Asian Russia and the deglobalization trend

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Abstract. The article substantiates the hypothesis according that says the socio-economic and geopolitical position of the Asian part of the Russian Federation should be considered not only in the context of globalization, but also in the context of the competing trend of deglobalization. The work lists the processes of an anti-globalization nature in many countries. Deglobalization entails increasing the role of states geographically close to the eastern macroregions of Russia, which creates both additional opportunities for socio-economic development and cooperation, and geopolitical risks. Socio-economic cooperation can be expressed in the creation of closer ties both between macroregions and with neighboring states, and the accelerated development of the underdeveloped spaces of the eastern macroregions of Russia. The negative consequences can be expressed in the increased pressure of some geopolitical actors on Siberia and the Far East. These geopolitical actors are the United States, China, Japan and Turkey. The USA expansion of can be expressed in economic penetration, support for the liberal opposition, ideological directions of the liberal circle, and expansion from Japan – in economic penetration. From Turkey it is possible to support ethnic movements of the Pan-Turkist orientation, and from all the countries mentioned above – in support of macroregional and ethnic separatism.

1. Introduction
The concept of globalization is multifaceted. The political and geographical aspect of the globalization concept contains the idea of a radical weakening importance of states in making decisions that affect the processes of society's life. The strengthening (also qualitative) of the importance of other actors is asserted: of intrastate regions (including macroregions such as Siberia), supranational regions (e.g., Western Europe), global supranational structures (UN) and transnational corporations.

The processes in the 1990s really allowed such an interpretation. The position of economic liberalism, as a direction of scientific thought that minimizes importance of a state as an economic actor, has also strengthened. In our opinion, economic liberalism is closely related to globalization.

Contemporary polemics around the processes of globalization and deglobalization have embedded in the works of famous geopoliticians, economists, sociologists and historians. Our research took into account the works of well-known specialists in the theories of globalization as Roland Robertson [1], A.I. Utkin [2], Malcolm Waters [3], A.A. Galkin [4], Mauro F. Guillén [5], Robert Keely [6], Zygmunt Bauman [7] and antiglobalism – Yu.I. Osik [8], L.N. Klepatskii [9] and E.N. Klimov [10].

Nowadays, an opposite tendency however is becoming more and more obvious, namely an increase in the importance of the state level. It is this deglobalization, or at least the political-geographical aspect of deglobalization. The life of societies is multifaceted, and the tendencies of deglobalization and globalization in the modern world combine and compete. But it is clear that globalization, if it
does not go away, is subject to increasing restrictions in the modern world. It is also clear that the Siberian and Far Eastern problems, since its content is the relationship between the macroregion and the state, is associated with the problem of deglobalization.

Let us consider these issues for further details.

2. Results and discussion

2.1. Facts indicating the increasing role of the state level in the modern world
In fact, globalization was an attempt to form a unipolar world led by the United States, and deglobalization was a trend that actually disrupted this attempt. Its main factor is the growth of power centres which are alternative to the old leader. And, first of all, this can affect its eastern macroregions.

Let us list some of the phenomena of our time, having an anti-globalization meaning in fact.

1. Upgrading the state regulation of the economy during the 2007 economic crisis.
   In October 2010, there were clear signs of a currency war (dollar, euro, yen and yuan). Countries have lowered the prices of their currencies in order to gain competitive advantages, to facilitate currency export, which in turn can determine the crisis.

2. Protectionist and anti-immigrant trends in the United States during the presidency of Donald Trump. Anti-migrant performances in Europe.
   The US immigration legislation presupposes strict control over the crossing of the border and staying in the country of refugees from Central America. Free entry is possible only through a "safe" country – Canada.
   Activities on returning industrial production to the territory of the state also are in line with the tendency of deglobalization in the United States.
   These tendencies appear in the EU, as well as in the US. A survey conducted by Britain's Royal Institute of International Relations found that more than half of residents in France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Italy, Greece, Poland and Hungary believe it is necessary to stop the influx of migrants from Muslim countries. Austria, Hungary, Poland, Czech Republic, Denmark and Slovakia refused to accept migrants, despite the quotas for accepting refugees determined by the European Union. The protectionist and anti-migrant sentiments of population of European countries are manifested in the formation of ultra-nationalist movements.

3. Brexit, a tendency to strengthen the consolidation of the Anglo-Saxon world.
   The UK's exit from the EU will result in construction of own migration policy and weaken the euro. Additionally, leaving the EU will allow the UK to build its own policy towards the US and Canada, and will lead them to greater political and economic consolidation.

4. The features of dedollarization of the world economy.
   Dedollarization is one of the most important trends in deglobalization. This process is based on reducing the participation of the largest states (Russia, China, India, Brazil, South Korea and Japan) and state associations (EU) of the world in the American financial system.

5. Strengthening the trend towards the establishment of armed forces in Western Europe (except for NATO; therefore, without the USA).
   On February 26, 2001, within the framework of the institutional structure of the European Union – the Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP), the Military Structures of the European Union were formed. However, as such a unified professional army of the European Union has not yet been created. The pan-European army, on the proposal of French President Emmanuel Macron, should be independent from the United States and NATO.

6. Upgrading new (or reviving old) centers of military-political and economic power of the world level (China, Japan, Germany, India, Turkey and Brazil). Increase in the military potential of several countries claiming the role of regional leaders.

