



## ELECTRONIC SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL "ARKHONT"

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The electronic scientific journal "**ARKHONT**" is intended to act as a platform for discussions on the history of Byzantium, the British and Russian empires, the current state of international relations, the development of Eurasian integration, national security issues, in particular the prevention of extremism, radicalism and terrorism, as well as interethnic relations and cossacks. It is published with the methodological support of the Center for Ethnic and International Studies.

In the second issue of the journal in 2018, a number of works on the widest range of problems were published: the Kurdish problem, crises in Ukraine and Georgia, the political system of the Crimea, the elites of Central Asia, the external links of Latin America, the historiography of the Soviet period of Kazakhstan, migration and nuclear security, religious and the managerial factor and even the ancient history of the period of the Roman dictator Sulla.

**1. Ganiev T.A.** Professor of military region studies department of Military University of Russian Federation Defense Ministry, PhD (political), Karyakin V.V. Lecturer of military region studies department of Military University of Russian Federation Defense Ministry, PhD (military). "**KURDICH FACTOR AND HIS ROLE IN FORMING OF MIDDLE EAST GEOPOLITICS ENVIRONMENT**". Article is devoted to Kurds' struggle for independence in the region at their compact residence in Turkey, Iraq, Syria and Iran. The policy of the United States and the USSR/Russia in the Kurdish direction is analyzed. It is shown that the Kurdish factor in the policy of the great powers in the Middle East was used without taking into account the indigenous national interests of the Kurdish people and does not help to solving the problem of independent Kurdistan creation. The unsettled nature of this problem has destabilizing effect on the regional geopolitical situation due to presence of single anti-Kurdish front of four above-mentioned States that refuse a peaceful solution to the Kurdish problem. Objective difficulties on the way of the independent Kurdish

state creation are resulted, and the forecast about impossibility of this problem solution in the long term is made.

**2. Agapov O.D.** Doctor of Philosophy, Professor and **Agapova E.I.** Candidate of Philosophy, Associate Professor from the Private Enterprise "Kazan Innovation University named after V.G Timiryasov (IEUP)". **"MEDIATION AND INVERSION IN THE DYNAMICS OF RUSSIAN HISTORY XX C."**. The article considers social and humanitarian strategies of mediation and inversion in the context of the world and Russian history of the 20th century. The subject of socio-philosophical analysis is the socio-cultural alternatives of the Russian revolutions of 1905-1917, which determine the nature of the development of the relationship between civil society and the state in Russia.

**3. Anchev Stepan Ivanov.** Doctor of History (Candidate of Historical Sciences), Associate Professor, Velikorynovsky University named after Saints Cyril and Methodius (Bulgaria). **"THE RELIGIOUS FACTOR - A KEY ELEMENT IN WESTERN POLICY IN CONFIRMATION AND DISTORTION OF STATE"**. The Balkans occupy a significant place in modern US politics and traditional Western politics. The position of allied Western Great Powers on the peoples of the region, with few exceptions, is disparagingly arrogant. For them they are Orthodox Christians and Slavs. In the second half of the twentieth century, nationalities that profess Catholicism and Islam are tolerated, and the crimes they commit are either nillified or simply hidden.

**4. Bastina T.E.** Postgraduate student of the 1 course of the Faculty of Socio-Cultural Activity of the State Educational Institution of Higher Education of the RK "Crimean University of Culture, Arts and Tourism". **"MODERN REALITIES COMPETENCE OF STAFF IN THE MILITARY-PATRIOTIC EDUCATION"**. It's not a secret to anybody that the seed of spiritual and moral values is laid at an early age by the family. However, a tree that will grow soon and it will not be only an expression of the generally accepted norms as it is for a certain citizenship is nourished by other factors. Not the key, but, of course, have an important role teacher that form the patriotic feelings and consciousness of the younger generation. However, it should be noted that today this direction has not been sufficiently exploring. Pedagogical and methodological support needs a fundamental improvement, and the qualifications and methods of many educators can be questioned. This article deals only a part of the questions from the entire huge layer about the competence of the personnel who impart patriotic values to the population.

