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ҚАЗАҚ ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ ҚАТЫНАСТАР  
ЖӘНЕ ӘЛЕМ ТІЛДЕРІ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ

# ХАБАРШЫСЫ

“ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ ҚАТЫНАСТАР ЖӘНЕ  
АЙМАҚТАНУ” СЕРИЯСЫ



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# ИЗВЕСТИЯ

КАЗАХСКОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА  
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ И  
МИРОВЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ ИМЕНИ АБЫЛАЙ ХАНА

СЕРИЯ «МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ И  
РЕГИОНОВЕДЕНИЕ»

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# BULLETIN

OF KAZAKH ABLAI KHAN UNIVERSITY OF  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND  
WORLD LANGUAGES

SERIES “INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND  
REGIONAL STUDIES”



3 (49) 2022

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Абылай хан атындағы ҚазХҚжӘТУ

# ХАБАРШЫСЫ

«ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ ҚАТЫНАСТАР және  
АЙМАҚТАНУ» сериясы

# ИЗВЕСТИЯ

КазУМОиМЯ имени Абылай хана  
серия «МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ и  
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Алматы  
«Полилингва» баспасы  
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**МИРОВАЯ ПОЛИТИКА И МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ**  
**I PART.**  
**WORLD POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

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**EFFECTIVENESS OF CLIMATE CHANGE PROTECTION  
PROGRAMS IN KAZAKHSTAN AND CHINA**

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**Annotation:** Climate change gives rise to many problems for states that require immediate solutions. The solution of climate problems is especially difficult for countries that have a limited amount of resources and tools in this area. According to “Our World in Data” China is the leader in carbon dioxide emissions, has a significant impact on both the situation with global environmental problems and the world’s energy markets. However, a low-carbon development policy may change the situation and China’s attempts to create an “ecological civilization” may be quite successful. The study helped to conclude that China has now directed its development towards “green development” and the transition to the so-called renewable energy sources while reducing the share of fossil fuels in the energy mix. This will allow China to significantly reduce environmental pollution and reduce the energy intensity of the economy, improve the standard of living of the population, fulfill the obligations stipulated by the Paris climate agreement, improve national energy security, and realize its own innovation potential. Therefore, the conclusions on a comparative analysis



of the climate change protection programs of Kazakhstan and China were provided in this article for further use in identifying the shortcomings of the domestic program. Moreover, topical problems associated with climate change and their impact are considered, as well as an assessment of the effectiveness of the implemented programs of the two countries.

**Keywords:** climate change, protection, programs, Kazakhstan, low-carbon development, China, ecological, civilization.

**Basic provisions.** According to calculations based on the ensemble of models of the World Meteorological Organization, the process of climate change on the territory of Kazakhstan will intensify in the 21st century. At the same time, climate change will occur very heterogeneously across seasons and territories. The average annual temperature will increase by 1-2 °C by 2030 and by 2-3 °C by 2050. The increase in precipitation by 2050 will not exceed 10%, mainly in the winter season, in the southwestern regions precipitation will be less than in the rest of Kazakhstan. Such changes in temperature and precipitation will inevitably lead to an imbalance in natural systems, a reduction in water resources, and, as a result, economic losses in agriculture and other sectors of the economy.

In order to prevent climate change in the Republic of Kazakhstan, it was decided to study China's climate change protection model, namely the low-carbon development strategy. Secretary of the G-20 Research Center Long Yuntu said that the development of the low-carbon economy should be consistent and gradual, in accordance with the situation in the country, its continued development should be carried out under the condition of environmental protection and energy conservation. This condition is optimally suited for the Republic of Kazakhstan.

**Introduction.** Climate change refers to long-term changes in temperature and weather patterns. While these changes may be natural, such as solar cycling, since the 1800s, human activity has been a major driver of climate change, mainly through the burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and gas. The past decade (2011-2020) has been the warmest on record.

While many people think that climate change means mostly warmer temperatures, rising temperatures are only the beginning of the story. Since the Earth is a system where everything is interconnected, changes in one area can affect changes in all others.

Currently, the impacts of climate change include severe droughts, water shortages, severe fires, sea level rise, floods, melting polar ice caps, catastrophic storms and loss of biodiversity, among others [1].

The following climatic problems exist in the Republic of Kazakhstan. With global warming of 2°C, agriculture in Kazakhstan will suffer, and the burden on the healthcare system will increase. By 2050, temperatures in Kazakhstan are expected to increase by 2–3°C, which will lead to a reduction in the period of precipitation and an increase in the period of prolonged heat. In addition, climate change affects the increase in temperature in the mountainous regions of Kazakhstan, which leads to increased melting of glaciers.

This means that in many mountain rivers, which are fed in summer, including by melting glaciers, in the future there will be water only in winter, while the snow melts. In the summer, there will be a shortage of water, and first of all for irrigation.

The lack of water in the mountain rivers became especially noticeable in June last year, when such stormy rivers as the Turgen, Charyn, Esik and Talgar turned into streams. Moreover, the water level in Ili, the main water artery of the Almaty region, has also significantly decreased, on which both the water level in Lake Balkhash and the capacity of the Kapchagai reservoir depend.

Meanwhile, according to UNDP calculations and the Committee on Water Resources, by 2050, under the influence of climate change, the flow of the Ural, Irtysh, Yesil, and Tobol rivers is expected to decrease. According to foreign researchers, by 2050 Kazakhstan may be on the list of catastrophic water stress states. Accordingly, in a changing climate, the need to revise the culture of farming is obvious [2].

This article also considers China. Climate change in China is having a major impact on the economy, society and the environment. China is the largest contributor to carbon dioxide emissions thanks to an energy infrastructure heavily reliant on fossil fuels and coal. In addition, other industries, such as the emerging construction industry and industrial manufacturing, are major contributors to carbon emissions. However, like other developing countries, on a per capita basis, China's carbon emissions were significantly lower than those of countries such as the US, ranking 51st in per capita terms as of 2016. China is suffering from the negative effects of global warming on agriculture, forestry and water management, and its effects are expected to continue to grow. The Chinese government is taking some measures to increase the use of renewable energy and other decarbonization measures, promising to achieve zero carbon emissions by 2060 by adopting “more vigorous measures and policies” [3].

**Description of materials and methods.** Benchmarking methods were used to identify the effective and inefficient aspects of the Chinese low-carbon project and also the Kazakhstan “green economy” project. Consolidation analysis and also recommendations were involved in this article.

To determine the most “harmful” countries for the climate, data was used from Our World in Data, which helped determine that China ranks first in carbon emissions. The Report of the Working Groups I was also used, which is the first part of the sixth Report of the Assessors of the Intergroup Studies on Climate Research (IPCC AR6), to assess the current situation with the climate in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

As the main methods among general scientific methods, systemic and structural methods were broadly used.

**Results.** Combating climate change requires a long-term strategic approach. The climate policy of the Government of Kazakhstan is determined by the Paris Agreement, adopted in December 2015 by the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Kazakhstan is fully committed to the obligations under the Paris Agreement, which provide guidelines for public policy to achieve the national target for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. By doing so, Kazakhstan shares the goals of the international community to keep the temperature of the Earth’s atmosphere at a level no higher than 2°C compared to the pre-industrial level and even try to limit the temperature increase to no more than 1.5°C from the pre-industrial level. The Paris Agreement aims to avert the worst effects of climate change, which threaten the very foundations of the international economic system, food security and social cohesion. Inaction in response to coming climate change will undermine ambitions to achieve the seventeen global sustainable development goals (SDGs), which are set out in the United Nations 2030 agenda, adopted to mitigate international conflicts and migration flows, as well as prevent new ones. It is absolutely correct and worthy of respect that Kazakhstan recognizes itself as an active participant in this global movement [4].

The concept of transition to a “green economy” assumes that by 2030 55% of buildings will be built (that is, by 2030 more than half of Kazakhstan’s buildings will be no older than 20 years), as well as 40% of power plants. In addition, by 2030, 80% of the vehicle fleet will be new. Assuming GDP growth of 4.3% per year, Kazakhstan will need to spend an average of \$292 billion (or 3.93% of GDP annually) on infrastructure until 2040. Compared to the current level of spending on infra-structure,

this represents a total investment gap of US\$84 billion (1.11% of annual GDP). This gap is observed in infrastructure investment across all sectors of the national economy, but is more prevalent in cross-border infrastructure, energy and road transport.

**Discussion.** It is important to consider the climate strategies of the two countries. Let’s start with the Republic of Kazakhstan. In 2020, our country published the Low-Carbon Development Strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan: goals and ways of transformation. Within this program, Table 1 provides a (tentative) list of policies that could be applied across the economy, or at least across sectors [5].

Tab. 1- list of policies that could be applied across the economy, or at least across sectors.

	«Base»	«Green Economy»	«Zero GHG balance»
Emissions trading system (ETS)	The existing system will remain; the price level for GHG emissions will not change significantly	The system will expand with the entry of other enterprises; GHG prices will rise until 2030, then stabilize	Extended structure as in the Green Economy scenario, but emissions prices will continue to rise after 2035 until the end of the observed period
Emissions price (e.g. tax) for the rest of the economy outside the ETS	Do not apply to enterprises that are not included in the ETS; do not directly affect households	Broad involvement of all participants in the economic system by setting prices for GHG emissions for the economy as a whole	Strict monitoring and constant upward revision of the price of GHG emissions

Public investment	Existing programs and policies will be implemented	Revision of all programs and their refocusing according to the criteria for the impact of investments on emissions and energy costs	Attraction of additional investments from available budget revenues, domestic and international loans for the implementation of a large-scale investment program
Investment policy	Weak incentives to invest in energy efficiency	Proposal of an incentive package for investment in energy efficiency and reduced fuel consumption	Implementation of «cheap loans» and «tax holidays» programs to stimulate investment in low-carbon development projects and carbon sequestration
Source: [3]			

The concept of transition to a “green economy” assumes that by 2030 55% of buildings will be built (that is, by 2030 more than half of Kazakhstan’s buildings will be no older than 20 years), as well as 40% of power plants. In addition, by 2030, 80% of the vehicle fleet will be new. Assuming GDP growth of 4.3% per year, Kazakhstan will need to spend an average of \$292 billion (or 3.93% of GDP annually) on infrastructure until 2040. Compared to the current level of spending on infrastructure, this represents a total investment gap of US\$84 billion (1.11% of annual GDP). This gap is observed in infrastructure investment across all sectors of the national economy, but is more prevalent in cross-border infrastructure, energy and road transport.

What about Chinese climate policy? Given China’s large contribution to global emissions, it is particularly significant that China ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016. This was a strong signal for other emerging economies. China NDC has the following components:

- GHG emissions should peak before 2030 or earlier;
- GHG emissions per unit of GDP until 2030 should be reduced by 60-65% compared to the level of 2005;

- by 2030, the share of non-fossil sources in the total volume of primary energy sources should reach 20%;

- by 2030, the volume of the country's forest fund should be increased by 4.5 billion m<sup>3</sup> compared to the volume of 2005.

At the moment, the main obstacles to accelerated progress are the partial return to operation of coal-fired power plants (after a two-year ban) and the reduction in 2019 of subsidies for wind and solar energy. In fact, China's high coal consumption is one of the biggest problems: coal generates about two-thirds of China's electricity, and in 2018 alone, the country increased coal-fired capacity by 43 gigawatts. This development is contrary to the goals of the Paris Agreement, the achievement of which would require the almost complete elimination of coal energy production [5].

However, an Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) is currently being set up in China: the ETS is due to come online in 2020, initially covering only electricity generation. China's emissions trading initiatives are in line with the Memorandum of Understanding with the European Commission to enhance dialogue and cooperation on climate change (signed in 2018). The Parties intend, in particular, to explore the possibilities of comprehensive cooperation in solving problems arising in connection with trading in emission quotas and the prospects for the development of international carbon markets. In addition, China plans to set up a domestic renewable energy certification system based on targets set for each province.

The great economic power of China makes us think not only about domestic efforts to reduce emissions, but also about the potential impact on GHG emissions beyond its borders. The country finances and builds energy supply facilities around the world, including renewable and traditional energy sources. In particular, China indirectly influences global emissions by financing energy projects through its two global policy banks, the China Development Bank and the China Export-Import Bank.

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, conclusions can be drawn on the effectiveness of the Chinese climate policy. Xi Jinping told other world leaders attending the summit (Climate Summit of Heads of State) that his country is already taking concrete action. "China has included this goal in the process of building an ecological civilization, and an action plan is currently being implemented to achieve the peak of carbon emissions by 2030."

"During the 14th Five Year Plan (from 2021 to 2025), we will strictly control the growth of coal consumption and gradually limit its consumption

throughout the 15th Five Year Plan.”

Coal power remains one of the largest energy sources in China, and in 2021 the country has pledged to bring the share of coal in total energy consumption to below 56%.

According to the 14th Five-Year Plan, one of the key policy documents that will have a significant impact on the economic development of the country over the next decade and beyond, energy consumption per unit of gross domestic product (GDP) and carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP will be reduced over this period by 13.5 and 18%, respectively [6].

As for Kazakhstan. Growing multibillion-dollar investments in environmental protection in Kazakhstan do not appear to be helping to improve the environment. According to the CCPI (Climate Change Performance Index) 2022 ranking, the country scored the lowest, 19.81. Nine positions lower than last year. Kazakhstan’s rating turned out to be very low in all four categories. Thus, in the category of greenhouse gas emissions, Kazakhstan took 63rd place out of 64. Kazakhstan also took 63rd place in the category of energy use. In the category of renewable energy, our country ranks 59th, and in the category of climate policy - 54th.

Therefore, these works should continue. As part of the measures taken, political efforts should be directed to the following:

- increased planting of trees, i.e. increase forest cover, for example, in broadleaf and coniferous forests;
- promoting low-carbon farming practices, such as controlled-emission fertilization, including natural fertilizers, improved efficiency and improved fertilizer selection;
- encouragement of cultivation of bioenergy crops, expansion of crops of energy crops;
- reducing food waste and consumption of the most carbon-intensive products, such as beef, lamb and dairy products;
- improved handling of animal by-products [7].

Now there are a lot of approaches that are proving to be successful – how this can be implemented at the local level, at the national level – that is, such discussions are underway. And we would very much like this to become a big topic for Kazakhstan as well, because Kazakhstan is a country that is very vulnerable to climate change. We know that the melting of glaciers in Central Asia will greatly affect the availability of water resources, especially for those regions that depend on the flow of mountain rivers. That is, we are very vulnerable, but, on the other hand, we are a country that emits greenhouse gases and we have a very carbon-intensive economy.

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## ҚАЗАҚСТАНДА ЖӘНЕ ҚЫТАЙДА КЛИМАТТЫҢ ӨЗГЕРІСІН ҚОРҒАУ БАҒДАРЛАМАЛАРЫНЫҢ ТИІМДІЛІГІ

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**Аңдатпа:** Климаттың өзгеруі мемлекеттер үшін шұғыл шешімдерді қажет ететін көптеген проблемаларды тудырады.



Климаттық проблемаларды шешу әсіресе осы саладағы ресурстары мен құралдары шектеулі елдер үшін қиын. «Our World in Data» деректері бойынша Қытай көмірқышқыл газының шығарындылары бойынша көшбасшы болып табылады, жаһандық экологиялық проблемаларға да, әлемдік энергетикалық нарықтарға да айтарлықтай әсер етеді. Дегенмен, төмен көміртекті даму саясаты жағдайды өзгертуі мүмкін және Қытайдың «экологиялық өркениет» құру әрекеті айтарлықтай сәтті болуы мүмкін. Зерттеу Қытай енді өз дамуын «жасыл дамуға» және энергия қоспасындағы қазбалы отынның үлесін азайта отырып, жаңартылатын энергия көздері деп аталатындарға көшуге бағыттады деген қорытынды жасауға көмектесті. Бұл Қытайға қоршаған ортаның ластануын айтарлықтай азайтуға және экономиканың энергия сыйымдылығын азайтуға, халықтың өмір сүру деңгейін жақсартуға, Париж климаттық келісімінде көзделген міндеттемелерді орындауға, ұлттық энергетикалық қауіпсіздікті жақсартуға және өзінің инновациялық әлеуетін жүзеге асыруға мүмкіндік береді. Сондықтан отандық бағдарламаның кемшіліктерін анықтауда одан әрі пайдалану үшін осы мақалада Қазақстан мен Қытайдың климаттың өзгеруінен қорғау бағдарламаларын салыстырмалы талдау бойынша қорытындылар берілді. Сонымен қатар, климаттың өзгеруіне байланысты өзекті мәселелер мен олардың әсері қарастырылып, екі елдің іске асырылып жатқан бағдарламаларының тиімділігіне баға беріледі.

**Тірек сөздер:** климаттың өзгеруі, қорғау, бағдарламалар, Қазақстан, төмен көміртекті даму, Қытай, экологиялық, өркениет.

## **ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ПРОГРАММ ПО ЗАЩИТЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ КЛИМАТА В КАЗАХСТАНЕ И В КИТАЕ**

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**Аннотация:** Изменения в климате порождают множество проблем для государств, которые требуют немедленного решения.

Особые сложности решение климатических проблем представляются для стран имеющих ограниченный объём ресурсов и инструментов в этой области. По данным «Our World in Data» Китай является лидером по выбросам углекислого газа, оказывает существенное влияние как на ситуацию с глобальными экологическими проблемами, так и на мировые энергетические рынки. Однако, политика низкоуглеродного развития может поменять ситуацию и попытки Китая создать “экологическую цивилизацию” могут быть вполне успешны. Исследование помогло сделать выводы, что сейчас Китай направил свое развитие в сторону “зеленого развития” и к переходу к так называемым возобновляемым источниками энергии при сокращении доли ископаемых видов топлива в энергобалансе. Это даст Китаю очень ощутимо снизить загрязнение окружающей среды и снизить энергоёмкость экономики, повысить уровень жизни населения, выполнить обязательства, предусмотренные Парижским соглашением по климату, повысить национальную энергобезопасность, реализовать собственный инновационный потенциал. Поэтому выводы по сравнительному анализу программ по защите изменения климата Казахстана и Китая были предоставлены в данной статье, для дальнейшего использования по выявлению недостатков отечественной программы. Более того, рассмотрены актуальные проблемы, связанные с климатическими изменениями и их влияние, а также дана оценка эффективности внедряемых программ двух стран.

**Ключевые слова:** изменение климата, защита, программы, Казахстан, низкоуглеродное развитие, Китай, экологический, цивилизация.

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## INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN WORLD POLITICS

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**Annotation:** The article is devoted to the consideration of issues related to the peculiarities of the impact of technological transformations in the information and communication sphere on the processes of political development, in the aspect of studying and analyzing the potential of modern information and communication technologies as a tool for influencing public consciousness. The paper shows that the development of information and communication technologies in the Internet space significantly affects the content parameters of the functioning of modern political regimes, and also contributes to the evolution of traditional models of democracy.

The article proves that today a society is being formed in which the main value is no longer the information itself, but communication technologies and communication channels. Not information, but communication links and communication opportunities turn out to be the main political value in modern society. Political information outside the context of the possibilities of its use in the processes of communication interaction, according to the author, loses its traditional value. On the contrary, the main value, including political, today is the possibility of communication interaction, in connection with which modern communication technologies are aimed at creating effective global forms of communication, new mechanisms of communication interaction.

**Keywords:** information and communication technologies, media space, political technologies, social media, modern technologies, internal politics, political influence, channels.

### **Basic provisions**

The political stability of modern political systems becomes directly

dependent on the information and communication potential of socio-political relations and the effectiveness of its implementation in actual political practice by state and civil actors. This circumstance imposes special requirements on the organization and implementation of the processes of modern political governance both in the internal and external environment, taking place today in conditions of active competition in the national and global communication spaces.

With the transition of the market and society to a qualitatively new stage of development and the emergence of the terms “information society”, “knowledge economy” and “quaternary sector”, dramatic changes have occurred not only in the field of research and development, but also in politics. The development of R&D and the fruits brought by them appear to us in the form of quite real developments, technologies and innovations, and the direction of their development is seen by the public, albeit not always predictable, but logical, logical and understandable, then the transcendence of the development and use of technologies for diplomatic and political purposes in recent years forces representatives of academic circles and practitioners should pay more attention to this issue.

### **Introduction**

The levers of political influence and the functioning of the system as a whole have long reached the point of bifurcation and are undergoing significant changes. The inability to fully track the metamorphoses taking place with political systems and the resulting limited possibilities of assessing the current situation are explained, first of all, by the quite obvious and natural secrecy of the means and technologies used. Despite the periodic scandals that arise in the media about this or that information leak or another manipulation of personal data, a huge part of the facts remains hidden from the eyes of the ordinary man in the street [1].

In all spheres of public life, categories related to the concept of “information”, “information technology”, “information warfare”, “cyberspace”, “electronic government”, etc. are increasingly used. Consideration of the impact of information and communication technologies on modern international relations and political processes is relevant both from theoretical and practical points of view. Information and communication technologies are significantly changing public relations. New technologies transform (most often complement) the purpose and functions of public and international institutions - states, financial groups,

political parties and international organizations. Theoretical consideration of international relations outside the context of information and communication technologies can no longer be sufficient for an objective and comprehensive understanding.

### **Description of materials and methods**

By implies of a comparative methods, the examination of logical sources of household and remote creators examining this issue is carried out ,the concepts of «public policy» are characterized.

The use of modern technologies in political processes today is not given due attention in the media and academic circles, however, does not mean that there is no such practice. From year to year, governments are showing increasing interest in advanced technologies and developments, as evidenced, at least, by the appearance at meetings of the US Congress of such titans of modern technological thought as Mark Zuckerberg, Jack Dorsey and Sundar Pechari. Despite the fact that, following the results of such meetings, it becomes clear that politicians often have a rather poor understanding of the functioning of social media, big data and other technological systems, this does not detract from their interest in the processes taking place in this area and their exponentially increasing influence [2].

