amalgam of kyrk (forty) and uzz (tribes). Earlier on, as Russian President divulge that, “by building up an aviation shield in Kyrgyzstan, we aim to strengthen the security of this region, in which stability is an increasingly significant factor”. (Hiro, 2010:303). He basically emphasized on the commencement of the foreign military base. That being so, Kyrgyzstan republic provided US-led alliance forces unlimited over-flights righteousness for armed forces as well as for human welfare (benevolent) also gave them an opportunity to pursue and emancipate missions.

While reviewing Uzbekistan, presently presided by the Islam Krimov, this area denotes the multiplex fulcrum of the Central Asia. Withal, Islam Krimov became successful in putting together Uzbekistan as a good player in terms of the foreign matters. Uzbekistan is also considered as US most favourite State. Published in 1992, a very spellbinding booklet of seventy-two-page specifically in Uzbek and Russian namely, Uzbekistan: It's Own Road to Renewal and Progress which was mainly on the subject matter of the future progress of the region. In the words of Krimov, “consideration for religion and Islam plays an important part within our internal and international politics and conducts”. (Hiro, 2013:150)

While moving towards Tajikistan, a land of gold and cotton currently ruled by the Emom alii Rahmon, there was also a situation as the ups and downs of Political Islam, and also there is strong economic relation between Uzbek-Tajik. “For seventy years gold from Tajik mountains and cotton from Tajik fields had gone to Moscow. Consequently, Tajikistan has been rich, not the poorest part of the Soviet Union” (Hiro, 2010:322). These give the image of the haves and have not, respectively. With Russians there were many political debates on Tajikistan's economic and cultural ties.

Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedow, the present authoritative leader of Turkmenistan, wealthy in the Cotton-producing presidential state. Elsewhere, specifically in 1954, Nikita Khrushchev a politician was first Secretary of the Communist party of Soviet Union, mainly wanted to occupy an agricultural

production in the Soviet Union. Although due to the so much interference of the giant leading state of Russia, facing a number of turmoil, but even then most of the people managed to have state subsidies for having food, free electricity, water and gas. As commented by one of the Turkmen, “we are not free but we are not hungry”. (Hiro, 2010:228).

It is vital to note that in 2012, Turkmenistan is the main source of providing natural gas to China somehow over 50 percent of China’s gas imports. In fact as Iran the third-largest country in oil-production, has a network of Turkmenistan gas pipeline, and on the other hand further connecting a Turkmenistan with the China’s pipeline.

### **Economic Facet of Globalization and Central Asia**

Economic or financial globalization means escalation and extension of economic networks around the world. This leads to the process of demand and supply of the expenditures and other goods at the intra-state level. Many Central Asian Republics have introduced legislative breakthroughs to ensure a smooth inflow of foreign direct investment (FDI). (Barry, 2009:12) in an attempt to propose themselves as a viable alternative to already saturated Middle Eastern oil market but global attitude seemed to loom in opposite direction (Mitchell, 2010:27).

With Europe already being a major investor in this region its interests towards oil were seen at a slump as China and Russia already took the lion’s share of this commodity. Caspian Sea is considered as an option of supplying Central Asian resources to Europe but it has alarming concerns, that Caspian Sea is a disputed region.

The economic development of Central Asia could be seen in the following sub headings.

#### **a) Silk Road a Trade Route in Central Asia:**

The Silk Route or Silk Road or Shipping Lane refers to, one of the unique road that linked between the Europe and the Asia. This trade route includes Asian modest as Eastern, Western, Southern, Central along with the Mediterranean such as Europe and North Africa. It is not only useful for the successful process of trading relationship among the multiple states but also a great source of providing and promoting awareness, expertise, and proficiency as well as cultural traditions. Silk Road is not only for promoting the Silk items and products from China and other parts of the world rather this specific path is also useful for transporting other goods like diamonds, pearls, stones,

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rubies, satins, musk. Previously, for many centuries Central Asia connected for the regional and international networks vital in terms of the Old Silk Road. In the modern era, the value of the Ancient Silk Road disappeared, because of the fast and more accurate establishments of the Marine or Oceangoing routes for the purpose of conveyance and political occurrences in the region. The name, New Silk Road, which was declared by the US Secretary of State Hilary Clinton 2011, and furthermore after the 2014 era, the United States of America interested in forming its stable position in Central Asia, after back out its troops from Afghanistan. The main objective of this New Silk Road is to enhance more suitable and advanced kind of technologies and developments for the trading, economic and the production of imports and exports. "The New Silk Road projects are instrumental in laying the foundation for regional cooperation; creating political flexibility; improving economic growth; offering trade diversifications; and investing in transportation, mining and energy sectors" (Fedorenko, 2013:3).

