

WORLD SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE FORMATION OF A MULTIPOLAR SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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Annotation: This article analyzes the problems of world security in the context of the formation of a multipolar system of international relations taking place on the basis of changes in geopolitical conditions in the modern world. The Covid-19 pandemic has led to some global changes. One of them is the tendency of the multipolar system in international relations. In accordance with the changes taking place, political reality takes on a different look, faces new threats and leads to systemic instability. One of them is the issue of international security. One of the most important features of the multipolar system is its unpredictability, which is due to the fact that it takes place not only in world, but also in regional competition. The article shows that ensuring international security in a multipolar world is a long and complex process, where, in addition to measures to establish mutual understanding and cooperation between the main actors, it is also necessary to improve international institutions and mechanisms for resolving international conflicts. This article is based on the emergence and direction of the multipolar system, its close connection with the issue of security in international conflicts.

Keywords: multipolar system, international relations, world security, world powers, new world order, political reality, tendency, institutions

Basic provisions

The modern world is experiencing an era of global change. The current political reality is increasingly determined by global political instability. The formation of a new model of the world order is becoming not just a reality, but a defining institutional basis for confrontation or interaction within the framework of a common model of ensuring collective security.

International relations and world security are interrelated concepts concerning the preservation of peace and stability in the world through cooperation and dialogue between different States in various fields. If the sphere of international relations is a complex of interaction between States, international organizations and other subjects of international politics that relate to human rights issues, global development and many other aspects, then world security includes protection from military, terrorist, economic, environmental and cyber threats, as well as the creation of conditions for economic, social and political development of countries [1].

However, world security and international relations still face many problems, such as terrorism, international crime, human rights violations, etc. They require joint

efforts of States and international organizations to solve them and maintain peace and stability in the world.

World security is one of the key aspects of the formation of a multipolar system of international relations. In the zone of multipolarity, political and economic power is distributed among several powers, which leads to an increase in opportunities for competition and various forms of confrontation. In this situation, world security becomes especially relevant, since it directly affects the stability and stability of international relations.

Evidence, facts and developments in global arena confirm that the conflict between the United States and the European Union countries on one hand, and both China and Russia on the other hand, revolves around something that no longer exists, which is the world order that Washington wants to strengthen, and Beijing and Moscow are working to change it [2].

Within the framework of a multipolar system, world security should be considered at the regional and global levels. The actions of one Power can have an impact on other States and on the global political and economic system as a whole. Therefore, there is a need to develop and take joint measures to ensure global security.

Introduction

National security requires, ideally, autonomy from the global world system - that is, at the same time being embedded in it and so observing a certain set of basic rules and principles that give integrity to the global order and are equally binding for all participants [3].

The political, economic and military aspects of ensuring world security should also be considered. Countries should look for new ways of cooperation and rapprochement, especially in the field of discussion and conflict resolution. To achieve this goal, States can use multilateral regional institutions and international organizations.

Some experts believe that multipolarity can become a factor in increasing global security and reducing the risks of conflict. However, it is necessary to take measures to ensure effective management of world resources and prevent geopolitical instability. As a result, ensuring global security is a task that requires global cooperation and interaction, as well as constant attention from all participants of the international community.

The multipolar system of the world order is a geopolitical imperative of global security, since political, economic and military relations between states depend on the distribution of power and influence in the world [4]. In the modern world, there is no major superpower that would dominate international relations, which makes it necessary to seek compromises and cooperation in a new way.

Despite the global struggle for power, influence and critical resources, the most important players still depend on each other. Moreover, there is another key difference between the multipolar environment of the late XIX century and the multipolar environment that has emerged today: the presence of nuclear weapons. A conflict like the Russian-Japanese War of 1904-1905 is less likely in the current

conditions, because nuclear weapons have changed the cost-benefit ratio of unleashing a war. It is not enough to be able to defeat the enemy with conventional weapons: the great powers, cornered, have a geopolitical equalizer that can be used in case of defeat, which further reduces the likelihood of direct conflict between the great powers in this multipolar era [5].

The multipolarity of the world is a situation where there are several centers of political power and economic development. Such a situation can serve as the basis of global security, since it presupposes a balance of interests and reduces the likelihood of conflicts.

In a multipolar system of the world order, each state may have its own interests, but they must be compatible with the interests of other participants. Thus, the multipolar system of the world order contributes to the expansion of diplomatic and economic ties between countries, the creation of conditions for limiting international conflict and improving security. Traditionally, issues of ensuring collective security relate primarily to the neutralization of armed conflicts. But as modern practice shows, threats to disrupt the balance of collective security are becoming more and more hybrid. The combination of not only military-political factors, but also socio-economic ones determine the contours of the very essence of security as the basis of human development.

