

Is Democracy a Strategic Goal or a Means of Achieving It?

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Abstract *The article focuses on the theoretical significance of the strategy doctrine on the formation and analysis of the foreign policy of today's countries, its strategic thinking and analysis. On the basis of the same theoretical approaches, the actions of strategic players in the region of Central Asia analyzed the actions of this state on the basis of democracy in the Kyrgyz Republic and its principles, which in particular declared itself the "island of democracy" in the region.*

Keywords: *strategy, strategic analysis, strategic thinking, foreign policy formation mechanism, democracy, Central Asian region, Kyrgyz Republic, Eurasian Economic Union, political conflict, ethnic conflict, strategic analysis of political conflict, geopolitical games.*

Strategic thinking predetermines our capabilities in creating optimal strategy options

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I. INTRODUCTION

The world's strategic plans first come to the world with the occasion of eliminating regional problems. But sometimes when the solution of problems becomes a thicket of frenzied interests, the strategy will be found on a global scale, the solution of which will increase as participants increase or "contribute" to the representatives of the next generation.

The "thickets" of such interests, which are imposed on our contemporaries, can be said to have come from the past.

In strategic matters, too, there is a status of solidarity and the dynamics of solutions must necessarily be considered today in the essence of the issue. Not the essence of the form of each issue is the ground for strategy courses. We can notice how the conflict of interests of the use of water resources, which leads to the regional confluence of the region, forms as states (participants) strategy gardener. We see that the same "gardener" in his hand is tied to the "flower scissor", so that the "tree" dries up or grows up like an oak.

So, let's start by covering the article strategy issue-examples as long as every public policy strategy tree grows like an oak, while sustainability is ensured. Because this situation is brings us to the field of communication, discussion. We will open the door of the article with the hope that in this "field" each mansion and each ruin will have a clear, familiar appearance.

In Dick Morris – the New Prince title book, he compares Machiavelli's strategy to a multi-stage game in which a single key is held. He goes away from the standard views that are common to many in this book. In this book, he says about the strategy: "the strategy must have a specific

approach, a subject that takes into account the mood of the audience, taking into account the weaknesses of the opponent and his strengths. Politicians need to think five or six steps ahead, guess the side's response shots, plan alternative options for the answer. The secret of success is that, without taking a blind eye from the horizon, it confidently conveys its ideas to the international community on their chosen topics. The politician must use every question, every shot, every review to repeat his main thesis topics, and in order for random violations not to distract him from the subject of his choice"[1].

Strategic attacks are aimed at strategic goals that will bring about strategic consequences. Let's turn to those who confirm this conclusion: the US withdrawal of the Soviet Union to the Star Wars, which were unreal (here we mean the Cold War), accelerated the destruction of the economy of the Soviet Union. Another fact, which is little known, but analyzed, is that the Stealth aircraft also led to the fact that the USSR made disproportionately expenses for the protection of its airspace[2]. It was a clash of two strategies, the consequences of which were not taken into account by the Soviet Union.

In this case, we can see that the strategy of one side was in conflict with the tactics of the second side, which resulted in catastrophic consequences. With a logical connection to the above points, we can say that the different "color revolutions" in the countries of Central Asia, the Caucasus, Ukraine and the Arab world, the sequence of unstable political situations, as well as the tactical steps of the strategy (from the creators of the goals), are enough grounds for us to say. The main goal of the strategic players is to develop artificial problems in the depths of the objective problems in the development to strive to strengthen their specific goals in the region. The leaders of the region are trying to establish their own political positions or paths in the coverage of these difficult problems, while remaining in such an economically and politically difficult situation as themselves. For these people, it is very important who will win or lose something in this situation. The economic development in the region is also threatened by the size of the gap between the city and the village and the fact that the Social Security Network is completely out of work. Due to the increasing poverty, governments remain dependent on remittances sent by labour migrants. On the other hand, governments are faced with the growing threat of migrant radicalism abroad to the security of the region. And this comes to Russia as a force to ensure the security of the region.

