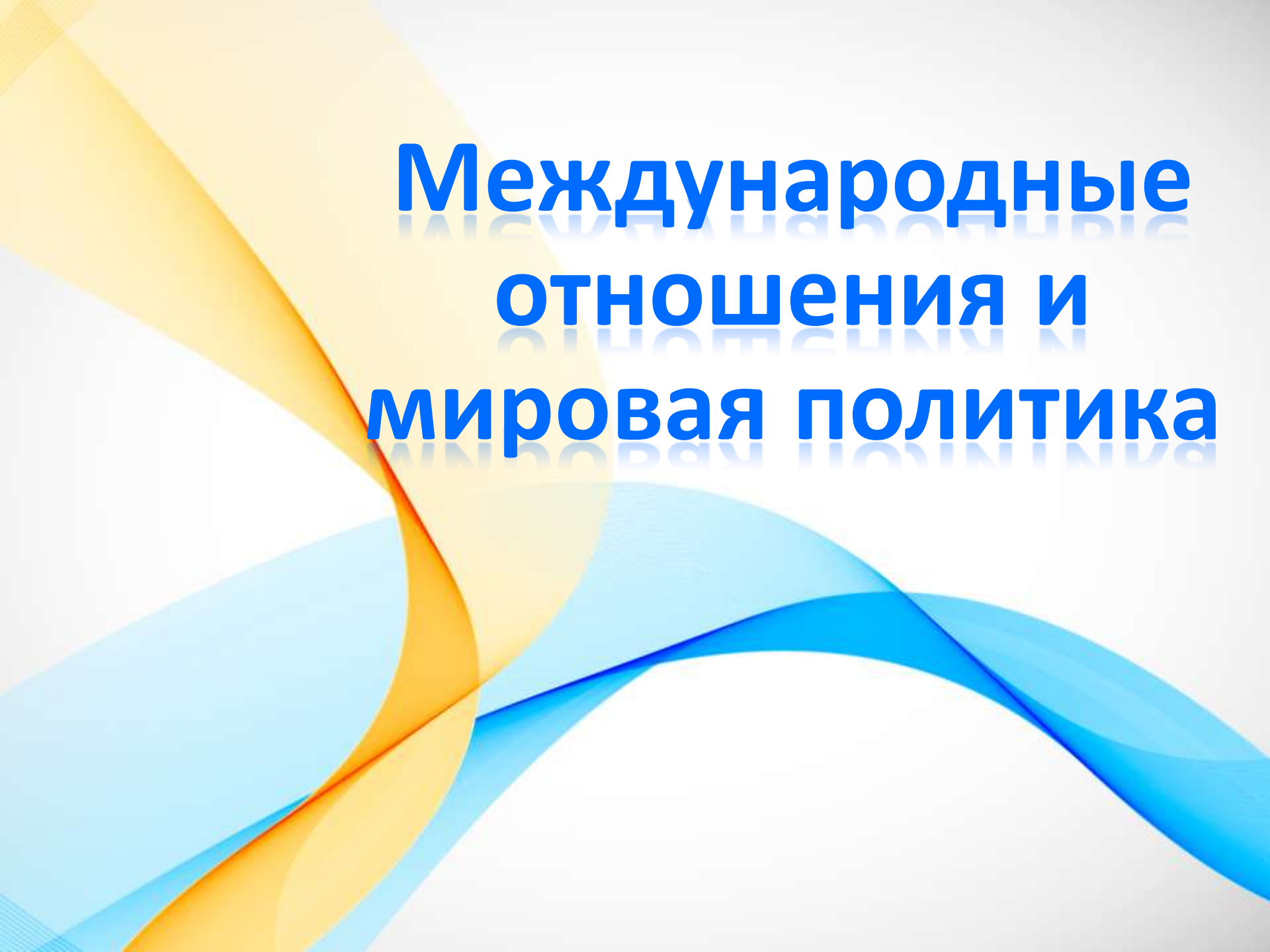




Международные отношения и мировая политика

Главной особенностью международных отношений является отсутствие в них единого центрального ядра власти и управления. Они строятся на принципе полицентризма и полииерархии. Поэтому в международных отношениях большую роль играют стихийные процессы и субъективные факторы.