In addition, in a multipolar system of the world order, global decisions are taken collectively, which increases the legitimacy of their adoption and reduces the possibility of introducing unilateral measures. This is especially important in the context of building the power of new global players, such as China and India.

In general, the multipolar system of the world order is a dynamic balance of global power, which ensures the security of historically competing forces in the world, and promotes the development of interaction between peoples.

Each of the poles of multipolarity has its own interests, but at the same time they are forced to seek compromises and cooperate with each other. This helps to prevent possible conflicts, since all parties are interested in maintaining stability and peace.

Besides, the multipolarity of the world contributes to the development of economic and cultural ties between different regions and countries, which increases the overall standard of living and well-being in the world. Nevertheless, the multipolarity of the world can also become a source of conflict, especially if one of the poles begins to aggressively dominate the others. Therefore, it is important that there is always a balance of forces and that the sides of multipolarity work to strengthen peace and security in the world [6].

Description of materials and methods

The article used the work of scientists and professors who make a significant contribution to the study of the multipolar system in World International Relations. It can be divided into two groups. First of all, the works of researchers from the CIS countries, and secondly, foreign scientists. Including Chaillot Paper, Oleg Karpovich, Mikhail Troyansky and others. The work also used articles and interviews, interviews from open internet networks. The main goal is to identify the problems arising on the

given topic, that is, the current state of the multipolar system and its influence. In addition, this article used the main research methods: the method of consistency, the method of comparison and methods of analysis using existing information.

Results

We can say that the world as a whole is on the threshold of a new changing time. That is, the transition from the old to the new order. Like any period of change, today it is completely justified by uncertainties. This uncertainty is multidirectional: problems of global governance and climate, globalization or reglobalization, economic problems, the energy crisis, the split of the world into various kinds of blocks, etc. In our opinion, the threats of the potential use of weapons of mass destruction remain, the possibilities of the collapse of states are increasing, intrastate conflicts are intensifying, etc.

On the one hand, multilateralism as the key to the solution is to cite that the problems of global governance have great and new perspectives. And, on the other hand, the new uncertainty of interstate relations and the rivalry between the United States and China threatens multilateralism.

The rivalry of 2 states will continue, none of the two states will concede. And it will strengthen in many areas, one of which is the development of digital technologies, which today represent the transformative force of world politics, international relations, human life and human nature itself. Modern technological developments have an impact on international relations as a source of empowerment of power and concentration of wealth, becoming a tool for the use of wealth and power in the XXI century.

Discussions

In a multipolar world, ensuring international security is a complex and multidimensional task. In such a world, the main importance is maintaining a balance between super states and regions, as well as establishing mutual understanding and cooperation between them. In order to achieve international security in a multipolar world, it is important to avoid the use of force and provocations by hegemony. It is important that each hegemon fulfills its obligations in accordance with the accepted international agreements.

Among other things, it is important to form international institutions and mechanisms for resolving international conflicts, such as the United Nations, the International Court of Justice, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe etc. Today's conflicts are less numerous but deeply rooted. For example, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Darfur, and South Sudan today, are in a second or third wave of conflict. And many are complicated by regional dimensions that are key to their solution [7]. Today, new active participants in this process have appeared on the world stage, in particular China. The intensification of their interaction or confrontation in the system of international relations is directly related to the realization of their own national interests. Whether it is trade opposition to the norms determined by the United States, or positioning its interests in the Arctic.

The weakening of the unipolar system did not lead to its automatic transformation into a multipolar one – this obviously required enough time for the

most actively developing actors, who had been in the shadow of the USSR and the USA throughout the Cold War, to gain independence, strengthen financial and economic opportunities, realize their increasing role in the transformation of the political system of the modern world and they would have grown to the level of new poles [8].

A new stage of world development leads to changes in the policies of major states of the world. For example, China has announced a policy of double circulation, the essence of which is to focus on domestic development, reducing dependence on foreign trade.

The ideological basis of the concept of multipolarity is the right to create economically and politically independent blocs of States, currency zones and customs unions in order to organize cooperation in areas of mutual interest. Civilizational and geo-economic factors of multipolarity determine the illiberal nature of the economic agenda. The concept of multipolarity corresponds to a conservative ideology. The emerging poles of a multipolar world have an economic and/or military character.