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Although, these considerations will force the region to think about a double increase in its gross domestic product, polishing the expectations associated with the re-faulting of the US.

It is no secret that external forces still play an important role in the formation of realities in the region. Understanding in depth how events can develop requires a greater focus on how the participants in the processes in the region develop strategies that focus on interaction strengthen of mutual relations. They are faced with problems with the overcoming of the historical heritage of the Russian Principality aimed at disintegration, which often hinders cooperation. The issues that are not too late are related to boundaries.

II. ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN POLICY AND ITS FORMATION

We considered it expedient to start the article from the theoretical but practical point of view on the formation and analysis of the foreign policy of states. The essence of this is in the determination of the goals, interests, motivations and positions of the subjects participating in this or that political situation in the conjugated situation. Another aspect of the issue today is that it does not justify itself to look at the state as an institute with a single goal, interest in international or regional conflicts and international relations. It is a system of relationships consisting of complex interdependent interests. As proof of my opinion, we can cite the fact that today the interests of the business elite with the supreme political elite are getting mixed.

Usually in foreign policy, the state relies on its economic, demographic, western, scientific-technical, cultural potentials. The totality of these determines the political capabilities of the state in those or those directions, foreign political goals and provides a hierarchy of priorities in their implementation.

Thus, international or regional policy is a complex phenomenon, and for its study it is necessary to analyze all its components. The method of such conciliation was the first to raise the issue on the levels of international policy analysis in 1960. Let's define the levels of analysis proposed by D.Singer. First of all, it is necessary to understand what factors determine the formation and development of an international or regional policy.

D.Singer analysis distinguishes two levels:

1. International system. This level allows us to research Foreign Policy and understand the essence of the processes of global significance.
2. The state, which is the main subject of international relations, has autonomy and has the opportunity to choose the direction of its policy[3]. Therefore, from the point of view of a sovereign state, a deeper and more detailed analysis of international politics will be possible. The above modeling is an attempt to distinguish the general levels of analysis.

The model developed by J.Rosenau consists of 6 units:

- 1) characteristics of decision maker individuum or an actor.
- 2) the functions of the individual role of the decision-maker depend not only on the individual aspects of the actions

of the individual, but also on what role he occupies in the organization he represents[4];

- 3) government structure (structure). The powers of individual politicians and the conditions under which they operate depend on the structure of the government; for example, Bishkek (Dushanbe, too, is no exception) is among those countries that are not able to provide independent living.
- 4) descriptions of society. Here, the factors that influence and determine the decisions of the government are taken into account. For example, the availability or non-availability of resources in government is an important factor. This determines the development of goals and tools;
- 5) international relations. The interaction of states depends on the relations between them.
- 6) world system. The structure of the world system determines the international regional and global environment in which this state operates.

L.Morgan proposed models consisting of 5 levels:

- 1) the power of interaction between states is the result of individual decisions and behavior;
- 2) in addition, the interaction between states is the Nativity of decisions and activities of various groups, such as the Cabinet of ministers, Elites, Interest-Groups;
- 3) in international politics, certain states have an advantage, therefore, it is necessary to study the merits of each of them;
- 4) states do not act alone, regional groups, blocks, alliances, etc necessary to pay attention;
- 5) formulate a system in which international politics determines the behavior of states more than other factors[5].

All of these models show how difficult and complex phenomenon international politics is.

D.Rosenau considers the foreign policy of the state as an activity aimed at adapting to the external environment, such as a biological organism. In his opinion, foreign policy is an act that the government is carrying out or preparing for in order to preserve the factors that is acceptable in the international environment[6].

In conclusion, we can say that it is worthwhile to conduct an in-depth analysis of the foreign policy of the state and the decisions it makes in this regard.