### **Discussion**

Many actors of modern international relations have long adopted advanced developments and are actively engaged in their implementation. Among the most interesting and successful examples of the symbiosis of information and communication technologies and the socio-political needs of the state are a number of applications developed by governments and non-profit organizations to support refugees, people affected by natural disasters, any discriminated groups of the population, along with the promotion of environmental protection programs, animal care, etc.

Information of all kinds has independent value, serves as a basis for regulatory documents. It has its own specific patterns of functioning and development, is capable of a proactive impact on public policy, acts as a direct cause determining the choice of a particular variant of political development, the behavior of various social groups and individual citizens, the transfer of the state system to a new state.

Information in public authorities can be classified on various grounds and grounds. For example, it can be divided into official and unofficial, general and regional, horizontal and vertical, according to content and

purpose, possible social consequences, degree of accessibility, as well as on the basis of its correlation with time (information about the past, in real time, forecasts about the future).

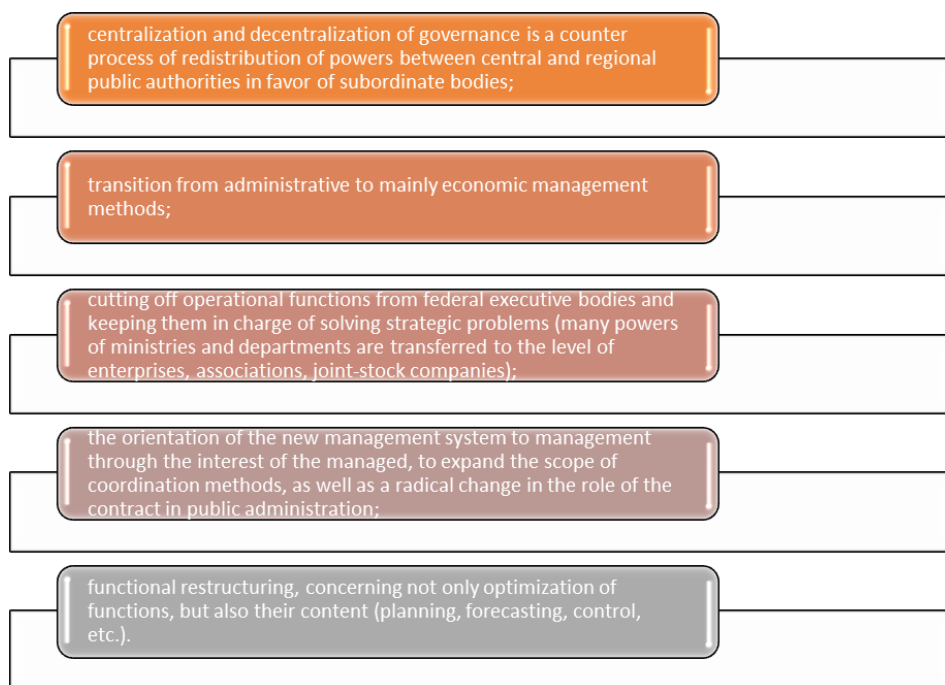
Within the framework of the political and administrative system, it is considered from the point of view of relevance, sufficiency and adequacy for making appropriate decisions.

When dividing information by objects of distribution within a state body, priority is given to information for the head or senior management (or coming from them), then – for officials. At the same time, it is advisable to receive or send information that deserves special attention to various sources, independent of each other, in order to ensure greater objectivity of analysis, assessment, forecast.

Optimization of information support of public authorities is connected with the use of computer technologies. The effectiveness of decisions taken by public authorities depends on the quality of information, means and methods of its processing. In this case, “more” information does not always mean “better”: excessive information can also complicate decision-making, as well as its lack. Therefore, one of the most important problems of information support of state bodies is to determine the sufficiency of information support.

Information support of public authorities is based on certain principles. The most important of them is the following: the volume and channels of information received by a public authority should be determined by the functions assigned to this body. Equally important is the differentiation of competence between various structures of state power and the organization of their interaction.

The processes that are currently characteristic of the sphere of public administration and have an impact on the organization of information support include the following:



**Figure 1** – processes affecting the organization of information support

Thus, taking into account the functional and structural aspects of reforming the system of executive authorities, it is possible to determine trends in the information support of these bodies: the structural side of the restructuring of the system of executive authorities inevitably entails a change in the direction of information flows, the functional side of the restructuring causes qualitative changes in incoming information.

Information provision becomes such an essential condition for the functioning of any subject of state power that it allows us to talk about the “information status” of subjects as part of their general status. The information status is fixed by the norms of law both at the republican and federal levels and includes the content, types and systems of information, rights and obligations in the information sphere, etc. However, today the legal regulation of the information status of public authorities is very insufficient [3]. In recent years, an increasing number of states have begun to create their own platforms within the media space, through which the interaction of the state and society can be carried out in the most simplified format[1]. Among such examples are the governments of Russia, Australia, India, France, the USA and many others.

Maintaining public relations is also implemented in a simpler way – through social media. Facebook Instagram, Twitter, etc., etc., etc., cannot ignore the exponential growth in popularity and importance of such platforms. It is obvious that in the era of the information society and the possibility of virtually unhindered dissemination of not only reliable, but also often unverified, fake information, even the most insignificant and suspicious information flow can cause significant economic and political changes.

A striking example of this is the hacking of the Twitter account of The Associated Press in the spring of 2013 and the subsequent statement about the alleged explosions that occurred in the White House, as a result of which Barack Obama and other employees were injured. The published tweet was the reason for a sharp drop in the US stock markets. Within minutes, the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) fell by 143.5 points, and the S&P 500 temporarily lost approximately \$136 billion. Although the markets managed to recover in a very short time, traders and investors remained concerned about the level of vulnerability of the market and its susceptibility to, in essence, artificially created external “stimuli”.

Despite their undeniable popularity, media platforms are still not the main threat to national and global security. A much more significant influence on modern international relations, politics and diplomacy is exerted by those structures and organizations that have direct access to advanced developments, often coming from the military-industrial complex, and big data [4].

One of the most high-profile and infamous companies specializing in working with Big Data and Data Mining is the British company Cambridge Analytica. Despite the fact that more and more companies today compete in the market of political microtargeting in order to identify, analyze and convince potential voters, Cambridge Analytica is the leader of this market, with a very impressive portfolio and client base. Among the biggest events that the company was involved in were Brexit and the US presidential election in 2016, during which the company first managed to contribute to the competitive struggle of the little-known Republican candidate Ted Cruz with the main contenders for the presidency, and then to have a positive impact on the victory of the incumbent president, Donald Trump.

It is noteworthy that the owner of the company is a billionaire, an expert in the field of computer science and computer technology – Robert Mercer, being a supporter of Republicans, and D. Trump, in particular, is considered one of the most influential businessmen in politics. Since 2006,



R. Mercer has donated about \$ 35 million to Republicans, and in June 2016 he was recognized as the first in the list of individual donors donating money to presidential candidates of the United States. Both in the Brexit situation and during the US presidential election, Cambridge Analytica collected data from user profiles on Facebook in order to target them to view convincing individualized messages, as a result of which voters could make decisions in favor of the campaign customer. The very possibility of turning clicks into votes, although it may seem far-fetched and futuristic, is in fact the side of modern political tricks that people interested in winning go to, and which ordinary voters do not suspect [5].

### **Conclusion**

The modern media space is not a homogeneous matter, and it is difficult to give an unambiguous assessment of the processes taking place in this space. Randomly appearing profiles, viral videos, activist groups and posts full of innuendo and other defamatory statements have ceased to be an accident and have transformed into not only a well-thought-out, but also a complex technical tool of political technologists capable of controlling mass consciousness and turning events taking place in the political world in favor of the richest and most technologically savvy interested person.

Thus, information and communication in government, political technologies are not only an actual theoretical problem. Technologies are not omnipotent, but it is their competent, qualified use that makes it possible to change the world, influence the political process, fight political actors for the realization of their interests and achieve their goals.

Based on the results of the work, it was concluded that technological changes in information and communication technologies on the Internet significantly affect the functioning of society itself and the entire system of political governance. At the same time, models of political management involving the use of purely traditional mass communication media will lose their relevance and effectiveness, being objectively replaced by new forms of political communication in the network communication space.

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## ӘЛЕМДІК САЯСАТТАҒЫ АҚПАРАТТЫҚ КОММУНИКАЦИЯЛЫҚ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАР

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**Аңдатпа.** Мақала ақпараттық-коммуникациялық саладағы технологиялық трансформациялардың саяси даму процестеріне әсер ету ерекшеліктеріне, қоғамдық санаға әсер ету құралы ретінде қазіргі заманғы ақпараттық-коммуникациялық технологиялардың әлеуетін зерттеу және талдау аспектісіне байланысты мәселелерді қарауға арналған. Жұмыста интернет кеңістігінде ақпараттық-коммуникациялық технологиялардың дамуы қазіргі саяси режимдердің жұмысының мазмұнды параметрлеріне айтарлықтай әсер ететіні, сонымен қатар демократияның дәстүрлі модельдерінің эволюциясына ықпал ететіні көрсетілген.

Мақалада бүгінгі таңда негізгі құндылық ақпараттың өзі емес, коммуникациялық технологиялар мен байланыс арналары болып табылатын қоғам құрылатындығы дәлелденді. Ақпарат емес, коммуникативті байланыстар мен коммуникациялық мүмкіндіктер қазіргі қоғамдағы басты саяси құндылық болып табылады. Саяси ақпарат, оны коммуникациялық өзара іс-қимыл процестерінде қолдану мүмкіндіктерінен тыс, автордың пікірінше, өзінің дәстүрлі құндылығын жоғалтады. Керісінше, бүгінгі таңда негізгі құндылық, оның ішінде саяси құндылық-коммуникациялық өзара әрекеттесу мүмкіндігі, сондықтан қазіргі коммуникациялық технологиялар коммуникацияның тиімді жаһандық формаларын, коммуникациялық өзара әрекеттесудің жаңа тетіктерін құруға бағытталған.

**Тірек сөздер:** ақпараттық-коммуникациялық технологиялар, медиа кеңістік, саяси технологиялар, «әлеуметтік медиа, заманауи технологиялар, ішкі саясат, саяси ықпал, арналар.

## ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ КОММУНИКАТИВНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В МИРОВОЙ ПОЛИТИКЕ

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**Аннотация:** Статья посвящена рассмотрению вопросов, связанных с особенностями влияния технологических трансформаций в информационно-коммуникационной сфере на процессы политического развития, в аспекте изучения и анализа потенциала современных информационно-коммуникационных технологий как инструмента воздействия на общественное сознание. В работе показано, что развитие информационно-коммуникационных технологий в интернет-пространстве существенным образом влияет на содержательные параметры функционирования современных политических режимов, а также способствует эволюции традиционных моделей демократии.

В статье доказывается, что на сегодняшний день формируется такое общество, в рамках которого основной ценностью уже является не сама информация, а коммуникационные технологии и каналы коммуникации. Не информация, но коммуникативные

связи и коммуникационные возможности оказываются основной политической ценностью в современном обществе. Политическая информация вне контекста возможностей ее использования в процессах коммуникационного взаимодействия, по мнению автора, теряет свою традиционную ценность. Напротив, основной ценностью, в том числе и политической, сегодня выступает возможность коммуникационного взаимодействия, в связи с чем современные коммуникационные технологии нацелены на создание эффективных глобальных форм коммуникации, новых механизмов коммуникационного взаимодействия.

**Ключевые слова:** информационно – коммуникативные технологии, медийное пространство, политические технологии, социальные медиа, современные технологии, внутренняя политика, политическое влияние, каналы.

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**EXPLORING RESPONSES TO VIOLENT AND  
HATEFUL EXTREMISM (VHE):  
A CASE STUDY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

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**Annotation.** Trinidad and Tobago offers a unique site for the study of responses to violent and hateful extremism. The country saw a high per capita rate of citizens joining ISIS after the failed coup d'état in 1990, and then more recently a spike in disinformation and hateful narratives facilitated by the pandemic. This paper examines the work of three NGOs in Trinidad and Tobago who seek to address the challenges of violent and hateful extremism. Using a comparative case study methodology, an analysis of the similarities, differences, and patterns across the three cases identifies and unpacks the strengths and weaknesses of each NGO's approach.

This paper is based on analysis of new in-depth interviews with politicians, members of the security administration, and key players in these NGOs, alongside a review of the literature and evaluations of VHE programming undertaken by these NGOs. The paper identifies the drivers of extremist movements (including state institutions) in several communities as well as NGOs' role in addressing those challenges. It also proposes recommendations for situational analysis, design, and evaluation of new VHE programs to prevent duplication and enhance program effectiveness and sustainability

**Key words:** violent extremism, radicalization, gang violence, Trinidad, Tobago, pandemic, NGO, VHE.

### **Basic provisions**

According to the (British) Commission for Countering Extremism, hateful extremism is defined as creating a climate conducive to hate crime, terrorism or other violence. Its summary of hateful extremism is “behaviours that can incite and amplify hate, or engage in persistent hatred, or equivocate about and make the moral case for violence; and that draw on hateful, hostile or supremacist beliefs directed at an out-group who are perceived as a threat to the wellbeing, survival or success of an in-group; and that cause, or are likely to cause, harm to individuals, communities or wider society.”

Other writers indicate that violent extremism includes, but is broader than, terrorism, just as countering violent extremism (CVE) is broader in scope than counter terrorism (CT), which is largely concerned with tactical responses. Recent CVE frameworks emphasise non-coercive, more holistic approaches to the problem of violent extremism that engage the whole of society, working with women as well as men and generally led by civil society organisations (CSOs). The aim of this approach is to work further upstream than CT. It is targeted at strategically preventing radicalisation and recruitment into violent networks while simultaneously working downstream by promoting disengagement from malign social networks, together with rehabilitation and reengagement into healthy social networks. CVE programs are typically framed in an analogous fashion to public health programs: focusing on primary interventions with broad communities, secondary interventions with at-risk individuals and groups, often youth, and tertiary interventions designed to heal and rehabilitate. Tertiary interventions are often referred to as deradicalisation, but this term overlooks the dominant social and behavioural aspects and risks narrowly, and unrealistically, focusing on changing beliefs and ideas [1].

### **Introduction**

The concept of CVE is widely misunderstood, and the terminology has acquired unwanted baggage, being seen by some to be caught up in securitisation and surveillance. Some have substituted preventing violent extremism (PVE) for CVE, or use PVE to refer to more upstream prevention of radicalisation. However, one can argue that it is better to make inclusive use of the term P/CVE. At the same time, it has become clear that P/CVE concerns issues and dynamics that need to be understood more broadly, with greater attention being given to hate, hate incidents and hate crimes.

Hateful extremism, being adjacent to, and sometimes overlapping with, violent extremism, should be recognised as being part of the larger problem: violent and hateful extremism (VHE). Being responsive to issues of toxic identity politics, sectarianism and misogyny, involving discrimination, prejudice and hate can lead to more effective P/CVE programs. whilst also better keeping the focus on helping communities strengthen social cohesion and promoting respect for diversity and pluralism [2].

In Trinidad and Tobago violent extremism—generally defined as planning or committing violent acts to achieve political, ideological, religious, or social goals—has been perpetrated and promoted by a broad range of individuals and groups, including anti-government groups, environmental extremists, and radical Islamist entities, among others. Trinidad and Tobago is clearly vulnerable to VHE. This paper examines the work of three NGOs attempting to reduce/prevent VHE in Trinidad and Tobago: the Foundation for the Institution of Services, Caring and Learning and National Islamic Counselling Services, Ryu Dan Dojo, and Believers Assembly. It identifies the drivers of extremist movements (including state institutions) in communities as well as NGOs' role in addressing those challenges. It also proposes recommendations for situational analysis, design, and evaluation of new VHE programs to prevent duplication and enhance program effectiveness and sustainability.

The paper uses a comparative case study methodology to analyse the similarities, differences, and patterns across the three cases, to examine the strengths and weaknesses of each NGO's approach. This study is qualitative in that it critically examines primary and secondary documents, and uses data from new key informant interviews and focus group data to assess the role played by NGOs and the challenges they face in dealing with VHE in Trinidad and Tobago. Informants included Islamic and Christian religious leaders from areas affected by radicalization, extremist patterns, and continuous activities of several small groups. Informants comprised leaders of the Boos Mosque, the Jamaat al Murabiteen; leadership and clerics of denominations such as the Pentecostal Assemblies of the West Indies and Believers Assembly; academics and experts on the issues related to radicalization, terrorism, and violent extremism. Community and traditional leaders in areas affected by VHE (such as Diego Martin, Chaguanas, Enterprise and Mayaro) have also been interviewed.

This research approach was adopted to enhance the reliability and validity, and address unintended biases and inter-subjectivity issues[3].

### **Description of materials and methods**

The respondents were asked questions such as: What are the roles of NGOs in countering VHE in T&T? What are the challenges facing NGOs in their efforts to counter these radical messages and narratives pushed by certain religious institutions and individuals? How can these challenges be addressed by relevant stakeholders? The views of these respondents were transcribed using narrative analysis for better clarity, and are reflected in the study. In line with the ethics associated with research and interviews, the study respects and maintains the anonymity of the respondents, while referring to their areas of specialty and the area of stakeholder engagement and the association they represent. These stakeholder engagements and interviews, and the initial drafts of the study, were carried out between October 2019 and February 2022.

This paper also identifies the drivers of extremist movements (including state institutions) in several communities as well as NGOs' role in addressing those challenges. It also proposes recommendations for situational analysis, design, and evaluation of new VHE programs to prevent duplication and enhance program effectiveness and sustainability

### **VHE FRAMEWORK**

With increasing threats of violent extremism in recent years there has also been a significant proliferation of literature on radicalization, VHE, and, to a lesser extent, the means of combatting them. Scholarly discussion of the subjects has largely focused on the process of radicalization and the various factors contributing to it. While there is no universal pathway to radicalization and VHE, there exists a diverse array of political, economic, psychosocial, cultural, and ideological factors that can contribute to varying degrees at varying stages to an individual's radicalization and adoption of VHE.

Driven by income inequality, state instability unemployment, lack of political participation, state-citizen distrust, social marginalization, and low self-esteem, youth constitute the majority of people who join radical and violent extremist groups[4]. The factors driving an individual to radicalize and join a violent extremist group are as push and pull factors: push factors are circumstances that make an individual's current lifestyle unattractive, such as social marginalization, government repression, or unemployment; pull factors are circumstances that make a violent extremist ideology or group attractive to an individual, such as a sense of belonging, financial incentives, or the desire for adventure or glory. These two sets of factors work together to catalyse the process of and adoption of violent extremism [5].



International organizations such as the European Union (EU), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, or the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism have recognized the importance of preventing violent radicalization at the root and urged different sectors of society to take action. The EU has clearly outlined that “effective prevention means involving non-governmental organisations, front line workers, security services and experts in the field” [6]. Moreover, it has expressed that EU national strategies to prevent and counter radicalization need to build “trust within and between the communities, promoting a better understanding of each other’s sensitivities and problems, engaging different sections of society, and much more” (p. 4). Therefore, “local actors need to be properly equipped to recognize radicalized behaviour and such strategies should engage with families and communities” (p. 6-7). Finally, the communication also states that a multiagency approach through a collaboration of policies, prison and probation services, and social service providers and school communities is a must.

#### Background To Violent And Hateful Extremism In Trinidad And Tobago.

Historically, a group of locals were involved in a forceful attempt to overthrow the government in July 1990. The event triggered mass violence and looting across the nation and resulted in the death of 25 persons. This attempted coup d’état was masterminded by Imam Yasin Abu Bakr (YAB), leader of the Jamaat Al Muslimeen (JAM), and 113 of his Muslim followers. The siege lasted 6 days and resulted in significant psychological and infrastructural damage to the nation (Potter 2000). Almost 2 decades after the coup attempt, US authorities thwarted an attack on the fuel system at the John F. Kennedy Airport in New York that was being planned by Muslim extremists with ostensible ties to the Caribbean and the JAM [7].

Since these events, there have been several confirmed acts of violent and hateful extremism-related activities in T&T. In November 2013 national security authorities witnessed a new phenomenon when over 100 locals departed T&T to join Islamic State. Between 2015-2021, there were over 500 murders attributed to VHE, many committed by gangs such as the Muslim gang, Rasta City and individuals belonging to radical groups and mosques. There has also been a continuous stream of criminal acts and other forms of VHE ranging from home invasions, kidnappings, hijackings and high-end burglaries such as from the banks and jewellery stores[8].

#### The Twin Islands (T&T) In The Age Of Extremism

While T&T has had a relatively stable political history, it has

experienced VHE activity in the form of illegitimate violence against the state. This was clearly illustrated in the Black Power Revolution of 1970 and the 1990 insurrection that was perpetrated by the Jamaat Al Muslimeen (JAM). These historical events show clearly that certain local groups have engaged in varying levels of violence to achieve specific political and/or social objectives.

In the years preceding the insurrection, T&T was engulfed in racial tensions, economic recession, religious turmoil, and perceived government corruption. Based on these circumstances, Imam YAB felt that it was necessary for the JAM to connect with people who were facing difficulties and provide them with social and financial assistance. While the government may have considered this to be innocuous at the time, the government's relationship with the JAM broke down in the mid-1970s due to a conflict over the ownership of lands that previously belonged to the Islamic Missionaries Guild (IMG). The JAM constructed mosques and houses for their members, despite being warned about their illegal tenancy by authorities. By 1990, there were almost 300 Afro-Muslim teenagers and young adults residing on the compound [9]. In the end, their standoff with the state ended in the JAM's failure to acquire legal ownership of the disputed lands. Consequently, the government seized the JAM compound on the basis of illegal squatting, thus, setting the stage for a violent overthrow. Although this was the main event before the coup, YAB has consistently claimed that persistent racism, poverty, corruption, crime, and social injustice were the main factors that evoked the JAM's forceful reaction [10].