**5. Kuzmina T.N.** V.I. Vernadsky Crimean Federal University. **"INTRA-REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN THE SUPPORT OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE CRIMEA"**. The study of election results and, in particular, electoral

behavior is an important part of modern political science. To understand the Russian electoral space, it is relevant to study the behavior of voters in the Republic of Crimea. The results of voting of Crimean residents in the Russian political system characterize Crimeans as voters in the new conditions of political choice. The article analyzes the electoral ratings of political parties in the republican elections held in the Republic of Crimea within the framework of the Russian political system: The State Council of the Republic of Crimea in 2014 and the State Duma of the Russian Federation in 2016. A descriptive statistical analysis of the distribution of support for political parties in the regions of the Crimea is carried out, and the features of the distribution of these indicators in various territories are examined. The nature and direction of the dynamics of electoral ratings of political parties in the regions of the republic is determined. Correlation relations between electoral ratings of political parties are analyzed. Based on the analysis of the accumulated election statistics, the current electoral structure of the territory of the Crimea, which exists in the region at the moment, is being revealed, the patterns of territorial differences in the party preferences of the Crimean voters are described. The main determinant that structures the electoral space of the Republic of Crimea is revealed.

**6. Romanovich N.A.** Doctor of Sociology, Professor, Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration. **"ABOUT FAITH AND BELIEVERS THROUGH THE EXAMPLE OF THE PEOPLE OF VORONEZH CITY"**. The article presents the results of a social study conducted by the author in the city of Voronezh in July 2017. Voronezh residents were questioned about their religious affiliation and behavior. The author compares the obtained results with the data of past surveys conducted in 2002 and in 2006 and concludes that there is a significant increase in number of citizens who call themselves Orthodox. The author studies traits of religious behavior of Orthodox respondents such as church attending, making confession, fasting, reading literature etc. which help to reveal the number of those who carry out devotional duties. The study showed that the number of people who consider themselves Orthodox exceeds the number of believers in general, which proves that Orthodoxy is a criterion of cultural identity of the population.

**7. Stavitsky A.V.** Candidate of Philosophy, Associate Professor of the Department of History and International Relations of the branch of Moscow State University. **"«MATRIX MANAGEMENT» AS AN ELEMENT AND FACTOR OF MODERN POLITICS"**. The article is devoted to the consideration of the so-called. "Matrix management," which is built on the basis of deep relationships and basic structures that have developed historically in society, and is not associated with direct or manual management, but with a competent impact on cultural codes and the field of value meanings of society.

**8. Kalyagina A.A.** Kuban State University. **"MIGRATION AS A CHALLENGE TO NATIONAL SECURITY OF MODERN EUROPE"**. The article analyses influence of a migration factor on stability and safety in Europe. The author pays special attention to establishment of the reasons of the increased threat owing to migration and the main spheres of life of the European society that suffer from the migration danger. Also, to confirm the theoretical review of influence of the migration factor on the spheres of life of the European society the author has conducted the sociological survey with the participation of the population from the Spanish regions, which are directly involved in a problem of influence of migration crisis on an internal situation in the countries of Europe.

**9. Oskolskaya D.I.** Kuban State University. **"NUCLEAR WEAPONS AS A THREAT TO GLOBAL SECURITY IN THE TWENTYFIRST CENTURY"**. The article analyses the main nuclear threats that arose at the beginning of the 21st century. Particular attention is paid to the North Korean crisis, the agreement on Iran's nuclear program, and the nuclear policy of US President Donald Trump.

**10. Panasenko D.A.** Student of the Donetsk National University. **"FAMILY AND WOMEN IN LUTSYI CONELII SULLA'S MILITARY-POLITICAL CAREER"**. In the given work it is defined the role of family and women in Lutsyi Cornelius Sulla's military-political career in the period of Roman republic's crisis. Sulla's biography and his marriages are the examples of methods to maintain and keep the leading positions of noble Roman families and political leaders in the government. Considering Sulla's (the Roman politician and dictator) marriages, it is shown that women as representatives of the mighty Roman families, could influence the Roman politics. Crisis of Republic, changing of values, degradations of traditional forms of marriage facilitated women to take part on the political stage. The author promotes an idea that Lutsyi Cornelius Sulla held the positions of higher city councils in a great deal due to support of some noble families, that he got, being married with the representatives of these families. He used the influential relatives of his wives to strengthen his own positions in a political fight. His wives could affect his decisions and actions unnoticeably. They could assist Sulla to make decisions advantageous to the woman's family name.