Now the main theme of our article is to stop the instability of decades or problems with "revolutions" in our neighbor and brother Kyrgyzstan to the end. Is democracy a strategic goal or a means of achieving it? Despite all the complexities and contradictions of the present time, there is no doubt that its general direction in the political sphere is democracy. They talk a lot about it, write a lot, the correctness of the decisions is based on it, explain in it's name the processes taking place the styles, tools, goals of political activity. The new organization, the movement, including the national movement, is also wrapped in Democratic clothes.

"The only way out of the crisis is the democratization of socio-political life and the attractive ideal-democratic society," the idea is repeated over and over again.

It is translated as democracy – people's power. In this sense, democracy in the sense of "direct participation in governance" can be met as in tribal-tribe societies. Political scientists associate the perfect form of people's power with the city – states of Greece. Self-government in the social community was democratic: naturally determined by the participation of each member of the tribe in the life of the community. This period coincided with the interests of the community and its members, and there was no policy in the sense of the present.

Ancient democracy – is based on the direct participation of members of the community in collective affairs. These elements of democracy are three in all peoples. In particular, the academic Bartold's conclusion: "in the old Turks... there was a type of democracy".

The most important advantages of democracy in the quality of the way of organizing the life of society is that it has comprehensively developed the means of limiting power over other existing methods of governance, maintaining its stability and moving it from one hand to another. Here are the features, the fact that the concentration is based on peaceful discussion of disagreements in society, the solution through side – clicking, reconciliation-today is turning democracy into an attractive and acceptable way of development for many countries.

Today, even in countries that do not belong to Western culture, there are cases when the characteristics of democracy find a decision. (for example, Turkey, India, Japan, South Korea, Brazil, etc.). This means that the process of the emergence of new models of democracy in the world will continue.

On the basis of each people's mentality and society, there are elements ready to assimilate the values of market relations and political democracy under certain conditions.

In Central Asia, in the administration of the country in its countries, a special emphasis has been placed on the free opinion of the public since ancient times. Knowing the opinion of the people, doing with different social groups and strata was considered a rule of law for many rulers, Princes, governors. The state works have been carried out jointly with the public with the compromise, nobility, tolerance and patience.

Democracy also creates conditions for the state to bear responsibility and account for its actions before society. It is necessary to achieve the transformation into a state–legal state in order to become a vital reality.

At the same time, taking into account the fact that in the world political culture there is a certain level of experience in this regard, even countries that are free from the totalitarian system, now we are sure that they do not have to go through this path again and again, rich in suffering, mistakes and visions. Post-totalitarian (coming out of totalitarianism) countries have the opportunity to walk along a different path, and not along this path. But the inhabitants of the country could not yet get rid of the factor of the post-totalitarian state, which lives in the mass consciousness of the people. Consequently, from the society that lived in the conditions of totalitarianism until yesterday, to look for

features that today can really meet the demands of democracy, it was also not acceptable, of course. If the characteristics, principles, values, norms and approaches inherent in democracy in the national mentality of the people began to take place, democracy in such a society can take a stable place. This, in turn, is a situation that can be realized on the basis of a certain experience, circumstances, dictates that the perceived norms of democracy, perceived need, can be applied to life through various political and legal institutions. As proof of my opinion, the majority is not until the CIS countries have mastered neither secular legislation nor religious values. And for this it is necessary to have time, persistently perform the set tasks, in this regard it will be necessary to urgently give up actions that have not been thought of until the end.

The representative of classical sociology, the well-known British thinker Herbert Spencer also paid great attention to the issues of social development in his teaching. In this sense, it manifests social revolution as a radical, that is, uncompromising view of social changes. In the vast majority of cases, it uses the conflict between various social groups, societies, and strata in the society to achieve political power through unjustified bloodshed and violent policy implementation. Spencer recognizes such revolutions as "community disease"[7]. From this point of view, it seems to me that the well - known German statesman-Otto von Bismarck did not say that "Geniuses prepare revolution, romantics make it and the rascals – enjoying the fruits".

