

ANNOTATION

to a thesis research of Kurpebayeva Gaziza Kabylovna on a topic: "Arab crisis in the context of regionalization in world politics (the cases of Egypt, Libya and Syria)", presented for a Doctor degree majoring in specialty 6D020200 – "International relations"

Thesis general characteristics. The thesis examines the socio-political background of the events of the "Arab Spring" in the Middle East and North Africa and the consequences of this crisis for global and regional security. At the same time, the phenomenon of the "Arab Spring" was considered from the point of view of the conceptual views of domestic and foreign researchers, and was also analyzed from the point of view of the theory of the clash of civilizations. The thesis analyzes the transformation of the post-revolutionary political regime in the Arab region and the features of the use of force methods to resolve the crisis of state power in this region. The results of the "Arab Spring" in Egypt, Libya and Syria were examined in the context of regional and global security, and the role of the Republic of Kazakhstan in resolving the Syrian crisis was also considered.

Relevance of the research topic. To date, no other region has attracted as much attention in world politics as the Middle East. The primary reason for the great interest of the countries of the world in the region is determined not only by the important strategic position of the Arab countries in the world, the concentration of the world's largest deposits and proven hydrocarbon reserves in this region, but also by geopolitical parameters in terms of the geography of the conjugation of water, land, air lines, the site of the confluence of continents and civilizations. The spread of political events in North Africa and the Middle East creates prerequisites that can become the basis for the formation of a new periodic system of international relations. International relations and the geopolitical environment are undergoing intense changes, and the positive and negative aspects of these changes are developing in parallel. This trend serves as the basis for determining the relevance of the subject of research from the point of view of the principle of relativism of the geopolitical environment.

A giant belt of instability stretches from North Africa and the Middle East to Northeast Asia. The balance of power is undergoing major changes both at the global level and in individual regions of the globe. Before analyzing the phenomenon of the "Arab Spring", it is necessary to find out its causes. The Arab-Muslim world is characterized by characteristic religious, political, economic, ethnic systems, and a centuries-old history. The peculiarities and contradictions of various models of development of the Arab states allow us to consider the research work from the point of view of the transfer nature of today's global political changes and becomes an important source in determining the relevance of the problem.

Political instability in the Arab world, included in the analysis of modern international relations under the name "Arab Spring", changed the course of geopolitical upheavals and led to a new formation of the world political system in the region. However, the geopolitical dimensions of the region still correspond to a

number of definitions and do not correspond to the parameters of real conclusions, which increases the theoretical and conceptual relevance of scientific work.

The anti-regime uprisings that began in 2011 under the name of the "Arab Spring" spread to all countries except Somalia, Djibouti, and the Comoros, located on the periphery of the Arab East, and significantly changed the nature of political regimes and contributed to a further change in the spectrum of political development. Overall, we believe that this event that has shocked the Arab world is a rare occurrence, and gives particular relevance to the problem under study.

In addition, the anti-regime uprisings of 2011 came as a surprise not only to Arab researchers, but also to the Arabs themselves. In this regard, the Egyptians who took to the streets of Cairo after the escape of Zina al-Abidine ben Ali from the country on January 14, 2011, at first did not believe in the fall of the Mubarak regime. The leaders of the Arab republics doubted the effectiveness of the resistance measures to the end. Based on the socio-cultural and historical characteristics of each country, they suggested that anti-regime resistances cannot cover the entire region of Arab countries. Therefore, the events of the "Arab Spring" that took place in 2011 aroused great interest among specialists from all spheres. At the same time, the complexity of the political and social processes in the Middle East and North Africa region, which are still taking place today, requires deep reflection. In this regard, it is logical that these events are of interest to both Arab society and sociologists, historians and political scientists. Thus, the "Arab Spring" is a phenomenon that requires a comprehensive theoretical and empirical study by domestic and foreign scientists.

The object of the thesis research is the international phenomenon of the "Arab Spring" in the Middle East and North Africa.

The subject of the thesis research is the events of the "Arab Spring" in Egypt, Libya and Syria and their consequences at the regional and global levels.

The aim of the thesis research. The aim of the thesis is to analyze the international political crisis in the Arab world in a regional context and to analyze the political events of the "Arab Spring" in Egypt, Libya and Syria and to determine the impact of these events on regional and global security.

To achieve this goal, the following tasks were formulated:

- to analyze the theoretical and methodological basis of the study of the Arab crisis from the point of view of regionalization;
- to consider the phenomenon of the "Arab Spring" in the conceptual views of domestic and foreign researchers in the context of the theory of the clash of civilizations;
- to characterize the "Arab Spring" as a phenomenon of international relations on the example of Egypt, Libya and Syria;
- to determine the socio-political, demographic background and ideological roots of the domestic and foreign policies of Egypt, Libya and Syria, the sources of internal conflicts as the main causes of revolutionary events in the Arab world;
- to determine the consequences of the events in Egypt, Libya and Syria and assess the further development of the situation in the region;

- to note a set of measures aimed at countering the threat of terrorism in Central Asia in the context of events in the Middle East and North Africa;
- to analyze the transformation of the post-revolutionary political regime in the Arab region from the point of view of global and regional security;
- to study the specifics of the use of force methods to resolve the crisis of state power in Egypt, Libya and Syria;
- to consider the role of the Republic of Kazakhstan in resolving the Syrian crisis.

