

THE PROJECT OF BUILDING A MULTIPOLAR WORLD ORDER BY ALEXANDER DUGIN*

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Abstract

The project of the multipolar world system put forward by the thinker Alexander Dugin rejects the unipolar world system and the world government, it proposes many global regions that will be replaced by integrated civilized structures with large unified areas that include twelve geo-economic belts. Dugin proposed a world order based on several geographical regions, which Dugin called geopolitical belts, the strongest and most developed country will have control over the weaker countries, therefore, this research aims to know the multi-polar world system project of Alexander Dugin and its political and economic nature, how important is it in confronting the American unipolar world order, focusing on the geopolitical belts that constitute the multi-polar world system of Alexander Dugin and how to manage them.

Keywords: The International System, Alexander Dugin, Multipolarity.

Introduction:

The project of the Great Eurasian Empire, according to Dugin, requires the establishment of a multipolar world order, during the establishment of integrated geographical, political and economic regions with large areas, based on civilizational blocs that have a major role in a multipolar world system, within the cooperation of different peoples and civilizations for peace and mutual prosperity, in addition to the close partnership between European and Asian countries. Russia plays the main mediating role in the integration of the post-Soviet geopolitical space into a unified Eurasian political system, improving the multilateral neighborhood between sects and ethnic groups, preserving the cultural, religious and ethnic identities of nations. Therefore, it stresses the necessity of establishing and building a permanent global peace based on the principles of multipolarity, sovereignty and national identity, opposition to unipolar globalization sought by the United States of America.

Research problem: It is as follows:

What is the multipolar world order of Alexander Dugin?

What are the geopolitical belts that represent the poles of the multipolar world system of Alexander Dugin? How is it managed?

Research hypothesis: The research hypothesis is as follows:

That the project of the multipolar system of Alexander Dugin represents a global geopolitical project against the American unipolar world order.

The multipolar world system project of Alexander Dugin includes vast geographical and cultural areas that represent poles of confrontation with the American unipolar global system, and are managed according to a vision with political and economic dimensions.

Research objectives: The main objectives of the research can be summarized as follows:

Learn about the project of the multi-polar system of Alexander Dugin and its political and economic nature. Know the geopolitical belts that represent the poles of the world system of Alexander Dugin.

Research Methodology: The research relied on two approaches: the historical approach and the analytical approach for the purpose of achieving the research objectives.

Research Structure: The research was divided into two axes, the first axis is the multi-polar global system project of Alexander Dugin. The second axis: the management of the major geopolitical belts of Alexander Dugin.

The first axis: the project of the multi-polar world system by Alexander Dugin:

Alexander Dugin defines multipolarity as "a look at the future, which has not yet been a project for world order organizations that are based on completely new principles and elements, that is, a serious review of the ideological, philosophical and social axioms on which modernity depends" (1).

Dugin adopts a global vision of the global system (political, economic and cultural), opposed to the American Atlantic vision, as Dugin puts forward the idea of the global system that is based on polar pluralism that is based on the multiplicity of cultures and human civilizations, which cannot adopt the thought and ideology of a specific cultural pattern, as it seeks It has the Atlantic powers led by the United States of America through globalization and its influence in all dimensions, which means that Dugin calls for a moral pluralistic world order, a world that recognizes other peoples and their freedoms, in which the central states of every human civilization share global leadership, that is, the establishment of a global political and economic system based on The basis of civilizational pluralism, it opposes the unipolar global system that rejects the American-Western central values (2), and Dugin believes that the multipolar system must be anti-globalization proposed by the sea powers, and tries to impose its cultural and civilizational model and generalize it to become the only approved model globally, the land forces It basically rejects the idea of centralization of Western civilization and a unipolar system, while the Atlantic powers, led by the United States of America, as the sponsors of the globalization project, seek to impose this project in two ways:

The first method: the use of hard power through the use of military force and political and economic pressures on the countries of the world, to prepare them to adopt their beliefs such as democracy, human rights, and the adoption of liberal capitalism (market economics).

The second method: soft power through the media that aims to claim that globalization does not represent the will of American power, but rather represents the human will, so it seeks to convince the peoples of the world of the benefits that they will avoid as a result of their country entering the globalization project, and then developed the United States of America The concept of the global Western civilization, which was keen to achieve this goal by using all possible means.

Dugin believes that the United States of America seeks to obstruct the project of the multipolar world system, by undertaking three strategies aimed at stopping this project, which are (3):

The first: It will cooperate with other powers and allies such as Canada, Europe, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, North Korea, the Zionist entity and the Arab allies...etc, in resolving regional issues and working to contain them.

