

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: The role of ethnic movements in the Global Political Process (the case of the Kurdish issue)

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Relevance of the research issue: New actors of World Policy such as International Intergovernmental and Nongovernmental Organizations, Transnational Corporations, Internal Regions, National Liberation, Ethnic and Religious movements are strengthening in the modern world. Their influence on the World policy needs to be analyzed. The role of the ethnic sphere in the modern Globe Political Process is growing steadily. That's why we concentrated on the ethnic component of World Policy. In addition, the phenomenon of ethnic movements is researched neither Russian nor foreign scientists.

The purpose of the work is in a study of ethnic movements' influence on International Relations in the context of the Kurdish issue in The Middle East, analysis of its present condition and detection of development prospects.

Research objectives:

- define the category of ethnic movement in the system of the modern Political science;
- identify the peculiarities of ethnic movements in the globalizing world and its typological characteristics;
- analyse the genesis of the Kurdish issue and its modern condition; define its international dimension;
- define the prospects of the Kurdish ethno-political movement and establishment of an independent Kurdish state.

Scientific novelty consists in the detection of the ethnic movements' role in the International Political processes and their essence as the comparatively new actors of World Policy; the undertaken analysis of modern tendency of their development as well as in the analysis of condition and prospects of Kurdish problem's solution; the detection of Kurdish factor's influence on geopolitics of the regional countries as well as the World leading states.

Structure: the preamble, the two chapters, containing four paragraphs, the conclusion and a 84-reference bibliography (twelve of which are in foreign languages) and the two Appendixes. The total volume is 83 pages.

Summary: Ethnic movements are the kind of socio-political movements, which are defined as united political activity of a big group of citizens, the purpose of which is a political goal achievement. Their main feature is absence of common program, charter, fixed membership and constant members' number. Ethnic movements demand wide autonomy or state sovereignty for one ethnos. It also

involves the change of control system that corresponds to culture pattern of the ethnic minority.

Currently, movements for ethnic independence are the serious challenge to the fundamental principles of sovereignty and inviolability of state borders. They condition the domestic tension as well as the destabilization of regional and even global security. These movements are capable of considerable force mobilization in order to dictate their terms and influence on the World Political system and strain interethnic conflicts.

The historically formed Kurdish problem keeps topical significance in the countries which divided Kurdistan. This problem is acquiring new impulses and forms because of geopolitical and geoeconomic interests of the developed countries in the Middle East strategic region.

The undertaken analysis makes it possible to affirm that the authorities of Iraq, Iran, Syria and Turkey which include the territory of former Kurdistan, oppose the establishment of united independent Kurdish state, because it undoubtedly threatens the integrity of their countries.

The establishment of a new state formation such as the Great Kurdistan on the basis of present Kurdish enclaves as well as the prospects of Southern Kurdistan to gain independence on the North of Iraq remain uncertain.