7. The growing tendency of rejection of liberalism (as an ideological system) in the world, including in the United States and strengthening of conservatism.
8. Sanctions by the West against Russia (sanctions are state intervention in the economy but not the aspect of hostility, we emphasize it).

9. Strengthening interstate competition in the upcoming technological revolution and advancement into underdeveloped natural environments.

Not all of these trends are directly related to the Siberian and Far Eastern issues, but, nevertheless, they are all interconnected, they are parts of a single phenomenon. Therefore, they should have been listed in the framework of our consideration. The tendencies indicated in paragraphs 6 and 9 are more closely related to the problems of the eastern macroregions of Russia.

Let us consider their feasible effect.

2.2. Probable consequences of the deglobalization trend for the eastern macro-regions of Russia

1. Accelerated development of underdeveloped areas of the eastern macroregions of Russia.

   The forced strengthening of self-reliance, which is in line with the growing role of national states, will inevitably lead the Russian Federation to accelerated development of Asian Russia.

2. Increased pressure of some geopolitical actors on Siberia and the Far East.

   Both economic pressure and demographic penetration may increase from the side of China. The US may provide economic support to the liberal opposition. Increasing pressure from Japan could be expressed in economic penetration. And support of macro-regional and ethnic separatism could arise from all the listed countries.

A less known influential actor in political processes of Asian Russia is Turkey. Pan-Turkism, the idea of integrating all Turkic-speaking peoples headed by Turkey, is one of the traditional concepts of Turkish geopolitical thought. Four constituent entities of the Russian Federation in Siberia: the Republic of Tyva, the Republic of Yakutia, the Republic of Khakassia and the Republic of Altai have a Turkic-speaking titular ethnic group, and in one (Tyva) it constitutes the absolute majority of the population (82%), and in the other (Yakutia) it is still relative (49.9%), but, taking into account the trend, it will soon become an absolute majority. The idea of the Siberian ancestral home of the Turkic peoples is also present in it. Ergenekon is the name of one of the organizations of Turkish military officers, given by the name of the ancestral home. The new Turkish tank is named Altai. It is also important that in the 15-16th centuries most of Western Siberia (the territory of Tomsk, Omsk, Novosibirsk oblasts and Altai Territory) had a predominant (politically, as a rule, numerically) Turkic population, and the very name of the macroregion comes from the name of the Turkish Siberian Khanate.

   With due regard for prevailing ideas of modern science, Siberia is the ancestral home of not only Turkic, but more broadly – all peoples speaking the languages of the Altaic family (which is also enshrined in the very name of this taxon), i.e. Turkic, Mongolian, Manchu-Tungus, and, at a more distant degree of kinship and with less certainty of its existence, also of the Japanese and Koreans. Secondary (tertiary, etc.) ancestral homelands of the corresponding ethnic groups, as in the case of Turkic peoples, are presumably localized in Siberia.

   The territorial proximity of external actors creates not only danger, but also opportunities for interaction [11]. Let us consider the positional aspect of the eastern macroregions of Russia.

3. Upgrading the economic ties of Russia with some Asian countries.

   The deglobalization trend does not exclude the tendency towards the formation of interstate economic unions, often geographically linked with the world's macroregions. This kind of tendency is also characteristic of globalization, but within the framework of globalization it is perceived as a stage of human integration, within the framework of deglobalization as a diversification factor of the world system and as a means of realizing the national interests of countries entering into macroregional alliances.

   Economic cooperation with Asian neighbours – China, India, Turkey, and the republics of Central Asia – occupies a significant place in the politics of Russia. (We emphasize that in the case of China and Turkey, the cooperation is combined with rivalry, especially will be combined in the future). The importance of Central Asia is enhanced by the fact that potentially Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan,
Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan, as Turkic-speaking countries, are subject to the influence of Turkey. The territorial proximity of Western Siberia to Central Asia is a factor that enhances the importance of Western Siberia for Russia as a whole, especially in the context of the noted trends.

4. Strengthening centralization in Russia, including the relations "Federal center – regions".

The tendency towards centralization and strengthening the state role in contemporary Russia will spread to the style of relations between the federal center and the constituent entities of the Federation located in Siberia and the Far East (it will be more directive), and will affect the center's attitude to the Siberian and Far Eastern concepts of regionalist and separatist type (it will become even more negative). It seems likely that similar changes will take place in public opinion, including in the eastern macroregions of Russia.

3. Conclusion

The change from globalization to deglobalization taking place in the contemporary world, or at least the change from the obvious dominance of the first trend to the competition of both trends, will result in the formation of new challenges and opportunities for Asian Russia.

The growth of new (or reviving old) centers of power (China, Japan, South Korea and Turkey) manifests itself precisely in the territorial proximity of the eastern macroregions of Russia (Western Siberia, Eastern Siberia and the Far East). And if China, Japan, as well as the United States are long-standing contenders for influence in Siberia, then Turkey remains less-known in this sense. But the pan-Turkic attitudes of the geopolitical concept of this country and the connection (in the past and present) of the territory of Siberia with the area of the Turkic-speaking peoples give grounds for attention to the ongoing growth of Turkey's international influence in this context.

The new rise of etatism in the contemporary world, in particular, in Russia, namely, the tendency towards an increase in the importance of the state level of government (one of the aspects of deglobalization) will lead to a weakening of the perception of each macroregion as a self-sufficient entity with a special subjectivity.

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