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«THE EVOLUTION OF MILITARY-POLITICAL PROCESSESIN THE EURASIAN SPACE IN THE CONTEXT OF FORMATION OF A POLYCENTRIC WORLD»

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STRUCTURAL ABSTRACT

Of the dissertation for the degree of candidate of political sciences

Relevance of the research topic

The development of the system of international relations in the post-Soviet space is Russia's first foreign policy priority. In article 49 of the 2016 Foreign Policy Concept of the Russian Federation, it is stated that the development of integration structures operating in the post-Soviet space is the most important priority of our country. The Republic of Kazakhstan also declares its Eurasian priorities.

There are certain successes in the cooperation of the CIS countries. They are observed in the development of integration within the framework of the Eurasian Economic Union, which, according to the Foreign Policy Concept of the Russian Federation, is designed not only to strengthen the integration of post-Soviet countries, but also to "play an important role in harmonizing integration processes in the European and Eurasian regions". At the same time, rather serious problems are observed in the cooperation of the countries in the region, which affected the situation in Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Ukraine, and other countries. The EAEU and the Collective Security Treaty Organization are facing problems that need to be addressed.

The need to improve the efficiency of the Eurasian integration processes requires new approaches. These new approaches should be identified in connection with the onset of a new stage of world development, namely the formation of a new world order. This stage has two sides. On the one hand, a world is being formed based on such qualities as cooperation, justice, democracy, inclusiveness, sovereign equality, collegiality. On the other hand, the main trend in the modern world has become the struggle for dominance in the creation of new rules of the game in international relations, which are designed to regulate the entire world order in the future.

All this makes extremely urgent the need for a scientific understanding of the problems of integration interaction in the Eurasian region. Science is required to make recommendations on how to increase the effectiveness of cooperation between Eurasian countries in these new conditions. The subject of our close

attention will not be the whole of huge Eurasia, but only its part, namely the countries of the post-Soviet space.

The subject of the dissertation research is the integration interaction of the Eurasian countries, primarily the Member States of the Eurasian Economic Union and the Collective Security Treaty Organization, in the context of the formation of a polycentric world.

The subject of the study is the influence of the military-political factor on the cooperation of Eurasian countries.

The purpose of the study is to develop proposals to improve the efficiency of integration interaction of Eurasian countries by significantly strengthening their military-political cooperation.

The goal of the work is achieved by solving the **following tasks**:

- to explore the theoretical foundations of the emerging new world order;

- to identify trends in the development of a polycentric world;

- to analyze the foreign experience in the development of the military-political factor in conditions of polycentrism;

- to consider the current state of military-political integration in the Eurasian space;

- to identify problems in the implementation of the military-political integration of the Eurasian space;

- to determine the prospects for the development of military-political cooperation in the Eurasian space.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the study was the provisions of the theory of knowledge and the theoretical and methodological approaches developed by it, such as systemic, structural-substantive, institutional, functional-activity and others. The systematic approach was used to analyze the place of the Eurasian region in the modern world system. In addition, it was used in the study of

subsystems in the framework of the military-political integration of post-Soviet countries. The institutional approach proved to be useful in studying the organizational problems of the CSTO, as well as in assessing the regulatory framework for the functioning of the Organization. The functional-activity approach made it possible to determine the functions inherent in modern military-political associations, as well as to identify the means and methods necessary for their implementation.

In the dissertation research, methods of various sciences were used: socio-political, economic, historical, and others. The historical method was used to identify the origins of the current situation in Eurasian integration, without which it would be impossible to determine the vector of further development of the military-political integration of Eurasian countries. Using regulatory methods allowed us to identify strengths and weaknesses in the "regulatory strength" of the military-political cooperation of Eurasian countries. The economic method was used to assess the economic aspects of Eurasian integration. The socio-political method was necessary when analyzing the causes of social crises in a number of Eurasian countries.

The method of analogy and comparative analysis made it possible to determine the general and the special in the activities of the current military-political blocs. The case study method was also used in the work. Thanks to him, specific material was systematized, reflecting the diversity of military-political cooperation of various countries. Also, in the course of work, the method of content analysis was actively used to determine the tonality and features of international legal and national documents related to ensuring national, regional and global security. In addition, when considering the prospects for future development of the situation, prognostic methods were used that contributed to determining the prospects for the development of the situation in the Eurasian region.