In human history, the factor of international relations and what system they will develop has always been present. For the last three hundred years, the dynamics in this aspect have been significant until the 90s, which opened the possibility for the first time that the world would be under the control of a hegemonic idea. However, the political practice of the 21st century shows that globalization is facing problems and some countries are looking for an alternative path. As we mentioned before the traditions and values resulting from them unite different peoples, nations, and countries in the idea of civilizational cooperation [9]. That is, it is determined by the fact that humanity in modern times faces other critical attitudes and new threats. New situations require new solutions and new actions.

The world is currently in a period of transition towards multipolarity. Multilateral developments as well as challenges of multilateralism require cooperation, compromise, and collective action from the international community to promote global cooperation. Achieving such cooperation requires coordination between the G20 and G7. Finding a common ground and a coordinated approach may be a significant challenge because members of both groups may have different goals and priorities that may not always align [10].

Conclusion

In general, ensuring international security in a multipolar world is a long and complex process, where, in addition to measures to establish mutual understanding and cooperation between the main actors, it is also necessary to improve international institutions and mechanisms for resolving international conflicts.

The main factor in ensuring international security in a multipolar world can be considered cooperation between the main political actors in solving global problems, such as the fight against terrorism, nuclear arms control, the fight against international crime, poverty and hunger. Nevertheless, the most important of the key tasks of world security and international relations is the prevention of conflicts and the resolution of disputes between States in a peaceful manner, which is achieved through diplomatic efforts, cooperation and consensus between States. And in this

context, the role of the state, international relations and diplomacy are increasing with a set of elements that form the world community: common values and institutions.

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МИРОВАЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ В КОНТЕКСТЕ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ МНОГОПОЛЯРНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ

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Аннотация. В статье анализируются проблемы мировой безопасности в контексте формирования многополярной системы международных отношений, происходящей на фоне изменений геополитических условий в современном мире. Пандемия COVID-19 привела к некоторым глобальным изменениям. Одна из них - тенденция формирования многополярной системы в международных отношениях. В соответствии с происходящими изменениями политическая реальность приобретает иной облик, сталкивается с новыми угрозами и приводит к системной нестабильности. Одним из них является вопрос международной безопасности. Одной из важнейших особенностей многополярной системы является ее непредсказуемость, которая обусловлена тем, что она имеет место не только в мировой, но и в региональной конкуренции. В статье показано, что обеспечение международной

безопасности в многополярном мире является длительным и сложным процессом, где, помимо мер по установлению взаимопонимания и сотрудничества между основными действующими лицами, необходимо также совершенствовать международные институты и механизмы разрешения международных конфликтов. Эта статья основана на возникновении и направленности многополярной системы, ее тесной связи с проблемой безопасности в международных конфликтах.

Ключевые слова: многополярная система, международные отношения, мировая безопасность, мировые державы, новый мировой порядок, политическая реальность, тенденция, институты

ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ ҚАТЫНАСТАРДЫҢ КӨППОЛЯРЛЫ ЖҮЙЕСІН ҚАЛЫПТАСТЫРУ КОНТЕКСТІНДЕГІ ӘЛЕМДІК ҚАУІПСІЗДІК

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Аңдатпа. Бұл мақалада қазіргі таңдағы әлемдегі геосаяси жағдайларының өзгеруі негізінде болып жатқан халықаралық қатынастардың көпполярлы жүйесін қалыптастыру контекстіндегі әлемдік қауіпсіздік мәселелері талдауға алынған. Covid -19 пандемиясы біршама әлемдік өзгерістерге әкелді. Оның бірі халықаралық қатынастардағы көпполярлы жүйенің тенденциясы деп атап өтсек болады. Болып жатқан өзгерістерге сәйкес саяси шындық басқа кейіпке енуде, жаңа қауіп- қатерлерге бетпе бет келіп, жүйелік тұрақсыздыққа әкеледі. Оның бірі халықаралық қауіпсіздік мәселесі. Көпполярлы жүйдегі аса маңыздың бірі, оның әртүрлі алдын ала болжамсыз болуы, осыған орай тек әлемдік қана емес аймақтық бәсекелестіктің орын алуы шартты. Осы мақалада көпполярлы жүйенің орын алуы мен бағыты, оның халықаралық қақтығыстардағы қауіпсіздік мәселесімен тығыз байланысын анықтауға негізделген.

Тірек сөздер: көпполярлы жүйе, халықаралық қатынастар, әлемдік қауіпсіздік, әлемдік державалар, жаңа әлемдік тәртіп, саяси шындық, тенденция, институттар

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