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Dialogue»

## EDITOR-IN-CHIEF FOREWORD

Dear readers!

The current issue of the journal is devoted mainly to the problems of international, global and regional processes, as well as to the study of a changing society.

The section “International, Global and Regional Processes” is opened by materials of scientific discussion on the right of peoples to reunification, organized by the National Communications Development Research Institution (NIIRK) and conducted with the participation of N.Yu. Ilyin, E.A.Kuzmenko, I.B.Sanakoev, O.A.Gabrielyan, K.L.Sazonova. With this article, the Institute initiated a series of scientific discussions on the problems of the reunification of peoples, on the arguments and mechanisms of reunification, the operationalization of the people’s right to reunification and the possibility of its inclusion into international legal discourse. The problem is considered taking into account the implementation of the political idea “one people – one state”. The materials of this discussion formed the basis of the collective article of the same title by the same authors. The “right of peoples to reunification” is not enshrined as a concept in international law, in contrast to the “right of peoples to self-determination”. In practice, the process of reunification, and first of all – the divided peoples, is taking place. The panelists reviewed historical examples of reunification, noting that they are not always related to the common ethnicity of people living in different territories. They also discussed the economic, political and other reasons for reunification, referring to the international reaction to these processes.

The article by T.V. Marmontova and S.B. Kozhirova is devoted to the problem of cross-border Kazakh-Russian cooperation. The authors focused their attention on transport and logistics. This allowed them, based on an analysis of the dynamics of trade turnover, to come to new conclusions about the development of such cooperation in the medium term. The authors proposed indicators and identified the main vectors of Kazakh-Russian cross-border cooperation in the development of communications. The main

problems faced by business entities in the border areas of both countries are identified. Attention was also drawn to the role of such cooperation on the scale of the EAEU.

Models of post-conflict settlement on the example of the Arab countries were considered in a scientific discussion held by the National Communications Development Research Institution together with the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Based on its materials, I.A. Matveev, S.N. Serebrov and A.L. Khlebnikov prepared an article in which the results of the authors' research were summarized. Their subject was theoretical models and specific cases of settlement in the regions of the Middle East, North Africa, the Arab world and the challenges associated with them. The reader will be of particular interest to the humanitarian aspect of post-conflict political settlement and economic reconstruction.

An inside look at the unrest in Nukus that took place this summer in Karakalpakstan (Uzbekistan) was proposed by S.A. Zhuraev and Akin A.H.. The authors presented the results of the analysis of materials published in the mass media of Uzbekistan and foreign publications from June 26 to July 10, 2022 and an analysis of the opinions of social network users. A survey was conducted among experts – sociologists, psychologists, political scientists, law enforcement officials and specialists from public organizations. Although normal life is now being restored in Nukus, attempts by external forces to discredit the results of the work of the country's leadership to stabilize the situation have not yet stopped.

The part "Changing Society" is presented by two articles.

V.V.Komleva focused her attention on the method of analyzing the controllability of communication modes, explaining her interest by the fact that the development of methodology and methods for studying them is in its infancy. The author comes to the conclusion that it is impossible to offer an ideal model of controllability of communication modes for all types of societies and states. At the same time, it is possible to describe a typical model for managing communication modes, regularities, organizational logic, resources, tools, and management technologies. The analytical matrix proposed by the author makes it possible to single out the main types of communication modes control, to determine the degree of controllability for these types.

Yu.P.Tikhonov applied a system of criteria for the dependence of the communication mode to study the scale of influence of the United States of America on the formation of a dependent communication mode in Ukraine. The author came to the conclusion that it is the lack of regulation of global communication that allows the United States to influence states and country communication modes in the sphere of information and communication exchange. The author came to the conclusion about the merging of the

communication mode with the political one, due to the affiliation in Ukraine of large media with political figures and the emergence of a relationship between the communication mode and the geopolitical situation, which led to the fragmentation of the communication mode of Ukraine under the influence of external actors.

Three articles are presented in the section “Historical Retrospective and Modernity”. The first of them is an article by P.P. Skorospelov about the Russian project of globalization in the 20th century in the aspect of the military-political strategy of Russia, which the author considered taking into account the continuity – from Nikolai Romanov to Mikhail Gorbachev. Noteworthy is the author’s conclusion that “... in the domestic tradition, a time interval of 150-200 years is the operational memory of public administration.” The reader will be interested in the results of the author’s study of the “special state interests” of the USSR in Eastern Europe, the role of the rise of Asia in changing the geopolitical context of the construction of the Soviet state, the emergence of a common interest in the USSR with China in Korea and Vietnam, and the role of this factor in countering the United States in Asia.

V.V.Popov turned to the issue of the clash of civilizations. Based on the analysis of a large number of written texts, scientific and cultural-historical sources devoted to this issue, the author argues his conclusion about the independent nature of Russian civilization. He views the current international political crisis in Europe as the biggest watershed in the history of the 21st century, as a confrontation between Russian (Eurasian or Orthodox) and Western civilizations.

The rubric ends with an article by A.I.Yakovlev, dedicated to the universality of the “project of Enlightenment” for the West and the East. The author considers the implementation of the European «Enlightenment project» in the XVIII-XX centuries. It is noted that by the end of the 20th century, the universality of this project began to raise doubts in “non-Western societies” that remained faithful to the original foundations of their civilizations, which leads to the need for a new project in a situation of technological revolution and emerging multipolarity of the world system.

The section “Power, Politics, State” is represented by three articles.

Challenges for sustainability and stability are considered by G. D. Tcheremin in the context of the state policy of Russia in the sphere of railway transport. The author considers the problem of sustainability in the face of sanctions to public and private companies of railway transport and competitors close to it, primarily aviation.

The article by E.V.Dumina and S.A.Tyulyakova is devoted to a comparative analysis of the migration legislation of Russia, Germany and Switzerland. The authors explained their choice by the fact that these countries are attractive to migrants. The article considered the protection of the rights of migrants, the

adaptation measures carried out in these countries, the regimes for the stay of foreign citizens in them. Based on the data obtained, the authors proposed recommendations for the implementation of the national migration policy in Russia.

I.N.Gukova addressed the promising forms of socio-political activity of young people in the modern Russian region, noting that “modern teachers face the difficult task of quickly responding to changing conditions, selecting effective educational technologies that will help students understand current events, critically comprehend them to reveal the potential and possibilities of its influence on the political process.” The article has been prepared on the basis of the experience of such work in the Belgorod region, taking into account the relevance of the formation of citizenship in the youth, understanding the factors of destructive political activity and the tasks facing modern political education.

Dear readers!

The editorial board of the journal hopes that the materials of the issue will arouse your interest and that you yourself will become one of our authors in the future.

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