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ORGANISATIONAL ASPECTS OF THE FORMATION OF AUTONOMOUS REGIONS: HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study was to identify the prerequisites and peculiarities of the formation of the Kara-Kyrgyz Autonomous Oblast in the context of political transformations. The research methodology was based on the analysis of works that examined the political situation in the Russian Empire, the role of the Bolshevik Party in the revolutionary transformations, and the consequences of these events for the political status of the Kyrgyz people. A comparative approach using Political, Economic, Sociological, Technological, Legal, Environmental analysis was also applied, which allowed the analysis of political, economic, social, technological, environmental, legal factors that influenced the processes of autonomisation. It was revealed that the Great October Socialist Revolution created prerequisites for political changes that influenced the

national self-determination of the Kyrgyz people. It was established that the key stage was the decision to withdraw the Kyrgyz from the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and the formation of the Kyrgyz Autonomous Oblast. The study showed that the creation of autonomy took place under conditions of complex political struggle, as well as under the influence of socio-economic factors. As a result of the work, it was possible to analyse the mechanisms of formation of administrative structures and the influence of revolutionary events on the processes of nation-building. The findings were important for the further study of the history of statehood in Kyrgyzstan and could also be used in comparative analyses of political transformations in other countries.

KEYWORDS: Autonomy – Korenisation – Administrative-Territorial Demarcation – National Identity – Decentralisation

INDEX: 1. Introduction. – 2. Materials and methods. – 3. Results. – 4. Discussion. – 5. Conclusions.

1. Introduction

The study of the topic of organisational aspects of the formation of autonomous oblasts is important for understanding the historical experience of statehood of Kyrgyzstan. During the transformation processes of the early 20th century, the Kyrgyz people faced the need to determine the political status, which led to the establishment of the Kyrgyz Autonomous Oblast. The analysis of these events allows identifying the factors that influenced the formation of administrative structures, governance mechanisms and interaction with the central government. In addition, a comparative study of similar processes in other countries helps to assess the peculiarities and uniqueness of this historical path. Understanding these processes contributes to a deeper understanding of national identity, the role of political movements and factors influencing the formation of autonomy in different historical conditions.

The formation of autonomous regions is closely connected with the political and administrative processes that took place in different historical periods. Aidaraliev and Madaliev¹ examined the process of Kyrgyzstan's independence and its evolution in the context of socio-political transformations. In the work, the

¹ A. AIDARALIEV, M. MADALIEV, *Formation of socio-political entity and independence of Kyrgyzstan*, in *Lex Humana*, 2023, 15(1), pp. 248–259.

authors paid attention to the historical prerequisites for the formation of autonomy, starting from the period of the Russian Empire and the subsequent incorporation of the region into the Soviet Union. The researchers emphasised that the creation of autonomous oblasts, including the Kyrgyz Autonomous Oblast, was part of a general Soviet national policy aimed at streamlining the national-territorial division of Central Asia.

An important role in the study of the historical context of the formation of autonomous oblasts was played by Bektursunov,² who focused the research on analysing Kazakh-Kyrgyz relations in the process of formation of Soviet Kyrgyzstan in 1917-1924. The author's work raised the issues of territorial division, ethnic-political aspects, and the influence of Bolshevik national policy on the creation of autonomous regions. The author noted that the formation of autonomous Kyrgyzstan was not a homogeneous process, but was accompanied by disputes over borders, resource allocation and administrative structure.

Special attention was paid to the issues of autonomous administration by Aranda and Kölling.³ The work traced the evolution of the political structure, analysed the impact of centralised and decentralised governance models, and assessed the degree of participation of local elites in the decision-making process. The financial independence of the autonomous entities was an important aspect of the sustainability. An important role in the study of the historical context of the formation of autonomous regions was played by the work of Arban,⁴ where the author considered not only the political decisions of the central government, but also the socio-economic conditions that influenced the formation of autonomy.

Political institutions played a key role in the organisation and functioning of the autonomous regions. Anisov et al.⁵ examined the democratic institutions

2 M. BEKTURSUNOV, 'Two parts – one whole'? *Kazakh–Kyrgyz relations in the making of Soviet Kyrgyzstan, 1917–24*, in *Central Asian Survey*, 2022, 42(1), pp. 109–126.

3 J. T. ARANDA, M. KÖLLING, *Spain (Kingdom of Spain): A union of autonomous communities*, in *The Forum of Federations Handbook of Federal Countries 2020*, edited by Michael Burgess, John Pinder, Palgrave Macmillan, 2020, pp. 329–340.

4 E. ARBAN, *Sovereignty and autonomy of constituent units in federal and regional systems: A case study of Italy*, in *Beyond Autonomy*, edited by Sergio Bartole, Brill, 2021, pp. 47–66.

5 R. ANISOV, G. OMOROVA, U. YUSUPOV, N. NARMATOV, A. KOKOEVA, A. BERENALIEVA, Z. ABDULLAEVA, *Democracy in Kyrgyzstan: Institutions and their features*,

of Kyrgyzstan, looking at the specificity and impact on the governance of the country. The work focused on the functioning of local authorities that emerged after independence and the relationship to historical models of autonomous governance.

Aseinov⁶ studied the fiscal autonomy of local governments in Kyrgyzstan, emphasising that the ability of a region to manage its resources independently is an important element of autonomous development. The author analysed the legislative mechanisms regulating taxation at the local level, as well as the compliance with international standards. In addition to political and administrative aspects, social and cultural factors were important in the process of formation of autonomous regions.

Bazarkulova et al.⁷ studied the processes of modernisation of traditional Kyrgyz society and the impact on the state structure. The work considered the social transformations that took place in the region during the 20th century, as well as the impact on the formation of the population's identity and its attitude to the institutions of power. The economic sustainability of the autonomous entities depended to a large extent on the ties with neighbouring regions and international partners.

Komendantova et al.⁸ analysed the impact of economic and infrastructural links in Central Asia on the sustainable development of Kyrgyzstan. The study looked at issues of transport logistics, trade, integration into international economic structures, as well as problems related to resource constraints and geographical isolation of the region. Thus, the formation of autonomous regions was a complex process involving historical, political, economic and social factors. The case of Kyrgyzstan shows how different governance mechanisms, economic auto-

in *Open Journal of Social Sciences*, 2021, 9(12), pp. 94–102.

6 D. ASEINOV, *Autonomy of local governments in taxation in Kyrgyzstan*, in *Proceedings of International Conference of Eurasian Economies*, Eurasian Economists Association, 2020, pp. 152–161.

7 T. BAZARKULOVA, V. DZHANIBEKOVA, K. NURDINOVA, G. TOKOEVA, Z. AZIMOVA, G. AMATOVA, D. ESHENALIEVA, Z. AKMATOVA, *The modernization process of traditional Kyrgyz society*, in *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 2022, 6(11), pp. 1631–1635.