**11. Serikuly K.** East Kazakhstan State University named after S. Amanzholov. **"THE MAIN ISSUES OF THE HISTORY OF THE SOVIET POWER IN THE HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE SOVIET HISTORIANS OF KAZAKHSTAN"**. This article examines the main aspects of the establishment of Soviet power in Kazakhstan. The author gives an objective assessment of the events of those years, using analysis of scientific materials of Soviet historians of Kazakhstan. The main stages of the establishment of the Soviet power, the problems of the formation of the armed forces of the revolution, their social structure and management of the

detachments, more precisely the coordination of actions, as well as the results of the Civil Confrontation.

**12. Zarechneva P.I.** Student of the Department of Political Science of the Moscow State Linguistic University. **"POTENTIAL FOR DIVERSIFICATION OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF LATINAMERICAN STATES"**. For the time being more and more states strive to strengthen their position in Latin America. In this respect India, Russia, Iran and South Africa seem to have an interesting approach to the region. Although these states are much inferior to the USA and China in terms of the level of activity in the region, their strategic importance for Latin American countries cannot be underestimated. Through cooperation in various areas the states of the region expand and strengthen to varying degrees their presence in other parts of the world that cannot but contribute to the formation of Latin America as a center of power. In this regard, it is India, Russia, Iran and South Africa that play the most important role after the traditional players.

**13. Komkova S.S.** Student of the Department of Political Science, Moscow State Linguistic University. **"POLITICAL ELITES IN THE STATES OF CENTRAL ASIA: COMMON FEATURES AND FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES"**. Nowadays, the Central Asian republics, which include Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, are formally democratic, but in practice they embody authoritarian regimes. The existence of the clannishness of political elites, political pluralism which is realized only formally, a low degree of rotation of political elites, closeness of political elites and nepotism in the distribution of the highest posts prove stated above thesis. The article examines the political elites of each state of the Central Asian region, the main features of the formation of political elites in each state of Central Asia and the adherence to the traditions of the peoples of Central Asia, which contributes to the further consolidation of the clan phenomenon in the political life of the states of the Central Asian region.

**14. Markin R.Y.** 2-year student of the Department of Theoretical and Applied Political Science of the Southern Federal University. **"POLITICAL ACTORS OF COLOR REVOLUTIONS IN THE POST-SOVIET SPACE (FOR EXAMPLE GEORGIA AND UKRAINE): A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS"**. The Main purpose of this article is determined by the author in establishing the degree of similarity of those political players (actors) during the color revolutions that took place in Georgia ("rose Revolution" in 2003) and Ukraine ("Orange revolution" in 2004). Author state that the participants in the political processes and events in these countries had identical characteristics, similar structure, objectives and methods of action. By author's opinion, a separate advantage of this work is a scrupulously conducted content analysis of a large number of Russian scientific works on this subject, which in turn leads to an increase in its heuristic potential.

**15. *Hamsa Haddad*.** Citizen of Syria, Doctorante of the MGIMO University. **"RUSSIA'S MIDEAST ENERGY DIPLOMACY"**. This article concerns the issues of the Russian energy diplomacy in such sensitive region as the Middle East. There's a common perception that Russia's utilization of energy diplomacy is only directed against the EU, but that's actually not the case, since Moscow has been very busy in the Mideast lately in using energy deals as one of the silent driving forces of its regional strategy. Till now a few scientific articles not only in Russia but in the world were dedicated to this issue. This hasn't garnered much attention because Russia's energy ties with its Mideast partners aren't controversial like they are in the EU, where the West has sought to politicize the producer-consumer relationship between Moscow and the bloc in order to frame Russia as a "threat". In the Mideast, however, Russia isn't a producer but an extractor of natural resources, so the same "dependency" relationship doesn't exist in this region as it does in the EU. Furthermore, the attention that's been paid to Russia's military moves in this theater has largely overshadowed the various energy deals that it's clinched since the beginning of its 2015 anti-terrorist intervention in Syria. Despite the relative lack of analysis concerning Russia's Mideast energy diplomacy in recent years, this vector of its grand strategy has been paramount to Moscow's rise as a Great Power and emergence as a formidable competitor to American influence in the Mideast. It's therefore necessary to acquire a deeper understanding of the nuances and strategy that drive Russia's energy diplomacy in the Mideast. Author of the article examines cooperation in energy sphere between Russia and Turkey, Iran, Syria, Israel, Iraqi Kurdistan, Qatar and Saudi Arabia and appreciates risks and advantages of such reciprocity.