On 27 July 1990 the JAM took the Prime Minister and other Members of Parliament (MPs) hostage, seized the Trinidad and Tobago Television network, and destroyed the police administration building. The six days' siege resulted in 25 deaths and widespread media attention. Financial backing for their operational logistics came from Saudi Arabia through a JAM member based in the US (The Commission of Enquiry Report 2014). However, the attempt to overthrow the government failed as the JAM did not receive the anticipated support from the citizenry.

In the aftermath of the coup attempt, the JAM continued to evolve and became one of the most powerful organised criminal entities in T&T. Today, this new incarnation of the JAM continues to adversely affect T&T society. With links to state officials and political parties, Imam YAB and his cohorts have also managed to consistently evade Law Enforcement and the Criminal Justice System, in spite of being implicated in countless serious crime cases [11]. Based on the insights of terrorism scholar Walter Laqueur (1999), the

JAM's evolution is similar to the trajectory of other organisations that have moved along the continuum of ideologically motivated extremist group to organised criminal entity.

These problems were exacerbated by governments' failure to prevent the expansion of the JAM through the Criminal Justice System. In 2005, Clive Lancelot Small was convicted by a US Court for attempting to traffic firearms from Florida to his JAM associates in T&T. Furthermore, Radhica Sookraj goes on to describe YAB as the only individual to be arrested under the local Anti-Terrorism Act in November 2005 for threatening deadly repercussions if wealthy Muslims did not pay him money (zakaat). In the following year, Jada Loutoo (2006) reported that a raid by police on the JAM compound resulted in the seizure of grenades, arms, and ammunition [12].

The JAM's resilience and versatility since the insurrection illuminates the level of influence and authority Imam YAB has been able to wield. His capacity to evade the police and manipulate the Criminal Justice System played a fundamental role in his survival. The events of 1990 and its aftermath exemplifies the imprudent, and sometimes incongruous response to VHE in T&T. By underestimating the emerging threat/s, botching the response, failing to effectively punish the insurgents and the lack of adequately severe consequences for their actions, have all emboldened the JAM, and now spawned a range of new radical groups.

Some of these militant groups include the Jamaat al-Islami al-Karibi, Waajihatul Islaamiyyah (The Islamic Front) and the Jamaat al Murabiteen; each having drawn their leadership from former members of the JAM. The leader of the WI, Umar Abdullah, has close connections to Palestinian terrorist organisations like Hamas and Islamic Jihad and is also suspected of actively supporting Afghanistan's war against the Soviet Union in the 1980s (Kelshall 2004). Abdullah has similarly endorsed terrorist groups such as Jemaah Islamiyah and Al-Qaeda over the years. The fortitude and power exerted by these groups help create a fertile ground for sowing seeds of VHE as well as radicalization and recruitment into Jihadi-terrorist organizations.

### **Results**

As a result, the membership of these groups keeps increasing, with recruits becoming more susceptible to the intoxicating combination of propaganda (false narratives) and the enticement of perceived empowerment offered by these organizations. The scope of radicalization and extremism even attained a new technological dimension since 2014 when messages of the Islamic State were transmitted through the Internet and social media,

as well as through more direct means of recruitment through proxies and allied groups. In light of these global developments, the JAM its splinter groups, networks in T&T's cities, mosques and poverty-stricken urban neighbourhoods, are strategically placed to act as de facto fronts for terrorists or other local terrorist recruiting efforts and to be involved in violent and hateful extremist forms of behaviour.

It must be noted that the concern in Trinidad and Tobago about VHE comes from not only Islamist-inspired extremism but also from the rising presence, capacity and alarming actions of extremists who may or may not be members of gangs [13]. Also already known forms of political extremism that waned for a period of time have re-emerged with more power, seeking political representation at the local and national levels. Fuad Abu Bakr, son of the now deceased YAB has launched a political party, the New National Vision but so far has been unable to win any seats both at the local and general elections.

Role of NGOs, civil society and government to teach/train and educate citizens in an attempt to prevent VHE

The Citizen Security Program is a strategy implemented in Trinidad and Tobago to deal with VHE. This programme seeks to reduce crime and violence in selected high needs communities in Trinidad and Tobago through community actions and capacity building for the police. The Citizen Security Program is funded primarily through the Ministry of National Security, involves violence prevention training, community-based interventions, youth friendly spaces, and NGO support, among other programs. It also focused on community action councils in areas labelled as hotspots.

In several investigative reports it was observed that funding may be accompanied by conditions which favour geographical areas considered to be vulnerable to extremism rather than areas with the most urgent humanitarian needs. Counter VHE programmes mean engaging with those at risk of turning to violent extremism, which would include individuals who may be associated with designated terrorist and violent groups, even if they are not terrorists or violent individuals themselves. In providing training and funding with respect to countering VHE, care must be given to the considerable risks to the furtherance of domestic terrorism, and VHE itself through the financing of criminals posing as coordinators and community leaders.

Likewise, the Unemployment Relief Programme (URP) along with the Community-Based Environmental Protection and Enhancement Programme (CEPEP) can also be seen as ways to alleviate poverty and in so doing will eradicate extremist behaviour by members who reside in these communities. Equally, the government has also allocated funds to various NGOs to convert their existing efforts to align such with global countering violent and hateful extremism policy and framework.

Similarly, a partnership with the United States Embassy called the SafeCommuniTT has served to deter the younger generations of T&T from engaging in extremist activity. Moreover, the initiative comprises key influences and messengers which range from government officials to ex-convicts. These persons are taught strategies, ideas and campaigns which are all aimed at changing perspectives of terrorism and radicalization in the youth of society. Perhaps, a greater stance should be taken to engage NGOs in allowing for the deterrent of extremist activity in the youth of Trinidad and Tobago.

In looking at the NGOs in this paper, the first two have been financially assisted by the US Embassy. Two specific projects financed by the US will be discussed, the first as carried out by the NGO, Ryu Dan Dojo (RDD) and the other by another NGO, Foundation for the Institution of Services, Caring and Learning and National Islamic Counselling Services (FISCAL-NICS). The third NGO, Believers Assembly, a Faith Based Organization, has been working over the last six years mostly with girls and women.

## **Discussions**

### **NGO 1: RYU DAN DOJO (RDD)**

The aim of the Ryu Dan Dojo Community Resilience Initiative (CRI) Program is to help build a more resilient Trinidad and Tobago by strengthening community service delivery and increasing positive social interaction and trust among Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuelan communities so as to prevent, reduce and stop violent and hateful extremist behavior [14].

It aims to provide safe spaces where Venezuelan migrants and the host community can interact and access much need information, social services, and physical and educational programming. In its work in Chaguanas and Mayaro communities, the RDD also aims to counter the radicalized and extremist ideas that have transcended these areas and which contributed to, among other things, some of its members joining IS and travelling to Syria and Iraq.

RDD's methodology is a cognitive-behaviour modification approach using an innovative Sports+ Model. Its learning and teaching techniques are aimed at enhancing and encouraging self-regulation, creativity, improved academic and learning abilities, life skills, and promoting the physical, mental, and social development of participants through Martial Arts.

Overall, the US sponsored RDD/CRI program entailed six activities:

(1) Citizen mobilization and outreach – This involved liaising with stakeholders, raising awareness on the project, and mobilizing the community for participation in activities. There were several meetings with local representatives, MPs, mayor, civil society actors, community police, and businesses who were briefed on the project. Their view on the situation and their perspectives were requested and that information was used to provide feedback/results to its international partner, Democracy International (DI). RDD was also involved in maintaining an ongoing relationship with these stakeholders meeting periodically throughout the project to foster collaboration on the project and the Venezuelan migrant and community security issues. Additionally, RDD was responsible for contributing to improved coordination among actors for service provision to the community.

(2) Conducting needs assessments (in coordination with DI) in Chaguanas and Mayaro – This activity centered around conducting focus groups with T&T community members and Venezuelan community members separately to gather information on perspectives, tensions, and resilience capacities, and to gather ideas to improve coordination among actors for service provision to the community. It was noted that there was a dire need to capitalize on the extensive links with their networking partners and to develop a movement that was built on trust and respect for each other whilst collaborating with others to address the Venezuelan migrant issue, as well as the issue of crime and violence prevention.

(3) Initiating Community Resource Centers as safe spaces where both Venezuelans and T&T locals could access information and/or physical, educational, intellectual, and social services. The RDD was tasked with increasing information provision and access to centers in Chaguanas and establishing a new center in Mayaro.

(4) Contributing to the design of fact cards with partners for distribution in the centers.

(5) Customising and implementing RDD's Sports+ Model in the Chaguanas and Mayaro regions of Trinidad. To facilitate this, RDD adapted and expanded its existing Sports Plus Model—a cognitive behaviour

modification approach to deter violent and hateful extremism and build youth social and behavioral skills among at-risk youth. The expanded program included an athletic component (martial arts) and an education and mentorship component. In each of the two locations, RDD conducted this three-month program twice during this project (September–December 2019 and January–March 2020). In each round they mentored at least 15 Venezuelan youths and 15 T&T youths who participated together, establishing cross-population linkages. The program also included:

(a) Sports-Martial Arts/Self-Defence Training.

(b) English and Spanish Language Courses. RDD was able to host conversational English language courses and conversational Spanish-language courses, targeting the youth in the Sports Plus program and their parents (and other adults from the community) in each location throughout each of the three-months programs. RDD also developed a targeted curriculum for these courses based on the levels of the participants and their parents. The adult courses ran simultaneously while the children were in the sports classes to facilitate participation.

(c) Education and Life Skills Training: RDD was able to implement a bilingual tutoring and mentorship program. This program was held three days a week for two hours each, bringing 20 Venezuelan youth and 20 T&T youth together. It focused on teaching basic, reading, and writing skills to children and adolescents ages 7-20, broken into subgroups based on age and baseline knowledge levels. These sessions also promoted social and behavioral skills, in particular, targeting topics such as conflict mitigation, anger management, trauma healing, and problem-solving and encouraged acceptance and social cohesion among the participants. RDD also introduced creative arts and other engaging activities to promote the abovementioned skills. Tutoring was provided by qualified and trained individuals and supervised by certified retired teachers. These enrichment activities also focused on oral language and expression development. Students participated in enrichment activities that supported character development. Several of these activities were centered on prevention, problem-solving, and critical thinking. They embraced storytelling, theatre in education, local area heritage activities and skills, competitions, sports, arts and crafts, all engaging activities based on group decision making, and critical thinking. In these sessions, narratives tending to violence and hate were challenged by several counter-narratives that were explained and discussed in great length.

(d) Family Support: RDD was able to bring parents and youth together for at least one family socialization event during each iteration of the

program to strengthen the social networks and reinforce positive behaviors and community cohesion. This component included public education workshops that were instrumental in sensitizing T&T and Venezuelan communities on matters of public safety and worked to foster a single community identity. RDD also held pre- and post-session with the parents of the 30 youth in each group to build an understanding of the program and the positive behaviors and skills it developed, and helped establish a support system for the participants.

(e) In collaboration with other CRI partners, the RDD contributed to the development and helped conduct a public awareness and sensitization campaign to obtain buy-in from the community and strategic partners, promote social cohesion, and fight xenophobia. The main aim of this was to enhance cognitive and behavioral competency to reduce risky behaviors, including tendencies to VHE.

All in all, in its quest to counter VHE, RDD focused on developing community resilience, training and engagement with community members, managing intervention activities, and building its capacity as an NGO.

### **Evaluation**

The RDD focused its work in communities with specific attributes. RDD operated in high-risk communities with a tendency to gravitate towards violent and hateful extremism. They functioned in communities where there was a presence of radicalised persons with violent and hateful extremist behaviour and of at least 6 mosques (4 in Chaguanas and two in Mayaro) with alleged tendencies to recruit youths for involvement in criminal activities and extremist behaviors. RDD targeted communities with low-income families, very young migrants, none or very low educational background (in most cases) amongst the Venezuelan children, little to no educational opportunities for migrant children, a high number of young persons and unemployment/underemployment.

Based on several interviews with persons in the areas of Chaguanas and Mayaro, 18 including the founders of RDD, many successes have been noted. There was an evidential improvement in cognitive and academic outcomes. Safe spaces were established for migrants and community members which facilitated positive interaction and access to social and educational services. In these safe places, the elements of VHE were discussed and totally discouraged. There was a level of confidence in participants as they manoeuvre the language skills. Youth self-esteem and confidence enhanced coupled with increased physical, mental and spiritual



capacities through Martial Arts. There were increased proficiency levels and problem-solving skills. Virtues such as honesty, kindness, forgiveness and non-violence were also encouraged and were well-received. Beneficiaries of the program came from among the low socio-economic group which included migrants. Cross population linkage was also established.

In relation to the RDD's goal of preventing and countering violent and hateful extremism and charting a way forward, there were some achievements of wider effects. There will be a great impact on social problems as community members were exposed to positive engagements and lifestyles. Partnerships were established with locals to provide learning opportunities for students. The Program was executed in "so-called" high-risk communities, therefore, providing enriching opportunities and experiences for participants. These opportunities provide them with alternatives to VHE, other risky behaviors and gang recruitment. Developing skills of resilience would help the beneficiaries face challenges and difficulties in life, which can help them feel better and cope better. As a result of those interventions, there will be less gang /violent extremism recruitment and less violence in the communities but rather opportunities to build resilient communities [15].

Overall, according to interviewees, the CRI Program touched lives in the communities in a real way, bringing a greater awareness of social needs and addressing a percentage of the communities in terms of access, equality of opportunities, and social support. It is evident, therefore, that participation in The CRI Program activities in Chaguanas and Mayaro was able to establish in a real way cross-population linkages between Venezuelan Migrants and the host communities. The effectiveness of the Program brought a wide range of benefits to youth, adults, families, and the communities. The activities boost academic performances, reduced risky behaviors, promote physical and mental health, promoted individual and community well-being, and provided safe spaces in the communities via the CRI Resource Centers.

Recommendations: There is no magic formula to address the large influx of migrants in Trinidad and Tobago today or to prevent VHE. Language, literacy, sport, life skills, culturally appropriate classes have been key components of RDD's successful attempt at positive integration activities in this CRI Program and therefore should be continued. However, it will require a sustained effort over the long term if they are to have greater impact. Building these processes now will improve the response to future migrants and related issues; giving them the tools needed to bounce back

more quickly, to become stronger, and therefore more resilient, in the future. The undermentioned areas may be considered to enhance and bring lasting change in the CRI program:

- (1) Create diverse, improved opportunities for public social interaction such as activities involving the wider community and long-term projects.
- (2) Develop improved skills for interaction amongst participants.
- (3) Develop improved processes to support and promote positive interactions, including providing training for those involved in promoting and enabling this work.

### **NGO #2: Foundation for the Institution of Services, Caring and Learning and National Islamic Counselling Services (FISCAL-NICS)**

#### **Counselling As A Tool To Prevent Violent And Hateful Extremism**

According to FISCAL-NICS, Trinidad and Tobago is currently plagued by a scourge of VHE, crime, and abuse which targets persons of all demographic profiles. Research on these issues has revealed that socioeconomic disenfranchisement, familial dysfunction and individual trauma are linked to poorer psychological outcomes, involvement in antisocial behaviour, and future delinquency. Thus, in order to stem the tide of VHE, criminal activity and social deterioration, it is imperative that the underlying issues of trauma and familial dysfunction be addressed.

FISCAL-NICS' mandate is to assist and help the community to develop and enhance family life. It has been noted that as a result of crime and violence within the country, several children lost a parent, and many families are without a breadwinner. Consequently, children and remaining parents are coping with grief, loss, anger, stress, frustration etc, which can impact their behaviors, their ability to function in their personal, professional and family lives, and can increase the likelihood of future involvement of violent and criminal activity. FISCAL-NICS therefore views the need for counselling as critical to address the psychological difficulties facing persons in communities where crime and violence are rampant, and where community members have experienced traumatic loss of close family members, and to prevent a negative trajectory for such persons [16]. Since at present there are limited facilities to assist bereaved family members at affordable rates in the public sector system, FISCAL-NICS in collaboration with other organizations has attempted to assist with counselling and other services in these areas in the following three locations: Laventille, Diego Martin and Enterprise.

In this regard, there were two aspects of the project, “Counselling As A Tool To Prevent Violent Extremism (PVE)”:

(1) (a) By the end of 3 months, 30 - 40 young orphans and fatherless children between the ages of 6 and 16 years received counselling at their schools or at private offices set up by FISCAL-NICS in strategic areas to help them to psychologically cope, handle the exposure and reduce any tendency of a violent lifestyle.

(b) Counselling training for persons and activists from the high-risk areas who would continue the counselling process after the project was completed during the period assigned.

Over the course of June – July 2018, Community Service Personnel (CSP) were contacted and asked to recommend persons for counselling in the areas of Laventille, Diego Martin and Enterprise. Recommendations were received from teams belonging to the Roots Foundation and Ryu Dan Dojo. Meetings and workshops were held in the Enterprise area, to facilitate meeting with the parents of those children identified as needing counselling.

Both aspects of the project were started and implemented as proposed in July and continued until December 2018. In January 2019, the counselling training program in one area continued.

(2) PVE COUNSELLING PROJECT Over the course of January and February 2019, 14 clients were seen, over five sessions.

Evaluation: Based on the aforementioned sessions, the following problems have been identified in the clients seen: Emotion regulation difficulties, sexual abuse, parenting challenges, trauma and stress related health conditions.

Based on these problems, the following therapeutic modalities were employed: Trauma focused cognitive behavioral therapy (TF-CBT); Psycho-education on parenting; emotional regulation exercises and exploration of memories. Reports revealed growing insight and willingness to process and address trauma. Additional trauma resolution and strength-building work are needed.

#### PVE COUNSELLING TRAINING PROGRAMME PORT-OF-SPAIN

In November 2018, a counselling training program commenced for persons living within the Port-of-Spain and Diego Martin areas. There were 32 participants, ranging between the age groups of 17 to 65 years in this program in November. The sessions continued in in January and February 2019. Sessions covered depression and suicide, counsellor’s strength building, marriage and family issues, exit strategies, and psychological first aid.

### NEXT STEPS

With the ending of that project, FISCAL-NCIS continued its work with several at risk persons over the last few years. Sessions with all clients who were being seen were completed and closed. For those requiring counselling, ongoing assistance has been provided on a need basis. A graduation program for the graduates of the counselling training sessions at Port-of-Spain was held on 23 February 2019. Graduates from the aforementioned training program have been conducting presentations of various topics from the training programs to various audiences around the country, including mosques, community gatherings and schools. A schedule for 2022-2023 has developed for this with a special focus on youths 16+. A proposal will be sent to the US Embassy and other donors for the second phase of this project where NCIS would take prospective counsellors who are on the ground doing lay counselling and further train them to help them in their weak areas of skills. Also, additional counselling models will be developed for programs for additional training as they were requested by the participants.

### NGO #3

#### Believers Assembly (BA)

Faith-based organizations (FBOs) usually play a critical role in the debates and discourse(s) regarding radicalization, counter-radicalization, violent religious extremism, and terrorism [17]

This is because scholars, experts, and policymakers often argue that the role played by FBOs in combating and taming the activities of violent extremist and terror groups in the world today cannot be overemphasized, given the fact that they serve as a moral compass for societies. Scholars also argue that because these violent radical and terror groups frequently instrumentalise religion negatively to perpetuate their agenda or objectives, the same approach can also be adopted to counter their negative misrepresentation of religion to radicalize individuals and groups into embracing these radical and extremist views[17].

In addition, political actors and other rent-seekers who benefit from the activities of these violent radical groups use religion as a tool to advance and achieve their heinous interests. In looking at the FBO known as Believers Assembly, it is noted that there is a strong focus on working with girls and women in an attempt to steer them away from VHE.

BA over the last six years (2016-present) has focused on women with a view to ensure inter alia, they have a source of income, they have at least

a basic education, they develop their skills and talents and they are able to withstand countering the various ideological and doctrinal forces that support any form of VHE. BA as a faith-based NGO continues to be at the forefront in combating VHE and negative ideologies pushed by extremists and radical groups in its recruitment and expansionist strategy. This position can be seen through the collaboration between BA and The Institute of Security and Intelligence Studies (IFSIS) in introducing various aspects of Intelligence Studies, Counselling Psychology and Public and Personal Safety for girls 16+ and women of all ages. These studies have also exposed several narratives in VHE as well as helped and guided the participants to develop, learn and be exposed to counter narratives to VHE.

Since April 2020, BA has also launched a two-hour program on Mondays and Fridays on Zoom with several planned activities including prayer sessions, discussions with other FBOs involved in countering VHE; lectures from educators, persons in the legal, medical and psychological fields and leaders of different faiths. This initiative has also served to enable the youth and children to understand the importance of diversity management, tolerance, peaceful coexistence, and consolidation in society. In its outreach program, the BA has also been involved in various interfaith engagements among Christians, Hindus and Muslims in promoting peace and understanding through the organization of unity concerts, weekend classes for children from four to sixteen in mathematics, English and creative writing; sports, movie viewing and other recreational activities that are not only aimed at promoting and strengthening peace, but also addressing the various negative aspects of mistrust being promoted by those who wish to fuel the embers of violence and terror in society and promote VHE.

Undoubtedly, women make unique and valuable contributions to various aspects of countering VHE, including through analysis, fieldwork and policy development. Their participation in the wider fight against terrorism and violent extremism is essential and Believers Assembly continues to encourage allies and partners to engage more systematically on issues relating to countering VHE. Through its outreach program, BA can contribute to evidence-based research to identify how women can be empowered to enhance the fight against extremism and to identify opportunities for substantive, meaningful female roles across a wide spectrum of counter VHE activities. The fight against VHE requires a whole of society approach in which women's participation is essential. Greater social and economic empowerment will fuel improved involvement.