8 N. KOMENDANTOVA, E. ROVENSKAYA, N. STRELKOVSKII, F. S. RODRIGUEZ, *Impacts of various connectivity processes in Central Asia on sustainable development of Kyrgyzstan*, in *Sustainability*, 2022, 14(12), article no. 6998.

nomy and cultural specificities influenced the development of autonomous territories.

The aim of the study was to analyse the international situation and unresolved social problems prior to the creation of the Kara-Kyrgyz Autonomous Oblast. The following tasks were set as part of the research:

- to study the international relations and socio-political situation in Central Asia before the establishment of the autonomous region;
- to analyse the factors that contributed to the foundation of Kyrgyz statehood;
- to study the process of implementation of the socialist revolution and the conditions for the formation of the first revolutionary committee.

2. Materials and methods

The methodology of the research was based on the application of several methods that allowed an understanding of the historical conditions and international situation preceding the establishment of the Kara-Kyrgyz Autonomous Oblast. The methods of historical analysis, historical relativism, and historicism were used in the research process. The method of historical analysis allowed the consideration of historical events and processes in detail in the context of time and space, identifying key moments that played a role in the formation of statehood.

The method of historical relativism allowed events and processes to be considered not as absolute truths, but as phenomena dependent on specific historical conditions and interactions, which provided a deeper understanding of the influence of external and internal factors on the development of Kyrgyzstan. The method of historicism was used to study historical events in the development, emphasising the significance of socio-political changes and revolutionary processes in the 1920-1930s.

Additionally, Political, Economic, Sociological, Technological, Legal and Environmental (PESTEL) analysis was applied to assess the influence of political, economic, social, technological, environmental, and legal factors on the process of creating an autonomous region. The political aspect included the study of the impact of the Bolshevik policy of korenisation and national self-determination.

The economic analysis made it possible to examine the economic conditions of the region and the role in the administrative-territorial division.

The social factor included the analysis of demographic processes and the ethnic composition of the population. The technological aspect covered the level of development of infrastructure and communications necessary for effective autonomy management. The environmental factors took into account the natural and geographical features of the region, and the legal analysis helped to examine the normative documents that determined the status and functions of the autonomous region.

A separate aspect of the study was a comparative analysis aimed at comparing the process of formation of the Kara-Kyrgyz Autonomous Oblast with similar examples in other countries. The Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in China, Catalonia in Spain, and South Tyrol in Italy were chosen as case studies due to the differences in legal models of autonomy, historical and cultural contexts, and levels of political and economic integration with the central government. These regions represented a wide range of autonomous models in unitary and semi-decentralised states.

The comparison was based on a number of criteria: legal enshrinement of autonomy (presence of the own parliaments, degree of legislative independence), economic self-sufficiency (taxation system, budgetary autonomy, regional contribution to gross domestic product), political structure (scope of powers, participation in national governance), social policy (access to education and cultural rights, protection of minorities), historical and cultural prerequisites (traditions of self-governance, national movements), and mechanisms of interaction with the central government.

The basis for the analysis was the articles by Boryslavska,⁹ and Shubert et al.¹⁰ Additionally, Kyrgyz sources were taken into account, including the works of historians such as Kurmanov,¹¹ Dzhamgerchinov,¹² Kenensariyev,¹³ Dzhunu-

⁹ O. BORYSLAVSKA, *Territorial autonomy, regionalization and problems of political secession in Europe*, in *Ukrainian Journal of Constitutional Law*, 2017, 5(4), pp. 11–17.

¹⁰ A. SHUBERT, C. D. SMITH, J. F. O'CALLAGHAN, R. J. HARRISON, M. J. VIGUERA, J. V. GINÉS, J. S. RICHARDSON, H. G. KOENIGSBERGER, R. CARR, V. RODRIGUEZ, *Spain*, in *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 2025.

shalieva,¹⁴ which allowed a balance of international and local approaches in the study. The monographs became important sources for a deep understanding of the processes that took place during that period. Recommendations aimed at strengthening the administrative autonomy of the regions, stimulating the economic development, modernising infrastructure, and enhancing mechanisms of interaction between the central government and local authorities were also made.

3. Results

The formation of the Kara-Kyrgyz Autonomous Oblast took place in the difficult political conditions of the 1920s, when Central Asia became the scene of large-scale transformations carried out by the Soviet authorities. After the end of the Civil War, the region was in a state of political instability due to the confrontation between different groups of influence, including the Basmachi movements, which opposed the establishment of Soviet power. One of the key tasks of the Bolsheviks was to create an effective administrative system capable of integrating national minorities into the new state structure.

During this period, the Soviet Union actively implemented a policy of korenisation aimed at supporting the national self-determination of peoples and the formation of national administrative units.¹⁵ The main idea of “Korenisation” was to involve representatives of indigenous peoples in governance, develop national cultures and languages, and create conditions for the formation of local authorities. In Central Asia, this process was accompanied by complex negotia-

11 Z. KURMANOV, *The fight of political elites of Kyrgyzstan during the period of revival of the national statehood of the Kyrgyz people: 1917–1927*. National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic, 1997.

12 B. DZHAMGERCHINOV, *Istoriya Kirgizskoy SSR / History of the Kyrgyz SSR*. Mektep, 1979.

13 T. KENENSARIEV, *Istoriya kolonial'noy politiki russkogo samoderzhaviya na okrainakh: Ekonomicheskaya politika Rossii v Kyrgyzstane vo 2-y polovine XIX – nach. XX vv.* LAMBERT Academic Publishing, 2012.

14 G. DZHUNUSHALIEVA, *Cultural policy of the state in Kyrgyzstan: Stages and ways of implementation: Second half of XIX century – late 30s XX century*. Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University, 2005.

15 T. BAZARKULOVA, V. DZHANIBEKOVA, K. NURDINOVA, G. TOKOEVA, Z. AZIMOVA, G. AMATOVA, D. ESHENALIEVA, Z. AKMATOVA, *The modernization process of traditional Kyrgyz society*, in *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 2022, 6(11), pp. 1631–1635.

tions and territorial disputes, as the national identities of many peoples had not yet been clearly established, and the boundaries of future autonomies were often determined on the basis of political expediency rather than historical and cultural factors.

The administrative and territorial reforms carried out in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) played a key role in the creation of the Kara-Kyrgyz Autonomous Oblast. In 1922, the Kara-Kyrgyz Autonomous Oblast was formed within the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (ASSR), which in 1924, as a result of the national-territorial division of Central Asia, became part of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR). This step was an important stage on the way to the establishment of full-fledged statehood for the Kyrgyz people.

In the following years, the autonomy was further developed, which in 1926 led to its transformation into the Kyrgyz ASSR, and then, in 1936, to the formation of the Kyrgyz SSR.¹⁶ Thus, the creation of the Kara-Kyrgyz Autonomous Oblast was the result of a combination of several factors: the Bolsheviks' political strategy to streamline administration in Central Asia; the policy of korenisation, which allowed the peoples of the region to gain national autonomy; and large-scale administrative and territorial reforms that changed the map of the Soviet Union.