Международные отношения - это совокупность экономических, политических, правовых, идеологических, дипломатических, военных, культурных и других связей и взаимоотношений между субъектами, действующими на мировой арене.

Независимые государства не развиваются в вакууме, они взаимодействуют друг с другом и выступают субъектами политики более высокого уровня - мировой политики. То есть государства действуют в сфере международных отношений.

Международные отношения выступают тем пространством, на котором сталкиваются и взаимодействуют на разном уровне (глобальном, региональном, многостороннем и двустороннем) различные силы: государственные, военные, экономические, политические, общественные и интеллектуальные.

Книги, которые имеются в фонде АГУ:

- Хрусталеv М.А. Анализ международных ситуаций и политическая экспертиза.
- Учебное пособие дает комплексное понимание теоретико-методологических основ прикладного внешнеполитического анализа. Книга представляет системный взгляд на исследование политических процессов и явлений с точки зрения прогнозирования их дальнейшего развития и оказания управляющего воздействия на их протекание. Автор пособия М.А. Хрусталеv — один из основателей отечественной школы прикладного анализа, на протяжении десятилетий работавший в системе аналитического обеспечения МИД СССР, а затем и России. Подготовленный труд — результат осмысления как его личного опыта, так и новейших отечественных и зарубежных разработок в сфере теории международных отношений и внешнеполитического анализа.



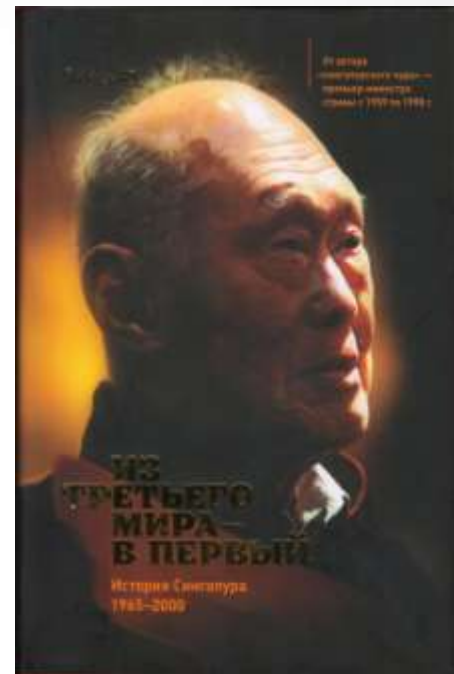
Книги, которые имеются в фонде АГУ:

- Туронок С.Г. Политический анализ и прогнозирование.
- Учебник раскрывает понятие и теоретико-методологические основы политического анализа и прогнозирования, а также способствует овладению практическими навыками применения базовых методик и приемов аналитического обеспечения политических решений. В работе отражены особенности политического анализа и прогнозирования как профессиональной деятельности и прикладной политологической дисциплины, вопросы этики политического консультирования, основы политического проектирования, имплементации и менеджмента политических программ и др.



Книги, которые имеются в фонде АГУ:

- Ли Куан Ю. Из третьего мира - в первый. История Сингапура (1965-2000).
- Когда крохотный Сингапур в 1965 году получил независимость, никто не верил, что ему удастся выжить. Каким же образом фактория Великобритании превратилась в процветающую столицу Азиатского региона с лучшим в мире аэропортом, крупнейшей авиакомпанией, ключевым торговым портом и заняла четвертое место в мире по уровню дохода на душу населения? История «сингапурского чуда» рассказана здесь человеком, который был не просто очевидцем этих драматических событий, но творцом перемен – бывшим премьер – министром страны Ли Куан Ю.



Книги, которые имеются в фонде АГУ:

- Фукуяма Ф. Государственный порядок.
- Прошлое не способно помешать нациям народам смотреть в будущее, утверждают политики, - но так ли это в действительности? Фрэнсис Фукуяма, автор знаменитого «Конца истории», уверен — к несчастью, события далекого прошлого по — прежнему оказывают влияние на современную политическую реальность. В своей новой книге Фукуяма прослеживает историю обществ с различным государственным укладом от истоков человеческой цивилизации и до наших дней, учитывая все факторы — географические, экономические, культурные и антропологические. А результатом становится необычайно глубокое и многогранное исследование событий, каждодневно менявших — и до сих пор меняющих — ход нашей истории.



