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COLOR REVOLUTIONS - A THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF CONCEPTS RELATED TO TECHNOLOGIES

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes some theoretical concepts of the political technologies of organizing coups aimed at changing the political regime and activities of today's countries, as well as their implementation methods. Experiences of organizing political changes in countries with a "democratic deficit" of hegemonic states aimed at establishing a democratic order under the name of color revolutions and their consequences are studied. The content of the concepts of "deficit of democracy", "export of democracy", "soft power", "non-violent influence", and "cover expression" were also analyzed.

KEYWORDS

State, society, people, citizen, hegemony, political regime, power, "democracy deficit", "democracy export", "soft power", "non-violent" influence, "cover expression".

INTRODUCTION

Modern color technologies are the organization of coups detat in conditions of political instability and controlled chaos, aimed at dismantling hacking regimes. National crimes are like fighting against the seizure of power, but they are of all cases of the spread of color revolution cases, often underestimating their sovereignty in the fight against terrorism and their potential consequences. From the point of view of scenario and technology, the events of "Euromaidan" in Ukraine and "Arab Spring" in Arab countries are very

similar, and both events can be classified as color revolutions. Because they develop according to the same technological scheme characteristic of color revolutions. There are signs of color revolutions in their scripts, noted by a number of experts.

The organizers of the color revolutions, their military and political allies, present the color revolutions as a social protest of the people who are "tired of power" and aspire to true democracy and democratic values. At the same time, the nationwide and mass nature of the protests is emphasized. At the same time, there is a lot of direct evidence that color revolutions are a well-organized and well-designed mechanism of violent change of power, which is repeated in different countries in the form of the same political template.

The geography of color revolutions (Central and Eastern Europe, North Africa, the Middle East, Central Asia, China) indicates that this problem, which is inextricably linked with the stability of legitimate political regimes, is moving into a global category. Taking into account the wave of color revolutions covering the post-Soviet space and the political situation in the Middle East and North Africa, it is urgent to develop not only a national, but also a regional strategy to combat color revolutions. At the same time, it is necessary to form an integrated security system that includes international institutions and a legal framework for the fight against color revolutions at the regional level.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The theoretical and methodological basis of the research includes problematic, comparative-historical, comparative-political, institutional, sociological-psychological and other general scientific approaches, including comparative analysis, synthesis, deduction methods, as well as a system of wide-ranging methods

of political science and the theory of international relations. The methodology of the research is determined by the scientific approach based on its goals and objectives.

LITERATURE REWIEV

The topic of studying the theory and practice of changing political regimes is controversial. The expert community has different opinions about the causes of the color revolutions. At the same time, when studying the works of various authors, it is possible to distinguish three main approaches to changing political regimes in countries with unstable forms of democracy. The first approach, led by the US, believes that the countries of "Western" civilization need to exercise control over territories and resources, as well as state and political structures of states and regions, in accordance with their geopolitical interests.

In this group, the American authors such as S. Huntington, Z. Brzezinski, G. Kissinger, M. E. McFaul, J. Nye, S. J. Sharp. In addition to the results of their theoretical studies, most of them use the experience accumulated during their years of work in the Pentagon, the State Department, the White House, the National Intelligence Council, the National Security Council and high diplomatic posts. This confirms the scientific-theoretical importance of the results of their scientific research and their practical application. The works of these authors ideologically justify the change of political regimes that do not meet the geopolitical interests of the United States.

The theoretical approach to color revolutions is described by authors such as A. E. Gapich, S. G. Kara-Murza, J. Kesa, J. Laughland, A. V. Manoilo, E. G. Ponomareva, L. L. Fituniy, A. I. Fursov, U. Engdal. G. Kara-Murza "Export of the revolution". Yushchenko, Saakashvili…" the phenomenon of color revolutions

and their role in international politics at the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century is studied in detail. According to these studies, by the end of the 1980s, the creators of the technology to change political regimes disguised the revolutionary process and organized it "from below" or "from within". In the political practice of the United States and its allies, new technology has been developed and tested in various countries for purposeful destabilization and change of power without direct violence (so-called "velvet revolutions") or with minimal use of violence. Separately, the author notes the use of "orange" technologies "in the republics closely related to the Russian Federation (Georgia, Ukraine and Kyrgyzstan) in the territory of the former USSR[1.3].