## **Conclusion**

For over three decades now, the government of Trinidad and Tobago and its security agencies have been grappling with the expansion and activities of the JAM group, which led an attempted coup in 1990, as well as other groups and individuals who have displayed VHE tendencies.

This article examined the critical contribution made by NGOs in firstly countering the negative instrumentalisation and misrepresentation of religion by this terror group and other groups and individuals to achieve its agenda in Trinidad and Tobago and secondly to ensure that nationals especially youths and women are discouraged from leaning towards VHE tendencies.

To address these challenges, this article proposes the following recommendations for effective disengagement against the negative ideology and messages promoting VHE in Trinidad and Tobago. A bottom-up counter VHE approach should be developed that involves and incorporates every stakeholder to make the approach less state-centric and reductionist. In Trinidad and Tobago there are several civil society organizations that could be harnessed to work in the fight against VHE. Continued support and protection should be guaranteed for NGOs and others, including radio and television hosts, vocal religious leaders and politicians who use their platforms to constantly speak against VHE and negative representations of religion by certain rogue elements in society. The Trinidad and Tobago government and its agencies should address structural challenges such as poverty, unemployment, alienation and exclusion, racism, and other forms of social injustice in society to deter vulnerable individuals and groups from embracing negative ideologies.

There should be a deliberate effort made by relevant stakeholders, including the Ministry of Legal Affairs to address non-violent forms of radicalization such as hate speech, rhetoric, and distortions of religious texts as these are the precursors to VHE. There should be proper synergy and cooperation within NGOs by allaying any form of mistrust and disunity when combating negative messages and ideologies from violent individuals and extremist groups. NGOs and other key stakeholders should not only identify the push and pull factors contributing to the radicalization of individuals, especially the youths and the vulnerable in society but they should also make a concerted effort to ensure that these factors are addressed and prevented in society. There should be strategic and multi-sectoral engagement between state actors, FBOs, CSOs, NGOs, the community, and religious leaders to address and counter the ideological, membership, and funding activities

of all extremist groups. Punitive measures should be taken by relevant stakeholders to check the activities of extremist religious leaders in the society through the strengthening and enhancing of the operational capacity of the criminal justice system in discharging its duties and mandate.

As an avenue for further studies, future researchers are also encouraged to examine how religious and community leaders use their platforms and other social media tools to counter the various messages and ideologies preached by terror and other violent extremist groups. This is because several studies have also assessed the use of social media and its tools as a recruitment hub for such groups. Researchers interested in studying VHE and countering VHE are also encouraged to broaden their scope of engagement, and interviews should not only focus on key stakeholders or informants but should also involve other members of various NGOs at the middle and lower levels to understand their feelings and sentiments towards radicalization and counter-radicalization, as well as its implications for the stability and progress of societies. Involving some of these middle- and lower-level members of these organizations will also contribute to shedding more light on issues around VHE.

#### **Endnotes**

<sup>1</sup> (British) Commission for Countering Extremism, 2022.

<sup>2</sup> Barton, et al., 'Islam, Gender and Civil Society. Book Series: New Security Challenges Series.

<sup>3</sup> Uprety and Prasad, 'Qualitative data collection, analysis and presentation: A theoretical overview' 83–122.

<sup>4</sup> Briggs et al., 'Community Engagement for Counterterrorism: Lessons from the United Kingdom', 971–981.

<sup>5</sup> Khalil and Zeuthen, 'A Case Study of Counter Violent Extremism (CVE) Programming: Lessons from OTI's Kenya Transition Initiative', 14.

<sup>6</sup> Preventing Radicalisation to Terrorism and Violent Extremism: Strengthening the EU's Response', (European Parliament. COM (2013) 941 final. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on Preventing Radicalisation to Terrorism and Violent Extremism: Strengthening the EU's Response.).

<sup>7</sup> Zambelis, 'Spotlight on Trinidad and Tobago's Jamaat al-Muslimeen', 1-3.

<sup>8</sup> Tobago is a controversial topic on the two islands. Gang Murders and murders rose every year from 1999 to 2008. Approximately 529 people were murdered in 2008, the highest number ever. In January 2018 Trinidad

recorded 40 killings in the month. Nearly 500 murders per year were recorded in 2017. [n 2018 and in 2019, the number of murders have crossed 500 according to the official police statistics with 2019 recording the second highest number of murders in the country's history. In 2021, the homicide rate in Trinidad and Tobago stood at around 32 homicide victims per 100,000 population. The murder levels worsened 4.2 points compared to a year earlier, when 28.2 homicides were registered per 100,000 inhabitants. There were 448 murders in Trinidad. This trend has continued into the current year as during the month of January and up to March, the country recorded over 107 murders. Port of Spain and its immediate environs have a higher crime rate than any other part of Trinidad. Homicides countrywide rose from fewer than 50 in the 1980s, to 97 in 1998, then to 360 in 2006 (30 murders per 100,000 persons). It rose to approximately 529 in 2008 but decreased in the following years.

<sup>9</sup> Collihan and Danopolous, 'Coup d'état Attempt in Trinidad: Its Causes and Failure', 435-450.

<sup>10</sup> Zambelis, 'Jamaat al-Muslimeen: The Growth and Decline of Islamist Militancy in Trinidad and Tobago', 1-12.

<sup>11</sup> Collihan and Danopolous, 'Coup d'état Attempt in Trinidad: Its Causes and Failure', 435-450.

<sup>12</sup> Zambelis, 'Jamaat al-Muslimeen: The Growth and Decline of Islamist Militancy in Trinidad and Tobago'.

<sup>13</sup> Laqueur, *Terrorism*.

<sup>14</sup> Sookraj, '*Muslims Can Seek Injunction vs Bakr*'.

<sup>15</sup> Loutoo, '*Judge frees Bakr Ibrahim upholds no-case submission*'.

<sup>16</sup> In Trinidad and Tobago, gang activity continues to be a threat to national security. In fact, the Police say intelligence suggests there are close to 130 separate gangs operating in Trinidad and Tobago, and while guns and drugs have long been drivers of gang-related crime, in recent times other illegal activities have also become key contributors including illegal quarrying and extortion. Hate speech against the government and the business community and physical attacks on business places have been increasing over the last three years. (Interview with crime reporter, March 1, 2022)

<sup>17</sup> Interview with Sensei Marva Logan, Director of RDD, 31 January 2022

<sup>18</sup> Interviews with former MP Chaguanas, Mr Fazal Karim and social worker Alicia Williams et al., 15 January 2022. Chaguanas and Mayaro are two areas where mosques teaching radicalism and espousing VHE are located.



<sup>19</sup> Interview with Mr. Hafeez Khan, founding member of FISCAL-NICS, 5 January 2022.

<sup>20</sup> Ishaku et al., ‘The Role of Faith-Based Organizations in Counter-Radicalization in Nigeria: The Case of Boko Haram’, 1003.

<sup>21</sup> Maza et al., ‘Challenges of Countering Terrorist Recruitment in the Lake Chad Region: The Case of Boko Haram’, 96.

<sup>22</sup> In some cases, recommendations like these backfire, as was seen in the Life Sport programme. The social Life Sport programme was an initiative geared at reforming youths in high-risk communities. Former Life Sport co-ordinator Rajae Ali and four others were committed to stand trial for allegedly conspiring to murder radio DJ Kevaghna “Lurbz” Savory. Ali, his brother Ishmael Ali, Keshon Dempster, Brandon Borneo, Brent LaCroix and Donna Dyer are before the court on charges under the Anti-Gang Act, possession of arms and ammunition to endanger life, and conspiracy to murder Savory. All the offences are alleged to have taken place on November 27, 2014, in Port of Spain. Ali and his brother Ishmael are also charged with nine others for the May 4, 2014, murder of Senior Counsel Dana Seetahal.

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## **ТРИНИДАД ЖӘНЕ ТОБАГО МЫСАЛЫ АРҚЫЛЫ: ЗОРЛЫҚ ПЕН ЭКСТРЕМИЗМГЕ ДЕГЕН ЖЕК КӨРІНІСКЕ ҚАТЫСТЫ (VNE) ЖАУАПТАРДЫ ЗЕРТТЕУ**

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**Аңдатпа.** Тринидад пен Тобаго зорлық-зомбылық пен жеккөрінішті экстремизмге қарсы әрекетті зерттеуге арналған бірегей сайтты ұсынады. Елде 1990 жылғы сәтсіз төңкерістен кейін ИСИМ-ге қосылған азаматтардың жан басына шаққандағы жоғары көрсеткіші байқалды, содан кейін жақында пандемияға ықпал еткен жалған ақпарат пен жеккөрінішті әңгімелер көбейді. Бұл құжат Тринидад пен Тобагодағы зорлық-зомбылық пен жеккөрінішті экстремизм мәселелерін шешуге тырысатын үш ҮЕҰ жұмысын қарастырады. Салыстырмалы жағдайды зерттеу әдістемесін пайдалана отырып, үш жағдай бойынша ұқсастықтарды, айырмашылықтарды және

зандылықтарды талдау әрбір ҮЕҰ көзқарасының күшті және әлсіз жақтарын анықтайды және ашады.

Бұл мақала саясаткерлермен, қауіпсіздік әкімшілігінің мүшелерімен және осы ҮЕҰ-дағы негізгі ойыншылармен жаңа тереңдетілген сұхбаттарды талдауға және әдебиеттерге шолу мен осы ҮЕҰ орындаған VHE бағдарламаларын бағалауға негізделген. Бұл мақалада бірнеше қауымдастықтардағы (соның ішінде мемлекеттік институттар) экстремистік қозғалыстардың қозғаушы күші, сондай-ақ осы мәселелерді шешудегі үкіметтік емес ұйымдардың рөлі анықталған. Ол сонымен қатар қайталанудың алдын алу және бағдарламаның тиімділігі мен тұрақтылығын арттыру үшін жағдаяттық талдау, жобалау және жаңа VHE бағдарламаларын бағалау бойынша ұсыныстарды ұсынады.

**Тірек сөздер:** зорлық-зомбылық экстремизмі, радикалдану, бандитизм, Тринидада, Тобаго, пандемия, NGO, VHE.

## **ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ОТВЕТОВ НА НАСИЛЬСТВЕННЫЙ И НЕНАВИСТНЫЙ ЭКСТРЕМИЗМ (VHE): ПРИМЕР ТРИНИДАДА И ТОБАГО**

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**Аннотация.** Тринидад и Тобаго предлагает уникальный сайт для изучения реакции на насильственный и ненавистнический экстремизм. В стране наблюдался высокий процент граждан на душу населения, присоединившихся к ИГИЛ после неудавшегося государственного переворота в 1990 году, а затем, совсем недавно, всплеск дезинформации и ненавистнических нарративов, чему способствовала пандемия. В этом документе рассматривается работа трех НПО в Тринидаде и Тобаго, которые стремятся решить проблемы насильственного и ненавистнического экстремизма. Используя методологию сравнительного изучения конкретных случаев, анализ сходств, различий и закономерностей в трех случаях выявляет и раскрывает сильные и слабые стороны подхода каждой НПО.

Этот документ основан на анализе новых подробных интервью с политиками, членами администрации безопасности и ключевыми игроками в этих НПО, а также на обзоре литературы и оценках

программ VNE, проведенных этими НПО. В документе определены движущие силы экстремистских движений (включая государственные учреждения) в нескольких сообществах, а также роль НПО в решении этих проблем. В нем также предлагаются рекомендации по ситуационному анализу, разработке и оценке новых программ VNE для предотвращения дублирования и повышения эффективности и устойчивости программ.

**Ключевые слова:** насильственный экстремизм, радикализация, бандитизм, Тринидада, Тобаго, пандемия, NGO, VNE.

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## **ДОСТИЖЕНИЕ ЦЕЛЕЙ УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ: АВСТРИЙСКИЙ КЕЙС**

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**Аннотация.** Для объяснения сложных вопросов, связанных с устойчивым развитием, важно изучать конкретные практики, определяя новые рычаги и механизмы их реализации. Как показывает анализ, Австрия по достижению целей устойчивого развития является одним из лидеров в этом направлении в Европейском Союзе. Для достижения поставленных целей Австрия использует дифференцированный набор инструментов: разработка политики и программ по ЦУР, развитие технологического производства, организация тематических научных исследований и комплекса мероприятий, направленных на устойчивое развитие. Используются общенаучные методы (идентификация и отбор источников, их систематизация), анализ как один из основных общелогических методов, количественный и качественный методы касательно занятости населения, вовлеченных в реализацию целей устойчивого развития.

Даны примеры проектов и реализации комплекса мероприятий. Например, «Зеленая нить» - ежедневная встреча команды газеты «Libération». Или разработка документа «Альпийская конвенция и макрорегиональная альпийская стратегия». Опыт разработки решений по строительству домов из дерева с использованием инновационных материалов как фасады, вырабатывающих электричество, будет полезен многим предприятиям мира.

**Ключевые слова:** устойчивое развитие, ООН, Австрия, экология, технологичные производства, зеленая нить, Альпы, Глобальная комиссия.

### **Основные положения**

Проблема устойчивого развития распространилась после публикации в 1987 г. доклада Глобальной комиссии по окружающей среде и развитию «Наше будущее для всех», известного как «доклад Брундтланда», названного в честь председателя комиссии г-жи Гро Харлем Брундтланд, в свое время министра окружающей среды, затем премьер-министра Норвегии, генерального секретаря ООН.

Все чаще звучат призывы к достижению глобальных целей, принятыми Организацией Объединенных Наций в 2015 году. Все больше стран мира и население осознают свою зависимость от ресурсов земли, которая может привести к энергетическому кризису. Однако по-прежнему существует глубоко укоренившееся непонимание связи между стремлениями общества к экономическому росту, ограничениями использования природных ресурсов и неравномерным распределением богатства. Известные учреждения и организации и их лидеры полагаются на согласованное убеждение, что «большее количество» равно «большему качеству» и что «большой рост» равен «большему развитию». Страны взяли на себя обязательство ускорить прогресс в интересах тех, кто отстает больше всего. ЦУР призваны положить конец бедности, голоду, дискриминации в отношении женщин и девочек.

**Введение.** Мир продолжает характеризоваться разделением, растущей неудовлетворенностью и растущим неравенством между странами, сообществами и людьми, несмотря на технологический и информационно-коммуникационный прогресс. Прогнозируется, что глобальное потепление достигнет точки невозврата между 2030 и 2052 годами.

Создан Международный институт устойчивого развития (The International Institute for Sustainable Development / IISD, 1988), независимый аналитический центр, работающий над выполнением смелой задачи - создать процветающий мир на планете. Изменению парадигмы осуществления процесса развития способствует целостный, многоуровневый и многоаспектный подход, предназначенный для постепенного согласования важнейших институциональных и индивидуальных факторов, необходимых для продвижения к устойчивому развитию.

### **Описание материалов и методов**

Использованные общенаучные методы как отбор источников и их систематизация позволили создать первую ступень для анализа австрийского опыта по достижению ЦУР. Отбор данных стал второй ступенью исследования. Анализ как один из основных общелогических методов использован для выявления основных направлений развития ЦУР в Австрии. Использован в статье количественный и качественный методы касательно занятости населения, вовлеченных в реализацию целей устойчивого развития. Такие подходы как описательный метод раскрывает практический опыт австрийского кейса, пригодного для использования другими странами. Метод синтеза позволил собрать различные аспекты изучаемого вопроса в единое целое и для получения результатов исследования и формулировки выводов.

Призыв к устойчивому развитию влечет за собой вызовы, для решения которых, ввиду неотложности социальных преобразований, необходимы разработка специальных программ, институциональные инновации, развитие специальных технологий. Устойчивое развитие требует

творческого импульса, экспериментов, опробованию инновационных идей и демонстрации альтернатив посредством организации комплекса мероприятий, форумов, конференций, художественных и социальных акций.

На самом высоком международном уровне, на самых высоких государственных уровнях рассматриваются и реализуются программы по достижению целей устойчивого развития. Эксперты, аналитики разных стран посвящают свои исследования этой актуальной для всего мира теме. Тематика исследований самая разнообразная. Мы выбрали, по нашему мнению, самые интересные исследования.

Исследование М.фон Хауфа посвящено европейской перспективе устойчивого развития, где подчеркивается его сверхактуальная значимость [1]. Коллектив авторов К.Берг, С.Хаардт и другие изучали перспективы устойчивого регионального экономического развития в Монголии, общие рамочные условия экономического развития в Монголии [2]. Они проанализировали частные и государственные учреждения, имеющие отношение к продвижению экономических субъектов, проанализировали уровень информации, образования и профессиональной подготовки кадров, будущих специалистов устойчивого развития, предложили рекомендации для концепции программы и т.д.

Хитоми Наканиши, адъюнкт-профессор Университета Канберры (Австралия), связывает устойчивое развитие с демографией, ее положительными и отрицательными тенденциями в Японии: старение населения, рост численности и т.д. [3]. Эти демографические сдвиги вызывают обеспокоенность, так как некоторые социальные проблемы вызовут конфликты.

Исследователь С.Каган, внештатный преподаватель факультета гуманитарных и социальных наук Университета Лёйфана в Люнебурге (Германия), раскрывает потенциал продвижения культурного подхода к устойчивому городскому развитию, рассматривая городские “пространства возможностей” как инструмент реализации ЦУР [4].

Ф. Кантони, доцент кафедры организации бизнеса факультета экономики и права Католического университета Святого Сердца (Милан), проводит анализ ЦУР в контексте развития мегапроектов [5]. Мегапроекты обычно определяются как крупномасштабные инвестиционные инициативы стоимостью 1 млрд. евро/\$ или более, сталкивающиеся с аналогичными проблемами независимо от страны, в которой они реализуются, и отрасли, к которой они принадлежат. Исследователь считает, что помимо традиционного линейного подхода к управлению проектами недостаточно, особенно когда речь идет об устойчивом развитии. Его исследование направлено на обсуждение всеми заинтересованными сторонами сложных сторон мегапроекта.

Для достижения целей в любых условиях потребуются творческие способности, ноу-хау, технологии и финансовые ресурсы всего общества. И этом контексте очень важен инновационный опыт ряда зарубежных стран.

## Результаты

Австрия по достижению целей устойчивого развития, выработанные ООН, является одним из лидеров в Европейском Союзе, решая широкий спектр проблем устойчивого развития и их часто сложные взаимосвязи, формируя новое поколение профессионалов, которые с уверенностью отвечают на будущие глобальные вызовы в области устойчивого развития. Организация тематических научных исследований тесно связана с практикой и явлениями реального мира. Государственная политика направлена на анализ и оценку достижения ЦУР, связанные с решением насущных социальных проблем, таких как изменение климата, продовольственная безопасность.

Традицией стало проводить в странах Европейского Союза Европейскую Неделю устойчивого развития. В этом году она проходит с 5 сентября по 5 октября, включающая такие важные вопросы как экология в контексте демократии, отношение к ней населения, философии питания и окружающей среды, водным ресурсам. Среди других вопросов Европейской недели проблемы и возможности для морского биоразнообразия, цифрового будущего океанов, показ короткометражного фильма «Почему не бездна?» (Pourquoi pas les abysses?), созданного в партнерстве с Венским университетом и I'ERC (Европейский исследовательский совет), премьера которого состоялась в Бресте на саммите «One OCEAN». Одна из тем цикла конференций, организуемых австрийским Университетом природных ресурсов и наук о жизни (BOKU Вена, Die Universität für Bodenkultur Wien) носит название «Великие реки: между конфликтами и согласием, и посвящена трем основным европейским рекам Дунай - Рейн – Рона. Образовательный проект «Средиземноморье как глобальная лаборатория экологического сдвига» имеет целью повысить осведомленность молодежи о проблемах Средиземноморья в контексте изменения климата [6].

Планировать жизненный цикл продукции в плане новых экологичных технологий, управлять экономической активностью, сохраняя ресурсы: австрийские предприятия имеют специалистов в сфере собственных зеленых технологий и позиционируются как лидеры на этом рынке будущего.

В стране совместно с посольством Франции в Австрии разработан целый комплекс мероприятий - выставки, конференции, презентации, выступления, представляющие новые возможности для австрийской экономики.



С 15 октября по 19 октября 2022 г. Австрия представит 43 агропредприятия продуктов питания на выставке в Выставочном центре Вильпент (Париж)

Более 5000 австрийских архитекторов занимаются разработкой решений для строительства домов из дерева с использованием инновационных материалов как фасады, вырабатывающие электричество. Над этой проблемой работают такие предприятия как BUSINESS UPPER AUSTRIA, MASTER CONCEPT CONSULTING GMBH, RED BLOC SYSTEMS GMBH и другие [7].

Master Concept Consulting GmbH – это международная консалтинговая компания, специализирующаяся на разработке проектов, руководящем планировании и концепциях регионального развития в области недвижимости и туризма. А Red Bloc systems предлагает очень выгодную систему сборных деталей, которая окупается за короткое время.

Инновационные и композитные материалы обеспечивают конкурентные преимущества для многих отраслей промышленности, включая автомобильную, аэрокосмическую, химическую, медицинскую и медико-биологическую. Они могут продлить срок службы аккумуляторов мобильных телефонов и повысить качество жизни людей с медицинскими имплантатами. 177,46 млн. евро направлены на исследования и разработки в области резиновых и пластмассовых изделий, 98,1 млн. евро - на исследования и разработки в области изделий из стекла, камня и глины, 86,4 млн. евро - на исследования и разработки в области цветных металлов и литейного производства легких и тяжелых металлов [7].

Производство инновационных и композитных материалов создало 1700 рабочих мест.