Книги, которые имеются в фонде АГУ:

- **Современные международные отношения / Под ред. А.В.Торкунова.**
- Учебник предлагается в качестве базового для всех студентов, изучающих современные международные отношения. В книге даны концептуальные подходы к современным международным отношениям, их эволюция, понимание наличия множественности взглядов. Рассмотрены основные параметры региональных подсистем, тенденций, направлений и факторов развития, представлен обзор приоритетов и действий основных игроков в той или иной системе. Обозначены подходы России к рассматриваемым региону, проблеме, институтам.



Книги, которые имеются в фонде АГУ:

- Шумилин А.И. Политика США на Ближнем Востоке в контексте «Арабской весны».
- В настоящей работе исследуются основные аспекты внешней политики США на Ближнем Востоке. Автор, в частности, анализирует предпринимаемые двумя последними американскими администрациями усилия по борьбе с угрозой терроризма после событий 11 сентября 2001 г., а также по поддержанию процессов демократизации в ближневосточном регионе, особенно после начала там революционных изменений. Периодический экскурс в историю взаимоотношений ближневосточных элит с правительством Соединенных Штатов позволяет читателю лучше понять причины конфигурации влиятельных сил на американской внутривнутриполитической арене, принимающих ныне решения в пользу тех или иных ближневосточных игроков. Являясь противником загадочных «теорий заговоров», автор исследования развенчивает прочно укоренившиеся мифы «о всемогуществе» Соединенных Штатов и их непосредственном воздействии на кардинальные изменения в ряде стран Ближнего Востока, которые впоследствии получили название «Арабская весна».



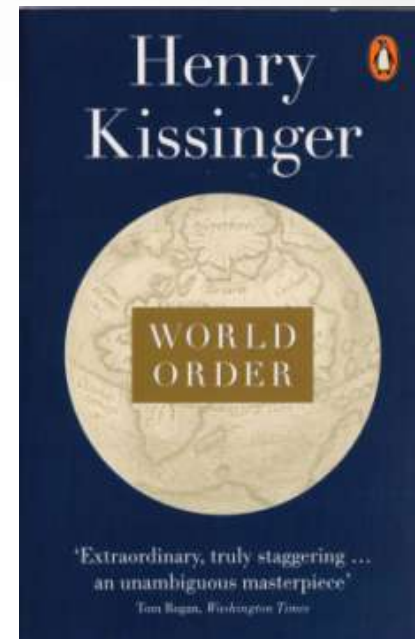
Книги, которые имеются в фонде АГУ:

- **Международные отношения в Центральной Азии: События и документы / ред. А.Д. Богатуров.**
- Книга — первая в российской науке версия комплексной истории формирования подсистемы международных отношений в Центральной Азии после распада Советского Союза. В работе дана краткая предыстория современных международных отношений в регионе и представлена их эволюция в последние два десятилетия. Основное внимание уделено периоду 1991—2008 гг., когда развитие международных отношений в Центральной Азии приобрело новые логику, стимулы и траектории. Издание адресовано российским и зарубежным специалистам по Центральной Азии, преподавателям, научным сотрудникам, аспирантам, магистрантам и студентам университетов по направлениям «международные отношения», «зарубежное регионоведение», «история» и «политология».



