Summary

Subject matter: Islam in Central Asia: the main factors and prospects.

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Topicality of the research is conditioned, in the first place, by the fact that the influence of Islam on the political processes in Central Asia is becoming from year to year more obvious and appreciable in many countries of the region. Islam and the Islamic political opposition as a phenomenon have become lately an integral factor of modern political life not only in Central Asia but in the whole world. In this connection the study of the theoretical principles of the Islamic political doctrine and the concept of the state system in Islam given the appropriate historical practice in the Islamic world generally and in Central Asia in particular acquires special topicality.

Objective of the research is the study of the principles and prospects of Islam in Central Asia.

Tasks:
- to examine the concept of the state system in Islam;
- to determine the specific features of Islam in Central Asia;
- to describe the political process in Central Asia;
- to discover the prospects of the creation of the Islamic state in Central Asia.

Theoretical significance of the research consists in the fact that its theoretical principles promote a further indepth understanding of the category “political Islam” and also of the factors influencing it. The results obtained in the work can be used for a more detailed study of the formation of the political doctrine of Islam in one of the world’s key regions – Central Asia.

Practical significance of the research lies in the fact that its findings can be of use for determining the political course of the independent states given the confessional tolerance of the population and the possibility of the penetration of the radical doctrines from the outside and can promote the optimization of the state
policy in the interactions with religious organizations. The materials of the degree thesis can be used in the academic courses, teaching aids, etc. related to the peculiarities of the development of the Islamic political movement in Central Asia.

**Results of the research:** We have come to a conclusion that the objective approach to the study of the problem of Islamism in the transitional communities in Central Asia and the influence of the external factors on them give the reason to speak about the existence of two constituents of this phenomenon: on the one hand, there exist objective, regular – in the traditional conditions – processes of the religious revival (we mean the process itself, not the extreme forms of its manifestation), on the other hand – the use by different forces, both internal and external of the religious factor in order to promote their political and geopolitical interests in the region of Central Asia.

**Recommendations:** For the purposes of the progressive and conflict-free development the countries of central Asia must pursue a proven domestic and foreign policy aimed at the support of the balanced and well-reasoned state of their communities. Moreover, one of the priority tasks is the prevention of the radicalization of the religious part of the population which can become the main destructive factor for the whole of Central Asia.

To this end the authorities of the countries of Central Asia should work out a complex of measures for the prevention of the development of the radical sentiment among the population.