

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: «Color revolutions» as a foreign policy transformation tool (the case of the post-Soviet space)

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Relevance of the research issue caused by the current situation in the international space. In the period from late XX to early XXI centuries there were dramatic changes in all spheres of life. Scientific and technological progress, the emergence of a large number of non-governmental actors in international relations and the promotion of democratic principles caused the blurring of boundaries and changes in the structure of world order. All continents and countries of the world are involved in the political and economic interaction. We can see clearly trends such as globalization, internationalization, and democratization. Authoritative experts in the field of international relations as a V. N. Panin and G. V. Kosov notice: "Created new configuration of the world order, accumulation of interdependence and globalization, has today rigid parameters and can therefore take different forms". In this case we assume that at the moment, a new world order that may take an unpredictable shape.

Today on the agenda is a series of questions concerning all of humanity. The most efficient way to interact between States and non-governmental actors in international relations? How to guide the processes associated with the formation of the world order in the right direction? What is the nature of the emerging system of international relations? Which model of world order awaits us in the near future? And finally, what is Russia's role in such a complex and sometimes contradictory system of post-bipolar world order?

In order to answer these, in our view, the most urgent and key issues, you need to rethink the current situation in the international arena, to explore the

structure of the emerging world order and subsequently to make correct predictions about the future of international relations and humanity.

Working in this direction, we need to understand what is meant by the term world order to identify the factors exerting a decisive influence on its formation, to identify potential models in the future and to analyze what role Russia plays in it.

These theses, in connection with their particular actualization today, became the basis of the thesis.

The purpose identifies key factors in the formation of the new world order and its possible models in the future.

Research objectives:

–to explore the concept of "world order" in the framework of modern political studies;

–to analyze the main factors of the formation of the new world order;

–to identify key trends and peculiarities of formation of the new world order;

–to determine Russia's place in the new world order.

Scientific novelty: The diversity of the phenomenon under study, a detailed analysis of the main factors shaping the new world order and, therefore, potential models of the world order arising from these factors. In addition, in the framework of this work was to identify the specific trait of the new world order is multidimensional, consisting in maintaining the geopolitical peculiarities of its formation, and enhanced the geoeconomic and civilizational factors. An attempt was made to identify the role of Russia in the new world order and to identify the key features of its foreign policy activity in this context.

Structure: the work consists of introduction, two chapters, four sections, conclusion and a bibliographic list of literature used, including 135 sources, including 41 foreign languages (English, Chinese). The total volume of the work makes 103 pages of typewritten text.

Summary: The study of world order have been doing for a long time and has a large number of points of view about what is and what factors shape it. Undoubtedly, it will occur always, as the situation in the international arena is

constantly changing, there are new forms of interaction, the formation of new model of world order, which also entails the modification of the political map of the world.

Therefore, it is acceptable that there are many points of view about how to interpret the concept of world order. The most common and generally accepted in the scientific community is the following: "World order is a term used to refer to various processes and phenomena occurring between political actors and identify the status of the international system at a certain stage of human development."

Today stands out clearly a number of key points that form the structure of the new world order. Among the most prevalent isolated globalization, the formation of multipolarity, the emergence of new actors in international relations, the transformation of the role of the state and changing the way military pressure.

Along with them there are such as democratization, internationalization, the spread of weapons of mass destruction, and environmental and demographic problems.

Further, the study highlighted a number of potential models for development of international relations. Among them, such as unipolar, bipolar model, the multipolar model of the world, geo-economic model of the world order, model of the confrontation between "North-South", "civilization" model and the model of the "global village".

Each of these configurations in its own way describes the potential structure of the international order and has contradictions, and quite understandable, rational moments. Despite this, none of them able to fully and extensively describe the structure of the new world order. This is due to the fact that in their structure, in the first place, is not taken into account the problem of interaction between different actors, and the so-called "palm" is placed in the hands of only one possible regulator of international relations, be it States, intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations. In addition to this, many of them operate on the basis of outdated mechanisms, the structure of which does not include such modern

threats as international terrorism, environmental and demographic issues, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and others.

In this regard, we conclude that the modern world order has two specific features. The first is transitivity, as it is in the formative stage, therefore the majority of scientists call it post-bipolar. The second feature is multidimensionality. In our opinion, this is a new feature that has acquired a special actualization in the twenty-first century, as unlike the previous system, which was dominated by primarily military and geopolitical ambitions, today we can observe tiered world order, consisting of several layers, including a military, geopolitical, economic, cultural, and resource. Therefore, in our opinion, it is fair to distribute the above configuration of the world order according levels. In the framework of the territorial and military-strategic approaches most relevant are unipolar, multipolar and bipolar geopolitical model. Taking into account the increasing influence of the economic factor becomes particularly relevant geo-economic model. Considering the resource component appropriate to mention the model of the confrontation between "North-South". At the information level, the structure of the world order reflected in the model of "global village". And, finally, analyzing the cultural level, it should highlight the "civilizational model".

Thus, we came to the conclusion that the present world order cannot be characterized relying only on a basic setting, as it was early. Today its structure consists of levels, each of which has its own leaders.

From this position, in the last paragraph of our work we tried to analyze the actions of Russia in the international arena, to determine its role in the formation of the new world order and came to the conclusion that the state is not the last position on the various levels of the world order.

Summarizing all the above, was allocated to the main thesis of this work, which reads as follows: "In the conditions of formation of the new world order, which are accompanied by key factors such as globalization, the formation of multipolarity, the emergence of new actors in international relations, the transformation of the role of the state and changing the way military pressure, and

that has specific features such as transience and multidimensionality of the Russian Federation due to its huge resource base in various fields, is a leader and quite possibly in the future will become a superpower."

In conclusion, I would like to mention that the events of the late 20th and early 21st centuries forced us to take another look at the structure of world order. Today we can make predictions, and observe whether they will justify themselves in the future. The international system is constantly changing, improving, acquiring new lines and forcing us to carry out new studies and answering new questions. This probably is the essence of international relations and world political system