The second: It is putting pressure on countries that bear the description of "rogue states" in the Western perception, such as Iran, Syria, Venezuela, Belarus and North Korea, and preventing other powers from achieving exploitation and regional hegemony, for example Russia and China.

The third: is the United States of America promoting accelerated globalization that would lead to the abolition of nation-states and the establishment of a world government governed by the global elite, and the use of the most effective practices in destabilizing states and undermining their

national sovereignty over their geographical territory, for example financing rebel groups and uprisings to overthrow leaders who Advocates of liberal democracy consider them dictators (4). The project of multipolarity of the global system put forward by Dugin proposes the establishment of different political, strategic and economic entities, that are not national, religious, cultural or common values that unite them regionally to include all the geographical areas they share, which consist of integrated countries on regional basis to represent the poles of the multipolar world and examples On that Eurasian Union proposed by President Vladimir Putin, President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev, as well as the Islamic Union, the Chinese Union, the Indian Union, South America, and the great space of North America, the latter is seen as just one among several other poles that are equally equal. What, nothing more (5).

The multipolar world envisioned by Dugin is based on vast civilized spaces, and the large area in Dugin's perspective refers to a common geopolitical, regional and cultural civilization "the big space", which is a different name from the concept of civilization in its geopolitical, spatial and cultural meanings, and the large geographical areas differ in this perspective It differs from other national governments that exist specifically, in that it is built on the basis of a system of common values and historical kinship, and it also unites a few or even many different governments, linked to each other in different large areas, as Dugin points out, the integration factor of geographical spaces differs From one place to another, it may be geographical location, religion, ethnic origin, a particular cultural form, or social and political gender (6).

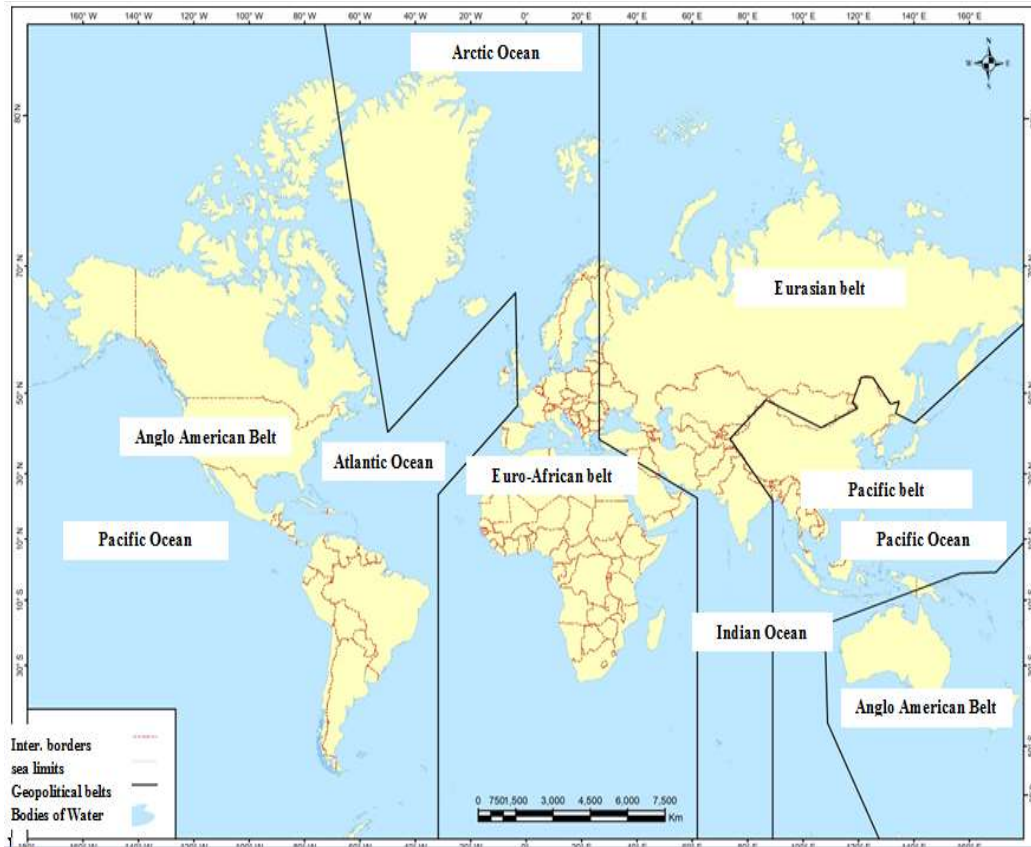
The multipolar world system project put forward by Dugin presents a new formula that differs from the previous formulas on which the international nature of the global political system is based. Dugin puts forward a multipolarity with two natures instead of one nature, the first: an economic nature represented by areas of economic integration, and the second nature. : It is a political nature represented by the cultural pluralism of the major geographical spaces, which number twelve, which are considered instead of the nation-state, and thus Dugin proposes dividing the world into civilized regions and large geographical areas, then followed by another vertical vector representing four geographical belts, also called "meridian zones". ", Which divides the world from north to south into geographical regions, and these regions are large geographical and economic blocs that include different civilizations inside (7), according to Dugin, the four geographical regions (or geographical belts), which are as follows, (map 1)(8):