The emergence of the New Silk Road is considered as a successful strategy by the United States of America, reasoning that it enhances the international, regional, cultural cooperation meaning by not only for the economic affairs rather in order to have a connection not only at the intra-state and inter-state level but also wants to build a good and friendly relationships with the community or at the individual level.

However, in terms of pipeline, Turkmenistan Afghanistan India Pakistan (TAPI) a linkage between the four powerful states in the world, the main role is of the USA in this project as USA wants to increase its railway lines, marine sources and the liberalization of the economic growth and development. The role of TAPI is as the keystone of The New Silk Road game plan, which is 1078- mile conduit is most probably would be beneficial for the conduct of Caspian gas from Turkmenistan via Afghanistan and Pakistan into India.

It is expected that in years 2017-2018 this gas pipeline would manipulate and function in a specified manner. USA also working for the other venture called as CASA1000, Central Asia South Asia electrical dissemination line, power program, in order to fetch the hydropower from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to Pakistan and Afghanistan.

### **b) Turkey's Launched Silk Road Plan**

Turkey has good alliance with the Central Asia right from the beginning as she is the first one to recognize this region. Turkey's originated Silk Road Plan in 2008 was headed by the Minister of Customs and Trade, Hayati Yazici, whose main focus on the customs, traditions, security matters and the logical

reasoning of the economic factors of the Central Asia borders as well as all over the globe. He was in favor of rebuilding the Ancient Silk Road in such a way that there should be a long and successful correspondence between the Central Asia and European regions for the cost-effective trade in the markets. He considered the Silk Road as the most vital passage for the economic integration between the states.

Pakistan, Germany, Syria, India, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Mongolia, Russia, China, South Korea, Afghanistan and Azerbaijan are the countries amalgamate with the Silk Road Strategy.

**c) Economic Assimilation: Russia and China**

Interestingly in context with Central Asian region, Russia and China as the eye-keepers, geopolitically and geo-strategically important neighbors for a number of reasons such as because of gaining Central Asia's energy resources, military capability and military saver, and most of all want to have as a hegemonic kind of a ruling power in this rich sources state for economically prosperous states. Russians called Central Asia as Middle Asia or Kazakhstan.

Russians and Chinese act as a true economic and political controlling state from the primitive times until today's 21<sup>st</sup> century era. Some of the scholars believe that these two largest countries relationship is obviously as a Cooperative Strategic Partnership for the Central Asia. They wanted to have pragmatic and purposive interactions among themselves for the Central Asia. Extravagant example in terms of the Russian-Chinese synergetic and collusive partnership can be viewed in three external causes first North Atlantic Treaty Organization's East-directed augmentation. Second U.S.-Japan matters of security coalition enhancement. Third highlighting the Uni-polar era, there occur a losing position and a sense of deficiency suffered by both Russia and China. In order to become economically superior and diffident, Russia is very much interlinked with the other states of Central Asia and .Russia has controlled Central Asia through most of this century.(Barakat,1997:5).The bilateral relations between the Russia and China exists in the geostrategic important region of Central Asia, furthermore, these two powerful states have their basic aim of increasing a number of customers in their markets for the good selling of their products and commodities, so that they would be recognized and appear as more liberalized, and more famous more engaging states in Central Asia. "Most important, a Central Asian stabilizer would quickly become the third leg of a tripod of power in the former Soviet Union, alongside Russia and Ukraine. This could create a healthy balance that would best serve the interests of



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regional security, Europe and NATO".(Barakat,1997:6). Another aspect in terms of China is the security issue, as China by means of Central Asia, is mainly concerned in preserving and supporting Xinjiang the west-ward province. Beijing the capital of China, mainly want to protect its capabilities from USA and Russia. On the other hand Central Asian region is more in getting away from China's embellishment.

As the International security is a reminiscent phenomenon and highly observed motif. The issue of international security is a matter of over a top in the world politics like war and international conflicts. It grows up numerous images such as, nuclear weapons and armory depository. By viewing rising China and international security, above the last two decades China has a remarkable position in terms of global security and therefore by analyzing the realist perspective China's great competing attitudes and her advancement in military, economic and cultural became a kind of blockade and hurdle for the exceptional and unique hegemonic power the United States of America.

Tremendously, China has become a source and as a challenging support in the eyes of the West for the political and economic bureaucracy. It is being considering as a popular question and a perception in the international arena that whether a balance of power theory would be a matter of shifting or reposition or as a means of conflict or cooperation relations between China and USA in the future. China is moreover emphasizing its concerned towards amiable and benevolent that she has great intention for the developed and established international systems and foundation but she has no preference for the global hegemon.

