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IRANIAN REVOLUTION AND ITS INTERNATIONAL CONSEQUENCES

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Iranian revolution in 1979 was one of the people's revolt in last three decades that followed the path opened by other great revolutions like French (1789), Russian (1917), Chinese (1949), and Cuban (1959). The 1979 Iranian revolution brought down the Pahlavi regime and established a new governmental system called the Islamic republic. In practice it meant a new form of authoritarianism. The Iranian revolution was led by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Term “revolution” in political and social science has different meaning by the View «Theda Skocpol» «political revolution attend by regime change without social structure changing but a social revolution is the rapid and fundamental transformation of social structures and huge evolution in dominant state ideology». Revolution leads to «rapid and fundamental change in the dominant values and beliefs, political institutions, social structure, leadership, governance procedures associated by atrocity.» Generally speaking, four major factors are necessary to be present to make an event clarify as a revolution:

- Deep dissatisfaction with the existing conditions
- Development and acceptance of new ideas or alternative ideas (revolutionary ideology)
- Revolutionary spirit expanding in population

- Role of leadership and political structures – mobilizing community

The four above mentioned elements were present in Iranian revolution. Firstly, the dissatisfaction with the status quo provided a fertile ground for mass protests, conflicts and a general strike. There was a strong public resentment of monarchy and its anti-Islamic and anti-people policies. Secondly, Islamic doctrines as ideology played a major role and cultural authenticity was the difference with other contemporary revolution. Revolutionary spirit with indicators such as failure to submit a revolution against the regime's reformist measures, ignore its repressive measures and sacrifice for the cause of revolution by presence of a religious leader [Ayatollah Khomeini] is well documented.

Due and after victory of Iran revolution because of its special characters like Religious leaders, the speed events of early victory and overcoming people without weapons on the armed regime and benefited from external support different theories are raised:

The first theory which most claimed by US Ambassador H. Sullivan and UK ambassador Anthony Parsons was a conspiracy theory. According to this theory the revolution originated from determined plan by foreigners especially the Americans and the British. In the framework of this theory the revolution was aimed at:

- Punishing the king: some scholars believe that the UK wanted to punish the king because he was approached to America and others believe America helped oppositional group to punish Iran for its key role in increasing oil price in OPEC at the mid-1960.

- Destroying Iran's foreign exchange reserves: Following the surge in oil prices monetary reserves in Iran and the Persian Gulf countries had increased and this could be dangerous for west monetary.

- Preventing the communist revolution: according to the view of Iranian Marxists, Regime's internal contradictions in his last years had provided subjective and objective conditions of the revolution and country was moving into a communist revolution. In this situation, the intervention of U.S. imperialism with Chinese conspiracy, Revolution created to prevent the emergence of revolutionary workers' movement.

- Countering the Carter's human rights policy: Some observers suspect that the involvement of Shah in the U.S. presidential election in November 1976 And spend enormous sums for the Ford campaign, forced Carter after winning elections with making policy of human rights and political freedom and its provided necessary materials for expansion of rebellion and revolution.

The second theory linked the revolution with Modernization and uneven development: with Modernization programs of Iran by Shah, Iran rapidly

changed from a semi-feudal, traditional society - pilot backward to the «quasi-industrial modern» and «pseudo-modernism».

But these programs due to accelerated rejection and lack of compatibility with traditional culture community identity created crisis and conflict and caused system crashes.

The third theory was Economic: the theoretical literature on the economic impact of social and political changes began with Marxist sociology. In Marx opinion, revolutions are the product of class conflict and economic issues and conflicts of interests with the interests of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie play an important role in evolution of human societies including the revolution. According to this theory, a group of Western writers and some leftist groups (Marxist - Leninist), «economic problems» caused fall of Shah and rise of Islamic Revolution.

The forth one was a comprehensive theory of religion and Islam: A team of researchers known «religion and the comprehensiveness of Islam» In the face of totalitarian regimes and its ability to lead the revolution as a major factor in revolution.

After 1979 revolution Iran was faced with a revolutionary crisis and with a myriad of economic, military and social problems. Ayatollah Khomeini had to crush all opposition and subsequently wrote his name in history as one of the worst dictators. By the year 1988 executions of political prisoners became a common practice in Iran. Amnesty International recorded the names of over 4,482 disappeared prisoners during this time. Among the crises that Iran faced during this times are Iran Hostage Crisis, the invasion of Iran by Saddam Hussein's Iraq, and the presidency of Abolhassan Banisadr.

Today the revolution means many things for Iranian people. For the majority of Iranians it was a period when «for a few years we all lost our minds and which promised us heaven, but... created a hell on earth [1].

Internationally, the initial impact of the revolution was immense; the revolutionary leaders called themselves a Government that doesn't follow the East or the West, does not support either the Soviets or the Americans. The 1979 revolution had a huge impact on other countries like:

- Egypt: Islamic Revolution in Iran coincided with the «Camp David» negotiations, occurred in Egypt and Iran condemned the Camp David accords, Moderate Islamic groups, including the Muslim Brotherhood and some other groups urged the Egyptian government to follow the Iranian model and engage in holy war with Israel and protect of Iran's position on the Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian territory.

- Algeria: Islamic Revolution in Algeria created the belief that Islam can create political changes and establish a government based on Islamic ideology.

- Nigeria: development and strengthening of Islam influence in the Nigeria universities that later spread to the people masses in villages and towns.

- Sudan: After a decade of the Islamic Revolution in Iran and the rise to power of Omar al-Bashir Sudan demonstrated the Islamic actions and tendencies similar to those demonstrated and supported by Iranian «Hassan al-Turabi,» The Islamic Revolution in Iran and the modeling of mass mobilization an attempt to resolve internal problems, such as the south, raised in poverty and stopping foreign intervention and colonial positions in the Muslim world adopted.

- Saudi Arabia: the protest actions of the Muslim Brotherhood in Saudi Arabia in November 1979 shook the kingdom. Although there was no direct connection between these incidents and Iran, but the ideological connation undoubtedly was there.

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РАЗВИТИЕ ЗАПАДНОЕВРОПЕЙСКОЙ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ: ОПЫТ И ПРОБЛЕМЫ

Ю. Г. Киреева

С начала XXI века Евросоюз испытывает ряд проблем и кризисных явлений. Для выявления причин спада необходимо провести анализ динамики основных экономических показателей стран-участниц Европейского союза за последние 13 лет.

С этой целью можно выделить три группы стран-участниц: 6 стран Центральной Европы, 5 стран Восточной Европы и 3 страны Прибалтийского региона. Для анализа были выбраны следующие показатели, которые наиболее полно характеризуют социально-экономическое развитие стран: ВВП на душу населения, НД на душу населения, сальдо торгового баланса, уровень безработицы и инфляции, ИРЧП и инновационный индекс.

Рассмотрим один из наиболее важных показателей – ВВП на душу населения.