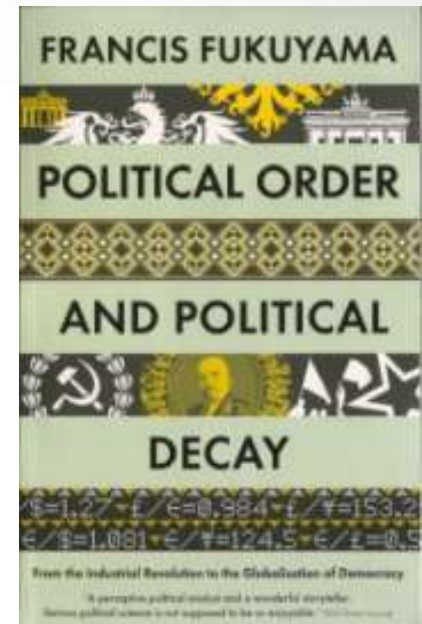
Книги, которые имеются в фонде АГУ:

- **Kissinger H. World Order.**
- Grounded in Kissinger's deep study of history and his experience as National Security Advisor and Secretary of State, *World Order* guides readers through crucial episodes in recent world history. Kissinger offers a unique glimpse into the inner deliberations of the Nixon administration's negotiations with Hanoi over the end of the Vietnam War, as well as Ronald Reagan's tense debates with Soviet Premier Gorbachev in Reykjavík. He offers compelling insights into the future of U.S.–China relations and the evolution of the European Union, and examines lessons of the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan. Taking readers from his analysis of nuclear negotiations with Iran through the West's response to the Arab Spring and tensions with Russia over Ukraine, *World Order* anchors Kissinger's historical analysis in the decisive events of our time. Provocative and articulate, blending historical insight with geopolitical prognostication, *World Order* is a unique work that could come only from a lifelong policymaker and diplomat.



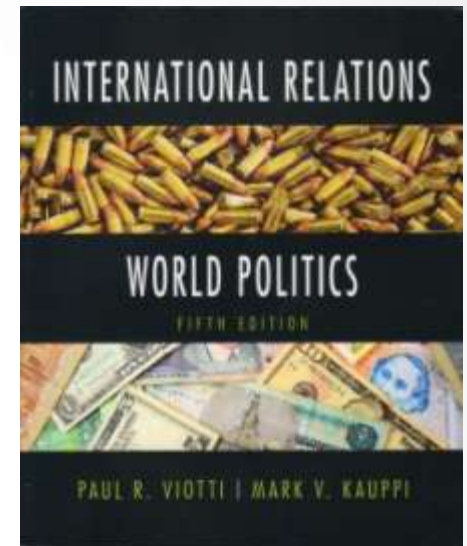
Книги, которые имеются в фонде АГУ:

- Francis Fukuyama. Political order and political decay. From the industrial revolution to the globalization of democracy.
- Writing in The Wall Street Journal, David Gress called Francis Fukuyama's Origins of Political Order "magisterial in its learning and admirably immodest in its ambition." In The New York Times Book Review, Michael Lind described the book as "a major achievement by one of the leading public intellectuals of our time." And in The Washington Post, Gerard DeGroot exclaimed "this is a book that will be remembered. Bring on volume two." Volume two is finally here, completing the most important work of political thought in at least a generation. Taking up the essential question of how societies develop strong, impersonal, and accountable political institutions, Fukuyama follows the story from the French Revolution to the so-called Arab Spring and the deep dysfunctions of contemporary American politics. He examines the effects of corruption on governance, and why some societies have been successful at rooting it out. He explores the different legacies of colonialism in Latin America, Africa, and Asia, and offers a clear-eyed account of why some regions have thrived and developed more quickly than others. And he boldly reckons with the future of democracy in the face of a rising global middle class and entrenched political paralysis in the West. A sweeping, masterful account of the struggle to create a well-functioning modern state, Political Order and Political Decay is destined to be a classic.



Книги, которые имеются в фонде АГУ:

- **Paul R. Viotti, Mark V. Kauppi. International relations. World politics.**
- Updated in its 5th edition, *International Relations and World Politics* is a toolkit that offers an authoritative survey of the field and practical ways to analyze current and future world problems. Drawn from the authors' experience as scholars and practitioners, this new edition was completely rewritten to focus on an enduring teaching and learning goal—how individuals can apply theory, history, geography, and more for a lifetime of understanding politics in a globalized world. Whether as actors themselves in world politics, participants in the global economy, or simply readers of world news, those reading *International Relations and World Politics* not only get more help to master the field's concepts but also get more help to understand that these are real-world ideas with real-world implications.



