

Delineation of independent Kazakhstan. Uzbekistan.

The history of establishment of border (Soviet era)

As it know the history of national-territorial state delimitation of Central Asia and the formation of the Soviet republics has deep roots. In 1913, V. Lenin spoke about the Russian division possible in ethnic composition of the population. In January 1916 he put forward the theory of "self-determination of the working people". A year later, in March 1919 at the VIII Congress of the RCP (b) Lenin altered the wording with the slogan "the right of nations to self-determination", but provided that this right can be extended only to "the exploited masses".

The process of creating the Soviet republics was very complex and contradictory process. It is known that the Asian Bureau of the Central Committee of the RCP (B) was created Central Commission for national territorial delimitation of Central Asia. For Resolving disputes with Asian Bureau was formed so-called technical committee, which should have been operational, urgently work out intricate, controversial moments to classify those or other areas of Central Asia to the new national-state republics. In its work, the technical committee when considering territorial questions had to make a decision based on the following immutable principles: 1. Ethnic composition of the majority of the population, the territory in question; 2. Unity territories of new states that they have not been through a ream. However, two major provisions are often not kept, they actually violated specific instructions higher policymakers center for political ambitions. You cannot ignore the political struggle in themselves created Soviet republics of Central Asia.

As a result of the Bolshevik disengagement situation where outside their titular state has a significant number of persons of a particular nationality. For example, outside of Uzbekistan proved 433,000 Uzbeks. Of them on the territory of Kyrgyzstan - 120 000; Tajikistan - 98 000; Kazakhstan - 78,000; Karakalpakstan - 73,000; Turkmenistan - 64,000. As part of Uzbekistan remains about 82% of Uzbeks living in the moment on the territory of the former USSR, and this situation is in the other republics of Central Asia.

It should be noted that in the process of national-territorial delimitation and definition of the formal boundaries of the key determining role played by the NKVD.

In the period 1920-1924 in place of Turkestan, Bukhara and Khorezm Soviet republics were formed Uzbek SSR, Turkmen SSR, the Tajik Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, as part of the Uzbek SSR, Kara-Kirghiz (Kyrgyz) Autonomous Region, part of the RSFSR, and the Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Region, part of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic. August 26, 1920 Executive Committee and

SNK of the RSFSR adopted signed MI Kalinin and Lenin's decree "On Education of the Kyrgyz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic" in the RSFSR, with its capital in Orenburg. It was formed from Akmolinsk, Semipalatinsk, Turgay, the Urals, as well as parts of Bukeyev Orenburg provinces. It is this gathering of the Kazakh lands sought "Alash Orda".

In 1924, the national-territorial delimitation has not ended, so in 1925, after the national-territorial delimitation in Central Asia, the Kyrgyz ASSR ASSR renamed the Kazakhs, the capital was moved from the Urals to the Syr Darya in the city Perovsk (former Ak-Mechet, White Mosque), gets a new name Kyzyl-Orda (Red rate), was composed of more and Syrdarya region Dzhetyysuyskaya former Turkestan ASSR Kazakh population and Karakalpakstan JSC (later in 1936 is included in the Uzbek SSR to the transformation in Karakalpakstan Autonomous Republic). Orenburg region was returned directly under the RSFSR.

In 1927, the capital was moved further east to Alma-Ata, and Tashkent city was handed the Uzbek SSR, and became its capital instead of Samarkand. According to the memoirs member of the Presidium of the USSR Central Molotov: "the creation of the Central Asian republics", "and the borders" - is entirely Stalinist cause". "Bitter struggle was "-" Kazakhs, such as their elite, fought for Tashkent, wanted him to be their capital Stalin ... gathered them, discussed this case, the border looked and said: Tashkent - Uzbeks and True Alma-Ata - the Kazakhs".

In 1932, the entire Gulf of Kara-Bogaz-Gol was related to the Belorussian SSR [9], despite the fact that he roamed the shores of Kazakh Aday tribes.

Only in 1936 Kazakhs ASSR was separated from the RSFSR and transformed into the Kazakh SSR. Since the Kyrgyz ASSR was found in 1920 (subsequently renamed Kazakhs Karakalpakstan Autonomous Republic until July 20, 1930 was part of the Kazakhs ASSR within the Russian Federation. December 5, 1936 Karaqalpakstan was transferred from the Russian Federation in the newly formed Uzbek SSR.

In 1956, Kazakhstan Uzbekistan part of the land conveyed Hungry steppe of South Kazakhstan region (part of modern Jizzakh, Navoi and Syrdarya regions of Uzbekistan). Was also transferred Bostandikskiy district SKO (now Bostanlyk district of Tashkent region) and part Ordzhonikidzevskogo district (now Kibray district of Tashkent region). In 1962, Kazakhstan Uzbekistan handed three district of South Kazakhstan region, according to other sources - two areas of the South Kazakhstan region, although most of the "three areas" was refunded after Kazakhstan but nevertheless in Uzbekistan remains largely Bostandyksky district and 150 thousands of hectares of land lease which expired in April 1991. In December 1990, the Uzbek government has appealed to the Alma-Ata to extend the contract for another 25 years. Leadership of the then Shymkent area strongly

opposed the continuation of free trade, the earth. Worked out by the parties in February 1992, a joint resolution on the termination fees from March 1, 1992 the term land use and transfer of state farms (whose population mainly Kazakhs) in keeping Kazakhstan received a "visible" support of both governments, but in reality - not implemented.

