

## **CONCERNING THE VECTOR OF NEW PROCESSES IN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY**

By singling out the processes which emerge in the international sphere, it is possible, to a certain extent, to determine the general direction and vector of international changes and subsequently speculate on the way to resolve the problems of the international community's future. The processes that can be singled out are as follows:

- In the area of the international politics, populist politics has become widely spread, and today we witness an extensive proliferation of this paradigm. In fact, the role of the intellectual elite in determining the direction of processes and politics and in shaping the prevailing international community paradigm has lessened. This tendency resulted in a dangerous situation. In many western countries of today we witness a decline in critical thinking and behavior of the reigning elite. Possibly, the spread of populist politics is, to some extent, a natural outcome of its distribution through advanced means of communication and virtual space, however the situation itself is a manifestation of adverse effects of this type of communications.

- Stirring xenophobia and other phobias as a means to political ends in the area of international relations. Presently we witness encouragement of anti-Islam sentiment by certain leaders and western centers, while anti-Iran sentiment and anti-Russian sentiment (neo-McCarthyism) are the instances which can be observed in behavior of the US and its western allies. Although the downfall of unipolar system ended the cold war, the former paradigm of thinking still persists; the concepts of dialogue between civilizations and multipolar system are still not implemented. As a result, democracy was compromised, and such phenomena as imaginary enemy and xenophobia were reproduced. In fact, the situation of continuing balance of forces and demonization of others impedes emergence of a dialogue-based world.

- Reoccurrence of classical capitalism and anti-globalism in the US have led to capitalism-induced changes. Militarist capitalism, lack of attention to environment and humanitarian inequality, neglect of international law are the features that determine the logic of power and profit underlying this kind of capitalism. In spite of emerging economical and technological poles, this situation is unlikely to predominate; however, it can cause a lot of harm to the world, people and environment.

- Undermining of international law and obligations by the governments, as well as attempts to establish rules outside of acceptable legal framework, are another dangerous process where national interests prevail over common rules and principles.

- There is an obvious shift towards unipolarity. Apparently, the West is seeking to ensure and prolong its supremacy in the international system. The aim of confronting the new states is a well-formed idea of the American national security strategy document.

- The United Nations Organization and its affiliated structures are gradually losing momentum in the world, while the processes outside the scope of this organization are simultaneously growing stronger.

- Nowadays such noble ideas as establishment of global peace and stability are sacrificed in favor of what might be identified as short-term interests of certain governments. This situation brings chaos and uncertainty to the international community, giving a chance to non-governmental actors, such as ISIS, to play their part.

- The dynamics of change shifts to the situation where countries rely mostly on their internal resources, where regionalism grows and where countries attempt to seek for new allies. An example of this dynamics is emergence of such structures as BRICS, SCO, and Eurasian Economic Union.

Hence the important question: What future are we intended to create? What is our model of global future? In what direction is the world heading? Are the reigning

elites working to meet the expectations of people, to ensure sustainable development and social peace?

It is necessary to give the intellectuals a key role in such fields as governance of societies, advancing the public thinking, and setting the vector of public opinion on the journey towards cultural standards improvement, solidarity and peaceful co-habitation.

At present, the comprehensive dialogue between the intellectual and executive elite in order to agree on values and the common path is an obvious priority for achievement of peace and global stability, acceptance of cultures and civilizations, prevention of arms race, prevention of global slip down to confrontation and cold war of a new type, prevention of religious, cultural and civilizational rifts in the human society. An essential historic task of the intellectuals is to establish a presence in the influential, vastly reaching mass media, and raise a question concerning the ongoing process in the minds of the public and the politicians, setting a standard of responsible and ethically upright politics.