The occurrence of unconventionality and threat is being characterized by the Central Asian countries towards the China. It is also being a matter of subject that due to the Beijing's aggressive policy for the Uyghurs, a group of Turkish people belongs to Mongolia and Eastern Turkistan particularly in the 8<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>centuries but presently belong to the Western China and moreover is ethnic minority group and called as a great region in Central Asia, and the fear that China could interfere in the internal matters of the Central Asian states.

On the contrary, while observing the positive aspects or the new lease on life China also came as a supportive state for the Central Asia, by developing its diplomatic relations, economic bindings and political concerns, although by making the stable situation in order to ease from the crisis and worse condition after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Thus it is a fact that China in overall aspects is indirectly playing its game theory or the game of politics in the Central Asian region. By following the history, there is great difference between the Central Asia-China relationships, i.e. the sense of rigidity and

terror in 1990's because of the border and Uyghurs issues. Thus, China's policy can be summed up by saying as good-neighbourly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation.

### **Role of Shanghai Cooperation Organization(SCO)**

This is basically an Asian regional alliance organization which is based on the Strategic Partnership. It came into existence in 2001, which consist of its members namely China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. This cooperation is a source of expansionism in terms of globalization that how Central Asia along with the China and Russian Federation connecting and developing its networks with other countries that might be neighboring states for their betterment of interests.

As said by Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Morgulov, "it is important to practically launch the process of expanding the organization. We are convinced that the admission of these states with the experience they have gained as SCO observers should help to boost the efficiency of our group's practical work and its credibility in the world arena, he said, adding that SCO members were actively working at a joint development strategy up to 2025". ([www.tass.ru/en/world/770938](http://www.tass.ru/en/world/770938)). It is vital to note that Russia, China and tetra Central Asian nations like Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan assembled SCO as a regional security coalition to fight menace which is described by the radical Islam and drug trafficking from the neighbor Afghanistan.

### **Central Asia, Afghanistan and United States of America: Post-2014**

Central Asian region is considered as the vital attention of the United States of America due to the issue of War on Terror, and because of sending troops and military war in Afghanistan. In the post-2014 era, Central Asian region might not be so much of a prime concern as it was in the primitive times for the USA and perhaps it is of greater consideration for the Russian and China also in future for India.

Very interestingly, some of the political leaders of Central Asia identify that US play a vital role for the shore up in terms of domestic and regional summons, meanwhile they also observe that although US not being a regional power and as a assistance for providing the stability and parallelism on the regional basis. On the contrary, US would have to stop to have an eye on Central Asia obviously by making a prior contact, so-called harsh and major concerns in Afghanistan.

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From the Afghanistan perspectives, she hammer out a stable cooperative relationship with the five Central Asian states, but it is quite hypercritical for her to maintain and reinforce a long-lasting relations only when there would be no pressure or no involvement of USA. From the point of view of USA, it is vacillating that in future assignation, the Central Asian countries are actively affecting in the zero-sum game in terms of the intercommunication with other countries of the world including Afghanistan. It is at the highest risk that in the post-2014, USA endeavor to make invulnerable ingress of the military arsenals would appear as an increasing apprehensiveness and agitation both within Central Asia and with Russia. War in Afghanistan is significant from the US strategy in the Central Asian states by playing a number of roles in the region through the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) operations in Afghanistan. As Nancy de Wolf Smith in his journal *Asian Wall Street*, "Afghanistan is important again today, not because it threatens Moscow with Islamic fundamentalism, but because it constitutes a major route for those would tap Central Asia's resources". (Barakat, 1997:5)

Strikingly, Central Asians allowed the US and its supporters to conveyance and transfer human resources as well as stuff by passing through their domain in order to minimize entente dependency specifically about network lines and contacting sources through Pakistan. US used bases such as Manas (Kyrgyzstan) and Karshi-Khanabad (Uzbekistan) for the military transportation purposes and played a multiple missions over there. By looking at the internal competitive situations, there is a danger for the Central Asian states economically and socially because of the drug-corruption that has a major reach markets passing from Afghanistan in Russia and Europe which causes a great problematic and unease situation in the region. On the part of Washington shows to have in need and demand for the Central Asia willingly to real quit and for its post-master plan 2014 of preserving Afghanistan.

In short, the US-Russia relations there occurs a kind of an extremist level of confrontation and cooperation among them, whereas by focusing on the Central Asian role with respect to these great powers it might be that Central Asian region lies at the main attention and as an ambitious and driven state between the Washington and Moscow each uses for its own benefaction and also it could turn up after 2014 as one of the most exceptional to the US-Russia cooperation process.

However, in the future there is a possibility that both the United States of America and Afghanistan would arise as a problematic case for the Central Asian regions specifically for its weaker states. More fundamentally, while as USA's extracting or evacuate from Afghanistan, relinquishing Central Asia she

challenges to have for the equipollence and balance of power relations with the Beijing as well as with Moscow.

