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DOI 10.21672/1818-510X-2020-62-1-096-104

МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ И ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ОБУСЛОВЛЕННОСТЬ

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Представлена оригинальная модель, демонстрирующая взаимосвязь технологических инноваций и международных отношений. Представленная модель является основой для развития методологии прогнозирования международных отношений, основанного на техно-политическом анализе. Значение данного материала состоит в попытке внести вклад в создание новой всеобъемлющей теории международных отношений. Промежуточными переменными, на которые влияют основные причинные факторы, являются форма государственного устройства (регулирующего института) на национальном и глобальном уровнях, модель экономического развития и парадигмы научных и международных отношений. Предложена рекомендация проводить технологические инновации, которые позволят установить желаемые формы управления и отношения на всех уровнях управления – от локального до международного. Обсуждение сетевого механизма управления и его характеристик является основой текущих технологических и политических инноваций. Сетевая институциональная форма переводит индустриальное общество в информационную эру.

Ключевые слова: теория международных отношений, теория сетей, системное мышление, технологии, глобальное управление, цивилизационный подход, сравнительная политика

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND TECHNOLOGICAL CAUSATION

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The article presents an original graphic demonstrating the relationship between and mutual influence of technological innovation on international relations. The graph presented is an original foundation for a method of international relations forecasting based on a techno political prognosis and analysis. The significance is to contribute to the attempt to create a new comprehensive theory in political science. The new theoretical approach also yields new theories. Intermediary variables influenced by these two primary causal factors are the form of the polity (regulatory institution) at national and global levels, the economic development pattern, and scientific and international relations paradigms. A recommendation is made to pursue technological innovation that will enable the establishment of the desired governance forms and relations at all levels from the local to the international. A discussion of the network mechanism of governance and its characteristics is the peak of the current technological and political innovations. The network institutional form transitions the industrial society to the informational era.

Keywords: International Relations Theory, Social Science Theory, Network Theory, Systemic Thinking, Technology, Global Governance, Civilizational Approach, Comparative Politics

The interrelationship between innovation and international relations opens the door to a new general consideration of how innovation transforms the political forms of society. The theory of how change is wielded through the system is constructed by observing the pattern of change. Innovation circulates through and drives the international system forward to higher levels. Innovation drives value creation in the economy. "The cycle 'research & invention & investigation and production & creation' arises and continuously creates a spiral of progress" [5]. This paper innovates the argument about the interrelation between technology and international relations by characterizing state power in terms of technological innovation. The power considered is the type that is capable of transforming the will of others to match the interests of your own state.

The technological innovations have permitted and enabled a convergence towards a unique sense of shared spaces. These spaces are described by traditional geopolitical analysis of the neo-realist and institutionalist schools of International Relations thought, specifically the regional spaces as regional governance institutions [3]. The more recent innovative approach of network analysis provides a further description of this process as a mesh of interrelations completing the region [7; 8]. On top of that is the new anthropological digital and virtual spaces. The logical reasoning of the perspective of spaces is the geopolitical consideration and is juxtaposed to the cycles of innovation factoring in the scale of time.

The Political Trends determined by Technological Innovation. Process of international relations change is driven by technology. The scientific revolution is precedent to the political revolution. Technology defines military, economic power and soft power as the implicit core variable that generates power. It is the interaction of agency and structure, where technology is implicit in both agency and structure thus unifying human activity and structure, by the ability of humans to regulate, govern, construct and transform the structure through technology. Whereas, the environmental structure sets the conditions, needs, possibilities and limitations to what humans should and can create.

Technology transforms the form of governance, of state formation and power consolidation. The general characteristics of polities are presented chronologically in a periodization.

The qualitative impact of the technology is as significant to the political analysis as the quantitative. However, it is much more challenging to visualize and measure the qualitative impact. The process of quantifying and visualizing the impact is approached through creating a chronology of characteristics of polities and civilizational and technological change.