В создание, разработку, научные исследования и производство инновационных и композитных материалов вовлечены предприятия:

- ANDRITZ HYDRO GMBH - один из ведущих мировых поставщиков электромеханического оборудования и услуг для гидроэлектростанций,

- AIT / AUSTRIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY GMBH - крупнейшее исследовательское учреждение в Австрии,

- Austroflex Rohr-Isoliersysteme GmbH - инновационная производственная компания в области изоляции, которая поставляет продукцию клиентам по всей Европе через оптовую торговлю,

COLT PRÜF UND TEST GMBH - специализируется на анализе, проверке и сертификации композитных материалов и изделий. Опытная команда, современное оборудование,

Kompetenzzentrum Holz GmbH - ведущий исследовательский институт древесины и экологически чистого сырья в Европе. Основными сферами компетенции являются исследования материалов и технологии производства.

SCHIEBEL ELEKTRONISCHE GERÄTE GMBH - с середины 1980-х годов компания сосредоточилась на разработке и производстве ультрасовременных миноискателей, которые сделали компанию мировым лидером на рынке.

СТЕКА-WERKE TECHNISCHE KERAMIK GMBH & CO KG - техническая керамика используется везде, где требуется электрическая изоляция в особых условиях. Техническая керамика может выдерживать высокие температуры, колебания температуры, кислотные нагрузки [7].

«Зеленая нить» - так называется ежедневная встреча команды, работающей в сфере окружающей среды газеты «Libération». Это ежедневная французская газета, посвященная актуальным темам [8]. Цель ее - предоставление полной и проверенной информации во всех областях. Ее репортажи и аналитические направлены на понимание и описание текущих событий, выявление изменений в обществах и культурах. Одна из статей посвящена теме органических продуктов Австрии, которая стала лидером мира по органическим продуктам (20.05.2019 г.). Автор статьи «Comment l'Autriche est-elle devenue championne du monde du bio?» Селин Беаль проводит анализ сельскохозяйственной политики альпийской республики, которая на протяжении десятилетий делала ставку на экологический тип сельского хозяйства, чтобы выделиться на европейском сельскохозяйственном рынке, производя органические биопродукты (колбаса, картофель, шнапс и др.). Их основной производитель - местный фермер происходит из рода фермеров, выращивающих органические продукты в течение 25 лет, которые восходят к его прабабушке и дедушке. Фермер говорит: «У нас есть небольшая ферма в предальпийских Альпах. У нас нет возможности стать больше, поэтому мы делаем ставку на то, чтобы быть маленькими, но честными содержит химических пестицидов и синтетических продуктов.

«Зеленое» сельское хозяйство имеет давние традиции в Австрии [8]. В этом году Министерство устойчивого развития и туризма

объявило страну «мировым чемпионом» в этой области. Австрия, на долю которой приходится 24,8% ее сельскохозяйственных площадей, отведенных под органические продукты, в 2018 году действительно вышла на первое место в рейтинге лидеров биопродуктов. Австрийское государство делает ставку на стимулирующие субсидии для производителей. Но некоторые эксперты считают, что именно приверженность отдельных личностей по производству биопродуктов положила начало этому направлению. И именно такие фермеры неустанно проповедовали свои убеждения против пестицидов на фермах, в средствах массовой информации и в торговых сетях. И внутренняя политика государства особое внимание уделяет местному происхождению продуктов.

### **Обсуждение**

На международных рынках маленькая альпийская республика позиционирует себя с конца 1980-х годов как «гастроном Европы». Здесь все крупные магазины запустили свои собственные «зеленые» линейки. На прилавках супермаркетов Австрии можно найти 9% продуктов, сертифицированных как органические, почти 100% потребителей покупают органические продукты. Однако есть и проблемы. Из-за большого количества дистрибьюторов в стране фермеры подвергаются огромному давлению [8]. Но органические продукты должны оставаться продуктом премиум-класса, чему способствует альпийская природа, привлекающая туристов, что приносит определенную прибыль в совокупности с биопродукцией.

Австрия разработала нормы выбросов CO<sub>2</sub> (углекислого газа) для применения и реформ в области энергетики [9]. Председательство Австрии в Европейском Союзе в 2018 г. (вторая половина года) имело целью разработать нормы по выбросам автомобилями углекислого газа и реформу рынка электроэнергии. В октябре 2018 г. Совет министров окружающей среды принял решение о введении дополнительных норм выбросов углерода для контроля за соблюдением требований. В европейском парламенте социалисты-сторонники выступают за сокращение на 40% выбросов углерода и радикальные изменения в методах расчета.

В контексте продовольственной безопасности Австрия реализовала проект в Буркина-Фасо и других странах Африки (2016-2021) для 6 300 семей (38 000 человек) в 60 деревнях региона с бюджетом в 3 000 000 евро [10]. Проект имел целью обеспечение доступа 6300 семей к полноценному питанию, улучшение природных

ресурсов в регионах, обеспечение доступа к питьевой воде для 1000 семей, решение проблемы недоедания в семьях, в частности, среди 3000 детей, повышение эффективности изменений в контексте политики диалога ООН.

Сложные климатические условия, конфликты, ограничение доступа к дополнительным ресурсам и услугам, методы ведения сельского хозяйства, необходимость ухода за детьми сделали проект, носящим образовательные функции как повышение осведомленности о системе питания, организация кулинарных курсов по комплексному питанию.

Созданная в 1975 году как национальное представительство Международная комиссия по защите Альп / CIPRA Austria выступает за устойчивое развитие (т.е. развитие, уважающее природу, ресурсы, здоровье, людей и климат) Альпийского региона [11]. CIPRA Austria функционирует в качестве информационной и коммуникационной платформы для решения проблем, касающихся Альп. В частности, по различным вопросам, представляющим интерес для альпийских заинтересованных сторон в отношении Альпийской конвенции и макрорегиональной альпийской стратегии. В дополнение к природоохранным организациям и группам по интересам, департаменты охраны природы австрийских федеральных земель также являются членами CIPRA Austria, связанных с климатом, в борьбе с загрязнением окружающей среды, в борьбе с загрязнением окружающей среды. Имеет свой печатный орган «Альпийская Конвенция - устойчивое развитие Альп» (The Alpine Convention – Sustainable Development for the Alps).

Документы, касающиеся защиты окружающей среды, включают информацию об организации по охране природы, Группе по сотрудничеству, административной службе по охране природы. Центр юридического обслуживания Альпийской конвенции ООН, Министерство финансов, Федеральное министерство сельского хозяйства, CIPRA вносят свой вклад в обеспечение соблюдения требований, касающихся Альпийской конвенции. Функционируют Центр путешествий и круг независимых экспертов по вопросам интерпретации правовых норм Альпийской конвенции, вырабатывают рекомендации по практическим вопросам.

*Всемирные Дни устойчивой энергетики (WSED / The World Sustainable Energy Days)* прошли в Вельсе 6-8 апреля 2022 г. В 2023 году они пройдут с 28.02-3.03 [12].

WSED - это ведущая ежегодная конференция по энергетическому переходу и климатической нейтральности, в которой принимают участие более 650 участников из более, чем 60 стран. На энергию приходится 75% выбросов парниковых газов. Как утверждает WSED, ускорение энергетического перехода имеет решающее значение. В 2022 году Всемирные дни устойчивой энергетики представляют далеко идущую трансформацию политики, технологий и рынков и способы ускорения темпов изменений, чтобы вывести ЕС на путь к климатической нейтральности.

### **Заключение**

Переосмысление политики достижения целей устойчивого развития - это стремление, которое разделяет все большее число стран и народов. Они критически оценивают ущерб окружающей среде, создавая большие проблемы. Устойчивое развитие проистекает из идеи, что не все может продолжаться как раньше, что недостатки модели развития, ориентированной исключительно на экономический рост, должны быть устранены путем пересмотра наших действий с учетом новых приоритетов. Следовательно, необходимо изучать и распространять положительный опыт устойчивого развития во всех сферах человеческой деятельности для поддержания целостности окружающей среды, для обеспечения здоровья и безопасности человеческих сообществ и сохранения экосистем и биоразнообразия. Важно для государств, изучая австрийский кейс, стремиться к экономической эффективности для создания инновационной и процветающей, экологически и социально ответственной экономики.

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## **ТҰРАҚТЫ ДАМУ МАҚСАТТАРЫНА ҚОЛ ЖЕТКІЗУ: АВСТРИЯЛЫҚ ЖАҒДАЙ**

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**Аңдатпа.** Тұрақты дамуға байланысты күрделі мәселелерді түсіндіру үшін нақты тәжірибелерді зерделеу, оларды жүзеге асырудың жаңа тұтқалары мен механизмдерін анықтау маңызды. Талдау көрсеткендей, Австрия тұрақты даму мақсаттарына қол жеткізуде Еуропалық Одақтағы осы бағытта көшбасшылардың бірі болып табылады. Алға қойған мақсаттарына жету үшін Австрия құралдардың сараланған жиынтығын пайдаланады: SDG үшін саясаттар мен бағдарламаларды әзірлеу, технологиялық өндірісті дамыту, жағдайлық зерттеулерді ұйымдастыру және тұрақты дамуға бағытталған іс-шаралар кешені.

Тұрақты даму мақсаттарын жүзеге асыруға тартылған халықты жұмыспен қамтуға қатысты жалпы ғылыми әдістер (қайнар көздерін анықтау және таңдау, оларды жүйелеу), негізгі жалпы логикалық әдістердің бірі ретінде талдау, сандық және сапалық әдістер қолданылды.

Жобалар мен шаралар кешенін жүзеге асыру мысалдары келтірілген. Мысалы, «Жасыл жіп» - «Либерация» газеті ұжымының күнделікті жиналысы. Немесе «Альпі конвенциясы және макроөңірлік альпілік стратегия» құжатын әзірлеу.

Электр энергиясын өндіретін қасбеттер сияқты инновациялық материалдарды пайдалана отырып, ағаш үйлерді салу шешімдерін әзірлеу тәжірибесі әлемдегі көптеген кәсіпорындарға пайдалы болады.

**Тірек сөздер:** тұрақты даму, БҰҰ, Австрия, экология, жоғары технологиялық өндірістер, жасыл жіп, Альпі, Жаһандық комиссия.

### ACHIEVING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: THE AUSTRIAN CASE

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**Annotation.** To explain the complex issues related to sustainable development, it is important to study specific practices, identifying new levers and mechanisms for their implementation. As the analysis shows, Austria is one of the leaders in this direction in the European Union in achieving the sustainable development goals. To achieve its goals, Austria uses a differentiated set of tools: the development of policies and programs for the SDGs, the development of technological production, the organization of case studies and a set of activities aimed at sustainable development. General scientific methods were used (identification and selection of sources, their systematization), analysis as one of the main general logical methods, quantitative and qualitative methods regarding employment of the population involved in the implementation of sustainable development goals.

Examples of projects and implementation of a set of measures are given. For example, the “Green Thread” is a daily meeting of the team of the “Liberation” newspaper. Or the development of the document “Alpine Convention and Macroregional Alpine Strategy”. The experience of developing solutions for the construction of wooden houses using innovative materials such as facades that generate electricity will be useful to many enterprises in the world.

**Key words:** sustainable development, UN, Austria, ecology, high-tech industries, green thread, Alps, Global commission.

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## **GERMAN LANGUAGE AS A GEOPOLITICAL FACTOR**

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**Annotation.** One of the major languages of the world, German is a native language to almost 100 million people worldwide and the most widely spoken native language in the European Union. German is the third most commonly spoken foreign language in the EU after English and French, making it the second biggest language in the EU in terms of overall speakers. German is also the second most widely taught foreign language in the EU after English at primary school level (but third after English and French at lower secondary level), the fourth most widely taught non-English language in the US (after Spanish, French and American Language), and the second most commonly used scientific language as well as the third most widely used language on websites after English and Russian. The German-speaking countries are ranked fifth in terms of annual publication of new books, with one tenth of all books (including e-books) in the world being published in the German language. In the United Kingdom, German and French are the most sought-after foreign languages for businesses (with 49% and 50% of businesses identifying these two languages as the most useful, respectively).

**Key words:** Spanish, French, American Language, Germanic, Indo-European language, family, Modern English, Austrian, Swiss Standard German.

### **Basic provisions**

German is an inflected language with four cases for nouns, pronouns and adjectives (nominative, accusative, genitive, dative), three genders (masculine, feminine, neuter), two numbers (singular, plural), and strong and weak verbs. It derives the majority of its vocabulary from the ancient branch of the Indo-European language family. A portion of the words are derived from Latin and Greek, and fewer are borrowed from French and Modern English. With standardized variants (German, Austrian and Swiss



Standard German), German is a pluricentric language. It is also notable for its broad spectrum of dialects, with many unique varieties existing in Europe and also other parts of the world. Italy recognizes all the German minorities in its territory as national historic minorities and protects the varieties of German spoken in several regions of Northern Italy besides South Tyrol.

Due to the limited intelligibility between certain varieties and Standard German, as well as the lack of an undisputed, scientific difference between a “dialect” and a “language”, some German varieties or dialect groups (e.g. Low German or Plautdietsch) are alternatively referred to as “languages” or “dialects”.

### **Introduction**

Modern Standard German is a West Germanic language descended from the Germanic branch of the Indo-European languages. The Germanic languages are traditionally subdivided into three branches: North Germanic, East Germanic, and West Germanic. The first of these branches survives in modern Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Faroese, and Icelandic, all of which are descended from Old Norse. The East Germanic languages are now extinct, and the only historical member of this branch from which written texts survive is Gothic. The West Germanic languages, however, have undergone extensive dialectal subdivision and are now represented in modern languages such as English, German, Dutch, Yiddish, Afrikaans, and others.

Within the West Germanic language dialect continuum, the Benrath and Uerdingen lines (running through Düsseldorf-Benrath and Krefeld-Uerdingen, respectively) serve to distinguish the Germanic dialects that were affected by the High German consonant shift (south of Benrath) from those that were not (north of Uerdingen). The various regional dialects spoken south of these lines are grouped as High German dialects, while those spoken to the north comprise the Low German/Low Saxon and Low Franconian dialects. As members of the West Germanic language family, High German, Low German, and Low Franconian can be further distinguished historically as Irminonic, Ingvaeonic, and Istvaeonic, respectively. This classification indicates their historical descent from dialects spoken by the Irminones (also known as the Elbe group), Ingvaeones (or North Sea Germanic group), and Istvaeones (or Weser-Rhine group). Standard German is based on a combination of Thuringian-Upper Saxon and Upper Franconian and Bavarian dialects, which are Central German and Upper German dialects, belonging to the Irminonic High German dialect group. German is therefore

closely related to the other languages based on High German dialects, such as Luxembourgish (based on Central Franconian dialects – *no.* 29), and Yiddish. Also closely related to Standard German are the Upper German dialects spoken in the southern German-speaking countries, such as Swiss German (Alemannic dialects), and the various Germanic dialects spoken in the French region of Grand Est, such as Alsatian (mainly Alemannic, but also Central- and Upper Franconian dialects) and Lorraine Franconian.

After these High German dialects, standard German is (somewhat less closely) related to languages based on Low Franconian dialects (e.g. Dutch and Afrikaans) or Low German/Low Saxon dialects (spoken in northern Germany and southern Denmark), neither of which underwent the High German consonant shift. As has been noted, the former of these dialect types is Istvaeonic and the latter Ingvaeonic, whereas the High German dialects are all Irminonic; the differences between these languages and standard German are therefore considerable. Also related to German are the Frisian languages—North Frisian (spoken in Nordfriesland), Saterland Frisian and West Frisian (spoken in Friesland—as well as the Anglic languages of English and Scots. These Anglo-Frisian dialects are all members of the Ingvaeonic family of West Germanic languages which did not take part in the High German consonant shift.

### **Old High German**

While there is written evidence of the Old High German language in several Elder Futhark inscriptions from as early as the 6th century AD (such as the Pforzen buckle), the Old High German period is generally seen as beginning with the *Abrogans* (written c.765–775), a Latin-German glossary supplying over 3,000 OHG words with their Latin equivalents. Following the *Abrogans* the first coherent works written in OHG appear in the 9th century, chief among them being the *Muspilli*, the *Merseburg Charms*, and the *Hildebrandslied*, as well as a number of other religious texts (the *Georgslied*, the *Ludwigslied*, the *Evangelienbuch*, and translated hymns and prayers). The *Muspilli* is a Christian poem written in a Bavarian dialect offering an account of the soul after the Last Judgment, and the *Merseburg Charms* are transcriptions of spells and charms from the pagan Germanic tradition. Of particular interest to scholars, however, has been the *Hildebrandslied*, a secular epic poem telling the tale of an estranged father and son unknowingly meeting each other in battle. Linguistically this text is highly interesting due to the mixed use of Old Saxon and Old High German dialects in its composition. The written works of this period stem

mainly from the Alamanni, Bavarian, and Thuringian groups, all belonging to the Elbe Germanic group (Irminones), which had settled in what is now southern-central Germany and Austria between the 2nd and 6th centuries during the great migration.<sup>[11]</sup>

### **Description of materials and methods**

In general, the surviving texts of OHG show a wide range of dialectal diversity with very little written uniformity. The early written tradition of OHG survived mostly through monasteries and scriptoria as local translations of Latin originals; as a result, the surviving texts are written in highly disparate regional dialects and exhibit significant Latin influence, particularly in vocabulary. At this point monasteries, where most written works were produced, were dominated by Latin, and German saw only occasional use in official and ecclesiastical writing.

The German language through the OHG period was still predominantly a spoken language, with a wide range of dialects and a much more extensive oral tradition than a written one. Having just emerged from the High German consonant shift, OHG was also a relatively new and volatile language still undergoing a number of phonetic, phonological, morphological, and syntactic changes. The scarcity of written work, instability of the language, and widespread illiteracy of the time thus account for the lack of standardization up to the end of the OHG period in 1050.

### **Middle High German**

While there is no complete agreement over the dates of the Middle High German (MHG) period, it is generally seen as lasting from 1050 to 1350. This was a period of significant expansion of the geographical territory occupied by Germanic tribes, and consequently of the number of German speakers. Whereas during the Old High German period the Germanic tribes extended only as far east as the Elbe and Saale rivers, the MHG period saw a number of these tribes expanding beyond this eastern boundary into Slavic territory (this is known as the *Ostsiedlung*). Along with the increasing wealth and geographic extent of the Germanic groups came greater use of German in the courts of nobles as the standard language of official proceedings and literature. A clear example of this is the *mittelhochdeutsche Dichtersprache* employed in the Hohenstaufen court in Swabia as a standardized supra-dialectal written language. While these efforts were still regionally bound, German began to be used in place of Latin for certain official purposes, leading to a greater need for regularity in written conventions. While the major changes of the MHG period were socio-cultural, German was still undergoing significant linguistic changes in syntax, phonetics, and

morphology as well (e.g. diphthongization of certain vowel sounds: *hus* (OHG “house”)→*haus* (MHG), and weakening of unstressed short vowels to schwa [ə]: *taga* (OHG “days”)→*tage* (MHG)). A great wealth of texts survives from the MHG period. Significantly, among this repertoire are a number of impressive secular works, such as the *Nibelungenlied*, an epic poem telling the story of the dragon-slayer Siegfried (c. 13th century), and the *Iwein*, an Arthurian verse poem by Hartmann von Aue (c. 1203), as well as several lyric poems and courtly romances such as *Parzival* and *Tristan*. (Also noteworthy is the *Sachsenspiegel*, the first book of laws written in Middle Low German (c. 1220)). The abundance and especially the secular character of the literature of the MHG period demonstrate the beginnings of a standardized written form of German, as well as the desire of poets and authors to be understood by individuals on supra-dialectal terms. The Middle High German period is generally seen as ending with the decimation of the population of Europe in the Black Death of 1346–1353.

#### **Early New High German**

Modern German begins with the Early New High German (ENHG) period, which the influential German philologist Wilhelm Scherer dates 1350–1650, terminating with the end of the Thirty Years’ War. This period saw the further displacement of Latin by German as the primary language of courtly proceedings and, increasingly, of literature in the German states. While these states were still under the control of the Holy Roman Empire and far from any form of unification, the desire for a cohesive written language that would be understandable across the many German-speaking principalities and kingdoms was stronger than ever. As a spoken language German remained highly fractured through this period with a vast number of often mutually-incomprehensible regional dialects being spoken throughout the German states; the invention of the printing press c.1440 and the publication of Luther’s vernacular translation of the Bible in 1534, however, had an immense effect on standardizing German as a supra-dialectal written language.

The ENHG period saw the rise of several important cross-regional forms of chancery German, one being *gemeine tiutsch*, used in the court of the Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I, and the other being *Meißner Deutsch*, used in the Electorate of Saxony in the Duchy of Saxe-Wittenberg. Alongside these courtly written standards, the invention of the printing press led to the development of a number of printers’ languages (*Druckersprachen*) aimed at making printed material readable and understandable across as many diverse dialects of German as possible. The greater ease of production

and increased availability of written texts brought about increased standardization in the written form of the German language.

### **Results**

One of the central events in the development of ENHG was the publication of Luther's translation of the Bible into German (the New Testament in 1522 and the Old Testament, published in parts and completed in 1534). Luther based his translation primarily on the *Meißner Deutsch* of Saxony, spending much time among the population of Saxony researching the dialect so as to make the work as natural and accessible to German speakers as possible. Copies of Luther's Bible featured a long list of glosses for each region that translated words which were unknown in the region into the regional dialect. Concerning his translation method Luther says the following: One who would talk German does not ask the Latin how he shall do it; he must ask the mother in the home, the children on the streets, the common man in the market-place and note carefully how they talk, then translate accordingly. They will then understand what is said to them because it is German. When Christ says 'ex abundantia cordis os loquitur,' I would translate, if I followed the papists, *aus dem Überflusz des Herzens redet der Mund*. But tell me is this talking German? What German understands such stuff? No, the mother in the home and the plain man would say, *Wesz das Herz voll ist, des gehet der Mund über*.

