

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Iran and Syria as «rogue states» in modern world politics.

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Relevance of the research issue: After the end of the «cold war» the absence of power equal to the USA led to the fact that the sole superpower independently identified the newfound enemy. According to the purpose of searching new enemy countries became united by the term «rogue states»: Iran, Libya, Iraq, North Korea, Sudan, Cuba - whose total potential was lower than the U.S.

United States consolidated «rogue states» as the independent subjects of international relations, along with the new industrialized countries, developing democracies and «failed states».

On the one hand, the functional relevance of the «rogue states» underlining the importance of a negative attitude towards the proliferation of WMD and missile technologies and sponsorship of terrorism. However, soon the international community faced with the dangers of blind adherence to american standards.

Thus, the importance of analyzing the concept of «rogue states» is significant for understanding the true aspirations of the United States on the world scene and to prevent unjustified oppression and subjection of weaker countries.

The purpose of the work is to analyze the direct causes and stages of creating the term «rogue states» as well as to demonstrate the results of implementation of this concept in practice in Syria and Iran.

Research objectives:

- to analyze the theoretical basis for the interpretation of the «rogue states» concept of both foreign and domestic scientists;
- to explore the understanding of the «rogue states» through the researches of theoretical schools of realism, liberalism and social;
- to explore the background, current status and problems of Iran as the «rogue state»;
- to consider the causes and consequences of involvement of Syria in the list of «rogue states».

Scientific novelty of the study is that the concept of «rogue state» was clarified and concretized in modern world politics, shown its indicators, criteria and levels of formation, the link of conditions, forms, methods and tools that ensure the success of its practical application.

Structure: the two chapters, containing four paragraphs, the conclusion and a 108-reference bibliography (seventy four of which are in foreign languages) and the eight Appendixes. The total volume is 73 pages.

Summary: «Rogue states» is a new type of political technologies on toppling regimes through the means of conviction the global community in strong links with terroristic groups and proliferation of WMD. The principal driving force behind the phenomenon is the governmental organizations of the USA, which influence on the decisions of international peace organizations.

Conception of «rouge states» brings not only revolutions in a classic sense of the word but also international sanctions, which make life of innocent people harder. The aim is to change the political system and ruling elite in accordance with the national interests of the USA. Sometimes those actions are covered by the idea that such countries are not capable of constructing a viable democratic society and that can be a first reason of threat for international peace and stability.

The results of such policy we can observe in Iran and Syria which turns to the blood resistance of government and oppositions, supported by the USA. The domestic situation in the countries got complicated by a chaos and conflicts on regional level which severely deteriorated the state of local security in general.