
“A controlled chaos” as a political technology in modern geopolitics

© V.N. Remarchuck

Bauman Moscow State Technical University, Moscow, 105005, Russia

The paper is concerned with the essence of such a political phenomenon as “a controlled chaos”, its ideological and organized principles. The socio-political reasons of the “chaotic processes” in global international politics are spoken about. Their goals and means are examined. The “colored revolutions” technology as the main way of power interception in modern life is shown. Attention is drawn to the conditions promoting the power interception in Russia.

Keywords: globalization, national sovereignty, doctrine, theory of “a controlled chaos”, ideology, postmodern, revolution, political elite, power interchange.

Remarchuck V.N., Dr. Sci. (Philosophy), professor, dean of the faculty “Social Sciences and Arts” at Bauman Moscow State Technical University. Academic interests include modern peacemaking, problems of general and military conflicts, non-violent technologies in changes of power, technologies of “colored revolutions”. e-mail: dekan.fsgn@bmstu.ru

REFERENCES

- [1] Pechchei A. *Vyzov 70-kh godov sovremennomu miru* [The challenge of the 70s to the modern world]. Rimskiy klub. Istorya sozdaniya, izbrannye doklady i vystupleniya, ofitsial'nye materialy [Rome club. History of creation, selected papers and speeches, official materials]. Moscow, 1997, p. 319.
- [2] Kara-Murza S.G. *Krizisnoe obshchestvovedenie*. Chasti pervaya, vtoraya. Kurs lektsiy [Crisis civics. The first, second parts. Course of lectures]. Moscow, Nauchnyi ekspert Publ., 2011, 2012.
- [3] Ramone I. *Geopolitika i khaos* [Geopolitics and chaos]. Moscow, 2001, p. 46.
- [4] URL: http://sputnikipogrom.com/politics/4616/putin_nyt
- [5] Andrew J. Bacevich. *Who will Serve? The Wilson Quarterly*. Intellektual'nyi forum, 2001, no. 6, p. 27.
- [6] Ramone I. *Geopolitika i khaos* [Geopolitics and chaos]. Moscow, 2001, p. 13.
- [7] Panova E. *SSHA gotovyat «revolyutsiyu» v Rossii* [The USA are preparing a «revolution» in Russia]. Rosbalt Publ., March 30, 2005.
- [8] Dzh. Sharp. *Ot diktatury k demokratii*. Prilozhenie. Metody nenasil'stvennykh deistviy [From dictatorship to democracy. Appendix. Methods of Nonviolent Action]. Available at: <http://antiliberast.ru/blogs/13830/>
- [9] Tri etapa gosudarstvennogo perevorota: 1) aktsii protesta, test na priemnost' idei o «nelegitimnosti vlastei» i ikh sposobnost' k sопротивлению, formirovanie antipravitel'stvennogo dvizheniya iz razroznennykh protestnykh grupp, opredelenie mobilizatsionnogo protestnogo potentsiala obshchestva; 2) diskreditatsiya silovykh struktur i gosapparata, agitatsiya v pol'zu sabotazha i vreditel'stva; 3) neposredstvennoe sverzhenie vlasti. [Three stages coup: 1) protests, test on the acceptability of the "illegitimate government" and their ability to resist the formation of an anti-government protest movement from disparate groups, the definition of the potential for protest mobilization of society 2) discredit of law enforcement agencies and the state apparatus, campaigning in favor of sabotage and wrecking 3) the direct overthrow of the government]. Available at: <http://www.newsru.com/world/22feb2012/sharp.html>

-
- [10] Gordeev K. *O setevykh tekhnologiyakh, «oranzhevoy revolyutsii» i Tret'ey mirovoy (II)* [About network technologies, the "Orange Revolution" and the Third World War]. Available at: <http://www.fondsk.ru/news/2012/03/16/o-setevyh-tehnologijah-oranzhevoj-revoljucii-i-tretej-mirovoj-ii-13330.html>
 - [11] Steven R. Mann. *The Reaction to Chaos. Complexity, Global Politics, and National Security*. Ed. by David S. Alberts and Thomas J. Czerwinski. National Defense University Washington, D.C., 1998.
 - [12] Derlug'ian G. *Politicheskii zhurnal — Newsmagazine*, 2004, no. 13.
-