Книги, которые имеются в фонде АГУ:

- **Батырша-ұлы С. Дипломатиялық қызмет және халықаралық қатынастар.**
- Ұсынылып отырған “Дипломатиялық қызмет және халықаралық қатынастар” оқулығы – қазақ тілінде тұңғыш жазылған еңбек. Қазақстан тәуелсіздік алғаннан бері көптеген жоғары оқу орындарында халықаралық қатынас, аймақтану, халықаралық құқық және саясаттану мамандары даярланып жатқанына қарамастан, мемлекеттік тілде оқулық жоқ. Автор жалпы дипломатия тарихын, Қазақстан Республикасының Сыртқы істер министірлігінің қызметі мен жүйесін және сыртқы саясат тұжырымдамасын талдап беріп отыр. Сонымен қатар, Біріккен Ұлттар Ұйымының жарғысы, 1961 жылғы “Дипломатия қатынастар туралы Вена конвенциясы” және басқа да маңызды халықаралық құжаттар бірінші рет қазақ тіліне аударылып, оқырмандарға ұсынылуда.



Книги, которые имеются в фонде АГУ:

- **Сайлауқызы С. Халықаралық қатынастар жүйесіндегі таяу-шығыс мәселелері: генезисі және қазіргі жағдайы мен ертеңі.**
- “Халықаралық қатынастар жүйесіндегі таяу-шығыс мәселелері: генезисі және қазіргі жағдайы мен ертеңі” монографиясы Екінші дүниежүзілік соғыстан кейін Палестина жерінде Палестина және Израиль мемлекеттерін құру туралы Біріккен Ұлттар Ұйымы шешімінен кейін араб-израиль соғыстары, олардың аймақтық және халықаралық тұрақтылыққа әсері және халықаралық күштердің бастамаларына арналған еңбек. Кітапта әлем назарындағы палестина-израиль қақтығысы және оны бейбіт реттеу мәселелері ерекше орын алады. Палестина Мемлекетін құру, Иерусалим мәртебесі, палестиналық босқындар, еврей қоныстары, шекара және т.б. мәселелерінің берік, толық және әділ жолмен шешілуі қазіргі халықаралық қатынастар мен халықаралық қауіпсіздік жүйесіне тікелей әсер етеді. Таяу-шығыс мәселелері жүйелі және жан-жақты зерттеліп, қазақ тілінде жазылған бұл туынды халықаралық қатынастар саласындағы отандық әдебиет қорын толықтырады.



Книги, которые имеются в фонде АГУ:

- **Мұсатаев С.Ш. Саяси билік.**
- «Саяси блік» оқу құралы студенттерді билік ұғымының мәні мен табиғаты, формасы мен құрылымы, саяси және мемлекеттік биліктің қызмет етуі және өзге де ерекшеліктері туралы жалпы біліммен қамтамасыз етуге арналған. Әр тараудың соңында оқырманның өзін – өзі тексеруіне арналған сұрақтар, негізгі және қосымша әдебиеттер тізімі берілген.



Статьи, которые имеются в базах данных:

DIPLOMATIC SERVICES TODAY: BETWEEN POLITICAL DECISIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE CRITERIA

- https://apps.webofknowledge.com/full_record.do?product=UA&search_mode=GeneralSearch&qid=1&SID=4FOigv2U7NK1KWJ6anl&page=1&doc=2

- **Abstract**

As a highly specialized and relatively small sized public service (in terms of staff and budget), diplomacy has always been in a particular position within the administrative system of most countries. Not only does diplomacy attract the pretended elites of the public sectors employees but also a lot of popular criticism with regard to its performances, transparency, dedication to public interest, procedures of recruitment, privileges, and sometimes moral exigencies. This paradoxical ambivalence of elitism and public distrust coexists with variable degrees of tension between politicization and the need of effective technocracy. This article explores the concepts, delimitations and functioning of the political-ideological vs. administrative components of diplomatic systems, in the wider context of the administrative paradigms and political cultures to which they belong. While the theoretical distinction between foreign policy and diplomacy is way more developed in European classical approaches, though with controversial results, the American authors and officials traditionally use the two concepts interchangeably. Notwithstanding this theoretical flexibility, the borderline between the political level of diplomatic representation and the professional diplomatic and consular corps is clearer and better regulated in the U.S. system than in most of the European countries. A case study focused on the reform of the Romanian diplomatic service, in the pre- and post-EU accession years, serves as empirical analysis of this demarche.