ANALYZES AND RESULTS

Color revolution is a form of practice representing the technologies of organizing revolutions in countries with a "democratic deficit" of some hegemonic states aiming to establish a democratic order. As democracy and various "models of open society" cannot be exported at the current stage of development, the universal project of state building cannot be imported or imposed from outside, it is increasingly being confirmed[2.266]. R. Shaykhutdinov writes about the "golden revolution" in Kiev: "As the situation in Ukraine shows, the mechanism of legitimization of power, the legal state itself, strengthened in the constitution that was forced into Ukraine in the early 1990s, turned out to be a trap". The Western strategy can be interpreted as a double-edged sword. The first move: to put a new, traditional "democratic" toy in the hands of the government - to hold elections, to teach how to use it, to create a layer of political technologists and political consultants, to turn it into a simple means of changing or continuing power (depending on the characteristics of the culture and mentality of the

people). The second step: to analyze the use of this tool and to work on the electoral democratic mechanism - to create a counter-scenario based on the use of modern authorities: "biopowers" and "power of interpretations".

The First President of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, in his answers to the questions of the reporter of "Nezavisimaya Gazeta" of Russia, touched on the "export" of democracy, including the events that took place in Ukraine, and said: "... I do not think that the scenario of Ukraine or Georgia can be repeated in Uzbekistan" because , first of all, the people of Uzbekistan realized the silence, humiliation, and contempt for us as "second-class people" during the USSR. The people of Uzbekistan "are people living today with a deep sense of responsibility for their country, for their country, for the fate of future generations." We cannot blindly accept the Western way of life and morality. This is alien to our age-old traditions. Because excessive individualism, selfishness, ostentatiousness, and self-interestedness are completely incompatible with the nature of our people.

The transition to Western-style democracy is seen as part of foreign policy strategy and a matter of US national security. At the same time, supporters of the first approach are convinced that only the United States (and its allies) can ensure world order and stability. The essence of this concept is that "in a world without US dominance, there will be more violence and chaos, less democracy and economic growth than in a world where the United States continues to influence global issues more than any other country. The continued international primacy of the United States is critical to the well-being and security of Americans and to the future of freedom, democracy, an open economy, and international order on earth. In the last

quarter of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, Z. Brzezinski, an ideologue of US foreign policy and national security adviser to the US president, emphasizes that America is the "only superpower", the role of US power as an integral part of global security, and the fact that there is no real alternative to the victory of American hegemony. Accordingly, America as a "guarantor" of the world order, influencing the national policy of any country within its legitimate geostrategic interests, was considered the basis of this concept. According to Z. Brzezinski, "Americas global hegemony has now become a fact of life. "Nobody, including America, has a choice in this matter." "Another acceptance of American leadership is an indispensable condition of chaos" [3.248]

Z. Brzezinski believes that "Americas global superiority is directly dependent on how long and effectively its superiority on the Eurasian continent will be preserved." He compares it to a chessboard where the struggle for world domination continues[4.44]. And in this struggle, the United States should rely on Europe (Western and partly Eastern), because, first of all, these countries are "the most important geopolitical support of America on the European continent." Brzezinski calls the Eurasian instability zone an area that includes Southeast Europe, Central Asia and part of South Asia, the Persian Gulf, and the Middle East. In his opinion, the role of the United States in maintaining stability in this region is decisive. Most countries in the Persian Gulf and the Middle East lack stability, but the final arbiter in this region is American power. It should be noted that most of the color revolutions took place in these regions (with the exception of the color revolutions in North African countries). At the same time, "American power" means not only the ability to exert external pressure on internal and external political processes in the country, but also the ability to

unify the cultural, social and economic structure of these model countries in accordance with Western liberal-democratic principles.

Brzezinski considers the countries of the post-Soviet space, Ukraine in particular, as one of the main geostrategic directions for the spread of American influence. Ukraines determination to maintain its independence (after the collapse of the USSR.) was supported from outside. It is also emphasized that "the West should further strengthen relations with Kiev in the sphere of economy and security and in 2005-2015. It should start the initiative of gradual integration of Ukraine into the European Union and NATO. The actual fulfillment of these prophecies has been accelerated by the current Ukraine-Russia conflict".