Thus, the idea, capable of ensuring socio-economic and political stability in a society moving from one type of socio-political and economic regime to another type of living conditions, is intended to be based on the reform strategy, to be considered from the point of view of an evolutionary approach to reforms, and, consequently, to carry out the work step by step. It is said that it is very important not to engage in revolutions, especially in the case of violent behavior, especially in the first place, technologies that put him in a state of "shock", refusal to "jump", conspiratorial actions that lead to civil wars. It is also necessary not to "fly" to the "all – round" assistance of some geopolitical self-confident countries (the disadvantage of avoiding rain as hail is caused by such "help" - the loss of sovereignty is not a sentence).

Until now, the state itself is the main institution that protects the management of society and its economic and social structures from internal and external threats. By its kind, the state corresponds to the type of society in which it is formed. (usually the nature of society is reflected in the state's regime F.X) If we classify States on the basis of formations (K.Marx's theory), then we can divide States into types: slavery, feudal, Bourgeois and socialist (although the concept of formation is abstracted, but in any society there will be different socio-economic experiences). In the era of major social changes (especially revolutions), there are types of states that are characteristic of the transition period, that is, states that change rapidly according to their structure and nature of activity.

If it is interesting for us to formulate a form of government, then we can bring a lot of different monarchies and republics (parliamentary, presidential or mixed), such transformations. By its territorial and national structure, we can divide States into unitary, federal or confederative, as well as empires.

State power is based on the dominant relationship. In it, the state of society is understood to be subordinated to the orders of the authorities. This situation can not be done only through the means of coercion. The authorities also impose trust and legitimacy. Niccolo Machiavelli - a political figure and thinker of the Renaissance (XV - XVI centuries), the first to create a theory about the state, put forward the idea that "power is held on the basis of power and harmony".

Also, the stability of power is ensured by its legitimacy. Legitimacy - this does not mean legality, formal legal power must also ensure its legitimacy, that is, it is necessary to achieve "the transformation of power into an authority". Such authority is respected by the mind, and many love it with the soul, with the heart. Although there are grounds for discontent and resentment in a separate person in relation to any authority. If the legal authority loses its authority, then it loses its legitimacy and becomes powerless.

Now directly to the region and the events in Kyrgyzstan.

Well, what can we say about the violence in Kyrgyzstan, our neighbor and brother, whose ratio between democracy and political stability is broken.

First of all, it should be noted that before analyzing the causes of the instability in the Kyrgyz Republic, I believe that a systematic approach to the problem should be taken. Because the events in the Kyrgyz Republic are a systemic crisis of a systemic nature. We also believe that analysts must first take into account the external and internal factors of their formation and transition.

Internal factors. Here are some of the first of the main reasons why you should know and open the original goals of its participants. The complexity of such an analysis is that the parties seek to hide the true causes of disagreement with their opponent, when seeking the true cause of mutual conflict relations, the subject of management (for example, political project problems, public figures, analysts) must distinguish the subject from the subject because of the object. Because the correct analysis, along with the correct determination of the source of political tension, will save the transfer from the primary causes of conflict to new political goals, in this way it will go into a latent form and lead to unexpected social storms.

Thus, the more clearly the topic of discussion is defined, the more likely the subject of management will be to stop its development so much and direct it to the desired side. Before starting such an analysis, it is worthwhile to clarify the point of "substantiation" of the issue. We also chose the "revolution" factor, which many experts admit.

And what are the causes of the civil war or ethnic conflicts in the Kyrgyz Republic?

Civil war is the fruit of "democracy" in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Any conflicts are usually formed on the basis of two or three groups of reasons:

1. System that is, the factors that led to the existing imbalances in the political system;

2. Situational, that is, it depends on the political stereotypes and behavior of the parties involved in the conflict.
3. It is carried out on the basis of the implementation of projects of third parties or political technologists on real polygons.