Статьи, которые имеются в базах данных:

Conclusion: A Diplomatic Service of Different Speeds

- http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1057/9781137376312_7

- **Abstract**

With the Treaty of Lisbon the European Union has taken a major step towards integrating one of the most sensitive politics areas: diplomatic representation. The Lisbon Treaty has established a Brussels-based foreign service, the European External Action Service (EEAS), which includes a network of diplomatic representations of the Union in third countries all over the world. These so-called 'EU Delegations' had previously existed as representations of the European Commission for over six decades. In many ways, Lisbon has transformed them into prototype 'embassies for Europe.' The Treaty thereby provides third countries with a local telephone number of the European Union. Hence, over time and notably through the Lisbon Treaty, the Delegations formally as well as informally obtained the power to channel diplomatic activity in EU matters.

Статьи, которые имеются в базах данных:

Diplomatic Theory and Practice

- http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-642-21274-1_1
- **Abstract**

This chapter is the book's foundation, in that it sets down the theory of diplomatic practice as applied to field negotiations in disasters or to broad animal agreements in capitals or multilateral forums with governments at any level, with International Organizations or the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement. Much attention is given to how to approach officials at government agencies, International Organizations, and diplomatic posts, and the process of decision making before a negotiation, including the roles of the chief negotiator, the team leader, and the delegation, and how to select allies and analyze the strengths and weaknesses of potential adversaries. Forms of agreements are defined and compared, with case studies, as well as frequent issues of international law. Attention is also given to the principals of collaboration with humanitarian bodies and a proposal is made for an animal protection bureau associated with the UN to support animal rights, welfare, and conservation NGOs. That bureau or office is called the International Animal Protection Center.

Статьи, которые имеются в базах данных:

Education and Training of Diplomatic Personnel in Kazakhstan

- <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877042813029881>
- **Abstract**

This article describes the problems of educating and training of diplomatic personnel in the Republic of Kazakhstan since gaining independence, and in the present era of globalization. It substantiates the idea that positions of Kazakhstan in the global system of international relations puts new demands on the staff of the diplomatic service at all levels. It researched the requirements for diplomats, which throughout historical development always been high and are relevant today. The author comes to the conclusion that the key element in the educational activity is exactly the quality of the training, because it is one of the pledges of the continued effectiveness of civil servants. Finally it found the necessity of borrowing the most advanced technologies and innovations that is abroad and implementation in Kazakhstan due to a shortage of professional and competent staff, because Kazakhstan is a young state. After the analysis, the author proposes to continue to introduce the most advanced developments of international experience in the education and training of qualified personnel in an effort to match our education system with international standards, and hence competitiveness

Статьи, которые имеются в базах данных:

Eliade on diplomatic service in London

- <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048721X08000821>
- **Abstract**

It was in England that Mircea Eliade started writing the volume which would be published nearly a decade later as *Traité d'histoire des religions* (Patterns in Comparative Religion), as attested by the book's *Avant-propos de l'auteur*, dated 'Oxford 1940/Paris 1948.' Eliade also states in his autobiography (1988, p. 84) that 'I read, took notes, and elaborated a plan of a vast synthesis of the morphology and history of religions, a synthesis I had glimpsed instantaneously in an air raid shelter during an alarm.' In order to recreate the historical and political environment in which Eliade conceived and began to write his fundamental theoretical book, I have sketched the history of Great Britain's early involvement in World War II, the dramatic political events in Romania during Eliade's diplomatic service in London, and the British government's intrigues that held him a virtual 'captive' from September 1940 to February 1941.