J. Sharps work "From Dictatorship to Democracy: Liberation Strategy and Practice" deserves special attention in the study of coup d'état technologies. Along with a number of his suggestions, he offers the technology of implementing the geopolitical teachings of Z. Brzezinski. The book provides "a brief analysis of the ways in which peoples are oppressed and seek freedom and lead to the collapse of a dictatorship" [5.9]. It offers non-bloody ways and means of fighting against power, with particular emphasis on non-violent methods and technologies for political regime change. He relied on the population and public structures to resist the regime without mass violence, stressing that "nonviolent struggle can be stronger than expected." According to J. Sharp, this is the only way to be effectively used by the "oppressed population" against the "dictatorship".

American J.S. Nyes concept of "soft power" can also be called the ideology of color revolutions. In the implementation of color revolution scenarios, "soft power" is the technology of expanding the sphere of ideological influence through the penetration of the

West by means of socio-cultural and spiritual models in the everyday life of society [6.191]. This is another way to implement the huge tasks set by Z. Brzezinski and other American politicians. The main task of "soft power" is to spread liberal-democratic culture in Western style. In other words, J. Nyes concept excludes direct military intervention and replaces it with ideological expansion. In this sense, "soft power" can be considered only as one of the tools of color revolution technologies used to change political regimes. At the same time, we cannot forget the issues related to the use of the concept of "soft power", which has become an important factor of modern international relations and a constructive method of diplomacy.

The West plays a decisive role in carrying out color revolutions. According to some experts, the situation in Ukraine is equivalent to the situation in Syria. "Besides, if the world capitalist elite had disagreements on the Syrian issue, there was an influential group that did not want the conflict in Syria to escalate and turn it into a regional war". At the same time, they do not hide that the North Atlantic elites do not need Ukraine economically, they need to geopolitically separate Ukraine from Russia, turn it into a springboard against Russia[7]. In our opinion, the export of color revolution technologies primarily threatens the territorial integrity and independence of each nation-state.

According to the book "Oranjevaya mina" authored by S.G. Kara-Murza and others, Certainly, countries with weak independence are weak against "duhoba" and "zargaldok" revolutions. These countries, for various reasons, act on the basis of "what they say in Washington". On the contrary, clearly independent countries do not care about such technologies. Lets say there is no possibility of a "golden revolution" in

the USA, because there the police disperse the participants of illegal rallies and marches, regardless of the actions of their participants and the opinion of the "world community". If the state opposes "non-violence", the show ends by itself. Protesters are more or less reverently subjected to violence for straying from their designated space and time. As it can be seen from these, the main task of the organizers of the "Duhoba Revolution spectacle is to create a crowd suitable for their tasks[8.240].

This means, firstly, to attract a sufficient number of people to the action and to keep them in the necessary places for the necessary time, and to train their minds that the crowd will perform the appropriate actions according to the specific scenario according to the instructions of the directors. This is achieved through unconscious mind control (manipulation) based on rich experience in studying masses as a special type of human community. In general, support for the "golden revolution" is more common on the Internet in Ukraine (UA). He was also supported by some provider companies and telecommunication business representatives. Communications operators "Silverkom" and "Vizor" have provided free channels to access the Internet, including the opposition "Ukrainian Pravda" and Maidan information analysis sites. Foreign experts were also involved in the preparation of support for the "golden revolution" through Internet tools. We do not have complete information on this matter, but the famous American PR company "Rock Creek Creative" located on the outskirts of Washington admitted that it helped the Ukrainian opposition in the development of information strategy, brand and policy for the "Golden Revolution" website. "Golden Revolution" Internet portal was hosted on several servers in unnamed European countries, and all information support for the portal was registered in the Czech Republic.

Why are efforts to eliminate the threat on a global scale not producing the expected results? In our opinion, this score is determined by: First. The fact that a single concept has not been created in the elimination of the threat and that the approaches in this regard are not mutually shared. Secondly. The role of socio-political and ideological-ideological factors in the elimination of the threat is not paid enough attention to society. Thirdly. The fact that most countries of the world give a high, one-sided assessment of their military power and potential. Fourthly. The fact that the constructive proposals of the young independent states to eliminate the threat are being treated with disdain [9.128].

S. Huntingtons "Clash of Civilizations?" When his article was published in "Foreign Affairs" magazine, which he founded in 1993, it caused a great stir. According to the author, no article published since the 40s of the 20th century has provoked so much thought, admiration or protest. The scientist emphasizes that this is the reason for turning the article into a book: "The purpose of this book is to provide a more complete, deeper and documented answer to the question posed in the article. It is the concept of civilizations; the question of universal civilization; the interaction between power and culture; a shift in the balance of power between civilizations; The cultural source of civilizations other than the West; Conflicts over Western universalism, Muslim militancy, and Chinas claims; Balance and "adjustment" tactics as a response to the rise of Chinese power; S. Huntington on the fault lines calls the areas where the border of civilizations crossed the fault lines) the cause and dynamics of wars; it is about the future of Western and world civilizations" [10.7-8].