The formation of autonomy took place in the context of large-scale changes in the Soviet Union associated with administrative-territorial demarcation, the policy of korenisation and the integration of national regions into the Soviet system of governance.¹⁷ Political factors played a leading role in the process of autonomisation. The Soviet authorities sought to strengthen control over the national peripheries, while at the same time implementing a policy of korenisation aimed at involving indigenous peoples in the administration and creation of national-territorial units. The administrative-territorial demarcation of 1924 was a

16 N. KOMENDANTOVA, E. ROVENSKAYA, N. STRELKOVSKII, F. S. RODRIGUEZ, *Impacts of various connectivity processes in Central Asia on sustainable development of Kyrgyzstan*, in *Sustainability*, 2022, 14(12), article no. 6998.

17 O. TUREMURATOV, B. BYULEGENOVA, S. POGODIN, M. ONUCHKO, R. NURTAZINA, *Urbanization Trends in Central Asian Countries: Aspects of Extensive and Intensive Agglomeration Growth*, in *Public Organization Review*, 2024, 24(3), pp. 963–986.

key event that contributed to the creation of the Kara-Kyrgyz Autonomous Oblast within the RSFSR.

Economic factors also had a significant impact. The region was agrarian, and pastoralist specialised, which required economic modernisation and infrastructure development. Kyrgyzstan's inclusion in the Soviet economic system led to a gradual transition from a traditional nomadic lifestyle to a sedentary one, which was in line with the goals of Soviet industrialisation and collectivisation.¹⁸ Social factors included the ethnic composition of the population, literacy rates and demographic processes. In the 1920s, the Kyrgyz people began to realise the national identity, which was an important argument in favour of autonomy. Migration flows associated with the resettlement of Russians and Ukrainians to the region also influenced the social structure of society.

Technological factors concerned the level of infrastructure development and transport links. The region's incorporation into the USSR was accompanied by the construction of roads, telegraph lines and administrative offices, which helped to strengthen state power and facilitate the administration of the territory. Environmental factors played an important role in determining the economic specialisation of the region. Kyrgyzstan, with its mountainous terrain and limited arable land resources, had natural conditions favourable for the development of livestock farming, but required special approaches to natural resource management.^{19,20}

Legal factors were related to the legislative framework of the USSR regulating the process of establishing national autonomies. Decrees of the Soviet government determined the status and functions of the autonomous regions, as

18 R. ANISOV, G. OMOROVA, U. YUSUPOV, N. NARMATOV, A. KOKOEVA, A. BERENALIEVA, Z. ABDULLAEVA, *Democracy in Kyrgyzstan: Institutions and their features*, in *Open Journal of Social Sciences*, 2021, 9(12), pp. 94–102.

19 I. MUKAMBAEVA, A. SAYAKBAEVA, N. AKYLBEKOVA, N. MUKAMBAEV, A. ERMEKOVA, E. SHAMBETOVA, *Influence of the state investment budget on the Kyrgyz agricultural sector through data analysis*, in *SIST 2024 - 2024 IEEE 4th International Conference on Smart Information Systems and Technologies, Proceedings*, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 2024, pp. 409–414.

20 C. ADAMKULOVA, K. ZHAKSHYLYKOVA, R. ASANOV, N. AKYLBEKOVA, N. MAMBETKAZIEVA, *Dairy industry as a driver of economic growth*, in *Scientific Horizons*, 2025, 28(4), pp. 70-83.

well as the relationship with the central government. Consideration of the process of creation of the Kara-Kyrgyz Autonomous Oblast through the prism of PESTEL-analysis allows identifying the main determinants that influenced its organisational formation (Table 1).

Table 1. PESTEL analysis of factors that influenced the creation of the Kara-Kyrgyz Autonomous Oblast

Factor	Influence on process autonomisation
Political	The policy of korenisation, the administrative-territorial demarcation of 1924, the need to strengthen Soviet power in the region
Economic	Agrarian and pastoralist economy, need for modernisation, integration into the Soviet economic system, prospects for industrialisation
Social	National self-determination of the Kyrgyz, ethnic composition, migration processes, growth of education and social activity level
Technological	Infrastructure development (roads, communications), improved administration, inclusion of the region in the USSR transport system
Ecological	Mountainous relief, limited arable land, availability of natural resources, specifics of agriculture (animal husbandry)
Legal	Legal framework of the USSR, legislative acts on national autonomies, regulation of the functions of the authorities

Source: compiled by the authors.

Thus, the creation of the Kara-Kyrgyz Autonomous Oblast was the result of a complex impact of political, economic, social and natural factors that contributed to the formation of its administrative status and integration into the Soviet state system. The creation of autonomous oblasts in various countries of the world reflects the desire of states to consider the ethnic, cultural and historical diversity of the regions. In the Soviet Union, the policy of national-territorial demarcation was aimed at granting a certain degree of autonomy to various ethnic groups. The Yakut Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was established on 27 April 1922 on the territory of Yakutsk province.

Its creation was the result of the Soviet government's desire to consider national peculiarities and promote the development of regions with a predominantly indigenous population. The Bashkir ASSR, in turn, was formed on 14 June 1922 as a result of the merger of the Bashkir Soviet Republic and the Ufa provin-

ce.²¹ Both republics received a certain degree of autonomy within the RSFSR, which made it possible to take into account the ethnic and cultural peculiarities of the regions. However, the degree of real autonomy was limited by the centralised policy of the Soviet state.

In the People's Republic of China, there are five autonomous regions established for national minorities. The Tibet Autonomous Region was established in 1965 and the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in 1955. The purpose of these autonomies was to recognise ethnic diversity and provide a degree of self-government. In practice, however, the Chinese central government retains considerable control over these regions, and the degree of real autonomy is often limited. Spain is a highly decentralised state where autonomous communities have significant powers. Catalonia and the Basque Country have the own parliaments, governments, and official languages along with Spanish. The historical, cultural, and linguistic characteristics of these regions have been the basis for granting these regions broad autonomy. However, the desire for greater independence, especially in Catalonia, has led to political tensions between regional and central authorities.

Italy has five autonomous regions, among these regions are Sicily and Trentino-Alto Adige. Sicily was granted autonomous status in 1946 in an effort to accommodate its cultural characteristics and economic needs. Trentino-Alto Adige, located in the north of the country, is characterised by a significant German-speaking population, which was also the basis for its autonomy. These regions have enhanced legislative and administrative powers that allow for local specificities.²² Thus, the experience of different countries in creating autonomous regions demonstrates the diversity of approaches to the governance of multinational states. Despite differences in historical and political contexts, the common goal of such autonomies is to recognise and respect cultural and ethnic diversity, and to strive to ensure harmonious coexistence of different peoples within a sin-

21 A. KOROBEINIKOV, *Yakut autonomy: The postimperial political projects of the Sakha intellectuals, 1905–1922*, in *European Review of History: Revue Européenne d'histoire*, 2023, 30(6), pp. 958–986.