Статьи, которые имеются в базах данных:

Diplomacy

- <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B9780123739858000507>
- **Abstract**

Diplomacy can be defined as the conduct of international relations by negotiation and dialog or by any other means to promote peaceful relations among states. Besides this widely accepted single definition, diplomacy is also a set of practices, institutions, and discourses which is crucial for the basic understanding of the historical evolution of the international system and its evolving functional and normative needs. Departing from some conceptual precisions, this article presents a general approach in discussing this topic, including a short note about the historical circumstances in which modern diplomacy was born, an introduction to its more prominent transformations over time, a brief discussion of bilateralism and multilateralism as its basic modalities, and finally some reflections about the relevance of negotiation and other diplomatic methods for the contemporary international relations of cooperation and conflict.

Статьи, которые имеются в базах данных:

The Swiss foreign service and Bernese reform politics in the late eighteenth century

- <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S019165990700040X>
- **Abstract**

The political system of Berne during the enlightenment era was dominated by landowning patricians who represented a “republican type of gentry.” These landowners promoted agriculture, traded in grain, wood, wine, invested in cottage industries, and also were involved in foreign military service. In the debates about republican political economy in the 1760s, there was a cleavage within the Bernese aristocracy. On one side, conservatives defended the mercenary service as part of existing political obligations, above all towards France. Against this, the Economic Patriots combated corrupting influences from abroad and censured military service. Socio-moralistic principles, condensed in the term “civic virtue,” ranked higher in the patriots’ eyes than economic or political interests; in a virtuous and frugal republic, there should have been no place for mercenaries. The paper reconstructs these arguments over key decades in the eighteenth century.

Статьи, которые имеются в базах данных:

The Role of Diplomacy in Promoting Kazakhstan's Country Image in the International Arena

- <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877042814034120>
- **Abstract**

The purpose of this article is to reveal the role of diplomatic institutions in forming the international image and finding the best ways to improve a favorable image of Kazakhstan abroad. We defined and analyzed the categorical conceptual framework, reviewed the key events of Kazakhstan's foreign policy, established its relationship with changing the image of Kazakhstan in the world, made an analysis of the image of Kazakhstan in the leading editions of the world press, reviewed the activities of the Kazakh Foreign Ministry to create a positive image of the country abroad. After analyzing the data, the results show that at this stage of history there is no coordinating body to create a favorable image of Kazakhstan abroad. As well no common modern Kazakh brands, which have guided of foreign policy. Analysis of the main events of foreign policy and the media coverage showed that the promise of peace-loving foreign policy is one of the basic conditions of a favorable image of the country in the international arena. We discuss that successful formation of a positive image of the country is not possible without the active, purposeful efforts of diplomatic bodies of the state.

Статьи, которые имеются в базах данных:

Strategic Practices of Public Diplomacy Policies in Educational Field and Turkey's Potential for Cultural Diplomacy