The primary variables in the international system for each transformation (as per the columns) is deduced to be technology. In the chronographic the intermediary variables influenced by these two primary causal factors are shown, these include:

- Time Era
- The Main International Relations Debate
- Technological Scientific Paradigm (Main Causal Variable)
- Institutional Forms of Political Organization (Result investigated)
- Dominating Foreign Policy
- International Relations Era Inherent Intrinsic
- International Relations Focus
- International Relations Paradigm
- Academic Innovation
- Kondratieff cycle driving force
- Fundamental Visual (prevailing in politics and in economics)
- Economic Era (intermediary variable) "the mode of production"
- National Politics Era

The chronographic enables forecasting and facilitates policymaking in international relations. Based on the chronographic: A recommendation is made as to how to pursue technological innovation that will enable the establishment of the desired governance forms and relations at all levels of governance from the local to the supranational and interregional via the international. The form of global governance and the innovation of the UN system takes inspiration from this perspective of optimizing positive innovations and for regulating the power of innovations in the knowledge society and its preceding industrializing phases.

Table 1

Chronographic of Technological Causation of International Relations Systems						
IR Debate	Institutional Forms of Political Organization	International System	Philosophical Schools of Thought Vision of Causation	Innovations	Prevailing Model	Economic System Era
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Era • Technological Scientific Paradigm (Main Causal Variable) • <i>Kontratsiif cycle driving force</i> 1st • 1920& 1930 • Radio Electronic • <i>Electronic</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State • Interparty relations • Rise of parties • As people's power democratization populism communism • decrease of monarchies power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State system vs Society of States • Institutions vs. Interests • League of Nations • <i>Idealism vs Realism</i> • <i>Classical Rationalism</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classical Era Newtonian * • monodimensional (single meaning) determinism (causal relations) • the firmness of space time speeds • the interdependence of space and time, determine on the foundation of Euclidian geometry • the common interdependence of all in the world • the linear character of chances of object • the priority of necessity over probability • the laws of origin and cause. • Bacon Galileo Decartes Newton Leibnits Adam Smith • Faraday, Macbell, Lanvin, Paster, Mendel, Mendeleev, Marx, Hegel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classical Mechanics • Optics • Mathematics • Political Economy • Thermodynamics • Electromagnetism • Biology • Chemistry • Radiochnology • Energomachine constriction • Sociology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newtonian physics • Unitary Bodies (states as unitary) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Era of people's ideologies • Democratization via parliamentary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1940 • Atomic • Industrial saturation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Power Politics • Hard Power • Cold War Origin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supranational Universal governance • Ideological confrontation • <i>Postclassical Rationalism</i> • <i>Construction of Things, Production</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postclassical era • Einstein • Relativism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theory of Relativity. • Quantum Mechanics • Atomic Energy • Molecular Biology • Nonlinear optics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War time command economies • Logistics 	

<p>2nd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1950 & 1960 • Aviation Internal Combustion Engine 	<p>Superpowers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of independent states • Bipolarity Peaceful coexistence and irreconcilable conflict 	<p>Science vs. History</p> <p>UN System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific behaviorism vs traditionalism Scientism 	<p>The likelihood of determinism the relativity of space and time the equality and mutual modeling of the necessary and probability non-Euclidean look at space, the torsion of space.</p> <p>Bohr Verhandski Pavlov VavilovKondratiev Sorokin Keynes Krik Watson</p>	<p>Behavioral causes</p>	<p>Intensification of links between unitary bodies (states) like function mapping due to increased institutionalization of international system soft power of ideologies</p>	<p>Fordism and streamlining capitalist production via planning and mass production</p> <p>Democratization and Communism</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1970 • Space Age Sun and nuclear energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spheres of Influence on Earth • Opening new Horizon in space and Stratosphere • NonAlignment • Déjàte and the balance of terror <p>Transnational relations</p> <p>TNCs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Media • Detente 	<p>New diplomatic forms of clubs of states</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cosmicism 	<p>Neopostclassica Prigogine - the principle of self-organization</p> <p>Hacken Bell Korolev Sakharov Leontiev, Forrester, Laslo</p>	<p>Physics of hard bodies. Microelectronics Cosmonautics Human Genome engineering Synergetic Numbers Theory</p>	<p>A greater variety of types of unitary bodies in the universe of politics objects Venn Diagrammatic</p>	<p>Stock market finance</p>
<p>3rd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1980 • Semiconductor Personalcomputers Revolution • Microelectronic 	<p>Epistemology: positivism vs. post positivism or critical theory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post positivism vs. positivism Informatics and merging of man and machine 	<p>Systemic Thinking</p> <p>Causal vs. Constitutive explanation and/or understanding</p>	<p>Synergy Theory</p> <p>Causation vs. understanding</p>	<p>Modeling via electrical circuit maps of relations</p> <p>Convertibility of variables argument between physics economics and power)</p>	<p>Global supply chains</p>	<p>Horizontal structuring of corporations and TNCs</p> <p>Mergers and Acquisitions</p>
<p>4th</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1990 • Information Age Telecommunications and IT Stock market finance 	<p>Decline of Monopolar Moment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asymmetric warfare • Anarchy of the local • Attempts at unions and mergers thwarted 	<p>Network Theory</p> <p>linearity vs nonlinearity Interrelatedness vs independence of human and nonhuman spheres</p>	<p>Network Theory</p> <p>Interrelatedness vs independence of human and nonhuman spheres</p>	<p>Networks of civilian age</p>	<p>Free trade protectionism via trade wars</p>	
<p>5th</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2000 • Civilian R&D Sector 						