22 O. SHARIPOV, *Yakutia, Tatarstan, Chuvashia: What other Russian regions can Ukraine acknowledge as occupied?* <https://mind.ua/en/publications/20250469-yakutia-tatarstan-chuvashia-what-other-russian-regions-can-ukraine-acknowledge-as-occupied>

gle state.

The process of establishing autonomous regions depends on a variety of factors, among which political, economic, social and geographical aspects are key. In different countries, the degree of autonomy of regions is determined by the balance between centralised administration and the aspirations of the local population for self-government. The political factor plays a decisive role in the process of autonomisation. In countries with strictly centralised power, such as China, autonomous regions formally have self-government, but are actually controlled by the central government. In the USSR, autonomies also existed under a single state policy, subordinate to Moscow. In contrast, Spain and Italy give the autonomous regions considerable powers, including legislative initiative and financial autonomy.

The economic factor relates to a region's level of self-sufficiency.²³ For example, Catalonia is one of Spain's economically developed regions, which reinforces its desire for independence. At the same time, autonomous regions in China, such as Tibet and Xinjiang, are strategically important but depend on economic support from the central government.²⁴ The social factor includes national identity and cultural rights. In ethnically diverse countries, autonomisation is often a tool for preserving national identity. In Spain (Catalonia, Basque Country) and Italy (Trentino-Alto Adige), autonomy implies official status for local languages and cultural rights.

In the USSR, national autonomies were also created to take into account ethnic characteristics, but the policies were regulated within the framework of a common ideology. The geographical factor influences the degree of autonomy through territorial remoteness and natural conditions. For example, Tibet and Yakutia are remote regions with harsh climatic conditions, which makes it difficult for these regions to integrate into the general state processes. In contrast, Catalonia and the Basque Country have a convenient geographical location, which

23 S. ABBASOVA, V. ISMAYILOV, N. TRUSOVA, *Problems of financing the state budget deficit*, in *Scientific Bulletin of Mukachevo State University. Series Economics*, 2023, 10(4), pp. 9–19.

24 M. ORLENKO, M. DYOMIN, Y. IVASHKO, A. DMYTRENKO, P. CHANG, *Rational and aesthetic principles of form-making in traditional chinese architecture as the basis of restoration activities*, in *International Journal of Conservation Science*, 2020, 11(2), pp. 499–512.

favours the economic and political independence.

The creation of autonomous regions requires a clear legal and administrative framework regulating the status, functions, and relations with the central government. In different countries, autonomies are formalised through charters, legislation and political agreements defining the powers and degree of independence. The process of creating charters (constitutions) of autonomous regions varies depending on the political system of the state. In the USSR, the charters of autonomies were developed within the framework of the state-wide ideology and had to comply with the Constitution of the USSR and the Union Republics.²⁵

In Spain, autonomous communities such as Catalonia and the Basque Country developed the Statutes of Autonomy, which were approved by referendums and enshrined in the Constitution. In Italy, the Statutes of Autonomy of autonomous regions are also approved by the national parliament, but allow considerable freedom in local self-government. Legislative regulation of autonomous regions includes constitutions, special regulations and agreements between central and local authorities.

In the USSR, the basic laws of autonomous republics included the Constitution of the USSR, which defined the framework of autonomy; the Constitutions of the Union republics within which the autonomous entities operated; and the Resolutions of the Council of People's Commissars and the Politburo, which regulated the activities of autonomous regions. In China, autonomous regions are subject to the Law on National Regional Autonomy, but in reality, the powers are limited. In Spain, the 1978 Constitution enshrined the autonomous rights of regions, and in Italy the Statutes of Autonomy are part of constitutional law.

In different countries, autonomous entities have faced contradiction between local elites and the central government. In the USSR, the governing bodies of autonomies were staffed by party nomenclature and real self-government was limited. In China, Beijing appoints key autonomy leaders despite formal repre-

25 N. APAKHAYEV, A. B. OMAROVA, S. KUSSAINOV, G. G. NURAHMETOVA, Y. A. BURIBAYEV, Z. A. KHAMZINA, B. KUANDYKOV, S. V. TLEPINA, N. S. KALA, *Review on the outer space legislation: Problems and prospects*, in *Statute Law Review*, 2018, 39(3), pp. 258–265.

sentation of local cadres. In Spain and Italy, regional leaders have considerable power, forming local governments and parliaments, which strengthens autonomy.

The socio-economic structure of autonomous regions depends on the specifics of the region, the level of economic development and interaction with the central government. Autonomous regions may have specific economic models oriented towards local resources and specific economic activities. The governance structure of autonomous regions includes legislative, executive and judicial bodies. In the USSR, these were the Supreme Soviets and Councils of Ministers of the autonomous republics, subordinate to the Union government. In Spain and Italy, autonomous regions have the own parliaments, governments and judicial systems with considerable powers. In China, although there are formal autonomous bodies, key decisions are made by the central government. The economies of autonomies may be orientated towards agriculture, industry, tourism, or resource extraction.

For example, Catalonia is the industrial and financial centre of Spain, which makes it economically self-sufficient, Tibet is a region dependent on subsidies from the central government, Sicily develops through tourism and agriculture. In the USSR, autonomous republics were included in the centrally planned economy, and the economic activity depended on the Union's five-year plans. Autonomous regions interact with central governments in different ways. In countries with strong centralisation (China, USSR) autonomies play more of a decorative role, whereas in democratic states (Spain, Italy) regions have broad powers and can even conduct independent international policy within the framework of constitutional law.

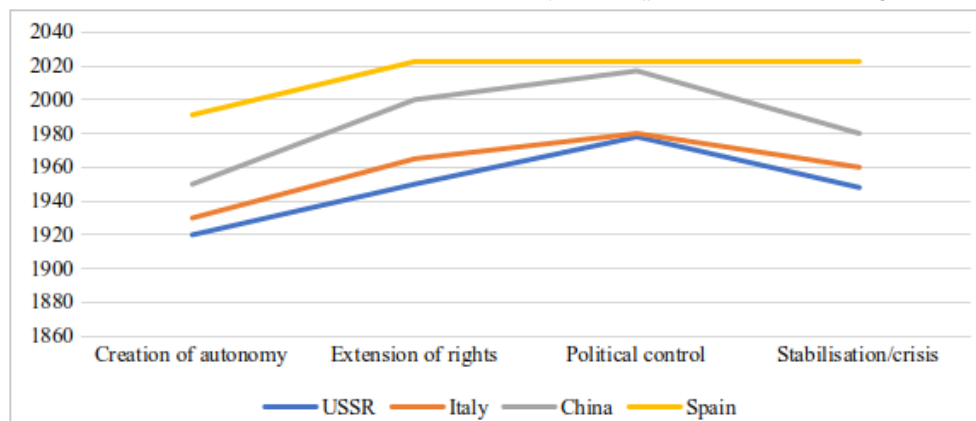
Autonomous regions in different countries have undergone a complex evolution, reflecting changes in political systems, economic realities and international relations. The status has been shaped in response to historical challenges, such as national liberation movements, state reforms or global political transformations. In the USSR, autonomies were initially created as part of a policy of korenisation aimed at strengthening national identity.