With Luther's rendering of the Bible in the vernacular, German asserted itself against the dominance of Latin as a legitimate language for courtly, literary, and now ecclesiastical subject-matter. Further, his Bible was ubiquitous in the German states with nearly every household possessing a copy. Nevertheless, even with the influence of Luther's Bible as an unofficial written standard, it was not until the middle of the 18th century after the ENHG period that a widely accepted standard for written German appeared.

### **Austrian Empire**

German was the language of commerce and government in the Habsburg Empire, which encompassed a large area of Central and Eastern Europe. Until the mid-19th century, it was essentially the language of townspeople throughout most of the Empire. Its use indicated that the speaker was a merchant or someone from an urban area, regardless of nationality. Some cities, such as Prague (German: *Prag*) and Budapest (Buda, German: *Ofen*), were gradually Germanized in the years after their incorporation into the Habsburg domain. Others, such as Pozsony (German: *Pressburg*, now

Bratislava), were originally settled during the Habsburg period, and were primarily German at that time. Prague, Budapest and Bratislava as well as cities like Zagreb (German: *Agram*), and Ljubljana (German: *Laibach*), contained significant German minorities.

### **Discussion**

In the eastern provinces of Banat and Transylvania (German: *Siebenbürgen*), German was the predominant language not only in the larger towns – such as *Temeswar* (Timișoara), *Hermannstadt* (Sibiu) and *Kronstadt* (Brașov) – but also in many smaller localities in the surrounding areas.

### **Standardization**

The most comprehensive guide to the vocabulary of the German language is found within the *Deutsches Wörterbuch*. This dictionary was created by the Brothers Grimm and is composed of 16 parts which were issued between 1852 and 1860. In 1872, grammatical and orthographic rules first appeared in the *Duden Handbook*.

In 1901, the 2nd Orthographical Conference ended with a complete standardization of the German language in its written form and the *Duden Handbook* was declared its standard definition. The *Deutsche Bühnen-sprache* (literally, German stage language) had established conventions for German pronunciation in theatre (*Bühnendeutsch*) three years earlier; however, this was an artificial standard that did not correspond to any traditional spoken dialect. Rather, it was based on the pronunciation of Standard German in Northern Germany, although it was subsequently regarded often as a general prescriptive norm, despite differing pronunciation traditions especially in the Upper-German-speaking regions that still characterize the dialect of the area today – especially the pronunciation of the ending *-ig* as [ɪk] instead of [ɪç]. In Northern Germany, Standard German was a foreign language to most inhabitants, whose native dialects were subsets of Low German. It was usually encountered only in writing or formal speech; in fact, most of Standard German was a written language, not identical to any spoken dialect, throughout the German-speaking area until well into the 19th century. Official revisions of some of the rules from 1901 were not issued until the controversial German orthography reform of 1996 was made the official standard by governments of all German-speaking countries. Media and written works are now almost all produced in Standard German (often called *Hochdeutsch*, “High German”) which is understood in all areas where German is spoken.

### **Geographic distribution**

Due to the German diaspora as well as German being the second most widely spoken language in Europe and the third most widely taught foreign language in the US and the EU (in upper secondary education) [29] amongst others, the geographical distribution of German speakers (or “Germanophones”) spans all inhabited continents. As for the number of speakers of any language worldwide, an assessment is always compromised by the lack of sufficient, reliable data. For an exact, global number of native German speakers, this is further complicated by the existence of several varieties whose status as separate “languages” or “dialects” is disputed for political and/or linguistic reasons, including quantitatively strong varieties like certain forms of Alemannic (e.g., Alsatian) and Low German/Plautdietsch. Mostly depending on the inclusion or exclusion of certain varieties, it is estimated that approximately 90–95 million people speak German as a first language, 10–25 million as a second language, and 75–100 million as a foreign language. This would imply approximately 175–220 million German speakers worldwide. It is estimated that also including all persons who are or were taking German classes, i.e., regardless of their actual proficiency, would amount to about 280 million people worldwide with at least some knowledge of German.

In Europe, German is the second most widely spoken mother tongue (after Russian) and the second biggest language in terms of overall speakers (after English). The area in central Europe where the majority of the population speaks German as a first language and has German as a (co-) official language is called the “German Sprachraum“. It comprises an estimated 88 million native speakers and 10 million who speak German as a second language (e.g. immigrants). Excluding regional minority languages, German is the only official language of- Germany (de facto, not specified in the constitution),

- Austria (de jure),
- 17 cantons of Switzerland (de jure), and
- Liechtenstein (de jure).

It is a co-official language of the

- Italian Autonomous Province of South Tyrol (also majority language),
- Belgium (as majority language only in the German-speaking Community), - four cantons of Switzerland (majority language in certain areas of these), and - Luxembourg.

### **Outside the Sprachraum**

Although expulsions and (forced) assimilation after the two World Wars greatly diminished them, minority communities of mostly bilingual German native speakers exist in areas both adjacent to and detached from the Sprachraum. Within Europe and Asia, German is a recognized minority language in the following countries:

- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Hungary
- Italy (outside of South Tyrol; Cimbrian, Mòcheno/Fersentalerisch, Walser German)
- Kazakhstan
- Poland German minority in Poland; German is auxiliary language in 31 communes)
- Romania
- Russia
- Slovakia
- Ukraine.

In France, the High German varieties of Alsatian and Moselle Franconian are identified as “regional languages“, but the European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages of 1998 has not yet been ratified by the government.<sup>[39]</sup> In the Netherlands, the Limburgish, Frisian, and Low German languages are protected regional languages according to the European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages; however, they are widely considered separate languages and neither German nor Dutch dialects.

#### **Africa. Namibia**

Namibia was a colony of the German Empire from 1884 to 1919. Mostly descending from German settlers who immigrated during this time, 25–30,000 people still speak German as a native tongue today. The period of German colonialism in Namibia also led to the evolution of a Standard German-based pidgin language called “Namibian Black German“, which became a second language for parts of the indigenous population. Although it is nearly extinct today, some older Namibians still have some knowledge of it.

German, along with English and Afrikaans was a co-official language of Namibia from 1984 until its independence from South Africa in 1990. At this point, the Namibian government perceived Afrikaans and German as symbols of apartheid and colonialism, and decided English would be



the sole official language, stating that it was a “neutral” language as there were virtually no English native speakers in Namibia at that time. German, Afrikaans and several indigenous languages became “national languages” by law, identifying them as elements of the cultural heritage of the nation and ensuring that the state acknowledged and supported their presence in the country. Today, German is used in a wide variety of spheres, especially business and tourism, as well as the churches (most notably the German-speaking Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia (GELK)), schools (e.g. the *Deutsche Höhere Privatschule Windhoek*), literature (German-Namibian authors include Giselher W. Hoffmann), radio (the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation produces radio programs in German), and music (e.g. artist EES). The *Allgemeine Zeitung* is one of the three biggest newspapers in Namibia and the only German-language daily in Africa.

### **South Africa**

Mostly originating from different waves of immigration during the 19th and 20th centuries, an estimated 12,000 people speak German or a German variety as a first language in South Africa. One of the largest communities consists of the speakers of “Nataler Deutsch”, a variety of Low German, concentrated in and around Wartburg. The small town of Kroondal in the North-West Province also has a mostly German-speaking population. The South African constitution identifies German as a “commonly used” language and the Pan South African Language Board is obligated to promote and ensure respect for it.<sup>[44]</sup> The community is strong enough that several German International schools are supported such as the Deutsche Schule Pretoria.

### **North America**

In the United States, the states of North Dakota and South Dakota are the only states where German is the most common language spoken at home after English. German geographical names can be found throughout the Midwest region of the country, such as New Ulm and many other towns in Minnesota; Bismarck (North Dakota’s state capital), Munich, Karlsruhe, and Strasburg (named after a town near Odessa in Ukraine) in North Dakota; New Braunfels, Fredericksburg, Weimar, and Muenster in Texas; Corn (formerly Korn), Kiefer and Berlin in Oklahoma; and Kiel, Berlin, and Germantown in Wisconsin.

### **South America. Brazil**

In Brazil, the largest concentrations of German speakers are in the states of Rio Grande do Sul (where Riograndenser Hunsrückisch developed), Santa Catarina, Paraná, São Paulo and Espírito Santo.

**Co-official statuses of German in Brazil** - Espírito Santo (statewide cultural language).

- Rio Grande do Sul (Riograndenser Hunsrückisch German is an integral part of the historical and cultural heritage of this state)

- Santa Catarina.

### **Other South American countries**

There are important concentrations of German-speaking descendants in Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Venezuela, Peru and Bolivia.

The impact of nineteenth century German immigration to southern Chile was such that Valdivia was for a while a Spanish-German bilingual city with “*German signboards and placards alongside the Spanish*”. The prestige of the German language made it acquire qualities of a superstratum in southern Chile. The word for blackberry, an ubiquitous plant in southern Chile, is *murra* instead of the ordinary Spanish word *mora* and *zarzamora* from Valdivia to Chiloé Archipelago and some towns in Aysén Region. The use of *rr* is an adaptation of guttural sounds found in German difficult to pronounce in Spanish. Similarly the name for marbles, a traditional children’s game, is different in Southern Chile compared to areas further north. From Valdivia to Aysén Region this game is called *bochas* contrary to the word *bolitas* used further north. The word *bocha* is likely derivative of the Germans *bocciaspiel*.

### **Oceania**

In Australia, the state of South Australia experienced a pronounced wave of immigration in the 1840s from Prussia (particularly the Silesia region). With the prolonged isolation from other German speakers and contact with Australian English, a unique dialect known as Barossa German has developed and is spoken predominantly in the Barossa Valley near Adelaide. Usage of German sharply declined with the advent of World War I, due to the prevailing anti-German sentiment in the population and related government action. It continued to be used as a first language into the twentieth century but now its use is limited to a few older speakers. German migration to New Zealand in the 19th century was less pronounced than migration from Britain, Ireland, and perhaps even Scandinavia. Despite this there were significant pockets of German-speaking communities which lasted until the first decades of the 20th century. German-speakers settled principally in Puhoi, Nelson, and Gore. At the last census (2013), 36,642 people in New Zealand spoke German, making it the third most spoken European language after English and French and overall the ninth most spoken language. There is also an important German creole being studied

and recovered, named *Unserdeutsch*, spoken in the former German colony of German New Guinea, across Micronesia and in northern Australia (i.e. coastal parts of Queensland and Western Australia), by a few elderly people. The risk of its extinction is serious and efforts to revive interest in the language are being implemented by scholars.

### **German as a foreign language**

German has become a classic second foreign language in the western world, as English (Spanish in the US) is well established as the first foreign language. German ranks second (after English) among the best known foreign languages in the EU (on a par with French) as well as in Russia. In terms of student numbers across all levels of education, German ranks third in the EU (after English and French) as well as in the United States (after Spanish and French). In 2015, approximately 15.4 million people were in the process of learning German across all levels of education worldwide. As this number remained relatively stable since 2005 ( $\pm 1$  million), roughly 75–100 million people able to communicate in German as foreign language can be inferred assuming an average course duration of three years and other estimated parameters. According to a 2012 survey, 47 million people within the EU (i.e., up to two thirds of the 75–100 million worldwide) claimed to have sufficient German skills to have a conversation. Within the EU, not counting countries where it is an official language, German as a foreign language is most popular in Eastern and Northern Europe, namely the Czech Republic, Croatia, Denmark the Netherlands, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Sweden and Poland. German was once, and to some extent still is, a *lingua franca* in those parts of Europe.

### **Standard German**

Standard German has its base from the Luther Bible, which was translated by Martin Luther and originated from the Saxon court language as a convenient norm. However, there are places where the traditional regional dialects have been replaced by new vernaculars based on standard German; that is the case in large stretches of Northern Germany but also in major cities in other parts of the country. It is important to note, however, that the colloquial standard German differs greatly from the formal written language, especially in grammar and syntax, in which it has been influenced by dialectal speech. Standard German differs regionally among German-speaking countries in vocabulary and some instances of pronunciation and even grammar and orthography. This variation must not be confused with the variation of local dialects. Even though the regional varieties of standard German are only somewhat influenced by the local dialects, they are very

distinct. German is thus considered a pluricentric language.

In most regions, the speakers use a continuum from more dialectal varieties to more standard varieties depending on the circumstances.

### **Varieties of Standard German**

The national and regional standard varieties of German. In German linguistics, German dialects are distinguished from varieties of standard German. The *varieties of standard German* refer to the different local varieties of the pluricentric standard German. They differ only slightly in lexicon and phonology. In certain regions, they have replaced the traditional German dialects, especially in Northern Germany. German Standard German

Austrian Standard German

Swiss Standard German

In the German-speaking parts of Switzerland, mixtures of dialect and standard are very seldom used, and the use of Standard German is largely restricted to the written language, though about 11% of the Swiss residents speak *High German* (aka Standard German) at home, but mainly due to German immigrants. This situation has been called a *medial diglossia*. Swiss Standard German is used in the Swiss education system, while Austrian Standard German is officially used in the Austrian education system.

A mixture of dialect and standard does not normally occur in Northern Germany either. The traditional varieties there are Low German, whereas Standard German is a High German “variety”. Because their linguistic distance is greater, they do not mesh with Standard German the way that High German dialects (such as Bavarian, Swabian, and Hessian) can.

### **Dialects**

German is a member of the West Germanic language of the Germanic family of languages, which in turn is part of the Indo-European language family. The German dialects are the traditional local varieties; many of them are hardly understandable to someone who knows only standard German, and they have great differences in lexicon, phonology and syntax. If a narrow definition of language based on mutual intelligibility is used, many German dialects are considered to be separate languages (for instance in the *Ethnologue*). However, such a point of view is unusual in German linguistics.

The German dialect continuum is traditionally divided most broadly into High German and Low German, also called Low Saxon. However, historically, High German dialects and Low Saxon/Low German dialects do not belong to the same language. Nevertheless, in today’s Germany, Low

Saxon/Low German is often perceived as a dialectal variation of Standard German on a functional level even by many native speakers. The same phenomenon is found in the eastern Netherlands, as the traditional dialects are not always identified with their Low Saxon/Low German origins, but with Dutch.

The variation among the German dialects is considerable, with often only neighbouring dialects being mutually intelligible. Some dialects are not intelligible to people who know only Standard German. However, all German dialects belong to the dialect continuum of High German and Low Saxon.

### **Low German and Low Saxon**

Middle Low German was the lingua franca of the Hanseatic League. It was the predominant language in Northern Germany until the 16th century. In 1534, the Luther Bible was published. The translation is considered to be an important step towards the evolution of the Early New High German. It aimed to be understandable to a broad audience and was based mainly on Central and Upper German varieties. The Early New High German language gained more prestige than Low German and became the language of science and literature. Around the same time, the Hanseatic League, based around northern ports, lost its importance as new trade routes to Asia and the Americas were established, and the most powerful German states of that period were located in Middle and Southern Germany.

The 18th and 19th centuries were marked by mass education in Standard German in schools. Gradually, Low German came to be politically viewed as a mere dialect spoken by the uneducated. Today, Low Saxon can be divided in two groups: Low Saxon varieties with a reasonable Standard German influx and varieties of Standard German with a Low Saxon influence known as *Missingsch*. Sometimes, Low Saxon and Low Franconian varieties are grouped together because both are unaffected by the High German consonant shift. However, the proportion of the population who can understand and speak it has decreased continuously since World War II. The largest cities in the Low German area are Hamburg and Dortmund.

### **Low Franconian**

The Low Franconian dialects are the dialects that are more closely related to Dutch than to Low German. Most of the Low Franconian dialects are spoken in the Netherlands and in Belgium, where they are considered as dialects of Dutch, which is itself a Low Franconian language. In Germany, Low Franconian dialects are spoken in the northwest of North Rhine-Westphalia, along the Lower Rhine. The Low Franconian dialects spoken

in Germany are referred to as Meuse-Rhenish or Low Rhenish. In the north of the German Low Franconian language area, North Low Franconian dialects (also referred to as Cleverlands or as dialects of South Guelderish) are spoken. These dialects are more closely related to Dutch (also North Low Franconian) than the South Low Franconian dialects (also referred to as East Limburgish and, east of the Rhine, Bergish), which are spoken in the south of the German Low Franconian language area. The South Low Franconian dialects are more closely related to Limburgish than to Dutch, and are transitional dialects between Low Franconian and Ripuarian (Central Franconian).

The East Bergish dialects are the easternmost Low Franconian dialects, and are transitional dialects between North- and South Low Franconian, and Westphalian (Low German), with most of their features being North Low Franconian. The largest cities in the German Low Franconian area are Düsseldorf and Duisburg.

### **High German**

The High German dialects consist of the Central German, High Franconian, and Upper German dialects. The High Franconian dialects are transitional dialects between Central- and Upper German. The High German varieties spoken by the Ashkenazi Jews have several unique features, and are considered as a separate language, Yiddish, written with the Hebrew alphabet

### **Central German**

The Central German dialects are spoken in Central Germany, from Aachen in the west to Görlitz in the east. They consist of Franconian dialects in the west (West Central German) and non-Franconian dialects in the east (East Central German). Modern Standard German is mostly based on Central German dialects.

**West Central German** dialects are the Central Franconian dialects (Ripuarian and Moselle Franconian), and the Rhine Franconian dialects (Hessian and Palatine). These dialects are considered as

- German in Germany and Belgium
- Luxembourgish in Luxembourg
- Lorraine Franconian (spoken in Moselle) and as a Rhine Franconian variant of Alsatian (spoken in Alsace bossue only) in France
- Limburgish or Kerkrade dialect in the Netherlands.

Luxembourgish as well as the Transylvanian Saxon dialect spoken in Transylvania are based on Moselle Franconian dialects. The largest cities in the Franconian Central German area are Cologne and Frankfurt.

Further east, the non-Franconian **East Central German** dialects are spoken (Thuringian, Upper Saxon, Ore Mountainian, and Lusatian-New Markish, and earlier, in the then German-speaking parts of Silesia also Silesian, and in then German southern East Prussia also High Prussian). The largest cities in the East Central German area are Berlin and Leipzig.

### **High Franconian**

The High Franconian dialects are transitional dialects between Central- and Upper German. They consist of the East- and South Franconian dialects.

The East Franconian dialect branch is one of the most spoken dialect branches in Germany. These dialects are spoken in the region of Franconia and in the central parts of Saxon Vogtland. Franconia consists of the Bavarian districts of Upper-Middle, and Lower Franconia, the region of South Thuringia (Thuringia), and the eastern parts of the region of Heilbronn-Franken (Tauber Franconia and Hohenlohe) in Baden-Württemberg. The largest cities in the East Franconian area are Nuremberg and Würzburg.

### **Conclusion**

To sum up all above, South Franconian is mainly spoken in northern Baden-Württemberg in Germany, but also in the northeasternmost part of the region of Alsace in France. While these dialects are considered as dialects of German in Baden-Württemberg, they are considered as dialects of Alsatian in Alsace (most Alsatian dialects are however Low Alemannic). The largest cities in the South Franconian area are Karlsruhe and Heilbronn.

### **Upper German**

The Upper German dialects are the Alemannic dialects in the west and the Bavarian dialects.

### **Alemannic.**

Alemannic dialects are spoken in Switzerland (High Alemannic in the densely populated Swiss Plateau, in the south also Highest Alemannic, and Low Alemannic in Basel), Baden-Württemberg (Swabian and Low Alemannic, in the southwest also High Alemannic), Bavarian Swabia (Swabian, in the southwestern most part also Low Alemannic), Vorarlberg (Swabian, in the southwestern most part also Low Alemannic), Vorarlberg (Low-, High-, and Highest Alemannic), Alsace (Low Alemannic, in the southernmost part also High Alemannic), Liechtenstein (High- and Highest Alemannic), and in the Tyrole an district of Reutte (Swabian). The Alemannic dialects are considered as Alsatian in Alsace. The largest cities in the Alemannic area are Stuttgart and Zürich.

### **Bavarian**

Bavarian dialects are spoken in Austria (Vienna, Lower- and Upper Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Burgenland, and in most parts of Tyrol), Bavaria (Upper- and Lower Bavaria as well as Upper Palatinate), South Tyrol, southwesternmost Saxony (Southern Vogtlandian), and in the Swiss village of Samnaun. The largest cities in the Bavarian area are Vienna and Munich.

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### НЕМІС ТІЛІ ГЕОСАЯСАТТЫҚ ФАКТОР РЕТІНДЕ

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**Аңдатпа.** Әлемдегі негізгі тілдердің бірі неміс тілі дүние жүзінде 100 миллионға жуық адамның ана тілі және Еуропалық Одақтағы ең көп сөйлейтін ана тілі болып табылады. Неміс тілі ЕО-да ағылшын және француз тілдерінен кейінгі ең жиі сөйлейтін үшінші шет тілі болып табылады, бұл оны ЕО-дағы жалпы сөйлеушілер саны бойынша екінші үлкен тілге айналдырады. Неміс тілі сондай-ақ ЕО-да бастауыш мектеп деңгейінде ағылшын тілінен кейін екінші ең көп оқытылатын шет тілі (бірақ төменгі орта деңгейде ағылшын және француз тілінен кейін үшінші), АҚШ-та төртінші ең көп оқытылатын ағылшын емес тіл (испан, француз және француз тілдерінен кейін) Америка тілі) және ағылшын және орыс тілінен кейінгі екінші ең жиі қолданылатын үшінші ғылыми тіл, сонымен қатар веб-сайттарда ең көп қолданылатын тіл. Неміс тілінде сөйлейтін елдер жыл сайынғы жаңа кітаптарды шығару



бойынша бесінші орында тұр, әлемдегі барлық кітаптардың оннан бір бөлігі (электрондық кітаптарды қоса алғанда) неміс тілінде басылады. Біріккен Корольдікте неміс және француз тілдері бизнес үшін ең көп сұранысқа ие шет тілдері болып табылады (бизнесердің 49% және 50% сәйкесінше бұл екі тілді ең пайдалы деп санайды).