This includes the following:

- Historical (the end of the relationship between peoples in the conflict area);
- geopolitical (the interests of international actors in the conflict region, for example, the USA, Russia, China);
- interference of international or regional organizations (UN, OSCE, NATO, CSTO, SCO, etc);
- military (political) - strategic (military potential of the parties entering the conflict, for example, strategic projects of Moscow and Washington in the region, A.Akaev, Q.Bakiev, Almazbek Atambaev, Sooronbay Jeenbekov's government in the country's political situation is very poorly managed);
- economic and resource management (structural crisis and scarcity of economic and social infrastructure in Kyrgyzstan);
- internal policy of the parties (the creation of new political actions and organizations, for example, reformers);
- social (the social hierarchy of the population in the conflict zone on the basis of ethnicism or localism);
- mobilization (formation and action of political movements and organizations on an ethnic basis);
- informational – complete lack of information about the objectives of the parties and the same information;
- characteristic features of the sides in the conflict (for example, A.Akaev or K. Bakiev's methods of political struggle);
- Behavioral factors - the development of political initiatives (for example, R.Otunbaeva's political romanticism, idealistic view, respect for the departed from the Western values, as well as her inability to see far away, her inability to bring to the end the work she started, radicalism and of course her belonging to the female sex);
- political, religious and cultural orientation of the parties in the conflicts.

We also can not say that the realities of Kyrgyzstan are a revolution. Why can not we call the events in Kyrgyzstan as a revolution?

The first approach: it is wrong to call the events in 2005 and 2010 in Kyrgyzstan as a revolution.

First of all, the revolution is always the style of production of socio-economic formations, as well as changes in social systems. Is the economic system in Kyrgyzstan changed in 2005 or in 2019? Not at all.

The history of mankind knows several types of revolutions: agrarian, National-Freedom, bourgeois, socialist, etc.

To carry out the agrarian revolution:

- A class of developed peasants and large landowners in the country;
- Between these classes there must be serious dependence on developed parties: peasants and agrarian-bourgeois.

Secondly, are there subjects that carry out the agrarian revolution in Kyrgyzstan? Of course not. Capitalist land relations, which are observed in the market economy in the Kyrgyz Republic, have not yet fully formed. Therefore, it is impossible to talk about the agrarian revolution in Kyrgyzstan.

Today, in the Kyrgyz Republic there has been a class or a conflict or revolution between developers and employers:

The country must have large industrial owners and political parties with clear programming goals that protect their interests. Are such parties in the Kyrgyz Republic? Not at all. The reason is that 65% of the population of Kyrgyzstan lives in villages. The trade turnover and service (40%), rural agriculture (30%) and light industry (15%) account for the country's GDP.

Kyrgyzstan was accused of "interfering" in the internal affairs of Astana a little before the presidential election in 2017. The president Almazbek Atambaev, who was in charge of his post, was thrown to Nazarbaev and claimed that his regime was "taking the Kyrgyz wealth as its own". He canceled the loan agreement for 100 million US dollars, which should be allocated from Kazakhstan to adapt to the standards of the Eurasian Economic Union.

Astana, in response, introduced inspections at the border, which ultimately led to the fact that people and vehicles wishing to enter Kazakhstan were caught on the border for hours. Kazakh officials accused Kyrgyzstan of being able to see and not see a network of billions of dollars of smuggling. Although President Nazarbaev chose a compromise with respect to the new President Sooronbay Jeenbekov, the problems were not completely resolved. In April 2019, trucks again stood on the border.

The formation of the states of the region also dictates the solution of complex issues related to borders.

In this regard, it should be noted that foreign investors or strategic players should determine the level of country and political risk in the state for the implementation of their own political or business projects.

