



EDITOR-IN-CHIEF FOREWORD

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Dear readers!

This issue of our journal deals primarily with the issues of civilizations' dialogue, search for subjects and instruments for such dialogue.

“Theory and methodology” section opens with publishing the materials on the scientific discussion about future. The discussion held at the National Research Institute of Communications Development (NRICD) was initiated by the Centre of Interdisciplinary Studies named after Kurdumov S.P., SRETENSKY CLUB” (Moscow, Russia). Participants in the discussion draw the attention of the readers at the humanitarian ethos of science, and that is extremely topical exactly today as never before, when the technological breakthrough of the past decades could not lead to the solution of the topical problems of human development, it did not make the humankind happier, freer, nor its existence brighter. As the participants in the discussion believe, “globalization as a project and a global world without borders, evidently, turned out to be too idealistic picture, a certain utopia. On our Earth there is simply a shortage of resources in order to give every man all the civilizational benefits in the sufficient amount”. A sharp need in “humanitarian breakthrough” arises relative to a change of paradigms, and the key subjects for it will be “civilization”, “great anthropological transition”, “cultural civilizational community”. The fundamentals of conceptual, scientific and philosophical basics of the new world are to be created with due account of all this as a response to a challenge addressed to-day towards humanities. The interdisciplinary, cross disciplinary and trans disciplinary studies, which are being carried out within the framework of synergetics, actor-net theory and contemporary epistemology became the sources for constructing future for the authors.

D.E. Martynov's article on civilizational development and the place of the West and China in it, became the continuation of theoretical discussion on future problematics. With this aim the author appealed to the perception of the Western civilization by the Chinese philosopher of the second half of XIX – early XX centuries Kang Youwei, who was one of the first Confucian in China, who lived in Europe for quite a long time, visited more than thirty states and had the possibility of long communication with the bearers of the Western culture. Martynov D.E. was attracted by a very contemporary understanding of the positive experience of the West by the Chinese thinker Kang Youwei, he used it in his attempt to return a high political and geostrategic status to China.

Within the research context of the Chinese thinker creative endeavor, the author of the article ponders over understanding and a role of globalism, sin centrism, Confucianism, the idea of “Great Unity” (Da Thun). Till the present time Kang Youwei (who positioned himself as a founder of the new global religion) has been little known in historiography. Comprehension of his creative endeavor has only started, it has aroused a significant interest, discussions. D.E. Martynov, who has used the method of analogy of cultural values in combination with axiological comparativistics, submits an interesting research to us, which will undoubtedly arise interest with a reader.

Theoretical issues of a dialogue of civilizations are considered in the article written by L.S. Kolesova, it is dedicated to some tendencies in civilizations development in XXI century. The author makes a conclusion that “the world civilization has entered the Great anthropological

transition, where there is a tendency of civilizational declining of the West and shifting the kernel of civilization to the North with a regulating function of the Middle”.

The section “Regional processes” contains the materials written not only by Russian but Iranian colleagues as well. In the article of our Iranian partners Elahe Kulaii and Abed Noruzi “Cooperation of I.R. of Iran, Russia, and the Republic of Azerbaijan in the North-South transition and its impact on the regional security” it was noted that the great economic plans of the Central Eurasian region are rooted deeply in great games of conquering power and acquisition of a special and stable position in the international system. North-South corridor is an economic project, called upon to facilitate transportation and expand global trade. The authors have submitted the research results pertaining to the influence of cooperation of Islamic Republic of Iran, Azerbaijan Republic and the Russian Federation on the security of the region. The main hypothesis of the authors lies in the fact that the cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Azerbaijan Republic and the Russian Federation on international transit rout North-South by facilitating transportation will enhance the level of relations between all the countries along its rout, having lowering down threats, having strengthened the support of the economic interests of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the region.

V.V. Komleva contemplates at the factors of dynamics of the Chinese civilization, the interest to understanding of these is growing alongside the intensification of economic and political significance of China in the system of international relations. In some aspects this article corresponds with the article, forwarded by D.E. Martynov to this issue and makes an accent on political and social factors of dynamics of the contemporary Chinese civilization development rather than on the historical ones. The contemporary Chinese civilization is considered from the point of view of synthesis of the Chinese and the Western origin, and that is reflected on the occurring regional processes. At the same time the author comes to the conclusion of domineering of archetypes and cultural codes of the Chinese civilization. Factors of localities, civilizational kernels, which uphold and reproduce traditional values of the Chinese civilization and transfer of the basic principle of the Chinese civilization – harmony and consent. The author also notes that nature and climatic conditions of the culture development and models of relations between peoples are of great significance for Chinese researchers.