1. The Pacific belt (the meridian region in the Pacific Ocean): China and Japan control it.
2. The Russia-Central Asia belt (the meridian area between Russia and Central Asia), the central control of which is for the Russian Federation.
3. The Euro-African belt: the central control of the European Union.
4. The Anglo-American belt (Atlantic meridian): It includes the Americans (the New World), Britain and Australia, which are areas under the central control of the United States of America, i.e. the return of the latter to the application of the "Morneau principle".

Dugin believes that each region of the meridians aims to balance the other regions, as the last three regions together aim to balance the first region in the future, and that these belts will represent the nucleus of the multipolar world, which will include four poles, or at least three poles, but the number of poles will be less With much more than the number of nation-states, and Dugin suggests that the geographical belts consist of several large areas or what are called "democratic empires", as each large area possesses a degree of independence and freedom, but it is still strategically integrated into the corresponding meridian region, so the great areas are seen

on They are more than just economic blocs such as meridian zones, but they correspond to the boundaries of civilizations and include many nation-states or federations of states(9).

Map (1) The world is multipolar (the four regions of the world), according to the vision of Alexander Dugin.



Source: From the researcher's work, based on:

- A. G. Dugin, *The Theory of a Multipolar World, Eurasian Movement*, Moscow, 2013, p.261.

According to Dugin's scheme, each region of the economic geographic meridians includes the great areas (10), so it is possible to clarify the geo-economic belts within which the major geopolitical fields are integrated in the multi-polar global system put forward by Alexander Dugin, looking at map (2), as follows:

1. The Russia-Central Asia belt, divided into:

A. The Russian Eurasian judiciary: It includes the regions of Russia, as well as the countries of Central Asia independent of the Soviet Union, and a number of Eastern European countries.

B. Indian space: It includes the Indian subcontinent (the great space of Hindustan).

C. Arab Islamic space: Its center is Iran and includes Turkey, Afghanistan and Pakistan, in addition to Iraq, Syria and Lebanon.

2. The Pacific belt, which includes:

A. The Great Chinese Space.

B. The large Japanese space.

C. The new Pacific space, which includes all the countries of Southeast Asia, up to the Australian maritime geographical borders. (Indo-Chinese-Australian space).

3. The Euro-African belt: it includes:

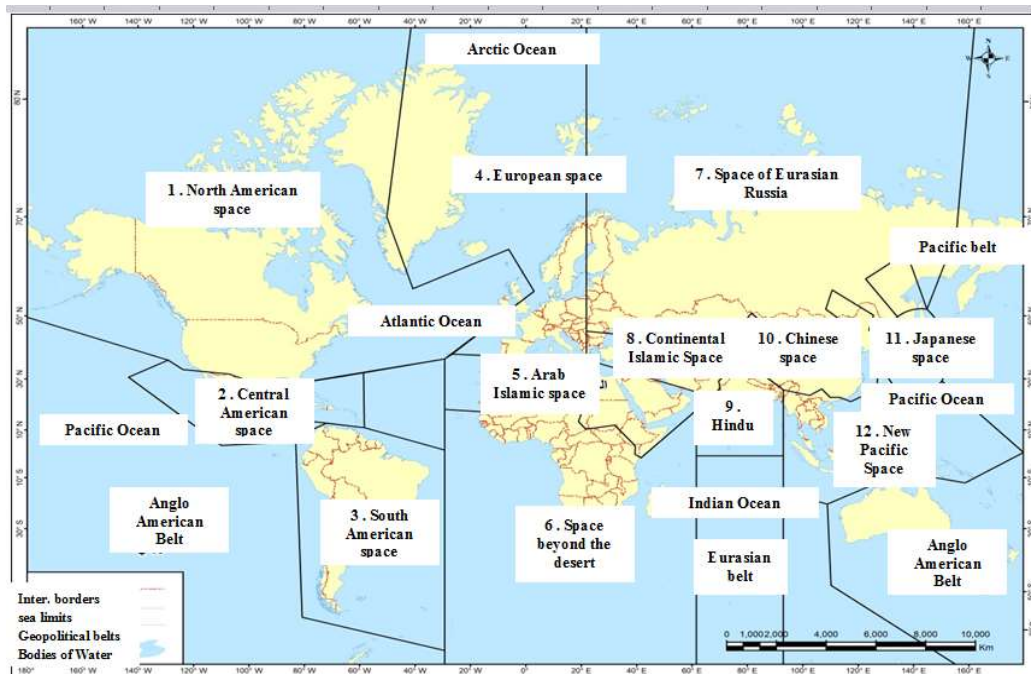
A. European space: It includes all countries joining the European Union.

