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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF FORWARD

Dear readers!

The issue begins with an article by V.I. Gasumyanov, that is dedicated to Western hegemonic concepts and ways to implement them. The author analyses the policy of «double standards» of Western countries on the examples of the XX-XXI centuries history. The reasons of such policy are: the benefit of the elites, the promotion of economic interests, colonial thinking, a return to a unipolar model of world development. A striking trigger for such a policy was Russia's Special Military Operation in Ukraine. The author reveals the technologies of the «double standards» policy, thanks to which the «correction» of the image of the countries of the collective West was carried out by : taking advantage of the global information space, ignoring UN resolutions, political destabilization in some states, «correcting» history, implementing programs and projects of «humanitarian influence», organising economic dependence of some countries from the West.

The main attention in the presented issue is paid to the problems connected with the countries of the East, and first of all with the Central Asia region. Based on this material, several articles analyze the political processes of the past and present in the system of international relations in this vast and increasingly important part of the world.

N.S. Usupova presents this problem through the interaction of the states of Central Asia and China. The author reveals the dynamics, content and direction of cooperation between these actors. The priorities of China's policy in Central Asia (with the countries of which China has a common border of 3,300 km) are determined. This is, first of all, support for stability, security, ensuring access to the energy resources of the Central Asian region on a mutually beneficial basis. That's why the main China's aims are the investment in the economies of the Central Asian countries and the development of economic and humanitarian ties with them.

R.N. Nadyrov considers the role of the Turkic factor as an important component in the system of international relations of the states of this region. The author traced the evolution of the «Turkic world» construct from the ideas proposed by N.A. Nazarbaev and T. Ozal to a decision to establish a secretariat for meetings of the heads of Turkic states. The results allowed the author to present the role of the Turkic factor as an institutionalizing factor in the implementation of integration projects in the international political sphere.

The history of the East is the subject of attention of E.Sh. Alikberov, A.R. Alikberova and V.A. Letyaev on Sino-Indian rivalry in Sri Lanka. This South Asian country is located in the zone of strategic interests of India and China, at the crossroads of trade routes in the Indian Ocean. The first border conflict between India and China around Sri Lanka took place 60 years ago, when the country found itself in a zone of conflict of interests of various states. The history gives the authors possibility to show the opportunities for Sri Lanka's foreign policy if it manages to become an important force in ensuring peace and stability in the Indian Ocean, despite the rivalry between China and India.

,N.N. Abduganiyev considered the potential of interstate relations between Russia and Uzbekistan in the context of the post-Soviet phenomenon of “friendship of peoples” in order to identify the deep historical foundations and the conditionality of the common path of the two countries. The author understands this phenomenon as a socio-political value and the economic foundation of relations between the two countries, as a test for state maturity in the conditions of the modern multipolar world.

V.A. Letyaev and Wang Yu turned to China’s foreign policy and “diplomacy of a world power with Chinese characteristics” based on the report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to the 20th Congress. The authors come to the conclusion that the foreign policy strategy of the People’s Republic of China, in comparison with the previous ones, will generally remain unchanged. The country in its foreign policy relies on the stability of the domestic political situation, the ideology of the Communist Party of China and the role of the national leader, openness, the modernization of the system and national security potential, social stability, the solution of the Taiwan issue in the format of “one country – two systems”, but the power option in a certain acute situation cannot be excluded.

The history of international relations and foreign policy is the subject of attention in a number of articles.

Issues of cross-border cooperation are the topic of an article prepared on the basis of a scientific discussion held at National Communications Development Research Institution (NIIRK). Abdrakhmanov K.A., S.V. Dokholyan, T.V. Marmontova, N.M. Mezhevich, V.A. Sapryka, I.P. Sitov, A.G. Stoppe, G.A. Khmeleva, N.M. Chernyshov draw attention to the need to update the Concept of cross-border cooperation of Russia in connection with the entry of new subjects of the Federation into it. The necessity of developing new formats of cross-border cooperation in the conditions of unfriendly relations of neighboring countries is substantiated. Author’s models of cross-border cooperation in the management of “platform economics” are proposed.

The problems of power, politics and the state are presented in the articles by M.M. Chernyshov, who summarized the results of the study of the evolution of the state as a process of gaining and losing the territory in the context of the people’s right to reunification. The author considers attempts to implement this right in the process of returning the historical territories of Russia in the 17th–21st centuries, specific cases of the reunification of Crimea, Sevastopol, the Donetsk and Luhansk People’s Republics, Zaporozhye and Kherson regions with Russia. The author perceives the annexation of territories as a natural process that should receive international legal recognition.

The changing society, its social structure, social institutions and processes are discussed in two articles.

The first is the article by I. Léger on the communication regime of the Republic of Moldova in terms of assessing its manageability. The author sets the task to determine the features of the normative regulation of the communication regime in the Republic of Moldova, the roles of its actors, the centers of influence on this communication regime. She notes its conditionality by the political regime and dependence on external actors.

I.G. Kildyushkina and A.Yu. Yakovleva are the authors of the second article. They turn to little-studied facts from the history of the Simbirsk Volga region in the second half of the 19th century, which make it possible to comprehend a small region in terms of historical and cultural processes, their origin and development. The article presents the rituals that existed in this region, Christian beliefs that consolidated the established spiritual and moral communication practices.

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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