

Editorial

The claims for cultural sovereignty put forward by the post-Soviet states are drawing different responses; many find them unsubstantiated. This assessment is usually based on the modest resources at the disposal of the new "contenders" for sovereignty. Upon closer investigation, however, cultural heritage and the symbols that the elite of the post-Soviet states would like to use as national proved to be part of a broader civilizational area. So we tried to analyze the features of the post-Soviet countries in the context of the Eurasian culture. This is also how anthropology now needs to pay greater at-

tention to how it uniquely spans the cultural, economic and interpersonal dimensions of global changes. The Eurasian cultural type has been able to combine the traditional culture with the achievements of the Western civilization. The traditional links and anthropological ties between history and culture are also changing, with a greater recognition that knowledge creation and use is mediated by cultures. Influence of modern processes in anthropological research on the history and culture of the people of Eurasia is an important result of this publication.

Guest Editors:

Arna Sarsambekova

Associated Professor

Assylkhan Bikenov

Associated Professor

Eurasian National University
after L.N. Gumilyov, Kazakhstan