However, with the strengthening of centralism, the independence became formal, and the real management was carried out from Moscow. In the 1990s,

the collapse of the USSR led to fundamental changes – many autonomous republics became independent states (e.g., Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan), while others retained the autonomous status under the new political conditions (Tatarstan, Yakutia).²⁶

In China, autonomous regions (e.g., Tibet, Xinjiang) were created as part of a strategy to govern a multi-ethnic state. However, despite formally expanded powers, real autonomy remains limited. Beijing's authorities tightly control the internal politics of these regions, suppressing any manifestations of separatism. In democratic countries, autonomies have more real opportunities for self-governance. In Spain, after Franco's dictatorship, the Statute of Autonomy was adopted, which expanded the rights of Catalonia, the Basque Country and other regions. However, Catalonia's attempts to achieve full independence led to a crisis, which shows the complex boundaries of autonomy in modern states.

The example of Italy demonstrates a more sustainable model: autonomous regions such as Trentino-Alto Adige and Sicily have been given significant economic and legislative powers, allowing to develop successfully as part of the state. Thus, the evolution of autonomies shows that the status depends on the political will of the central government, international factors and the internal stability of the region. In some countries, autonomies develop and strengthen, while in others, the autonomies are lost or become objects of political control (Figure 1).



²⁶ G. KUSHENOVA, A. AUANASOVA, A. MAXUTOVA, A. KAIRULLINA, *Kazakh History in British Periodicals: Interpretations and Historical Accuracy*, in *Bylye Gody*, 2025, 20(1), pp. 129–137.

Figure 1. Historical evolution of autonomies in the USSR, China, Spain, and Italy

Source: compiled by the authors based on Boryslavska,²⁷ Shubert et al.²⁸

The graph shows that the evolution of autonomies depends on the political system of the state. In the USSR and China, autonomies lost real independence over time due to increased centralism, while in Spain and Italy, the autonomies gained stable rights and expanded powers. However, even in democratic countries, crises are possible, as in the case of Catalonia.

The works of leading historians such as Kurmanov,²⁹ Dzhunushalieva,³⁰ Kenensariyev,³¹ Dzhamgerchinov³² are important sources for a deep understanding of the processes that took place during the formation of Kyrgyz statehood. The studies allow reconstructing the historical context, analysing key political and socio-economic factors, and identifying patterns characteristic of the formation of autonomous regions in Central Asia.

Kurmanov examined the formation of Kyrgyz statehood in the twentieth century through the prism of political decisions of the Soviet leadership. The author analyses the influence of the Bolshevik policy of korenisation, the principles of administrative-territorial division and the role of local elites in the formation of autonomous structures. Kurmanov concludes that the creation of the Kara-Kyrgyz Autonomous Oblast was the result of a complex interaction bet-

27 O. BORYSLAVSKA, *Territorial autonomy, regionalization and problems of political secession in Europe*, in *Ukrainian Journal of Constitutional Law*, 2017, 5(4), pp. 11–17.

28 A. SHUBERT, C. D. SMITH, J. F. O'CALLAGHAN, R. J. HARRISON, M. J. VIGUERA, J. V. GINÉS, J. S. RICHARDSON, H. G. KOENIGSBERGER, R. CARR, V. RODRIGUEZ, *Spain*, in *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 2025.

29 Z. KURMANOV, *The fight of political elites of Kyrgyzstan during the period of revival of the national statehood of the Kyrgyz people: 1917–1927*. National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic, 1997.

30 G. DZHUNUSHALIEVA, *Cultural policy of the state in Kyrgyzstan: Stages and ways of implementation: Second half of XIX century – late 30s XX century*. Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University, 2005.

31 T. KENENSARIEV, *Istoriya kolonial'noy politiki russkogo samodержaviya na okrainakh: Ekonomicheskaya politika Rossii v Kyrgyzstane vo 2-y polovine XIX – nach. XX vv.* LAMBERT Academic Publishing, 2012.

32 B. DZHAMGERCHINOV, *Istoriya Kirgizskoy SSR / History of the Kyrgyz SSR*. Mektep, 1979.

ween internal national movements and external administrative policies of Moscow. Dzhunushalieva, in the work, studied in detail the social and cultural processes in Kyrgyzstan in the late XIX-early XX century. The research showed how the state policy in the sphere of culture, education and national identity influenced the processes of autonomy formation. Especially important is the conclusion that cultural transformations largely predetermined the success of administrative reforms and the formation of national identity.

Kenensariiev,³³ in the work, considered the formation of Kyrgyz statehood from a long-term perspective, starting from the traditional tribal structure and ending with modern political institutions. In the context of the creation of an autonomous oblast, the author emphasised the importance of Kyrgyzstan's geopolitical position as well as economic factors such as the development of infrastructure and the changing economic structure in the 1920s.

Dzhamgerchinov³⁴ analysed the evolution of the historiography of Kyrgyzstan in a study. The work is useful in that it allows comparing different approaches to the study of nationhood, identifying methodological differences and determining key issues that remain debatable. In particular, the author emphasises that Soviet historiography has often glossed over the role of local national movements, while contemporary research seeks to restore balance in the interpretation of these events.

A comparative analysis of the sources shows that all these studies point out different aspects of the formation of Kyrgyz statehood. Kurmanov³⁵ emphasises administrative reforms and Moscow's policies, Dzhunushalieva³⁶ focuses on cultural and social factors, Kenensariiev – on economic and geopolitical conditions,

33 T. KENENSARIEV, *Istoriya kolonial'noy politiki russkogo samoderzhaviya na okrainakh: Ekonomicheskaya politika Rossii v Kyrgyzstane vo 2-y polovine XIX – nach. XX vv.* LAMBERT Academic Publishing, 2012.

34 B. DZHAMGERCHINOV, *Istoriya Kirgizskoy SSR / History of the Kyrgyz SSR.* Mektep, 1979.

35 Z. KURMANOV, *The fight of political elites of Kyrgyzstan during the period of revival of the national statehood of the Kyrgyz people: 1917–1927.* National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic, 1997.

36 G. DZHUNUSHALIEVA, *Cultural policy of the state in Kyrgyzstan: Stages and ways of implementation: Second half of XIX century – late 30s XX century.* Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University, 2005.

and Dzhamgerchinov – on the evolution of historical knowledge on this topic. This comprehensive approach allows for a holistic view of how and why the Kara-Kyrgyz Autonomous Oblast emerged, as well as what factors played a crucial role in this process.