<p>6th</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 • Quantum vs. Astro • Nanotechnologies biomedical revolution 	<p>Network Theory Linking the local to the global</p> <p>Color revolutions and transforming the state and regime dynamic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In absence of cooperation of the former super powers • rise of multipolarity <p>Smart Institution</p> <p>Psychological security</p> <p>Information Politics</p> <p>Soft Power</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polycentricism <p>Rise of the individuals as global actor</p>	<p>Universal evolutionism</p> <p>Globalistic</p> <p>Ecotchnosphere</p> <p>Eco anthropology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bifurcation of Scales (Universal versus Nano) of Worlds 	<p>Post neoclassical IlyinStepin</p> <p>indeterminism</p> <p>priority of circumstances and chances</p> <p>relativity of space and time</p> <p>evolution and nonlinearity, bifurcation conditions of law in nature and society</p> <p>co-evolutions of changes</p> <p>convergence</p>	<p>biomedical revolution in monitoring and preventive medicine</p> <p>digital crypto currencies</p> <p>block chain</p>	<p>A continuum</p> <p>Light and Quant as particle and wave</p> <p>Biology analogy</p> <p>Of the system whole and its components</p> <p>Constructing and modifying each other</p>	
<p>7th</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2020 • Intellectualization • AI • Postindustrialism • AI • Cognitive 	<p>Regimes of truth and knowledge</p>	<p>Convergence of worlds</p> <p>Coincidence</p> <p>Merging</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Resolution of Duality</p> <p>Merging of Structure and Agency</p> <p>Quantum Like Theory</p>	<p>Nontraditional Energy Green.</p> <p>Bioechnology</p> <p>Nanotechnology</p> <p>Physical technology</p> <p>Physics of Quantum vacuum</p> <p>Ecoantropology</p> <p>Stealth Informational</p> <p>Weapons of mass defense</p>	<p>Cognitive technologies</p> <p>Bioengineering</p> <p>Psychological tools</p>	<p>Digital markets</p> <p>Currencies</p> <p>Blockchain anticorruption</p> <p>Trade of knowledge & services</p> <p>Intellectual property</p> <p>Self-entrepreneurship on global market of the Knowledge economy</p>	

The hypothesis that technology shapes the system of international relations and the structure of world politics. The synergetic and quantum relation between the two variables is circular and runs from the bottom up and top down, ultimately converging into one holistic vision of the international system. In this particular investigation, the causal relationship between the variable of technology and the resulting international structure of relations is tested and observed through a chronographic (a simultaneous periodization of the technological eras and the international relations paradigms and related intermediary characteristics) and a graphing and mapping of technological power centers (the intensity of relations between the centers of technology and the characteristics of the centers according to the technological indices of power developed). The latter power centers are an application of the concept of national and international innovation system.

A functional analysis of interrelationship between technological innovation and the political structure at the national level, international level and global is considered on the trajectory of the scientific technological progress of the world structure the mega, macro, meso and micro level [4] in accordance to the chronographic and the hybridization of the three images of the international system [2; 6]. The forecast is made that the convergence of the national and international spheres through the dimensions of individual actors and global paradigms, will usher in the Quantum (post Information and post Industrial era) that will highlight the role and methods of political psychology.