In fact, it was here that the ethnic conflict happened. And its root is primarily the product of the deceptive policy of the Tsarist Empire, followed by the Soviets. As we all know, it is not enough to know the new history of these countries in order to understand the deep processes taking place in Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Afghanistan. The fate of the Uzbek and Kyrgyz has not been separated from each other for many centuries, despite the fact that the language and ethnic groups of these peoples differ.

Thus, in 20-30 years of Stormy events in Central Asia, the division of the politicized population into "whites" and "reds", the division of the Central Asian border into new ones, the transformation of the service and habitat of large and numerous people into new territories, at the same time

the ethnic and territorial problems, which were also difficult for foreigners, began to be seen[8].

According to the geopolitical plan, it does not mean that Central Asia is a nation, as in the modern understanding of the new administrative division. Basically, the borders are convened in accordance with the settlement of peoples to different places, conditionally united according to ethnic principles. With the help of the border, there were national republics, and at this time the process of nationalization was in a state of bud. A similar situation was established in Europe in the XIX century, first they create Italy, and then they begin to create Italians.

Cases usually develop later on the basis of the following factors:

Ethnic conflicts is a dynamically changing socio-political situation, which arises as a result of dislike for them due to the high status of the local ethnic group (or groups) and is manifested in the following actions of the humiliated (national minority) party:

a) the increase in the status of emigration (departure) from the territory on the basis of national selection and the change of the ethno-demographic balance to the side of the local "remaining" ethnic group;

b) the structure of political organizations requiring the conduct of changes in the interests of the ethnic group ("National" actions, parties);

c) mass rallies, performances, tumultures, which are directed against and taking advantage of the incursion of the dissatisfied ethnic group by other local ethnic groups or government bodies". The logic of formation and development of "ethnic conflicts" between Kyrgyz and Uzbeks, considered an ethnic minority, has also been so in our opinion.

This is a political conflict. It is from the weakness and instability of state power in the Kyrgyz Republic. The fact is that in the last few years the country has changed its consignment six times!

Total corruption of society from bottom to top; non legitimacy of power;

Mass personnel exchange has only served the development of chaos in the country.

Another aspect of the issue, in this case, the most dangerous is the media. In the conditions of Kyrgyzstan, the state has not developed its own economic strategy; no strategy, no laws have been implemented; every step of the state can be explained by the fact that it has a chaotic character.

The media began to bathe itself in the foam of the word "itself" to the freedom of expression of the quot "word". The purpose of the media is known, for example, without the protection or denial of the economic strategic "direction", the purpose of the Open word has become "open word". Let's see what the political figure of our time has said in a changing phrase (take as much independence as you can digest), let the media take the freedom that has consume, not that it does not fit.

The fact that it does not fit in your stomach makes you feel insecure (we can see how dangerous the media is in this case). Any media will not necessarily be impartial, but it will also serve a strategy of any kind (F.X).

All media in the country operate or are creative, mainly in Russian. In fact, do not you need a Kyrgyz language that describes the Kyrgyz thought in general to the Kyrgyz people? Therefore, with a handful of intellectuals, a very great distance appeared in the social consciousness of the people. A group of intellectuals living in the city of Bishkek are able to digest your soup is not thrown as blood from the throat of the merchants of fresh origin in the village of Talas? (Kadirov X.). Even the great writer of the world, Genghis Aytmatov, wrote all his works in Russian. The artistic aesthetic thinking of the great writer did not become the property of the people. In a state where the people are poorly revered, people's thinking becomes a crippled. The relationship between the state strategy and the language is a subject that is worth considering seriously

III.RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

Second approach: the state coups taking place in Kyrgyzstan now remain periodic characterised. Who else is calling this phenomenon a revolution. We believe that these phenomena have the roots of the following historical causes:

Weak stratification of the Kyrgyz society. After the collapse of the former Soviet Union, a small bourgeois in Kyrgyzstan got rid of tiny landowners were formed. So the Kyrgyz society was formed in many ways at the level of the marginal peasants. In the conditions of Kyrgyzstan, the state has not developed its own economic strategy; no strategy, no laws have been implemented; every step of the state can be explained by the fact that it has a chaotic character. The main task of the government here I think:

1. cultivation of "bread";
2. "bread" distribution;
3. to be able to put the production of "bread".