The historical experience of forming autonomous oblasts, including the Kara-Kyrgyz Autonomous Oblast, as well as international examples of autonomous governance, allow identifying several key aspects that may be useful for further improvement of the administrative-territorial structure of Kyrgyzstan. In modern conditions, the country faces new challenges, such as the need for decentralisation, efficient resource allocation and ensuring sustainable socio-economic development of the regions. One of the main directions of reforms can be strengthening the administrative autonomy of the regions. History shows that excessive centralisation of power leads to a decrease in governability, as local peculiarities and needs are not taken into account. Transferring more powers to regional and local authorities will make it possible to improve the efficiency of decision-making and adapt management to the specific conditions of each region.

Of particular importance is the right of regions to independently develop development strategies, allocate budget funds and shape local social policy.^{37,38} However, the effective functioning of such a system requires clear coordination with the central government to avoid fragmentation and possible administrative conflicts. Another important aspect is the economic development of autonomous regions, which should be based on the resource and infrastructure capabilities. Historical analysis shows that successful autonomies in different countries were formed with an economic base capable of ensuring the sustainable development. In this context, a special role is played by the development of local entrepreneurship, attraction of investments, modernisation of transport

37 M. DYOMIN, Y. IVASHKO, O. IVASHKO, K. KUŚNIERZ, T. KUZMENKO, *Development trends and problems of large ukrainian historical cities in the twentieth and twenty-first century: Case study of urban tendencies and problems of revitalization of an industrial district*, in *Wiadomosci Konserwatorskie*, 2021, 2021(65), pp. 26–36.

38 Y. IVASHKO, A. DMYTRENKO, K. PAPRZYCA, M. KRUPA, T. KOZŁOWSKI, *Problems of historical cities heritage preservation: Chernihiv Art Nouveau buildings*, in *International Journal of Conservation Science*, 2020, 11(4), pp. 953–964.

infrastructure and creation of conditions for self-sufficiency of regions.³⁹ Kyrgyzstan should study the examples of successful autonomous entities, such as Catalonia in Spain or Trentino-Alto-Adige in Italy, where developed economies have allowed regions not only to strengthen the autonomy but also to become important economic centres of the country.

Social factors also play a crucial role in the issue of autonomy. Kyrgyzstan has historically had a multi-ethnic population, and issues of ethnocultural identity have a significant impact on socio-political processes.⁴⁰ International experience shows that the successful functioning of autonomous entities is possible only if the interests of all ethnic and social groups are taken into account.⁴¹ This requires effective language and education policies, the protection of cultural rights and the participation of local communities in the governance process. For example, in autonomous regions of China, such as Xinjiang and Tibet, programmes to support national languages and cultural traditions play a significant role in minimising social conflicts. Kyrgyzstan's geographical conditions should also be considered when designing a regional development strategy. The country has a complex topography and uneven population distribution, which creates additional challenges for territorial management.

The experience of other countries shows that in such conditions it is necessary to develop a transport network, digital infrastructure and new logistics solutions that allow effectively linking remote regions with economic centres.⁴² This is especially relevant for rural and mountainous areas, where limited access to infrastructure hinders economic development and contributes to population outflow. One of the possible areas of reform could be a revision of the admini-

39 R. ZHANBULATOVA, M. ZHIYENBAYEV, M. DYUSEMBEKOVA, R. NURTAZINA, *The energy vector of Kazakhstan-Russia relations in the context of global changes on the international energy market*, in *Central Asia and the Caucasus*, 2020, 21(2), pp. 121–130.

40 D. OSMONOVA, B. KOSHBAKOVA, T. OMUROVA, A. MOLDOBAEVA, Z. KASKARBAYEVA, *The Role of Religion in Shaping the Socio-Cultural Identity of the Kyrgyz and Kazakhs*, in *Pharos Journal of Theology*, 2025, 106(3), pp. 1–13.

41 K. S. L. P. PERBAWA, W. N. HANUM, A. K. ATABEKOV, *Industrialization of Election Infringement in Simultaneous Elections: Lessons from Sweden*, in *Journal of Human Rights Culture and Legal System*, 2024, 4(2), pp. 477–509.

42 N. MUSAYEVA, M. ALIYEVA, L. GASIMOVA, G. BAYRAMOVA, *The Role of Blockchain Technology in Ensuring Transparency, Trust, and Auditing in Financial Markets: Prospects and Challenges*, in *Operations Research Forum*, 2025, 6(4), article no. 167.

strative division of the country. In Kyrgyzstan, the existing system of regional administration is largely inherited from the Soviet model, which does not always correspond to modern socio-economic realities.⁴³ The introduction of new administrative formats, such as municipal districts with expanded powers, can contribute to more effective management of territories. For example, Germany has a successful system of land self-governance, in which each federal entity has significant autonomy, but remains part of the unified state system.

In order to implement all these recommendations, it is necessary to develop a clear legislative framework regulating the issues of autonomy and local self-government. History shows that any changes in the administrative structure require careful legal elaboration to avoid legal gaps and possible conflicts of competences.⁴⁴ Kyrgyzstan already has laws regulating local self-governance, but these laws need to be modernised to meet modern challenges. This includes clarifying the status of regional authorities, consolidating the financial independence and establishing mechanisms for interaction with the central government.

An important tool for improving autonomous governance can be the introduction of modern technologies. The digitalisation of administrative processes will make it possible to increase the transparency of governance, reduce the level of bureaucracy and corruption, and simplify the interaction of citizens with government agencies. The experience of countries that are actively implementing e-government, such as Estonia or South Korea, shows that digital technologies can significantly improve the efficiency of government bodies and strengthen public trust in public institutions.

Thus, the analysis of historical experience and international practices of autonomous governance allows formulating several recommendations that may be useful for Kyrgyzstan. Strengthening administrative autonomy, developing regional economy, considering ethnocultural factors, modernising infrastructure, revising the administrative division, improving the legislative framework and introducing digital technologies – all these measures can contribute to improving

⁴³ N. K. SARTBEKOVA, A. DYUSHENALIEVA, J. YULONG, W. RUI, *Musical culture of the Kyrgyz people*, in *Asian European Music Research Journal*, 2024, 13, pp. 41–52.

⁴⁴ V. ISMAYILOV, U. HASANZADE, M. MEHDIZADE, V. MAMMADLI, M. ORUJOVA, *The Model Of Development Of Tourism Activity In The Region Of Azerbaijan*, in *International Journal of Environmental Sciences*, 2025, 11(3S), pp. 330–338.

the efficiency of governance and sustainable development of the regions. The optimal model of autonomous structure should take into account both historical traditions and modern realities, ensuring a balance between the interests of the central government and the regions.

4. Discussion

The conducted research allowed assessing the organisational aspects of the formation of autonomous regions, considering historical experience and international comparative perspectives. It was revealed that the autonomisation of regions is a complex process, which is conditioned by political, economic and social factors. These results are consistent with the study of Auanasova et al.,⁴⁵ who analysed the influence of political processes on the autonomisation of territories in Central Asia. Similar patterns have been recorded in other regions, in particular in the study by Struve,⁴⁶ who studied autonomous entities in the context of Qing dynasty politics. The analysis showed that the creation of autonomous regions was often the result of political compromise between the central government and local groups. This is consistent with the findings of Diamond,⁴⁷ who examined democratic regression and its impact on autonomous entities.