A special topicality, with due account of on-going political processes which are under way, highlights the significance of the article by V. Ataev about the conventional model of interaction between the power and the society in the partially recognized Republic of Southern Ossetia. The South-Ossetia conventional model of interaction of the power and the society has a number of peculiarities, and the key one is the obvious vision of the future and the forward movement to it on the basis of social consensus. The author reveals that that model has the function of a regulator of public relations, which ensures the production of the present political reality explanation, as well as the movement towards a political status, providing the entry into Russia. The article analyses the role of the acting president of South Ossetia A.I. Bebelov in the process of formation and sealing of the conventional model of interaction.

Historical retrospective and modernity section is presented by two articles: V.A. Kuznetsov – “Tribal narrative in the Syrian political universe”; S.B. Bolelov – “Ancient Khorezm in the era of the early iron age” (Models of the formation of the social economic structure of ancient societies on the territory of the Southern Aral Sea region according to archaeological data).

The article written by V.A. Kuznetsov focuses our attention on the formation in Syria a specific tribal narrative, in which the well known political events are “translated” into the language of tribes, and so they acquire a “new logic, which becomes the subject of subjugation of the tribes leaders’ behavior. The author notes that “seemingly inconsistent, irrational, or opportunistic from outside, it may turn out to be the only possible one within the framework of the set up narrative”.

In his article about ancient Khorezm, its author S.B. Bolelov on the basis of archeological data considered the models of formation of the social economic structure of the ancient societies on the territory of the Southern Aral Sea region using the archeological data. In this context, one of

the ancient historical cultural regions of the Middle Asia, the model of Khorezm was mentioned already in Avest. The dynamics of these processes in the large measure depended on the natural and hydrographic situation, shaping in the area of the delta in the period, indicated by the author.

“Dialogue of cultures and peoples” section contains the scientific discussion results on intercivilizational dialogue, which took place at the National Research Institute for Communications Development. The authors note, that over the past years scholars have been reconsidering, the role of civilizations in international processes, they are in the search for mechanisms of civilizations’ dialogue. Scientific theoretical and practical significance of this problem is confirmed by the presence of multiple special centers of civilizational studies in Russia and abroad. The offered material reveals the multi-faceted type of the problem, analyses the potential of the civilizations for a dialogue, subjectivity and role of the subjects of inter civilizational dialogue under the conditions when states turned out to be little capable of constructive dialogue, and sometimes the provoked conflicts of civilizations. The discussion does not contain generally accepted conceptual apparatus of civilizations study.

R.D. Stamova paid attention to the fact that there is still no consent in the science what is a dialogue of civilizations. And the dialogue itself in each particular epoch depended on concrete circumstances and that is why it changed its forms. Alongside the author pays attention to the fact that its basis is unchangeable and is stipulated by a man’s nature proper.

A.L. Kazin applied to the Russian literature as to a civilizational phenomenon in the aspect of values. Its refrain is: “The Russian man needs a lofty culture and powerful state not because that he is a “slave” (as Russophobes believe), but because that deep in his heart he wants to serve something higher, than pleasure and comfort”. The author is sure that Russia as civilization, has a special place in multi polar world.

The discussion of this part in the section is completed by the article of L.V.Tchekurin, which is dedicated to the complex analysis of inner sources of the Russian civilization development. The author addressed the analysis of the “cultural code” of one of the local civilizations with this aim – the Oka-Don civilization, which the author considers as being part of the Russian.

This issue of the journal presents the “rating of amicable attitude of the countries communicative regimes 2021”. The rating is the result of the substantial research conducted by the National research institute of Communications Development in 2021. The materials of the rating have been prepared by V.V. Komleva and Y.R. Sheveleva. The method of comprehensive evaluation of amicable attitude in the countries communicative regimes have been elaborated with due account of obtaining the reliable information, fixing and grouping of objective factors. The countries communicative regime was evaluated in 2021 relative to the following types of communication: (1) status of Russia as a state-partner (external political communications; (2) attitude to Russia, to Russians (with Russians), identification of the Russian language population; (3) communication in the sphere of education; (4) scientific communication in the Russian language; (5) communication of economic actors; (6) freedom of movement; (7) cultural communication; (8) media communication; (9) communication of NGOs; (10) other formats of communication.

The authors presented the selected countries: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belorussia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Estonia. According to the results of the research the authors came to the conclusion, that as for the end of 2021 the five most amicable communicative regimes are Kazakhstan, Belorussia, Armenia, Kirgizia, Azerbaijan. As for the end of 2021 the most unfriendly communicative regimes have been shaped in Lithuania, Latvia, Ukraine, Estonia. The Institute will continue its research in 2022 and invites the interested parties.

Dear readers!

The members of the Editorial Board of our journal express their hope that the materials of the current issue will arise interest with you and you will become our authors further on.