The degree of study of the thesis research. The study of the political processes of the "Arab Spring" in Egypt, Libya and Syria was systematized in the following areas:

- theoretical studies of the political process and civilizational features of political processes in the countries of the Arab East, as well as the concept of modern revolutions;
- applied works on the essence, factors and driving forces of the Arab spring, on the technologies of destabilization of authoritarian regimes in the Arab world;
- regional study of the parameters of political processes in Egypt and Libya (2011-2020): their economic, social and ethno-confessional conditions, the typology of political regimes, the location of political actors, the mutual influence of domestic and foreign policy factors.

The works of domestic experts: R.Zhumaly, M.T.Laumulin, K. Kozhakhmetuly, S.K.Amirbekova, E.U.Baydarov, A.O.Karimsakov, K.N. Makasheva, A.K. Takhtanova, the collective work of D.Satpayev, T.Umbetalieva, A. Chebotarev, E.Aliyarov, A.Zhusupova.

The political process as one of the main categories of modern political science is studied by such foreign and Russian researchers as G. Almond, R. Dal, N. Baranov, R. Dahrendorf, D. Easton, M. Codin, R. Merton, T. Parsons, A. Falminsky, etc.

Authoritarianism as a form of political regime is considered in the works of T.Adorno, M.Lebedeva, M.Bogaturov, A.Voskresensky, D.Sharp, B.G. Mukhamedzhanov, Z. Azizova, M. Saprionova and others.

The political process in the Middle East, as well as in Egypt, Libya and Syria, is considered by such authors as S.Kurgenyan, L.Issayev, M. Musin, L.Fituni, G. Amin, etc.

A.Vasiliev, V.Akhmedov, F.Baderkhan, A.Davydov, B.Dolgov and other scientists considered the role of the religious factor in the political process in the Middle East.

In the scientific literature published in recent years, scientists such as J. Goldstone, A.Korotayev, E.Zelenev, S.Tsirel and others proposed several approaches to determining the conceptual understanding of this phenomenon, that is, the nature of the "Arab Spring".

When studying the question of the influence of the development of regionalism on hegemonic political concepts, global and regional processes in the modern world, John Aikenberry's approach based on the principles of the "liberal order" was analyzed.

The works of F.Soderbaum and B.Hettne were considered in determining the differences between the theory of "new regionalism" and traditional views on regionalism, based on the interdependence and interaction of actors in the region within the framework of the globalization process.

Source base of the thesis research:

- official documents and laws of foreign countries;
- resolutions and official documents of international and regional organizations;
- Fundamental documents of the foreign policy of Libya, Egypt and Syria;
- speeches, statements of political figures;
- materials of domestic and foreign state news agencies.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the research. The theoretical significance of the study lies primarily in a comprehensive analysis of the causes, course and consequences of the revolutionary events in Egypt, Libya and Syria, since a comprehensive approach is needed to study the factors that led to the uprisings in these countries. The methodological basis of the research is a systematic approach aimed at analyzing the complex and contradictory interaction of economic, social and political processes. The following types of general scientific methods of cognition are used in the work: analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, concretization and generalization.

Chronological framework of the study. The chronological framework of the issues considered in the study covers the period from 2011 to 2020.

Scientific novelty of the research is determined by the following components:

- The level of potential instability in Arab countries in the context of the regional crisis was analyzed and the essence of political processes was assessed;
- The civilizational and national-state features of political processes in the Arab world, as well as the causes of revolutions and political technologies were revealed;
- It is shown that the combination of elements of the concepts of S. Huntington and R. Mills can be used as a methodological basis for the study of anti-regime phenomena in the Arab world;
- The concept of "political regime" is clarified and it is proved that one of the types of authoritarianism in the Middle East is "populist authoritarianism";
- The features of the politicization of the ethnic factor in the Middle East are revealed, the influence of the religious factor on the dynamics of political processes is shown;
- The direction of reorganization of the post-revolutionary political regimes in Egypt and Libya has been determined;
- The reasons that hinder the establishment of democratic regimes in a number of countries in the Middle East are identified, and the connection between the politicization of religion in democratic practices and the growing instability in the country is established.

Theoretical and practical significance of the thesis research. The main provisions of the dissertation submitted for defense allow us to assess the level of

conditions that directly contributed to the destabilization of the internal political regime, as well as to determine the direction of further improvement of the mechanism for assessing the level of instability in the Arab and neighboring regions. This determines the theoretical significance of the dissertation research.

The provisions and results of the study can be used in teaching disciplines in the master's and bachelor's degrees, and can also be used to assess the current state of socio-political instability in the context of a regional political crisis, to develop practical recommendations to state bodies on interaction with Arab countries.

Approbation of research. The main contents of the thesis are published in scientific journals recommended by the Committee for Control in the sphere of Education and Science of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in materials of scientific conferences, and in international journal included in the Scopus database.

Content of the thesis. The thesis research consists of an introduction, three chapters, conclusion and a bibliography.