

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: The Kurdish question in the context of political processes in the Great Middle East.

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The relevance of the research issue: It've been many centuries since The Kurdish question has remained unresolved, causing millions of Kurds still indulge in harassment. They are taking part in uprisings for their rights and fight for a common goal - the creation of an independent Kurdistan.

Despite the fact that the Kurds are one of the oldest ethnic groups now living in the world and the largest by number of people who do not have their own state, the general public knows little about Kurds, about their problems and about incessant wars of self-determination. However, Kurds have always taken part in many important events that shaped the regional political processes in the Great Middle East. In fact, in our time Kurds still play a special role in the political processes of this region.

Kurdish issue is also important for the regional geo-economic processes because of fact, that Kurdistan is rich of raw materials, such as chromium and oil and moreover with water resources.

Kurdistan also has a special significance in the political process in the Great Middle East, Because of its location at the junction of several countries (Iraq, Iran, Syria and Turkey).

Now, divided between those states Kurdish people are gradually losing their ethnosocial development, the consequence of which is the ethnic heterogeneity of the Kurdish people and their language.

The purpose of the research: To identify the role and place of the Kurdish question in the political processes in the Great Middle East.

Research objectives:

1. Determine the theoretical and methodological aspects of the study of regional political processes.
2. Unfold the feature of political processes in the Great Middle East and the role of the Kurdish ethnic group in their development.
3. Analyze the genesis of the Kurdish question development.
4. Identify the perspectives of Kurdish political consolidation.

Scientific novelty of the research is determined by the urgency of the issues involved, as well as its object and purpose, and is as follows:

- study the prospects for political consolidation of the Kurds in the context of the influence of the leading regional and extra-regional actors;
- established mechanisms for a possible consolidation of the Kurds and the barriers to their implementation.

The structure of the work includes: introduction, two chapters, which include two paragraphs on each and conclusions. bibliography of references, numbering 123 sources, 40 of them in foreign languages. The total work is 95 pages of typescript.

Summary: Political Processes in the Great Middle East are taking a special place in the study of regional political processes. This region remains one of the hottest spots in the world.

There are many internal and external factors that hinder the creation of a Kurdish country today. The main ones are: the geographical and tribal fragmentation and disunity Kurds, , different levels of political and socio-economical development in each country of residence, the lack of a unified Kurdish language, common political platform (political party, movement, front), common national leader; no external supporters of the existing countries collapse and the creation of a Kurdish state (the only exception is the United States' readiness to use any opposition forces, including the nationalist movement, to which Washington classifies the Kurds, in the fight against the Iranian regime).

The greatest success in self-determination and socio-economic status have been made by the Iraqi Kurds, who had legally obtained the status of federal subject with the most extensive rights and powers.

The Kurdish problem in Turkey has always been as political as well as social and economic. Associating it with terrorism, the government is trying to present it in a favorable light for themselves.

Among Turkish Kurds there is also no unity. Most of them are standing for the peace solution of the Kurdish question and supporting the recent agreement between A. Ojalan and Ankara. However, among the many Kurdish anti-government groups there are supporters of the continuation of guerrilla warfare.

Even in a more difficult situation are Syrian Kurds. On the one hand, they were punished and discriminated on ethnic grounds in the reign of the Syrian Baath regime and, of course, can't act in his support in the ongoing civil war.

On the other hand, separate armed opposition groups, fighting against the regime of B. Assad's, also do not guarantee the Kurds their national rights and freedoms.

Because of the above, the Syrian Kurds continue to adhere to a strict neutrality in the conflict. Taking advantage of this situation, the Kurds have began to create local government and self-defense groups to prevent militants strengthening in these areas.

The position of Iranian Kurds completely depends on the policies of the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran. While Iranian Kurds living areas remain the most backward in the social-economic situation, their political parties and movements are persecuted, activists end up in prison or are facing the death penalty

However, it is too early to say about the future consolidation of the Kurds, even though they have a better chance than ever before on realization of their centuries-old dream, the international community, and in particular the Great Middle East is not on their side.