At the same time, the work of Alessi⁴⁸ focused on a comparative analysis of different countries and regions, which allows comparing different approaches to digital transformation and information security. The study also uses a comparative approach, as it is possible to assess the effectiveness of Kazakhstan's national information security strategies compared to other countries, which allows for greater accuracy and depth of analysis. In the study by Bean,⁴⁹ the author analy-

45 A. AUANASOVA, E. NURPEISOV, K. AUANASSOVA, G. KUSHENOVA, N. MUKHLISSOV, *The history of the Alash party in the context of the impact on the processes of constitutional acts*, in *Ancient Asia*, 2021, 12, pp. 1–8.

46 L. STRUVE, *The Qing formation in world-historical time*. Harvard University Asia Center, 2020.

47 L. DIAMOND, *Democratic regression in comparative perspective: Scope, methods, and causes*, in *Democratic Regressions in Asia*, edited by Thomas Pepinsky, Routledge, 2022, pp. 22–42.

48 N. P. ALESSI, *Joint bodies – A key factor for successful autonomous systems? The cases of the Italian special regions and the Åland islands*, in *Journal of Autonomy and Security Studies*, 2021, 5(1), pp. 8–25.

49 R. BEAN, *Comparative industrial relations: An introduction to cross-national perspectives*. Routledge, 1985.

sed the impact of autonomy on labour markets, where it was noted that increased powers of regional administrations led to greater flexibility in economic policy, which in turn contributed to employment growth and an improved business climate.

Similar conclusions are drawn in the studies of Aranda and Kölling,⁵⁰ and Arban,⁵¹ which examined the impact of autonomous decisions on economic dynamics. These studies are consistent with the results obtained, as in the analysed cases there was an economic growth of autonomous regions due to the flexibility of local governance, which allowed a faster adaptation to changing economic conditions.

Similar trends were found in the work of Flanagan et al.,⁵² who studied the impact of regional policy on the economic development of autonomous regions. The research shows that autonomous regions are able to attract investments more efficiently and develop strategies of economic growth oriented to local needs. In this sense, the economic autonomy of the region offers significant advantages compared to centralised governance models. The results confirm this trend: regions with autonomy demonstrated sustainable economic growth due to adaptive management mechanisms.

Apart from economic factors, ethnic identity also remains an important element of autonomisation. A study by Guan et al.⁵³ examined interethnic relations in Chinese autonomous regions, where it was found that national identity and interethnic interaction play a key role in the stability of self-governance. In the work of Taddeo and Blanchard,⁵⁴ the authors analysed the historical and in-

50 J. T. ARANDA, M. KÖLLING, *Spain (Kingdom of Spain): A union of autonomous communities*, in *The Forum of Federations Handbook of Federal Countries 2020*, edited by Michael Burgess, John Pinder, Palgrave Macmillan, 2020, pp. 329–340.

51 E. ARBAN, *Sovereignty and autonomy of constituent units in federal and regional systems: A case study of Italy*, in *Beyond Autonomy*, edited by Sergio Bartole, Brill, 2021, pp. 47–66.

52 K. FLANAGAN, E. UYARRA, I. WANZENBÖCK, *Towards a problem-oriented regional industrial policy: Possibilities for public intervention in framing, valuation and market formation*, in *Regional Studies*, 2023, 57(6), pp. 998–1010.

53 T. GUAN, N. LUO, L. WANG, *Ethnic identity, Chinese national identity, and intergroup attitudes of adolescents from an ethnic autonomous region in China*, in *Identity*, 2021, 22(2), pp. 135–149.

54 M. TADDEO, A. BLANCHARD, *A comparative analysis of the definitions of autonomous weapons*, in *The 2022 Yearbook of the Digital Governance Research Group*, Springer, 2023, pp. 57–

ternational aspects of autonomy development and governance processes. This is consistent with the study as Kazakhstan, as part of global technological and political processes, needs to adapt to new conditions related to digital transformation and information security. The study also explores how changes in these areas can affect national security strategies, governance practices and international co-operation.

In Latin American countries, as showed in the study by Acuña,⁵⁵ autonomisation processes were often influenced by pedagogical and educational initiatives. In this region, autonomisation was often associated with attempts to reform educational systems, which had a significant impact on the political activity of the population and the development of self-government. In the cases under consideration, this aspect played a less significant role, which indicates the difference in the processes of autonomisation depending on the historical and cultural context.

Thus, economic factors have a strong influence on the success of autonomisation, which is confirmed both by previous studies and the results obtained. Ethnic factors also play an important role, but the influence may vary from region to region. That said, autonomous processes may be driven by different reasons in different parts of the world, for example, in Latin America educational reforms played a significant role, while in China and other countries the ethnic factor was paramount.

One of the key aspects that distinguish the findings from those of other researchers is the nature of the interaction between autonomous regions and the central government. For example, in the work of Vasudevan,⁵⁶ the author looked at the development of autonomy and governance structures. This is also important for the study, as digital transformation can contribute to the development of autonomy in the field of information security, in particular through improving the effectiveness of the management of government structures in the context of digitalisation. Also, important is the sociocultural context that has been conside-

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55 F. ACUÑA, *An autonomous teacher subject as a force of pedagogical renewal: Two historical moments of activation of the teacher's movement in Chile*, in *Espacio, Tiempo y Educación*, 2021, 8(2), pp. 105–124.

56 A. VASUDEVAN, *The autonomous city: A history of urban squatting*. Verso Books, 2023.

red in the paper. The study also takes into account sociocultural factors, as the introduction of digital transformation and changes in information security has a direct impact on the social and cultural situation in Kazakhstan.

However, the results obtained indicate that in real conditions, the process of autonomisation is often accompanied by conflicts between local and central administrations. The main reasons for this are contradictions in the distribution of power, budgetary resources and strategic directions of regional development. Instead of harmonious coexistence, autonomous regions often face restrictions imposed by the central government, which complicates the activities and leads to administrative confrontations. Another important aspect is the efficiency of governance in different types of autonomies. The study showed that autonomous urban entities demonstrate a higher level of self-governance compared to large regional autonomies. This is explained by the fact that cities have more compact infrastructure, clear management mechanisms and the ability to respond quickly to challenges.

However, the results indicate a different trend; large autonomous regions tend to have more resources, which allows ensuring stable development. This may be due to the fact that large regions have more opportunities to attract investment, develop economic initiatives and diversify budget revenues. In addition, large autonomous regions may have more powerful administrative structures capable of maintaining effective self-governance even in conditions of limited interaction with the central government. A separate approach to analysing autonomy is presented in a technological context. Spector⁵⁷ focused on the socio-economic aspects of autonomy creation, in particular the importance of fiscal decentralisation, infrastructure development and economic self-sufficiency, fully correlates with the results of the PESTEL analysis conducted in this study.