In his speech to the graduates of the US Naval Academy on May 27, 2005, George W. Bush said, "liberty is on the move around the world, and over the past year and a half, we have seen the "Rose Revolution" in Georgia, the "Jewel Revolution" in Ukraine, the "Red Revolution" in Iraq, and the "Red Revolution" in Lebanon. we witnessed the "cedar revolution". This is just the beginning [11], he said proudly. After a certain period of time, it became clear that as a result of such a malicious policy conducted for eight years, foci of instability appeared in various parts of the world, and Western countries are trying to move their geographical and political battlegrounds from the borders of the former socialist camp to the territory of the post-Soviet republics. The four-year-old political tension in Ukraine, as well as the de facto secession of Kosovo from Serbia, South Ossetia and Abkhazia from Georgia, show that these activities are being carried out systematically[12.35].

Revolution and coup d'état seem to be mixed together. It is known that when a revolution takes place in a country, the state system changes in that country. One cannot fully agree with the statements that economic problems, unemployment and corruption have caused color revolutions. In this regard, it is more correct to say that the influence of external forces, which put their own interests above all else, is greater. It seems that there is life in the saying that color revolutions are not a social phenomenon, but a political order. Analysts unanimously say that color revolutions are carried out with the help of external forces. Elections are often used in this. Vote counting is said to have been rigged, and the opposition has taken its supporters to the streets[13].

The above groups of methods and technologies are closely related to each other, and often one proven technology is a prerequisite for the development of the next (for example, the financing and ideological "indoctrination" of soldiers of military units before the use of military power technologies). "It should be

noted that the technologies of coup d'état are theoretically, methodologically, and politically technologically gradually approaching military theory, military strategy and tactics" [14.7]. In this regard, it is natural to describe the concepts of "soft power" and "non-violent" influence as "covering expressions" (only if we talk about them as tools of the color revolution technologies), behind which emotional, informational and powerful influence on the individual, society and the state is hidden. is available. The experience of the "color" coups in the past shows that they are carried out according to the same scheme, scenario or "democratic template" [15]. The change of political regimes is based on universal technologies, but uses different combinations of them.

CONCLUSION

The above concepts and the methods and technologies used in their implementation are closely related to each other, and often one technology is a prerequisite for the development of the next. In this regard, it is natural to describe the concepts of "soft power" and "non-violent" influence as tools of the color revolution technologies as a "covering expression", behind which there are psychological operations hiding emotional, informational and strong influence on the individual, society and the state. The experience of the past "color coups" shows that they are carried out according to the same scheme, scenario or "democratic templat". The change of political regimes is based on universal technologies, but uses different combinations of them.

Implementation of all technologies is important in the implementation of color revolutions - it requires technical, financial and intellectual support. Implementation of highly professional operations on manipulation of public consciousness, obstruction of the work of state bodies, organization of large-scale

armed conflict with the authorities, as well as financing of these processes are evidence of the work of highly developed technologies and experienced political technologists. For objective reasons, it was not possible to create the conditions for the development of such techniques and the emergence of highly qualified specialists of this level in countries where color revolutions were carried out. Therefore, it can be concluded that the use and export of forced democratization technologies is a characteristic feature of the Euro-Atlantic foreign policy strategy.

The fact that repeated performances are staged on the world stage under the common name of "color revolution" encourages a person who is not indifferent to his fate to draw certain conclusions. Riots in Georgia were attractively named "revolution of roses", riots in Ukraine were painted in golden color, riots in Kyrgyzstan were called "revolution of tulips". In fact, the technologies of overthrowing the government without the use of force in various countries were developed in the 80s of the 20th century and tested in several countries of Eastern Europe. These processes were called "velvet revolutions", pointing out that they will be carried out in a peaceful way.

Color revolutions are aimed not at democracy, but under the guise of democracy, at the destruction of the national image, at the loss of national pride and self-awareness, at the strengthening of animalistic passions, at the destruction of spiritual and spiritual qualities, that is, humanity. In this, not only individual people are injured, but entire nations are destroyed, and our people become ready-made weapons, "advanced" slaves for those who brought such an idea and inculcated it.

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