- B. Arab Islamic space: It includes all Arab countries except Iraq, Syria and Lebanon.
- C. Trans-Saharan space: It includes all of Africa, starting from the Sahara Desert to the Cape of Good Hope in the south.

4. The Anglo-American belt, which includes:

- A. North American space, which includes the American states, Canada, Australia and Britain.
- B. Central American space: It includes Mexico and Central American countries such as Panama, Cuba and others.
- C. South American space: It includes the entire South American continent.

Map (2) The major cultural spaces according to the vision of Alexander Dugin.



Source: From the researcher's work, based on:

- A. G. Dugin, *The Theory of a Multipolar World, Eurasian Movement*, Moscow, 2013, p.261.

Therefore, Dugin's perspective of the multipolar world system presents Russia as the main balancer of the multipolar world system, while the Global South, the People's Republic of China, and perhaps the European Union and Japan, in the future will separate from the American Atlantic hegemony (11), and based on Dugin's view There are four categories of countries that can become compatible partners with Russia within the framework of the multipolar world order project: (12):

1. Regional entities (states or groups of states) that complement their relations with Russia, and this means that these states have something vital for Russia, while Russia has something indispensable for those states. Some of the states that belong to this category of symmetrical integration are the Union European Union, Japan, Iran, India and Turkey, for example, Russia can provide mainly natural resources (natural gas, oil and coal), weapons and strategic equipment for these countries, and in turn meet economic technological assistance from the European Union and Japan, and a political partnership with Iran and India and a strategy of friendship with Turkey.
2. Geopolitical entities tempted by multipolarity, but they are not symmetrically complementary with Russia, including Pakistan and most of the Arab countries. Russia can be a mediator between

these countries and their opponents, for example Russia can help countries such as Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan to overcome its rivalry with Iran, and aiding Pakistan and China in their quest to overtake rival India.

3. Developing countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia, which do not yet possess real geopolitical power, Russia can support their development, turning some of them into regional poles of a multipolar world in the future.

4. The United States of America Once it chooses isolationism and adheres to the Morneau principle, Eurasian Russia will recognize the interests of the United States of America in the American continent, if the United States of America abandons its interventionist practices, and abandons the doctrine of new Atlantic imperialism, in the event that this happens it can become a Eurasian partner Principally, working together to maintain international peace and increase global economic development and prosperity.

After Dugin identified the geopolitical spaces for the multipolar world system project, he points out that Russia is the main balancer of the multipolar world system, as he indicated that by saying, "Russia does not recognize that the global system remains unipolar or bipolar, but rather its goal is to build a multipolar world." poles, and Russia itself will be a pole among many other poles of the world" (13), while the global south, China, India, the European Union and independent Japan will separate from the American Atlantic hegemony, in the event that (the European Union, Japan) abandons joining the orbit Atlantic civilization, and a return to conservative traditions. As for China and India, they are two pivotal countries in the region of maximum concentration of anti-American globalization energy (14), and therefore they are the poles of the multipolar world system that Dugin proposed.

The second axis: the management of major geopolitical spaces according to Alexander Dugin.

Alexander Dugin presented a vision on how these major geopolitical spaces and economic belts function. He set his vision with dimensions (political and economic) in how to manage these spaces for all these dimensions, which are as follows:

First: The political system of the major geopolitical spaces:

These major geopolitical spaces are managed according to Dugin's perspective on the basis of two levels of political administration: (15):

1. The local level: the independent regions that enjoy self-rule and are concerned with the foundations (national, ethnic and religious), and which are not subject to any authority other than their own, and are represented by the current nation-states that transform within the large geopolitical field into one of its regions, and the powers of the region are wide-ranging, as He is allowed to choose the political model that expresses the administration of his people, and the regional administration is often responsible for the civil administration of various issues, the social sphere, educational and health services, as well as all areas of economic activity within the borders of the region, i.e. the administration is responsible for all issues related to local affairs.