Provisions containing scientific novelty and submitted for defense:

1. As a result of the study, the most likely options for the upcoming new world order were identified. The main of them are monopolarity, bipolarity, tripolarity, multipolarity, versatility and polycentricity. The most likely variant of the new world order that is emerging today is the polycentric world, while less likely are multipolarity and multilateralism. Polycentricity is characterized by such features as mutual respect, adherence to international law, the search for a balance of interests, the impossibility of dominance and ultimatums of one or a small group of states, and others. At the same time, during the transition to polycentricism in the world arena, a negative scenario is also likely due to refusal of the former dominant Western countries to transfer a significant part of their powers in global governance to new developing states, the lack of new rules of conduct on the world stage that are yet to be worked out, and other circumstances. From the point of view of ensuring the national security of Russia and international security, this scenario is of paramount interest. The development of this scenario can lead to destabilization in world politics.

2. The essential features of the new polycentric world order under the scenario of intensified confrontation have been determined. Among them are conflictness, uncertainty, external and internal instability and the desire of great powers for hegemony. Together, these properties make up the content of the turbulence concept in modern world politics. These trends should be taken into account when developing integration processes in the post-Soviet space. The leading direction of regional cooperation in the new conditions could be the military-political interaction of countries, designed to ensure national and international security. This can be explained by the fact that the military factor exists for relations of confrontation between countries, and the economy and culture are designed for peaceful cooperation. Therefore, the military-political factor is more suitable for the indicated properties of the modern world.

3. The tendency of military-political factor's dominance in the policy of foreign countries and integration structures has been established. This trend reflects the desire of world politics to find effective means and methods of counteracting turbulence in international relations. The strengthening of the North Atlantic Alliance in the European region entails an increase in tension near the borders of the Russian Federation and Eurasian space. This circumstance strengthens the role of the military-political factor in world politics in general and in the post-Soviet space in particular. The evolution of the military-political factor goes through a number of stages and takes on various forms. Associations are moving from purely economic interaction to political one, including foreign policy and political-military directions, and, if necessary, military-political spheres. The military-political activity of the leading countries of the world is characterized by an increase in the powers of alliances and international institutions of military-political nature, an increase in spending of participating countries on defense and security, deployment of additional bridgeheads from the leading world powers, and other actions. Along with permanent military-political organizations, temporary military coalitions are created to solve specific acute military-political problems.

4. A number of problems were identified in the activities of the CSTO as the lead organization in the military-political cooperation of Eurasian countries. Among them, the CSTO is not fully prepared to counter transnational threats, as well as conflicts between member countries, the weakness of the humanitarian component of the Organization's activities, and others. It is concluded that the effective development of Eurasian military-political integration is possible if it successfully adapts to the conditions of turbulence in the world community.

5. The prospects of military-political integration of the Eurasian countries in the conditions of the formation of a new world order are determined. To reduce conflict as one of the properties of turbulence in the Eurasian space, steps must be taken to resolve the Transnistrian and Nagorno-Karabakh conflicts. This can be

done if one jumps outside the region, doing things in closer cooperation with the EU. Internal instability must be countered by the comprehensive development of the region, because stability in the sense of conservation is an even more serious threat to the security of Eurasian countries. For successful development in conditions of uncertainty, it is necessary to diversify the integration ties of Eurasian countries. Russia and its allies need to study the issue of combining the EAEU and the CSTO, ensuring their integrity. The external instability of the Eurasian countries can be countered by a more efficient use of domestic political, military, economic, historical and other resources, as well as the strengthening of ties between Eurasian countries and ties with Russia, in the first place. Finally, in the evolution of their military-political cooperation, the Eurasian countries should develop leadership skills, find innovative forms and means of integration activity. First of all, this concerns Russia as a natural leader in the post-Soviet space.

The theoretical and practical significance of this work lies in the fact that a contribution has been made to political theory, in particular, to the theory of developing polycentric world. The properties and trends in the formation of this new world order have been determined. The author's approach to the content of the turbulence concept in world politics is proposed. A provision has been put forward on the leading role of the military-political factor in regional integration under these new conditions. Theoretically substantiated proposals have been developed to improve the effectiveness of Eurasian integration. The practical significance of the study is associated with the possible use of the thesis in Russia's foreign policy to develop its military-political leadership strategy in the Eurasian space.