A state that has not developed an absolute strategy of bread production will not have its own economic strategy. In this case, it is necessary to understand whether democracy justifies itself and in what form the people find discontent (and this discontent was carried out in the form of medieval eastern "vandalism"). Exactly such a situation causes such phenomena as vandalism in Kyrgyzstan. Usually colored "revolutions" are manifested as the activity of the universe, which is not armed at any critical stage of its existence. As a rule, it occurs in densely populated regions of states or in the state capital. This is a great political rhetoric, which is carried out by special technical and psychological, political means. It has a serious impact on the psyche of people especially the crowd, as well as the population watching the performances from television. In this sense, the problem of "revolution" is to purposefully form a crowd. The most important thing in this is to attract as many people as possible to the activity. One of the reasons that determines the contradictory nature of political psychology is its complex internal structure. In it there will be perceived – rational and incomprehensible – non-spiritual elements. . In his books, called "Psychology of crowd", and "Nature of crowd", Gustave Le Bon expresses the following thoughts: "The masses have never thirsted after truth. They turn aside

from evidence". This makes not some kind of ideas, but a deeply distressing emotional factor (for example, anger, hatred may be the object of his acting president and the kind of government he formed). It is distinguished by impatience, meaninglessness, stupidity, irresponsibility, rudeness, anarchism. "Only simple feelings are familiar for the crowd" says Le Bon. The crowd does not come into being for restrained behavior. They can cause riots and devastation in their sharp manifestations, either as a demon, or as a hero, or they can demand despotism and liberties from the oppressors.

The crowd accepts neither thinking nor reverence. Although collective feelings and moods are temporary for the individuals, the predominance comes to the fact that in their political views criticism is eradicated, will lead to loss of control over their actions. The prevalence of mass moods causes a severe need for subordination in people, forcing them to abandon personal interests and assessments. A person in the crowd understands only "the Will language of the collective will" and obeys his command "by following the rules of the will of the crowd". Only in the crowd a person becomes an invincible owner of power, which allows him to "follow the instincts that never does not reveal when he is alone". Since the crowd is impersonal, he is less prone to temper these instincts and therefore does not take responsibility for himself. Based on the above points, it can be said that the less a person understands the essence and causes of political workers, the more the role of non-workers increases. Under certain conditions, physiological traits can compress all other forms of behavior evaluator and regulator. For example, hunger or fear may be a factor that provokes rebellion, revolutions. However, in some cases, social feelings will be able to overcome the effects of non-aspiration. For example, the urgency of the need to chip in a team managed by order, discipline, perseverance helps people overcome fear, insecurity, depression.

It is known from history that many political systems and rulers deliberately provoked in people the inhumane qualities in order to increase their influence on power and ideology.

It seems to me that this situation was caused by the fact that the Kyrgyz people and the state were not ready for Western democracy. Let the Democratic cloak of the West be blessed!

Third approach: this is the geopolitical game of the "drawing" parties. We evaluated these as external factors. State coups in Kyrgyzstan in 2005 and 2010 occurred on the basis of the following reasons:

This happened as a result of the geopolitical struggle of Moscow and Washington in the region of the Republic, as well as the geopolitical situation of the region and the external political reasons for the coup in Kyrgyzstan. It is worth noting that according to the law of nature, a sick, weak organism is more dangerous. In this sense, Bishkek is located at a convenient point for the implementation of these competitors expositions, since the Kyrgyz Republic is the "democratic island" of the region.

This creates a favorable ground for the functioning of various homogeneous (good or bad purpose) forces. For example, Moscow claims that on the territory of the CIS, Washington will carry out its expansions in harmony with its participation and interests.