- <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877042815004784>

- **Abstract**

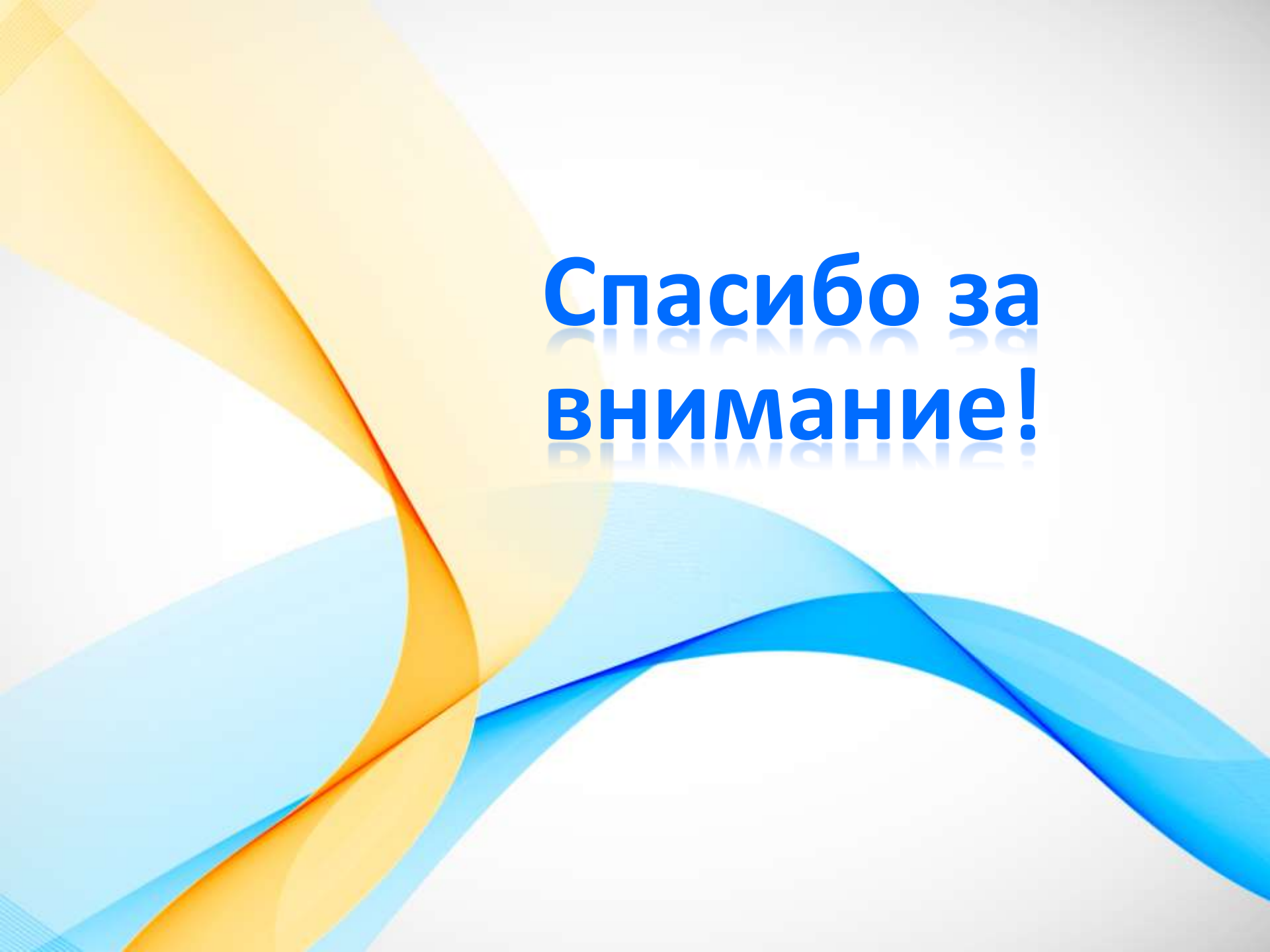
Public Diplomacy has become a primarily preferred strategic factor in the new international system in which strategic value of communication has grown, the concept of public diplomacy has become prominent, the accurate information and persuasion have gained importance. Unlike traditional diplomacy, public diplomacy that prioritizes affecting other countries' public opinion aims non-state actors and public opinions. These are goals of public diplomacy: Informing and manipulating foreign public opinions; increasing this effect; correcting misunderstanding and establishing the ground for a deep inter-society dialogue. Public Diplomacy management, based on mutual communication and interaction, largely benefits from the elements of soft power such as culture, education, sport and etc. for creating mutual sympathy. This paper explains the role of public diplomacy in the new century, underlines the success of strategies practiced in educational field and emphasizes on the Turkey's potential for cultural diplomacy.

Статьи, которые имеются в базах данных:

Economic Diplomacy in National Security

- <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2212567115000155>
- **Abstract**

The goal of this article is to contribute to R. Gilpin's theory about how states use their economic diplomacy in order to provide their national security. According to Gilpin, Realists are right when they consider “security” as a main objective in order to achieve others, but state, in order to achieve prosperity, is willing to sacrifice financial resources. The main argument here is that states in conflict, invest in their armed forces but, although, they use their financial resources through economic diplomacy, in order to raise their security levels, they remain insecure. To examine that, we focus on case-study between states in conflict, at this paper, U.K. and Spain, by using determinants, such as trade, relative gains and alliance. The conclusion is that although economic diplomacy enhance the state's influence, cannot deter a conflict or war.



**Спасибо за
внимание!**