The aim of the chronographic research is consciously recognize what technological necessities and trends will be the design of the international system. Technology in this case is both agency (causal variable, subject) and structure (result, object) of the international system. "A cognitive programming of subjective reality: mass individual adjustment of the semantic interpretation of the existence goal and life success to form the material future through self adjustment of the surrounding subjective reality to the "image of Victory" in cognitive perception of oneself and the surrounding material, virtual and imaginary individual world" [1].

Table 2

The 12 dimensions of technological power

Measure or Power	Role of Technology
Population	Health
Territory	Environment management and border controls
Management and Governance	Institutional design and Capacity
Foreign Policy	Foreign policy tools, and technology transfers
Armed Forces and Military	Defense systems
Economy	Factor of production and organization, technological trade including of patterns and courts
Natural Resources	Tools of Extraction and Innovation
Science	Science and Technology Innovation
Education	Core of technological innovations
Culture, Religion and Philosophy	The superstructure of the technological era and its foundation

Each of the measures of state power, of stateness, and of state are reduced to the foundational component of technology. Technology intensifies Power, Frequency, Type of interaction, Direction of Current, and the types of actors. Density, the rise of the individual and decentralized actors Hybrid situation [9]. As such based on a quantification of these criteria a measure of technological capacity can be constructed.

Historically, power was embedded hierarchically. The state arose as the best at mastering resources around centrally defined goals, achieved through the implementation of tasks in a rationalized, vertical chain of command and control". Today power is embedded transnationally and horizontally. These functions are categorized were the ten dimensions technology polity model can be graphed according to the fundamental fractal pattern. In the following section the shape of the foundational interaction of the network is discussed.

Technology determines the tools for weaving the fabric and the visual of the power field of relations. The diffusion of information has become the primary determinant of international relations and diplomacy, quickly shifting the power field. The power can be linked to state political power and economic power. The visualization of how power is projected is subject to how the nexuses of intrastate power are linked with power points reaching across borders. Merging the interstate and intrastate

reveals the fabric of the structure of international relations. Technology has enabled relational power today as much as it fortified and ossified hierarchical power in the past.

Transition from the economy technological stage to the information knowledge society occurs via electromagnetic equivalency. First, we must become conscious of the physics meaning of our economic equations. In the middle of the 19th century a new compromise of materialistic thought (dialectical materialism) arose. Recognizing the unmaterialistic character of mankind's consciousness, meaning the ability of matter to self-propagate and self-develop, depending on the immaterial consciousness conceptualized in the brain.

"Since the basis of society is shared knowledge, this leads to an idealist view of structure as a distribution of knowledge" [10]. In constructivism "ideas, agency, norms, transnational connections" are the essence of the factors of causation. Innovation converts knowledge into power. Technology comes to the forefront as causal factor. Innovations are accelerated through cooperation through academic communities.

Traditionally it has been argued that power is consolidated and implemented through a discourse of truth. This was in the era of ideologies and previously of religion. Today in the era of knowledge regimes and the rise of the autonomy of technology, power arises from the mechanisms and tools that enable immediate modulation and response. The age of reason constructs even the immaterial fields of thought. The natural noosphere merges with the virtual sphere of the new technologies. "a structural perestroika of all aspects of society ...postindustrial theories of political functionalism... based on deep transformation of information organizational tools" [9]. Technology is the ability of the brain to transform the world by amplifying and comprehending its laws.

The interrelationship between man and machine is distilled to a higher essence of the relations of through and virtual infrastructure The interrelation between natural NOOsphere and Virtual ICT is accomplished through the cognitive web, formed by the virtual intellect, semantic web that provides means, the regular internet that disseminates information, and the greater web that connects individuals. Thus the relationship between societal interaction and interdependence of knowledge and its dissemination is perpetuated by cognitive agents that have knowledge. self education. and reasoning in the virtual realm.