And Washington does not want this, in this sense, the clash of the two major strategic players is taking place, and Bishkek is paying the compensations of this clash. The "revolutions" in Kyrgyzstan, the state coups and an ordinary people's sacrifices by the disagreements of the nation do not matter for these leaders. So is the essence and significance of the events that took place in Kyrgyzstan (A.Akaev's Moscow's servant, K.Bakiev's Washington's Ambassador, R.Otunbaeva is a vassal, which now expresses intentions in the language of Moscow).

How to express an opinion about the attitude or political position of the army States towards the Bishkek realities? I can say with certainty and confidence that the countries of the region do not even have the interests and, of course, how participates in the organization of this "revolution" or vandalism.

What can be said about the advantages or disadvantages or the fact that Kyrgyzstan can be declared a parliamentary republic?

In my opinion, in a society made up of marginal elites fighting on the basis of a weak economy, weak power and corrupt localism, whether it is a presidential or a parliamentary republic, in the country can not predict what political stability and a prosperous future. And this situation can lead to further confusion, instability of the political situation in the region. Until it will chose its own path, until it will create its own economic system, the peoples who were again subjected to state upheavals of relied on the dictator (for example, the Pinochet regime, the Stalin regime, which reigned in the years before and after World War II, is in some sense not a historical necessity).

III. CONCLUSION

In short, it can be said that the different types of objective and subjective issues in Central Asia adversely affected the integration processes between the countries of the region, which led to the deterioration of relations, the expectation of outside help and the aggravation of conflicts. By solving these problems, Central Asia will have the opportunity to become a truly holistic region, develop integration processes, raise the economy, improve the living conditions of the population, as well as become an independent strong subject of international relations and be able to withstand external pressures in the process of political decision-making. And in today's world, this is of utmost importance. Strategic ideas always lead to success, this must also be taken into account. This situation arises as a result of the lack of suitable technical support for the given objectives[9]. One more such opinion about the situation in the region, that is, here the strategy did not adhere to tactics. In the countries of the region, a long-term strategy is not implemented, or there is no suitable resource supply for such a strategy.

Since there must be several goals to be long-term strategies, experts say. Strategy always stands before the choice of complex action goals (intermediate and final). In conflict situations, the choice is very difficult due to the

abundance of goals (purely psychological, with a material psychological feature and only material) and the size of their volume[10].

The strategic goal is to represent a solution to the problems not at their level, but at another broad level of coverage. How the strategic movement of today's world we do not emphasize its degree of uncertainty it is understandable in many ways. We are more focused on analyzing the tactical changes that are taking place only or mainly. And this means that we fall into the scaffold of tactical decisions. In turn, the phenomenon moves to the other side. Not knowing the line of action, it not only makes the movement a chaos but also leaves the opportunity to be protected from the negative consequences of the actions of others. Ultimately, it puts us down on a tactical step periphery or field. The victory won in the marginal field does not mean a real victory. All victories are achieved only on the field of strategic actions. In this sense, it is necessary to know the super-or strategic players in the popular arena, for example, the strategic interests of countries such as the United States, China, Russia, as well as their main lines of movement, and accordingly to make movements.

The strategy works in a multidimensional fields, unlike tactics. In this sense, he not only manages his territory, but also parallel opponent's territory. For example, the strategy covers the following sequence of actions and influences that are interrelated to each other: the informative zone-works in the social space of thought, in the economic-political regions. Based on the above points of view, we can conclude that the analytical, expert, institutions or political figures who are making a decision, who are grading the problems that are taking place in the Central Asian region, are not subject to "second-hand information" (F. X.) the more connected they work, the less likely their adequacy or objectivity in the conclusions they give. Also, the more dependent the state is on the influence of foreign players and international financial organizations, the more worries arise in the issue of future exchanges in the states.

I found it appropriate to say that "universal values must overcome private strife" of course, it will require a strategic thinking ability that can predict strategic games from political leaders.

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