2- The central strategic level: Dugin believes that this administrative level should be responsible for strategic security issues at the continental level, as well as for global activities that fall outside the large geopolitical space, and global economic issues such as those related to the unified economic belt, as well as control over strategic resources. For large space and control of its production such as energy resources.

Dugin goes that this division ensures that the strategic level does not interfere in the affairs of the regional level, just as the region is not entitled to hold any relations that fall outside the borders of the large geopolitical space. For example, issues of internal security and the economy are all the responsibility of the regional government, while major global issues are the responsibility of the center. Strategic management of the large geopolitical domain.

Second: the economic system of the great spaces: Dugin believes that the economic system of the great geopolitical spaces integrates central management (capitalism), and that the Russian economy must be built on the following principles (16):

- 1- The dependence of the economy on the higher spiritual values of civilization.
- 2- The principle of comprehensive economic integration between the major geopolitical spaces and the division of labor between them (customs union).
- 3- Establishing a unitary system in the fields of finance, transportation, energy, production and informatics within the Eurasian geopolitical space.
- 4- Establishing different economic borders between the major geopolitical spaces.
- 5- The strategic management of the branches that are based on economic foundations, through the strategic position in conjunction with maximizing the freedom of economic activity at the level of medium and small projects.
- 6- The organic integration of the forms of market economic management with the national, social and cultural traditions of the region, due to the absence of a unified economic standard for large and medium projects.

In this system, all sectors of production are available to the private sector, with the exception of some economic sectors that are related to the national security of the large geopolitical space, such as (production and transportation of natural resources, energy, military industries, and communications), as they are subject to strategic management control.

As for financial issues, the strategic center deals with issues related to the financial circles of the large geopolitical space, as there is no unified currency that can play the role of being a currency reserve, because this criterion prevents the accumulation of capital due to currency speculation, and helps to reinvest and employ financial assets. For productive purposes, which increases the volume of investment, the financial sphere of the Eurasian project is to manage to increase production and trade exchange processes, both directing them towards the qualitative side of economic development rather than the quantitative one, which is a system that contradicts the globalization project that does not provide for the independence of currencies from each other.

As for the vision of the multi-polar global system for the financial aspect, it assumes a difference in currency levels. There is the geo-economic currency, which is a financial and paper value, representing an official currency within what is known as the geo-economic area, and as an administration to regulate financial relations between the strategic centers of the major geopolitical areas within this integrated geo-economic area. .

As for the second type, it is the currency of the large geopolitical space, which is the currency that circulates within the large space, as a financial management of relations between independent regions (states), and the last level is the currencies that will be circulated between individuals and institutions within the political region (state), and this represents Dugin's vision the global political and economic system.

Conclusions:

The research found the following:

1. The multipolar world system project (the multipolar theory), put forward by the thinker Alexander Dugin, rejects a unipolar world system and global government, and proposes many global regions that will be replaced by integrated civilized structures with large unified areas that include two geo-economic belts. Ten economic belts.
2. Dugin proposed a global system based on several geographic regions, which Dugin called geopolitical belts, namely (Russia, Central Asia, Pacific, Euro-African, and Anglo-American). The stronger and more developed country over the weaker one.
3. Dugin stresses the necessity of unifying and integrating these geopolitical economic spaces, and that the multipolar world will not rise until after the political and economic unification of all the great geopolitical spaces. Dugin also believes that Russia plays a fundamental role in achieving the multipolar world order, and Russia emerges as a parallel pole to the United States. America, as well as China, India and the European Union represent global poles of the new multipolar world order.
4. The goal of establishing a multipolar system completely contradicts the forces of globalization that want to preserve at any cost the unipolar world model, which emerged after the collapse of the Soviet Union, that is, there is a state of conflict between the supporters of unipolarity against the supporters of multipolarity from countries, so Dugin put A new conflict map within which determine the importance of different countries, civilizations and political forces.

Margins:

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- (2) Iyad Badr Zaiti, Strategic Dimensions of the Common Russian and Chinese Position in the Syrian Crisis, *Al-Mustansiriya Journal for Arab and International Studies*, Issue (49), 2015, pp. 17-18.
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