### **Central Asia and European Union**

By looking at the European Union views for Central Asia, she used to give priority to Central Asia for its internal provocation as a predictable future. Democracy and human rights are the main concern of EU for its ties with Central Asia. The major concern in this article is to have a look on the part of Germany, one of the most pronounced and voluminous member of European Union. Despite that Germany the only European country which is represented in every state of Central Asia. Just after the independence, the Republic of Germany entangled very rapidly in Central Asia. German-Russian population is the paramount inquisitiveness in the beginning. Approximately, "one million German-Russians lived in the Central Asian region" (Krumm, 2007:9).

A larger population used to live in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan as compare to Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. It is elemental and crucial to find that after all 2001, Germany played a role of the great supporter in terms of Afghanistan, when German man-at-arms were being sent to Uzbekistan for the purpose of establishing peace in Afghanistan, as Germans in the form of global military force. Nevertheless, Germany wants to develop eternal solidity and safety in the region.

In order to become at the position of presidency in European Union by the Germans, Central Asia is mainly considered as the basic theme of German Foreign Policy. Right from the previous decades Germans and EU's mainly worthwhile and profitable from Central Asian's Resources such as crude oil, gas, international trade of energy and doling out in terms of water resources. EU and Germany are highly concerned for the three motives in Central Asia, one is topographical cooperation, secondly in terms of the authorized structure and third for the democracy.

Consequently, Germany along with the European Union struggling for the good and friendly relations, for the socio-economic betterment and highly development also for the supply of energy routes in Central Asia. Thus, the Germans main objective is to create a peaceful environment in Central Asia.

### **Conclusion:**

As in the twenty-first century, many changes occur due to the moving process of globalization and involvement of the other countries in Central Asian Regions (CARs), and therefore a complex and multi-dimension phenomenon.

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As Central Asia's richness in the resources and especially in the oil reserves, Russia and China always are the center of attraction to get hold of this region's economic power and to intervene by creating an economic integration.

With the critical assessment of Russians and Chinese in the Central Asia in application of the two international relations theories for example realism and neo-liberalism, where the initial one is holding the quality of power politics or dealt with the aspect of power in terms of the states in the international system whereas the later one defines the economic strategies and shifting from the public sector to the private sector which means that less interference of the state but the elimination of the barriers and taxes would become a source for the liberal or freeing up economic development. Similarly in this context China and Russia as wants to be the dominion by having an unlimited control of the economy the so called as private economy where both these external powers can utilize resources for their economic growth and development. Being China as a pro-people state and United States of America as a pro-profit state contributed in the Central Asian republics politics.

Three major divisions in Central Asia region likely are domestic, regional and global powers along with the foreign powers the whole region revolves like a pendulum. Meanwhile, in viewing globalization of democracy where universality, demands for political freedom, depiction, contribution and liability are concerned. Because of the global supremacy and compression CAR's is highly affected and this region is unable to establish a good and developed democratic state without the notion of called as internationalization of the democratic struggle.

Furthermore, globalization is the augmentation or conjunction with localism which is meant by the phrase think globally, act locally and Central Asian states should have the capability to move at the highest peak in the world stage but simultaneously being focusing on the setting up its own five stars. Globalization in its broader-level, consists of plural modes which means as many global images and dynamics in order to increase the social movements like international organizations, transnational corporations, multinational corporations, religious institutions, cultural associations, also technological-based networks.

Globalization has both connotations i.e. positive and negative in a way that as globalization is source to increase world-wide social relations, if it removes the gap between the states and creation of cooperation in the world-politics, on the other hand it can be a matter of creating difficulties which appeared as a game of competition among the states that bring-up with race who would win

the first ;a system that is excessively divided, overly unequal and too damaging and immoderately unjust .Globalization is a challenging terminology where a large number of people become more connected along-with far-away places, they generate new world society in which they become the most effective in other lives. It is related with the hierarchy or a social stratum. Globalization is predacious. In the modern era, the process of globalization in terms of Central Asia, it has made the poor states into rich wealthy states but also to somehow, leaves behind the poor ones more in a worse condition.

However, Central Asia composed of multi-ethnic states with a reflection of mix-ethnic vying both inter-intra variance with the territorial disputes, and other complexities. Ethnic movement or ethnic impel would remain the dominant politics in CAR's which is a great significant factor in terms of Russia and China. Because of ethnic issues, Kazakhstan is called as ethnic menagerie. Russification and Afghanistanization are the two main rackets in Central Asia. By summing up, Central Asia and Globalization is an amalgamation and continuation of relationships that might be a binding or unbinding that depends on the state to have a sea change in order to get Global Justice in international scenario.

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