Process equipment borders between the former Soviet Central Asian republics really began only in the late 1990s. While national border services were established in 1993-94....

Problem borders Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan (modern stage)

Final question on separation and delimitation of boundaries between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan is problematic for both states for many reasons, including the historic character....

Uzbekistan has territorial claims to Kazakhstan. In particular, the most disputed territory is Saryagash region, as well as the Kirov, Makhtaaral and Jetysu SKO areas that in 1956 on the initiative of Uzbekistan were transferred Khrushchev, then, after his departure from the post of first secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were returned Kazakhstan, though not completely. But it is still in Tashkent Uzbek land. Unofficial sources say that among the Uzbek elite openly talk of a Uzbekistan accessories throughout Southern Kazakhstan. During the period from 1991 border between the republics of Kazakhstan moved inland 60 km From the official border.

It is noteworthy that no territorial claims to Uzbekistan from Kazakhstan. At the same time objectively they still exist, as some Kazakh lands ceded to Uzbekistan in the 20-30s. February 13, 1956 from the Kazakhstan Uzbekistan was assigned part of the Hungry Steppe (the cradle of the Kazakh culture), as well as Bostandik district, which was subsequently leased until 1991, but, until now, and is not returned. If there prevailed before the Kazakh population, now live mostly Uzbeks. This region is already tightly integrated into the Uzbek economy. All this is fundamentally changing and difficult to make any decisions on the matter.

Exacerbates the problem under consideration and the fact that after the collapse of the Soviet Union and its constituent republics gained independence, the delimitation of borders was not carried out. Established between them even in Soviet times borders did not reflect the historical separation of various ethnic groups. Boundaries were determined on the basis of administrative and economic factors, excluding real national-cultural situation. It contains a potential danger of territorial disputes and, in certain situations, it may lead to a revision of borders. In addition, as noted already mentioned, a number of areas that gave then returned back, and then some land transferred to Uzbekistan rental use. Therefore, under the jurisdiction of Kazakhstan, these areas have long focused on Uzbekistan.

In addition, the concern is that controversy over the border, passing on the Aral Sea, including the island and the Renaissance. As is known, in 1924 became part of KazASSR Karakalpakstan Autonomous formerly in as part of the Turkestan ASSR. December 5, 1936 at the initiative of the Kazakh SSR was created Stalin and Karakalpakstan stock was converted into an autonomous republic and transferred into the Uzbek SSR. Thus, the Aral Sea since the early 20's until 1936 and was wholly owned by Kazakhstan. Naturally, with the island of Renaissance. In 1963 A.I.Brezhnev border between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, the Aral Sea moves through the north in favor of Uzbekistan. Currently this limit is a straight line divides the Aral into 2 parts. Straightness border doubt its correctness. Especially because it is not delimited and demarcated not, so you need to determine the true border that runs through Vozrozhdeniya Island. Currently belongs to Kazakhstan 21.03% of the island, and 78.97% - Uzbekistan.

Today, public attention is focused on this island, as the possibility of finding oil on it (which is quite possible) will lead to serious disagreements between the two countries. Where the oil is - there is "big" money, where the "big" money - there is a conflict. Uzbekistan has already been engaged in geological research. In consequence of the fact that Uzbekistan has a larger territory on this island can get a full exploration of the island on one side.

The process of delimitation of the Kazakh-Uzbek border took place in the period from 2000 to 2002.

Identified problem areas and offers sides resolved on the basis of mutual respect and equality, taking into account the interests of the local population. The process of delimitation of the Kazakh-Uzbek border can be divided into two stages.

First. Preparation of the Agreement between the Republic of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan on the Kazakh-Uzbek border, signed by the Heads of State November 16, 2001 in Astana, which determine the course of 96% of the boundary line of its total length.

Second. Preparation of the Agreement between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Uzbekistan on certain areas of the Kazakh-Uzbek border (of the border on the remaining three areas: human settlements and Bagys Turkestanets, Arnasay dam, etc), signed by the Presidents of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, September 9, 2002 in Astana, which is fully completed line definition of the common border. Both the Treaty on the Kazakh-Uzbek border came into force on 5 September 2003.

However, an agreement on the delimitation of 2002 regulated the fate not all border settlements, but only decided the question of ownership of certain disputed lands.

Demarcation of the Kazakh-Uzbek border began in 2003, and field work directly - April 1, 2004. In early 2003, the government of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan made by mutual agreement revision of borders. Uzbekistan has plot of land around settlements Bagys and Turkestan to the north-east of Tashkent. And Kazakhstan were transferred to the isthmus of land between the Chardara reservoir and lake Arnasay. Kazakhstan "enclave" received direct transport links with the rest of the country. May 19, 2004 at 17 kilometers from Tashkent between customs points and Gishtkuprik Jibek Joly was solemnly installed two symbolic border post, one with the arms of Uzbekistan, the other - with the emblem of Kazakhstan.

Field Installation demarcation of boundary pillars on the border of the Kazakh side is almost complete. Left border marker installation near point border of Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

Boundary line on the ground designated in 1620 marks the border, 837 of them identified by the Kazakh side, 783 Uzbek side.

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