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СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

ГЛАВА 1

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ И РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ

Kukeyeva F.T., Ormysheva T. Strategy of the us toward Central Asia.....	3
Байзакова К.И., Абдуллаев Ж.А. Эволюция подходов в определении миротворчества	7
Кыдырбекова Б.С., Чукубаев Е.С. Регионализм и регионализация Центральной Азии	15
Стамбулов С.Б. Шапхай ынтымақтастық ұйымының шеңберіндегі экономикалық ынтымақтастық: жетістіктері мен проблемалары	21

ГЛАВА 2

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ВОПРОСЫ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ

Zharylgasova N., Kukeyeva F.T. New five dimensions of global security (american experts view)	26
Chukubayev E.S., Yeshanov I. Questions of geopolitical space formation.....	31

ГЛАВА 3

ВОПРОСЫ ВНЕШНЕЙ ПОЛИТИКИ

Кукеева Ф.Т., Султангалиева А.Р. Особенности внешнеполитической стратегии администрации Б. Обамы: вопросы приоритетов	35
Иембекова М.О. «Еуропаға жол» бағдарламасы аясындағы Қазақстанның Еуропа елдерімен ынтымақтастығының мәдени аспектісі	40
Балаубаева Б.М., Кульмагамбетова А. Қазақстан–Жапония: жыл бейбіт, тұрақты және жемісті ынтымақтастығы	47
Имашева А. Жапонияның жаһандану әлеміндегі сыртқы мәдени саясаты	52
Садыкова Р.О., Коныспаев Ж. Евразийское направление во внешней политике Японии	59

ГЛАВА 4

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО ПРАВА

Ахметов Е. Устав АСЕАН и его политико-правовое значение в обеспечении региональной безопасности	65
Айдарбаев С.Ж., Есбаева М.О. Дауларды шешу бойынша ДСҰ органының ерекшеліктері.....	72
Самалдыков М.К. Аптитеррористические принципы Республики Казахстан: системный подход	77

Questions of geopolitical space formation

E.S. Chukubayev, I. Yechshanov

Al-Farabi Kazakh national university, Almaty, Kazakhstan

E-mail: _papen_19@mail.ru

Abstract. The contemporary understanding of geopolitics and its main factors have a little different character rather than earlier. The geopolitics is understood as a science about laws of distribution and redistribution of spheres of influence (the Force Centers) various states and interstate associations in multidimensional communication space. In the end of the last century the newest geopolitics overcoming narrowness of traditional and new geopolitics with the dominating geographical or economic determinism has started to be formed. The newest geopolitics operates with the Big spaces of a multidimensional associativity. Great and regional powers aspire to create effective geopolitical space, but not it is possible to all. An important basis of the modern geopolitical forecast is the understanding and development geostrategy in relation to formation of the protected geopolitical space.

In connection with the difficult and inconsistent problems of formation of a New World Order, appearance of new actors on political arena and their activation, occurrence in world politics of new processes, which influence on formation of the system of international relations, attention of the most scientists and politicians addresses for a role of the modern geopolitical factors (space, the population, natural resources, a living environment of people) in world politics in last decade.

First of all, for understanding of this point in question it's necessary to understand the basic terms «geopolitics» and «space», and also a parity of two these terms.

The term «geopolitics» consists of two parts: «geo» and «politics».

From Greek «geo» means – the Earth, territory, geographical in general, that is influence of geographical factors on a state policy. The main factors are:

- territory;
- a geographical position, i.e. a state arrangement on continent;
- extent of borders, their position on natural or artificial boundaries;
- presence of the rivers as water barriers and means of communication;
- country position on the sea, extent of a coastal line and a condition for navigation;
- a climate (cold, moderated, hot, droughty etc.);
- soils (how much they favour to development of agriculture, an infrastructure, the industry);

- bowels, their riches, ability to provide economic growth and social inquiries of the population;
- the population, its number, density, social structure and other characteristics.

The second part of the term – «policy» – in this context means domination realization, a gain of the power, space and its development. Recently and it undergoes essential changes in the sense that the modern actors in geopolitics thirst not so much for win and master new territories, how aspire to supervise the greatest possible spaces, and in it consist one of the features of the modern geopolitics – to supervise not territories as a whole, but generally lines of communications of these territories and streams (financial, commodity, labour and etc.), supporting thereby optimum conditions for characteristic development and prosperity [1].

The Geopolitics as a science has arisen on a boundary of XIX – XX centuries thanks to researches of such western scientists as Friedrich Ratzel, Johan Rudolf Kjellén, Alfred Thayer Mahan, Sir Halford John Mackinder, Karl Ernst Haushofer, etc. They created a new science, answering a question on what depends greatness, state prosperity, its force and influence in the world, and have come to a conclusion that the power of the state is defined, first of all, space-territorial characteristic.

The term «geopolitics» has been introduced by the Swedish scientist Johan Rudolf Kjellén (1864-1922). It defined a science acting under this name as