Table 3

The Nine elements of technology in IR International Technological Instruments
As a paradigm in the social sciences from the physical sciences
As a causal variable in history
As a method of analysis
As a foreign policy instrument
As a means of operating internationally (tool of diplomacy)
As a means of creating a foundation for cooperation International Technological Relations
Technological cooperation as foundation for economic synergy and convergence
As a means of diffusion of positive ideas (liberty & peace) soft power
National Technology Policy conception
Technological agreements (empirical)

Structures of Technological Scientific interaction in academic, corporations

Thus the technological instruments of world system and state governance can be constructed. Technology can be used to create a mapping of the world interactions. Technology can be utilized to create a state profile comparatively, as well as, to create a new enhanced typology of state actors. More research in all of these spheres is required and possible for a better comprehension of the international system and the methods of peacefully governing it. In the current Information Age, scholars, policymakers, politicians, citizens and peoples are given tools to construct liberating ethical systems. Open access system. The content of these systems remains the characteristic determining the direction of the new normative systems being introduced and the characteristics of the enduring normative systems. This just as the very process of innovation still depends on human genius and thought.

Conclusion. Technology suggests the new polity forms of governance in the global space. Policy networks were tested as providing the best approach to "open access societies" embedding

liberty in state structures. The balance of defense and pursuit of national interests are coordinated with the defense function of the state through the polity form. The measure of power is how well the state can implement its interests and vision in the world and nationally. The network was tested and shown to be the most flexible and performative policy form and method corresponding to the current and rising technological possibilities that enables the transition from the informaticized society to the knowledge society, that is, the polity of a higher moral standing.

Through technology it is possible to overcome the current contradictions in international relations to achieve peace. Overcoming these conflictual conditions involve constructing the structure of the international system and concerted agency of foreign and domestic policies. Of course, the interaction between agency and structure is interdependent, bicausal and synergetic meaning that the independent variable is also a dependent variable and vice versa), and is refined through the design of the instruments of influence and power projection. Technology is shown to be the central variable that can modify the structural conditions of the international system (and societal one). The development of technological tools is the ultimate culmination of human agency and innovation, the proof and test of power, virulence and sustainability of the system. If a metric is to be used to analyze the international system and the position of the state and society studied within it, then the metric of technological science is to be analyzed.

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НАРОДНАЯ ДИПЛОМАТИЯ РОССИИ И КАЗАХСТАНА КАК ИНСТРУМЕНТ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ МЕЖГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ

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Рассмотрена народная дипломатия как часть демократического механизма, необходимого для развития общества. Уровень развития народной дипломатии, несомненно, является показателем демократизма политической системы общества в целом. Её эффективное осуществление призвано гуманизировать международные отношения, быть инструментом «мягкой силы» государства и народа в продвижение интересов, укрепление своего образа и авторитета за рубежом. В условиях глобализации народная дипломатия все больше становится решающим фактором в международной политике. Особенно заметно данный феномен проявляется в рамках приграничного взаимодействия двух государств-соседей – России и Казахстана.

Ключевые слова: народная дипломатия, гражданское общество, демократия, правовое государство, мягкая сила

PEOPLE'S DIPLOMACY OF RUSSIA AND KAZAKHSTAN AS AN INSTRUMENT OF FORMATION OF INTERSTATE COOPERATION

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This article examines the people's diplomacy as part of the democratic mechanism necessary for the development of society. The level of development of people's diplomacy is undoubtedly an indicator of the democracy of the political system of society as a whole. Its effective implementation is designed to humanize international relations, to be an instrument of "soft power" of the state and the people in promoting their interests, strengthening their image and authority abroad. In the context of globalization, people's diplomacy is increasingly becoming a decisive factor in international politics. This phenomenon is especially noticeable in the framework of cross-border cooperation between the two neighboring States-Russia and Kazakhstan.

Keywords: people's diplomacy, civil society, democracy, rule of law, soft power

После распада СССР сотрудничество Казахстана и России строилось, исходя из необходимости восстановления разорванных хозяйственных, экономических и торговых связей и сохранения рынков сбыта продукции. В настоящее время интеграционное взаимодействие наших стран носит совершенно иной качественный характер. Теперь речь идет о более сбалансированном сотрудничестве экономик двух стран, о создании унифицированной правовой базы, о проведении продуманной и взвешенной политики в гуманитарной области. На всех этапах становления казахстанско-российского приграничного сотрудничества в течение этих тринадцати лет решающим фактором и связующим звеном была народная дипломатия. Именно этот институт – народная дипломатия – быстрее реагирует на любые вызовы и изменения