**Тірек сөздер:** испан, француз, американ тілі, Үнді-еуропалық тіл, отбасы, қазіргі ағылшын тілі, австриялық, швейцариялық стандарт неміс тілі.

## НЕМЕЦКИЙ ЯЗЫК КАК ГЕОПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ ФАКТОР

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**Аннотация.** Один из основных языков мира, немецкий является родным языком почти 100 миллионов человек во всем мире и наиболее распространенным родным языком в Европейском Союзе. Немецкий язык является третьим по распространенности иностранным языком в ЕС после английского и французского, что делает его вторым по величине языком в ЕС по общему количеству носителей. Немецкий также является вторым наиболее широко изучаемым иностранным языком в ЕС после английского на уровне начальной школы (но третьим после английского и французского в неполной средней школе), четвертым наиболее широко изучаемым неанглийским языком в США (после испанского, французского и американский язык), а также второй наиболее часто используемый научный язык, а также третий наиболее широко используемый язык на веб-сайтах после английского и русского. Немецкоязычные страны занимают пятое место по ежегодной публикации новых книг, при этом десятая часть всех книг (включая электронные) в мире издается на немецком языке. В Соединенном Королевстве немецкий и французский языки являются наиболее востребованными иностранными языками для бизнеса (соответственно 49% и 50% предприятий считают эти два языка наиболее полезными).

**Ключевые слова:** испанский, французский, американский язык, Индоевропейский язык, семья, современный английский, австрийский, швейцарский стандартный немецкий.

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## RUSSIA UKRAINE WAR AND NUCLEARIZATION IN GLOBAL TENSION AREAS

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**Annotation.** Russia-Ukraine War has reignited the debate over nuclear deterrence, put non-proliferation gains at stake and may likely to cause implications for tension areas across the globe. This has further shaken security assurances from United States, Nato in asymmetrical tension areas, and perceived outcomes are exhibiting more alarming and scarier picture. Ukraine was promised security in line with the 1992 Lisbon treaty. The treaty ensured that through giving up its nuclear weapons Ukraine will be granted the means through which it can ensure its borders through conventional ways. In addition to this, it was also provided guarantees of security by UK, the USA and Russia, should it ever face a threat by an external force. However, as recent events have come to unfold. It has become obvious that all such promises of security were of no use, that when Russia decided to take up arms against the state of Ukraine there was not much standing between Ukraine and destruction.

The paper will examine how this war perpetuates and impacts in other tension areas. States like South Korea and Iran who are being promised security might see this as a case study of why it is pertinent for them to turn to nuclearization. Lastly, we shall also see the case study of South Asian theatre where Pakistan, a financially weaker state chose to develop nuclear weapons irrespective of the promises that the western nations made to deter India through nuclearization. And through these measures it has been successful in maintaining deterrence and a relative balance of power with a much bigger adversary. In the most important sense, the paper explores the impact of power equation on arms race and nonproliferation, and it poses new threats to the power balancing in regions across the globe.

**Keywords:** Non-proliferation, Russia, Ukraine, War, Security Dilemma, Nuclearization, Iran, South Korea, Global Tension Areas.

### **Basic provisions**

The non-proliferation regime is set out to defend the world from overt nuclearization. The world, having understood the threats that come with nuclear weapons and the inflated cost of obtaining and securitizing them, turned to acknowledge the importance of the non-proliferation regime. This view was challenged when Russia invaded Ukraine, violating all agreements in order to annex the Russian speaking areas along the border. The loss of lives and economic damage is only a part of the damage that will be had from this war (around five thousand civilian casualties have been reported according to different sources). One of the most important losses from this war will be that of the non-proliferation regime. The Russian invasion of Ukraine has had major implications for how the global tension areas approach the nuclear discourse.

### **Introduction**

In this paper this shall be our main concern, to form a comprehensive understanding of the damage that the Russian Invasion of Ukraine will bring to the non-proliferation discourse and how it will change the attitudes and perceptions around the world about their need for proliferation. We shall look at three important junctions across the world that are important litmus tests for this change.

Russian invasion has set off alarms across the world and states actively analyse the situation in order to determine their reorientation in global politics. We shall discuss the case study of Iran, a state that has actively been prevented from achieving nuclear capacity by the United States and allies in line with the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and other agreements, the two Koreas one of which has already had the nuclear capacity since 2006, and the other which now understands nuclear weapons as a necessity in order for its own survival. Thirdly, we shall be looking at the India Pakistan case study which shows a nuclear deterrence maintaining a tension area between two asymmetrical powers. The implications of the successful deterrence in southeast Asia coupled with the Russian invasion of Ukraine makes for an interesting case study with implications that have deep running impacts.

### **Theorizing the Puzzle**

In this section let us attempt to formulate a theoretical structure that could help us situate this conflict better. Our story begins with the Lisbon treaty of 1992 through which Ukraine decided to give up its nuclear weapon. The cold war had just ended after the collapse of Soviet Union and the inflated importance of the realist school had failed to provide insight that an internal structural issue could very much lead to the collapse of the great Soviet empire. This failure to predict the end of the cold war in this manner was the single most important failure of the realist school that pushed people away from it.<sup>1</sup>

As the liberal school gained traction, the world set out on a large-scale institutional building campaign. Thesis such as Fukuyama's *The End of History and the Last Man*, only further projected this view.<sup>2</sup> The Lisbon treaty, ultimately, was the result of this thinking. The liberal morale, however, continued to fade over the course of the next two decades. The rise of neo conservatives after the 9/11 attacks on Washington and the resulting war on Iraq changed the global attitudes towards the idea of this utopian 'capitalist perpetual peace'. The realist ideas began to gain traction once more.<sup>3</sup>

The debate around the nuclear weapons during the latter half of the twentieth century and the twenty first century thus far is also influenced by this transformation of the larger discourses. The nuclear nonproliferation arguments were also exasperated by this transformation in the international politics. The 1990s saw a massive upsurge in the support of nonproliferation arguments, however, as soon as 2006, North Korea had already tested its nuclear weapons.

This brings us to our next point. One of the most crucial impacts that this war has had is the creation of security dilemma in asymmetrical conflict areas. This is what has happened in the Ukraine theater. Through giving up its weapons in the Lisbon treaty, Ukraine agreed to an asymmetrical security

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1 Charles W. Kegley, "The Neoidealist Moment in International Studies? Realist Myths and the New International Realities: ISA Presidential Address March 27, 1993 Acapulco, Mexico," *International Studies Quarterly* 37, no. 2 (1993): 131–46.

2 Francis Fukuyama, *The End of History and the Last Man* (Simon and Schuster, 2006).

3 "The collapse of the Soviet Union and the subsequent end of the Cold War led scholars to pronounce realist tradition from political realism through neo-realism obsolete and a return to the idealist tradition ... It argues that the events of 9/11 showed academia in the International Relations (IR) field that realism remains generally applicable, whereas the idealist tradition is inadequately applicable because of its utopian nature", Poowin Bunyavejchewin, "Theories of International Politics after the Incident of 9/11: The Richness and Weakness of Realist Tradition in the Twentieth-First Century,"

situation, which it hoped would be upheld through the various guarantees provided to it by the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Russia.

This has also created a sense of security dilemmas within other asymmetrical tension areas such as Iran and the Koreas. What this has done is to create a sense of strategic vulnerability. This only implies that in order to assert their sovereignty, states must prepare for much more drastic measures. For the weaker to uphold sovereignty, it must develop absolute weapons for deterrence.

### **Revival of Nuclear Deterrence**

As a result of the 1992 Lisbon treaty Ukraine was provided a set of security measure under the premise that it would give up its nuclear weapons to Russia. Ukraine agreed to this protocol, and it gained economic incentives which boosted its ability to perform in the global market. Ukraine, however, also lost a valuable instrument of deterrence. This was in line with the post cold war perceptions about the new world. The absence of bipolar competition in the global order led states to believe that there can be sustainable peace. They were wrong.

The tensions between Russia and Ukraine have only continued to grow over the past decade and a half. Russia has been involved in cross border radicalization of the Russian speaking territories in East and South Ukraine. Fast forward to 2022, Russia formally invaded Ukraine. As the world watched Russia launched missiles and ground forces towards key Ukrainian cities.

The world prepared for tough decisions from the UK and USA. These decisions however did not come. The UK and USA replied with economic sanctions against Russia. This led to momentary devaluation of the Rubble which sank by 40% at one point only to be stabilized later. There was also the concern of multinational companies pulling out of Russia, according to one estimate, 35% of all foreign companies suspended operations in Russia.<sup>4</sup> USA announced massive arms support for the Ukrainian army. Over a hundred million was provided to Ukraine and there have been new announcements of over \$450 million military assistance.<sup>5</sup>

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4 For more detail see, DiPippo, G. (2022, June 22). Strangling the Bear? The Sanctions on Russia after Four months

5 Details of spendings on the Ukraine war from the United states by, Starr, B., & Liebermann, O. (2022, June 23). Biden administration announces \$450 million in additional military assistance for Ukraine.

### **Description of materials and methods**

To the surprise of the world there is a hesitation on part of NATO to directly intervene in Ukraine. Russia threatened NATO tough repercussions should it choose to intervene. Russia deployed a division of its nuclear capable Iskandar-M missiles in Belarus along the Ukrainian border and with a range of over 400kms this put key Ukrainian cities hostage.<sup>6</sup> These developments were seen across the entire world as the discourse around the use of nuclear weapons surfaced once more.

This not only had impacts in Ukraine theatre, but it had a bleeding effect on the Non-proliferation discourse as well. The nuclear non-proliferation discourse which argued that there was no need to develop nuclear weapons in order to defend the borders of a sovereign state were brought into question. Provided that Ukraine and the Budapest memorandum had been the go-to case study for the proponents of nuclear non-proliferation. Michael E. O’Hanlon and Bruce Riedel argue that the conflict has not had the cost of human lives only, but the non-Proliferation discourse has been one of the most important casualties.<sup>7</sup> In this paper, we shall look at the impact that these developments have had on global tension areas around the world. We shall look at how this war is contributing to proliferation debate in Iran and how, in ways it shows North Korea to have made the right choice.

### **The Koreas in Focus**

In the first Korean war, General McCarthy of the United States called for using nuclear weapons on the communist forces in order to win the war. US however, very wisely swayed away from any such deployments. Forty years later there were reports of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) already attempting to secure nuclear weapons. In 1994 when there was a visible intention to leave the NPT, the US tried to push hard in order to keep North Korea away from achieving proliferation. They signed an Agreed Framework that was focused on achieving this very purpose. However, this framework could not stand strong and by 2002 DPRK pulled out. In 2006, DPRK tested its first underground plutonium based nuclear warhead.<sup>8</sup>

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6 Whitmore, B. argue about the Belarusian involvement with russia in their article, “Putin deploys nuclear-capable missiles to Belarusian border with Ukraine”.

7 See O’Hanlon, M. E., & Riede, B. (2022, March 29). The Russia-Ukraine war may be bad news for nuclear nonproliferation.

8 Davenport, K. talks about that Chronology of U.S.-North Korean Nuclear and Missile Diplomacy. He iterates its impoance and how it has impacted their mutual ties.

Since then, there have been multiple attempts by countries across the world to control the north Korean threat and the developments have been interesting. There have been moments of escalation and de-escalation between the two Koreas and between North Korea and the United States. The war in the Russia Ukraine theatre has raised new questions within the Korean theatre that were left unexplored earlier. It has raised concerns about the impacts that the war will have in the discourse in the Korean Peninsula.

### **Results**

There are arguments within South Korea as well that speak about development of indigenous defence capacities independent of the United States, who currently stands as the most important ally to South Korea. Andrew Yeon argues that “The crisis provides the Yoon government greater justification for beefing up South Korean defence and deterrence.” Furthermore, as North Korea continues to beef up its nuclear capacity, the south also sees nuclearization as a viable solution.

Provided how South Korea itself depends upon the US for its defence against the North Koreans. Snyder argues that South Korea must remain aware of the developments in the Russia Ukrainian theatre in view of how to manage threats of aggression concerned in specific with nuclear weapons. He argues “Both North and South Korea will be closely watching the impact of Russian threats regarding the risks of nuclear escalation and their implications for the Korean Peninsula”.<sup>9</sup> Sangsoo Lee and Carlotta Bischke argue that in the aftermath of the Russia Ukraine war, North Korea will increasingly depend on its nuclear arsenal to secure itself.<sup>10</sup> Such discourses are absolutely dangerous to be brought under discussion and to establish a discourse on this pretext can only lead to further extenuation of already tight situations. These discourses also push the boundaries of an already weak Non-proliferation regime.

There are also arguments concerning the possibility of South Korea deploying tactical nuclear weapons from the US in order to combat the North Korean threat. Additionally, there are some more radical perceptions that South Korea may develop its own indigenous nuclear weapons in

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9 Snyder, S. A. (2022, March 8). Russia’s Invasion of Ukraine and Implications for the Korean Peninsula. Retrieved from Council on Foreign Relations: <https://www.cfr.org/blog/russias-invasion-ukraine-and-implications-korean-peninsula>

10 “The crisis provides the Yoon government greater justification for beefing up South Korean defense and deterrence. Amid the Ukraine crisis, North Korea has all the more reason to cling to nuclear weapons”. Yeo, A. on How will South Korea’s new president approach Russia’s Ukraine invasion?

order to maintain command and control over such weapons themselves independently of the US. These only reflect a crumbling trust in the US. In the aftermath of the Russian Invasion, as the US and allies failed to flock to protect the Ukrainian state with physical deployments but only through aid. There is a feeling that there is a need for capacity building within each state about their defensive capabilities. This is exactly what is happening in South Korea.

### **Discussions**

As of now, as the situation stands, it appears that there is a widespread feeling that the North Koreans had made a wise move when they pulled out of the NPT taking their defence into their own hands. Provided this pretext, the North Korean state has survived with little economic development but continues to hold a strong capacity to defend itself.

This also gives us a perspective that the Russia Ukraine war has contributed to the development of nuclear proliferation discourse within the Korean Peninsula. This was an expected logical outcome of a nuclear power attempting to overrun a non-nuclear weapon state. This has created a sense of security dilemma within the region. This strengthens the North Korean view that they need to adhere to their nuclear weapons and incentivizes the South Koreans to secure nuclear weapons for establishment of deterrence. In this way, we see how the Russia Ukraine theatre has contributed to a rising discourse of nuclear proliferation in the Korean Peninsula.

### **The Iran Nuclear Deal in Focus**

Let us now move on to discuss how the Russia Ukraine crisis has shaped the dynamics around the Iran Nuclear deal. The events that have unfolded within Ukraine have created a feeling of regret among the Ukrainians about letting go of their nuclear weapons. These emotions have been felt across the globe and is a point of concern for states that the non-proliferation regime is attempting to sway clear of nuclearization. In the section above, we see how North Korea celebrates their dissent from the Non-proliferation regime as having enabled them to secure their own defence. The emotions in Iran reflect these developments and there is an indication that Iran would very readily move in to secure this discourse in favour of its nuclear programme.

Iran always had a tendency to move towards nuclearization but was swayed away from it through difference incentives from the west but mainly through the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). This agreement allowed Iran to stall its nuclear programme and focus on other areas in



partnership with the United States and allies. This however, changed when the US seeing Iran's inconsistency in adhering to the agreements decided to pull out of the agreement during the Trump administration. Since then, there have been attempts at restarting the deal in order to prevent this proliferation. One of the main parties of this negotiation is, incidentally, Russia.<sup>11</sup>

Sino Azodi looks into the implication that the Russia Ukraine war has for the Iran theatre. He writes that the Iranian security policy is reorienting itself in light of the way that the west has been unable to respond to Ukraine's plight. The leading policy makers and military generals argue that Iran should in no way give up its nuclear programme. The discussions underway for giving up advanced missile systems and other armaments should be put on hold or reconsidered provided the events at hand. He argues that the Iranians ask the question, 'why is that Ukraine is a defenseless country.' In this way there is a spillover of resentment of the non-possession of nuclear weapons by Ukraine to other countries (specially Iran) which will in turn want to move urgently towards their own nuclearization programme.<sup>12</sup>

There are also discussions that this event is a flashpoint for Iran, particularly since, Iran has the ability to choose between the US or Russia, as it sees fit. There is of course a sense of realization that irrespective of the incentives that the west promises, none will come to the aid of Iran should there be raised tension with the regional powers. Iran, therefore, sees nuclearization as an absolute essential requirement for its own survival.

There is also another perspective that should be considered, one that argues that the negotiations between Iran and United States have intensified since the start of the war. Russia, itself a major player in the negotiations of the JCPOA, it appears now is actively attempting to stall the negotiations. There are reports that Russia wants assurances from the west that after any negotiations have become successful, they shall not be stopped from trading with Iran. This comes as a necessary measure provided the extent of sanctions that are currently imposed against the Russian state.<sup>13</sup>

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11 "South Korea must carefully watch the nuclear dimensions of Russian aggression out of concern that those lessons might be applied to the peninsula, both with respect to attacks on civilian nuclear power plants and how to handle and effectively deter threats of nuclear use". Robinson, K. in What Is the Iran Nuclear Deal?

12 For more see, Azodi, S in How Russia's invasion of Ukraine is shaping national security debates in Iran.

13 See Erangler, S. in his Iran Nuclear Deal Nears Completion, but Russia Poses Complication for forming a better understanding of how Russia's war in Ukraine is influencing the negotiations from the perspective of the important role that Russia has in these discussions as a purchasing party of Iran's fission material.

Generally, however, the attitudes of the Iranian leadership appear to be oriented towards maintaining their Indigenous weaponization capacity. Even as talks among the different parties continue, Iran has achieved over 60 percent uranium enrichment. Enrichment that has no civilian uses only points to the tendency of Iran to approach nuclearization. According to several estimates, at present Iran is not far away from achieving weapon grade enrichment of Uranium. However, there are still shaky estimates about how soon Iran can weaponize this capacity.<sup>14</sup>

If Iran were to go nuclear this would have massive consequences for the Middle East as it would create a security dilemma for other states who would then attempt to secure their own nuclear weapons. This would lead to a chain of events that would promote proliferation of nuclear weapons and therefore under such foresight, the whole idea of Iran's nuclearization should be avoided in the first place. The events in Russia clearly do not add to that but aid in turning the situation to a less preferable position. Russian invasion has carried with it the essence that nurtures the seeds of conflict around the globe. The world should critically analyze the situation and move appropriately in order to prevent the spillover effect of the Russian conflict which might be had in the form of nuclear proliferation.

### **The Nuclear Deterrence in South Asia**

Having gone through the impacts that the Russia Ukraine war has had in Iran and the Koreas, let us look at the success of nuclear deterrence between India and Pakistan as a case study of why nuclear deterrence appears to be such a wonderful prospect for the weaker states. The concern is that in this theatre, time has shown that nuclear weapons have been a plausible deterrent in keeping two states away from each other. And this is an interesting case study, because at the time both the states acquired their nuclear capacities they were rather equals in their economic and defence capacities but over time their gap has grown drastically. This is pertinent because although the military capacity of India has grown much larger than Pakistan's, provided the presence of nuclear weapons both states have been successful in keeping themselves away from active conflict even though they have been at each other's throat.

The conflict in the South Asian theatre therefore is not active but the tensions continue to rise and fall. This system has remained clear of all influence from the Russia Ukraine war and although both have taken

<sup>14</sup> Fathollah-Nejad, A talks about the impact that the Russia's invasion will have on Iran and about the progress that has been made in Iran's nuclear programme. For more see his, "Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the nature of Iranian-Russian relations".

different positions on the matter, the war does not influence the nuclear policies of both states, but Infact asserts the importance of the position held by both the states.

In the South Asian theatre, the possession of nuclear weapons by both parties creates an interesting dynamic that is not necessarily the most stable but most certainly contributes to prevention of large-scale war. This is a point taken up by Sander Ruben who argues that the actual conflict between India and Pakistan has been below the theoretically projected estimations. He argues that there is a tendency between both states to participate in a conventional arms race under the nuclear umbrella, what some theorists call the “stability instability” paradox.<sup>15</sup>

There are indications that there is a hesitation to move towards large scale war that may involve the Indian Cold Start Doctrine or Pakistan’s response to it, but as the situation shows that, “This is an indication that the nuclear realm is more stable than the sub-nuclear.” The relative stability achieved through this nuclear realm is shown through this graph that Sander has presented.

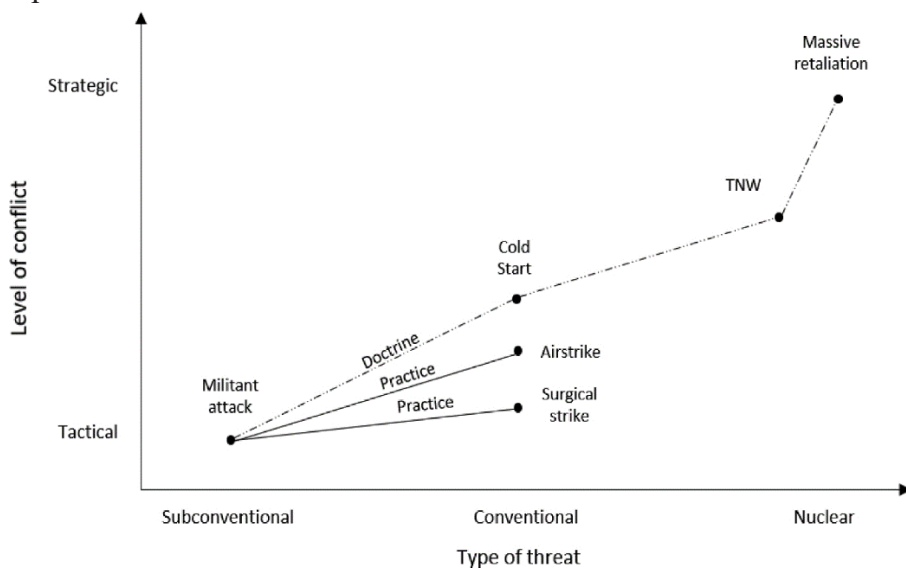


Figure 1. Zulfiqar Khan’s model on perceived versus real escalation in the India Pakistan theater

It is interesting because after every point of confrontation, the theoretical models predict an escalated move towards cold start response, but somehow this never happens and in practice, the response is usually

15 For more, see Krepon, M. The Stability-Instability Paradox in South Asia.

much tame and reconciliatory. That is exactly what is shown in this graph. A line that moves from militant attack to massive retaliation is never followed but instead ends up on small scale limited responses.<sup>16</sup> This doctrinal overestimation can only be explained by the understanding that in practice nuclear deterrence is a much more effective tool for prevention of conflict.