The authors also examine the effectiveness of governance structures in different autonomies, which helps to confirm the relevance of the recommendations put forward in this paper to modernise the governance vertical. Analysing the Chinese model of autonomy, the study draws attention to the hybrid nature of the Chinese administrative system, where autonomy is often combined with

⁵⁷ H. SPECTOR, *Autonomy and rights*, in *The Routledge Handbook of Autonomy*, edited by Joel Anderson, Axel Honneth, Routledge, 2022, pp. 313–323.

strict centralised control. This has deepened the comparative part of this study, in which the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region emerges as an example of formal autonomy with limited actual self-governance, which contrasts with the more flexible European models. Thus, the findings are not necessarily consistent with previous studies.

The main difference lies in the complexity of the relationship between autonomous regions and the central government, which manifests itself in frequent conflicts and limitations in the realisation of self-governing functions. In addition, large autonomous regions have more resources for stable development than autonomous cities, which contradicts some previous findings. It is also worth noting that modern research is expanding the understanding of autonomy, including the technological dimension, which may be a promising direction for further research developments.

Irawan et al.⁵⁸ and Tusemererwa⁵⁹ investigated new autonomous regions where autonomy is seen as a tool for sustainable development. These results are partially supported by the findings of O'Donnell,⁶⁰ who analysed the Argentine autonomisation system and its relationship with bureaucratic authoritarianism. The study by Perkins et al.⁶¹ showed that marketing co-operation plays a significant role in the development of autonomous regions, especially in the tourism sector. This may explain the economic success of some autonomous areas that have actively utilised strategic partnerships.

58 B. IRAWAN, P. AKBAR, E. P. PURNOMO, A. NURMANDI, *Development planning to accelerate Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Mahakam Ulu Districts as a new autonomous region*, in *Masyarakat, Kebudayaan Dan Politik*, 2021, 34(2), pp. 184–195.

59 L. TUSEMERERWA, *Can administrative autonomy be enough? Experiences of administrative autonomy as a political and administrative asset in a Swedish municipality*. Lund University, 2020.

60 G. O'DONNELL, *Bureaucratic authoritarianism: Argentina, 1966–1973, in comparative perspective*. University of California Press, 2023.

61 R. PERKINS, C. KHOO-LATTIMORE, C. ARCODIA, *Collaboration in marketing regional tourism destinations: Constructing a business cluster formation framework through participatory action research*, in *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management*, 2021, 46, pp. 347–359.

From an ecological perspective, Rohe⁶² and Parchomovsky and Stein⁶³ identified that autonomous regions can have significant advantages in the development of countries. The findings partially support this, as in many autonomous regions the introduction of localised energy initiatives has contributed to the economic growth. Buccianti⁶⁴ and Duissembieva⁶⁵ show the importance of historical and legal mechanisms in the process of granting autonomous status to regions within unitary states, which fully coincides with the conclusions about the legal specificity of the creation of the Kara-Kyrgyz Autonomous Oblast in the context of the policy of Korenisation. Killinger,⁶⁶ in the research, emphasises the role of national identity and regional elites as key factors in the decentralisation process, which was also confirmed in this analysis, where ethnocultural transformations and the participation of local leaders were identified as decisive in the formation of autonomy.

The study allowed assessing the organisational aspects of the formation of autonomous regions in different countries. It was revealed that autonomisation is a complex process that depends on political, economic and sociocultural factors. The results obtained are consistent with a number of international studies, while showing certain differences. The study confirmed the importance of a comprehensive approach to the study of autonomisation, which has implications for the development of effective management strategies.

5. Conclusions

The study found that the process of formation of autonomous oblasts is a complex and multifactorial phenomenon that depends on political, economic, social and geographical conditions. The analysis of the historical processes of

62 S. ROHE, *The regional facet of a global innovation system: Exploring the spatiality of resource formation in the value chain for onshore wind energy*, in *Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions*, 2020, 36, pp. 331–344.

63 G. PARCHOMOVSKY, A. STEIN, *Autonomy*, in *University of Toronto Law Journal*, 2020, 71(1), pp. 61–90.

64 G. L. BUCCIANTI, *Private autonomy and family public policy in Italy*, in *Białostockie Studia Prawnicze*, 2022, 27(3), pp. 227–240.

65 J. DUISHEMBIEVA, *'The Kara Kirghiz must develop separately': Ishenaaly Arabaev (1881–1933) and his project of the Kyrgyz nation*, in *Creating Culture in (Post) Socialist Central Asia*, edited by Marlene Laruelle, Palgrave Macmillan, 2020, pp. 13–46.

66 C. L. KILLINGER. *The history of Italy*. Bloomsbury Publishing, 2024.

creation of the Kara-Kyrgyz Autonomous Oblast showed that its formation was the result of the interaction of the policy of the central government, national movements and regional socio-economic characteristics. It was confirmed that the policy of Korenisation and administrative-territorial reforms in the USSR significantly influenced the formation of the autonomy, laying the foundation for the further development of statehood.

A comparative analysis of the formation of autonomous regions in different countries demonstrated that the level of autonomy depends on the degree of centralisation of power, historical prerequisites, the level of economic development and the national composition of the population. The study revealed that in countries with a high level of political control, autonomous regions have less autonomy, while in decentralised systems, such regions are given greater opportunities for self-governance. In the case of the Kara-Kyrgyz Autonomous Oblast, as in other autonomies of the USSR, autonomy was administrative rather than real, which limited its influence on key decisions.

The qualitative indicators of the study include an in-depth analysis of the historical prerequisites for the creation of the autonomy, identification of the key factors that contributed to its formation, and an assessment of the effectiveness of political decisions during this period. It was found that the socio-economic structure of the autonomous regions was largely determined by the political priorities of the central government, which influenced the development of local governance, economy and social institutions. The practical results of the study can be used to assess the current trends of decentralisation and the formation of autonomies in different countries. These results also allow drawing conclusions about the degree of effectiveness of political strategies aimed at granting autonomous regions greater autonomy.

Based on the results obtained, recommendations aimed at improving the functioning of autonomous regions have been developed. In particular, it is proposed to improve administrative management mechanisms, strengthen the economic independence of the regions, develop local infrastructure and create effective institutions for interaction between the central government and the regions. It is also recommended to take into account historical experience in the development of modern reforms aimed at strengthening regional self-governance.

One of the main directions for further research is to study the impact of modern political and economic changes on autonomous regions, as well as to analyse the effectiveness of existing models of autonomous governance. Additionally, the issues of social stability and identity of the population of the autonomous regions should be considered, which will allow for a better understanding of the needs and development opportunities. A limitation of the study is the availability of archival sources, as many materials from the Soviet period remain poorly studied or classified. There were also certain difficulties in conducting comparative analyses, as each region has unique historical and political conditions, which makes it difficult to draw direct parallels.

Overall, the study has provided a comprehensive understanding of the processes of formation of autonomous regions, the characteristics, and the factors influencing the development. The results obtained are valuable from both scientific and practical points of view, as these findings can be used to analyse modern decentralisation processes and the development of regional self-governance.