Zulfiqar Khan also has much to add to the success that is achieved in Southeast Asia because of nuclear deterrence. He argues that since 1998 when both the countries achieved nuclear capability, Pakistan, a weaker state has been able to keep itself clear of India owing to the effective nuclear deterrence. He writes, “War is still the most potent instrument in the hands of states, but now, under the nuclear overhang, it is expected to achieve political objectives without firing a single shot.” In situations such as these if the nuclear deterrent were not present it would be expected from India to overrun Pakistan’s political apparatus and establish itself as a regional hegemon. However, provided the means of deterrence that Pakistan possesses, it has been able to keep a much larger foe at bay and has been able to maintain its relative independence. It is however, because of this uncomfortable position that there are tensions within the region.

These tensions, however, have never really contributed to an active threat of use of nuclear weapons against each other. Realizing the potential of the threat both of these states were already on the table for “bilateral Confidence and Security-Building Measures (CSBMs)” by February 1999.<sup>17</sup> Thereby decreasing the threat of a full out nuclear war between the two parties.

Let us now assess this situation in terms of what happened in Ukraine. In 1992 when Ukraine signed the Lisbon treaty it probably undervalued the importance of the realist understanding of the situation and instead chose to establish a dependence on other states. There are now clear indications that Ukraine regrets having made this decision and in retrospect it would have been better should it have maintained control over its nuclear weapons. Ukraine has been able to develop its economic sector rather excellently, but it has undermined its ability to defend itself.<sup>18</sup>

The Russia Ukraine position represents the Southeast Asian position without nuclear weapons. Should Pakistan have chosen to keep itself away

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16 See Aarten, S. Deterrence (In)stability Between India and Pakistan.

17 For a better understanding of the Changing Dynamics of India-Pakistan Deterrence see Khan, Z. (2013).

18 Lonsdorf, M. L. (2022, February 21). Why Ukraine gave up its nuclear weapons — and what that means in an invasion by Russia. Retrieved from NPR - National Public Radio: <https://www.npr.org/2022/02/21/1082124528/ukraine-russia-putin-invasion>

from the development of nuclear weapons when it was provided with incentives not to do so by the US and other western powers. Such a deal most certainly would have allowed Pakistan to flourish economically as Ukraine has using the incentives it was provided at the Budapest Memorandum. The negative impacts of taking such incentives are now clearer than ever with the Russian Invasion of Ukraine. A weaker state that had no nuclear weapons has no means to deter a much stronger adversary. In this way the situation reflects just how important it is to maintain nuclear weapons in order to prevent conventional catastrophes. Had Ukraine maintained its hold over its share of nuclear weapons, such a move would have been unimaginable by the Russian forces.

Through this we do form an understanding of the important role that nuclear weapons play in order to maintain deterrence and thereby decreasing the extent of conflict, but it also shows the negative impacts that the Russian invasion of Ukraine has had for the rest of the world. The Invasion further entrenches the idea that nuclear weapons are the only way through which war could have been avoided and therefore provides an incentive for governments around the world to question whether non-proliferation is truly in their interest.

### **Conclusion**

In this paper we have gone through the impact of the Russian Invasion of Ukraine on different regions across the globe. It was the concern of this paper to look into the damaging impact of the invasion on the non-proliferation regime. We have come to form an understanding of the kind of reaction that has been generated by this war. We looked at the changes in attitudes in the Korean region where the north Koreans are feeling more confident about their decisions, and the south Koreans are now considering developing their own defence capacities. There is also indication that the south may consider having US nuclear weapons placed in its territory. We also saw Iran finding more reason to develop its indigenous nuclear weapons programme and how the negotiations for a non-proliferation settlement are becoming more difficult. Lastly, we also looked at the deterrence in the Indo-Pak theatre. The nuclear deterrence in Southeast Asia has been the biggest reason contributing to no large-scale war between the two adversaries. There are sub nuclear confrontations provided the nature of their border and relations, but none has thus far developed into a large-scale head-to-head conflict. We have seen this through the work of Sander who shows that in practice, the response to militances and border exchanges of fire, there is a

low tendency for the conflict to develop into something large provided the nuclear overhang.

All this discussion has been made in order for us to be able to appreciate the impact of the Russia Ukraine war on regions that appear to be absolutely disconnected to the conflict. The impact mainly rises from the change in attitudes of the states and a changed understanding of what the United States as a superpower can do for its ally should there be an intrusion from an adversarial state. The implications from this event are catastrophic and can in no way be understated.

The most pertinent implication of this conflict is the fact that by deteriorating the mutual trust, Russia has evoked within all states a feeling that they cannot depend on anyone to come to their protection, thereby rekindling the importance of the realist school. And this is important because the non-proliferation regime is mainly fuelled by the liberal idea that there will be no conflict that requires a nuclear deterrence. For all who claimed such, the invasion in Ukraine was the shock that shattered their dome. The world will head towards nuclear proliferation if this conflict is not appropriately responded to by the parties of the Lisbon treaty simply for the reason that it sets a wrong precedent.

The way forward from this conflict is an interesting case. Ukraine is not a lost cause and to say that there has been no help from the parties concerned would be an overstatement. But has the response to the crisis, provided that Ukraine is a former nuclear weapons state, been appropriate? That is a question many can debate over. But surely if Ukraine has lost ground to Russia, then the response has not been adequate given that the response should have been of a nature that it decried the importance of nuclear weapons, since this is in fact a case for nuclear non-proliferation by the international community. If a state, even Iran was to ask if the security provided to them in replacement to nuclear non-proliferation would be adequate to substantiate the requirement for the nuclear weapons in the first place, the answer most certainly would not be a yes. And to any observer, that appears to be a weakening of the non-proliferation regime and unless the non-proliferation regime can do just that, the world is in for a show of what states can do in order to protect themselves and their interests.

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## **РОССИЯ -УКРАИНА ВОЙНА И НУКЛЕАРИЗАЦИЯ В ЗОНАХ МИРОВОЙ НАПРЯЖЕННОСТИ**

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**Аннотация.** Война между Россией и Украиной вновь разожгла дебаты о ядерном сдерживании, поставила на карту достижения в области нераспространения и, вероятно, может привести к последствиям в зонах напряженности по всему миру. Это еще больше поколебало гарантии безопасности со стороны Соединенных Штатов и НАТО в зонах асимметричной напряженности, и предполагаемые результаты демонстрируют более тревожную и пугающую картину. Украине была обещана безопасность в соответствии с Лиссабонским договором 1992 года. Договор гарантировал, что, отказавшись от своего ядерного оружия, Украина получит средства, с помощью которых она сможет обеспечить свои границы обычными способами. В дополнение к этому, Великобритания, США и Россия предоставили ему гарантии безопасности в случае, если он когда-либо столкнется с угрозой со стороны внешней силы.

Однако, как только разворачиваются последние события. Стало очевидно, что все эти обещания безопасности бесполезны, что, когда Россия решила взяться за оружие против государства Украина, между Украиной и разрушением не так уж много стояло.



В документе будет рассмотрено, как эта война увековечивает и влияет на другие области напряженности. Такие государства, как Южная Корея и Иран, которым обещают безопасность, могут рассматривать это как пример того, почему им уместно обратиться к ядерной политике. Наконец, мы также увидим тематическое исследование театра военных действий в Южной Азии, где Пакистан, более слабое в финансовом отношении государство, решил разработать ядерное оружие вопреки обещаниям, которые западные страны дали для сдерживания Индии посредством ядерной программы. И с помощью этих мер ему удалось сохранить сдерживание и относительный баланс сил с гораздо более крупным противником. В наиболее важном смысле статья исследует влияние уравнивания сил на гонку вооружений и нераспространение, а также ставит новые угрозы балансу сил в регионах по всему миру.

**Ключевые слова:** нераспространение, Россия, Украина, война, дилемма безопасности, нуклеаризация, Иран, Южная Корея, зоны глобальной напряженности.

## **РЕСЕЙ - УКРАИНА СОҒЫС ЖӘНЕ ӘЛЕМДІК ШИЕЛЕНІС АЙМАҚТАРЫНДАҒЫ ЯДРОЛЫҚ ҚАРУЛАНДЫРУ**

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**Андатпа.** Ресей мен Украина арасындағы соғыс ядролық қаруды тежеу жөніндегі пікірталастарды қайта жандандырды, таратпау саласындағы табыстарды қауіп төндірді және дүние жүзіндегі ыстық нүктелерде салдары болуы мүмкін. Бұл асимметриялық шиеленіс аймақтарында Америка Құрама Штаттары мен НАТО-ның қауіпсіздік кепілдігін одан әрі бұзды және күтілетін нәтижелер алаңдатарлық және қорқынышты көріністі көрсетеді. 1992 жылғы Лиссабон келісімі бойынша Украинаға қауіпсіздікті қамтамасыз етуге уәде берілді.

Келісім ядролық қарудан бас тарту арқылы Украина өз шекараларын әдеттегідей қамтамасыз ете алатын құралдарды алатынына кепілдік берді. Бұған қоса, Ұлыбритания, АҚШ және Ресей

оған сыртқы күштерден қауіп төнген жағдайда қауіпсіздік кепілдігін берді.

Дегенмен, соңғы оқиғалардың беті ашылды. Қауіпсіздік туралы мұндай уәделердің бәрі пайдасыз екені, Ресей Украина мемлекетіне қарсы қару алуға шешім қабылдаған кезде Украина мен жойылу арасында көп нәрсе болмағаны белгілі болды.

Қағаз бұл соғыстың қалай жалғасатынын және басқа шиеленіс аймақтарына қалай әсер ететінін қарастырады. Қауіпсіздікке уәде етілген Оңтүстік Корея мен Иран сияқты мемлекеттер мұны неліктен ядролық қарулануға бет бұрғанын нақты мысал ретінде қарастыруы мүмкін. Соңында, біз сондай-ақ Батыс елдерінің Үндістанды ядролық қаруландыру арқылы тежеу үшін берген уәделеріне қарамастан, қаржылық жағынан әлсіз мемлекет Пәкістан ядролық қару жасауды таңдаған Оңтүстік Азия театрының жағдайын көреміз. Осы шаралар арқылы ол әлдеқайда үлкен қарсыласпен тежеу және салыстырмалы күш тепе-теңдігін сақтауда сәтті болды. Ең маңызды мағынада, жұмыс күш теңдеуінің қарулану жарысы мен таратпауға әсерін зерттейді және ол бүкіл әлемдегі аймақтардағы қуат теңгеріміне жаңа қауіп төндіреді.

**Тірек сөздер:** Ядролық қаруды таратпау, Ресей, Украина, соғыс, қауіпсіздік дилеммасы, ядролық қаруландыру, Иран, Оңтүстік Корея, жаһандық шиеленіс аймақтары.

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**III. БӨЛІМ.  
ГЕОСАЯСАТ ЖӘНЕ АЙМАҚТАНУ  
РАЗДЕЛ III.  
ГЕОПОЛИТИКА И РЕГИОНОВЕДЕНИЕ  
III PART.  
GEOPOLITICS AND REGIONAL STUDIES**

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**METHODS OF LEADERSHIP AROUND THE WORLD**

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**Annotation.** This article is about methods of leadership around the world that at many knowledgeable, scholars refer political leadership to the influence on decision-making as well as political consequences that result from actions taken by decision making bodies at political positions. Hence, the decisions and its impact at a larger scale are deeply connected with leaders' behaviors that might be well-rooted in leaders' characteristics and the constantly changing circumstances they are working.

Also, this article is about leadership, characterizing and described as partially inherited and partially achieved quality, in particular, reinforced through ideological manipulation, control of economic resources, and militarism.

To study political leadership is one of the oldest areas of scientific inquiry in the behavioral sciences who can remains as influential as the politics itself. There is no in actual of this issue in our society, no doubt that leadership plays a large role in domestic and international politics,

with scholars asserting that leadership has greater traction than power in analyzing the political system.

**Key words:** Political Leadership, Political Leaders' Behavior, Leadership and Politics, power, politics, economic resources, militarism, population.

### **Basic provisions**

Attributing political gain to leadership behavior of politicians is as old as the leadership concept itself. Great politicians are also great leaders, scholars believe, only when leaders are fully confident that they have influence and power over followers through which they not only define themselves but also stretch their influence to a great extent in decision making positions.

The study of political leadership is one of the oldest areas of scientific inquiry in the behavioral sciences and remains as influential as the politics itself. There is no doubt that leadership plays a large role in domestic and international politics, with scholars asserting that leadership has greater traction than power in analyzing the political system.

Leadership is characterized by partially inherited and partially achieved quality. Political leadership in particular, reinforced through ideological manipulation, control of economic resources, and militarism. Leadership power and politics demonstrates a leader's ability to influence and mobilize larger population using multiple levels of political authority which is not possible without digesting the power they possess and ensuring they use the appropriate influence tactic based on the situation they are dealing with [1].

### **Introduction.**

Political leaders of the 21st century hold a huge responsibility which is comparatively different from that of the previous leaders. Today's leaders when challenged by a situation that are threatening, they rely on to their own principles to clarify, cope, and take actions. Political leaders' behaviors, especially during times of crisis, taking a new shape to define their policymaking approaches. Meanwhile, the constantly changing socio-economic and political circumstances, characteristics of political leaders, the political context in which a political leaders operate, all of these factors, including leaders' affiliation with their followers, can have an impact on the concept [2]. The topic of research is one of the most important areas in the field of international relations, and as we know its really crucial for most of countries.

Most of the studies consider political leaders' behaviors as the most important contributing factors in political and policy initiatives success or failure. Political leadership studies research, on the other hand, shows that political leaders' behaviors significantly influence their political and policymaking decision, particularly in challenging situations.

Our research article in particular deals with leadership through politics and which heavily rely on leadership behaviors that nurture a culture of success or failure. In this paper, I will explain the various approaches used to understand how leaders behave and demonstrate their decision-making power [3].

Since Aristotle era, political leaders called political elites were classified government based on the number of rulers, either one or many. Moreover, the study of political elites has been critical to political researchers and political scholars. The term "political leaders" has long been used to describe a group of prominent individuals who reside within a political and economic system.

Politics by leadership is one of the distinguishing features of the 21st century. This particular century has made us sensitive to the role of leadership in shaping political trends. Political leaders' behaviors significantly impact how governments work and how business are conducted globally. The newer patterns of politics by leadership generally focuses on the pressing needs that arising from economic instability, war, technological changes and urbanization which resulted in new tasks and functions to be entrusted to executive leadership in addition we can say that ..... [4].

The construction of an evidence based approaches that have used as comprehensive tools to investigate political leaders' behaviors and their political decisions through leadership is crucial to future leaders who are interested to persuade and direct their abilities and efforts toward responding to emerging pressing challenges in an appropriate and timely manner. Hence, in this study, the theme of research has been explored and studied from various angles including socio-economic and socio-political outlooks in order to provide satisfactory and appropriate explanation of the subject matter. The degree of study of the theme extends to reliable sources and documented evidences by field experts and scholars with in-depth knowledge of the subject [5].

It is apparent that approaches to studying the conduct of political leaders in the twenty-first century that are based on the development of a comprehensive explanatory model have not yet been tested in the political realm. In today's context, the term "21st century political leaders' behaviors"

simply refers to an investigation of conducts that may be explored, conveyed, substantiated, and explained in an evidence-based manner to the field scholars [6].

**Description of materials and methods** methods of leadership around the world, behavior of political leaders has been a hot and very important topic for decades and people around the world are keen and very curious.

While researches on social policy and welfare expansion in the industrialized world has largely ignored political leaders as influential figures, this research will further explain the importance of political leaders in the formulation and implementation of government initiatives to tackle political disputes, poverty and inequality in general in the 21st country.

For gathering information, there is tremendous amount of information available in libraries, online sources such as related literatures and articles. Such sources can include newspapers, magazines, books from library, documents from various organizations, specific topic related articles, literature, Annual reports, published reports from research organizations and so on.

## **Results**

Studying topic of the article to scientifically explore these conducts-behavior of political leaders in 21st century- are of particular importance while explaining outcomes of political leaders' decision at national and international levels, and decisions that resulted in significant changes at global trends toward politics through leadership. Therefore, it is critical to introduce original material, instructional techniques, and resourceful approaches of researching the theme that support the development of leadership and its impact at political sphere [7].

**Discussions.** There is no doubt that the 21<sup>st</sup> century leaders are working in a constantly changing environment and these changes are used to happen rapidly and comparatively in a larger scale. Such circumstances make it even complicated for those dealing with international business at political level.

In a rapidly changing environment, leaders find it difficult to predicted the future with much accuracy which is another key factor contributing to the uncertainty of socioeconomic and political business at international level.

These emerging challenges are too complex-most of the time ambiguous, and multifaceted that demand highly skilled and qualified

leader with visionary minds to take various invisible angels of the challenge as well as available resources into consideration to come to a satisfactory conclusion.

To name a few of these challenges we may come up with technological advancement, information overload, international political disputes& conflicts, economical burden due to mass migration, natural disaster, differences in values and expectations of the new generation, a shift in nature of globalization and so on. Each of these challenges demands a different outlook to the behavior of 21st century leaders [8].

**Conclusion.** The 21st century has been characterized by constant change and disruption. During this period the world has reached milestones never achieved before in history, which have greatly influenced the way people lead, work, and live. Industrialization, technological innovations, invention of the smartphone, emergence of digital as a platform and the advent of social media are some of the groundbreaking events that have taken place in a short span of time.

Political leadership, on the other hand, as an operational function, is mainly dependent on practice and approaches they use to lead and make decisions. According to literatures, the basic function of a political leadership begins with a commitment to deliver a set of goals to the extent of fulfilling those promises. Nevertheless, political leaders' influence and impact is largely determined by their performance in achieving the set goals they are committed to.

Similarly political leadership is one of prehistoric elements that contributed toward the formation of the society and progression of the human history. In addition, according to Newman (2009), impression management is an “act presenting a favorable public image of oneself so that others will form positive judgments”. Impression management is a fundamental and universal process that involves a number of influential factors. These factors are social, cultural and spiritual.

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## ДҮНИЕ ЖҮЗІНДЕГІ КӨШБАСШЫЛЫҚ ӘДІСТЕР

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**Аңдатпа.** Мақалада дүние жүзіндегі көшбасшылық әдістер қарастырылады, көптеген ғалымдар саяси көшбасшылықты шешім қабылдауға ықпал ету, сондай-ақ саяси позициялардағы шешім қабылдаушы органдардың әрекеттерінен туындайтын саяси салдар деп атайды. Демек, шешімдер мен оның ауқымды әсері көшбасшылардың мінез-құлқымен терең байланысты, олар көшбасшылардың мінез-құлқына және үнемі өзгертін жағдайларға негізделген.

Сондай-ақ, бұл мақала жартылай мұраланған және ішінара қол жеткізілген сапа ретінде сипатталатын және сипатталған, атап айтқанда идеологиялық айла-шарғы, экономикалық ресурстарды бақылау және милитаризм арқылы күшейтілген көшбасшылық туралы.

Саяси көшбасшылықты зерттеу - саясаттың өзі сияқты ықпалды болып қала алатын мінез-құлық ғылымындағы ғылыми



зерттеулердің ең көне бағыттарының бірі. Біздің қоғамда бұл мәселе өзекті, көшбасшылықтың ішкі және халықаралық саясатта үлкен рөл атқаратыны сөзсіз, ғалымдар көшбасшылық саяси жүйені талдауда билікке қарағанда көбірек тартымдылыққа ие екенін айтады.

**Тірек сөздер:** саяси көшбасшылық, саяси көшбасшылардың мінез-құлқы, көшбасшылық және саясат, билік, саясат, экономикалық ресурстар, милитаризм, халық.

### МЕТОДЫ ЛИДЕРСТВА В МИРЕ

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**Аннотация.** В статье рассматриваются методы лидерства во всем мире, которые многие знающие ученые относят к политическому лидерству как к влиянию на принятие решений, так и к политическим последствиям, возникающим в результате действий, предпринимаемых органами, принимающими решения, на политических должностях. Следовательно, решения и их влияние в более широком масштабе тесно связаны с поведением лидеров, которое может быть хорошо укоренено в характеристиках лидеров и постоянно меняющихся обстоятельствах, в которых они работают.

Также в данной статье речь идет о лидерстве, характеризующем и описываемом как частично унаследованное, а частично достигнутое качество, в частности, подкрепляемое за счет идеологических манипуляций, контроля над экономическими ресурсами и милитаризма.

Изучение политического лидерства является одной из старейших областей научных исследований в науках о поведении, которая может оставаться столь же влиятельной, как и сама политика.

В нашем обществе в действительности этот вопрос стоит, несомненно, что лидерство играет большую роль во внутренней и международной политике, причем ученые утверждают, что лидерство имеет большую силу, чем власть при анализе политической системы.

**Ключевые слова:** политическое лидерство, поведение политических лидеров, лидерство и политика, власть, политика, экономические ресурсы, милитаризм, население.

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