

**METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES OF SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS OF
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE PHENOMENON OF
THE "GLOBAL SOUTH"**

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Annotation: This article analyzes the interpretation of the "Global South" concept in Russian academic schools. The author argues that the notion of the Global South is not merely geographical but epistemological and ideological. The works of Russian scholars such as I. Kislenko, A. Zdravomyslov, V. Yadov, and P. Fomichev are examined, highlighting their efforts to develop national sociological approaches in response to Western scientific dominance. Furthermore, Western perspectives—represented by I. Wallerstein, S. Hall, and B. de Sousa Santos—are compared, showing how they frame the Global South within postcolonial and global inequality theories. The paper concludes that Russian and Western interpretations diverge conceptually but both emphasize the Global South as an emerging epistemological framework in international relations.

Keywords: Global South, epistemology, Russian sociology, postcolonialism, Western dominance, global inequality.

Discussion. According to generally accepted theories, the global South includes countries located in the Southern Hemisphere. Most of these countries are characterized by low national economies, low GDP indicators, and statehood that is largely influenced by the colonial past. However, not all countries located in this space now fit this definition, that is, they are not classified as poor or developing. Therefore, it has been criticized by some academic communities. Approaches to the countries of the Global South have been formed in different interpretations in the sources.

Russian scientific in the sources term international relationship sociology and others social sciences within the scope conceptual concept as studied, its analysis and mainly developing countries with related social, economic, political issues around Below, we will focus on the analysis taken from several Russian scientific sources:

Sociologist I. Kislenko wrote "The Global South and the Global North" " understanding " in the study of the "Global South" actually geographical not, maybe epistemological concept that it is [6] This term sociological theories develop regarding South countries the right expression record is being done.

Kislenko Southwestern states by working issued sociological and economic to models against

and there to oneself typical development processes reflection to continue writes.

Another one Russian sociologist A. Zdravomyslov postcolonial of countries to oneself typical sociological theories develop movements analysis does and this processes into the concept of the "Global South" [5]. It is also developing countries of the "Global North" scientific dominance under the rest and this theories The West to universalism against how impact to show learns.

Zdravomyslov of global sociology many sharp and balanced to be South in the countries social processes impartial, local features attention received without analysis to be done It is related.

Russian sociologist V. Yadov national to sociology separately attention He focused on the concept of the "Global South" through developing of countries to oneself typical socio-economic conditions in sociology how reflection to be able necessary learns. Yadov west theories to the advantage against standing to oneself typical local sociological approaches create supporter was [8].

Russian political scientist P. Fomichev introduced the concept of "Global South" into global sociology. inside separately direction as sees and develops of countries to oneself typical sociological approaches in formation important role playing [7] emphasizes. His According to him, the countries of the "Global South" his/her own different socio-economic and cultural contexts suitable coming theory and methods working exit through, global sociology one part as own instead This term, he believes, is developing countries for important epistemological to the tool has become.

Russian scholars have coined the term "Global South" meaning only geographical concept that it is not They emphasize this. the concept epistemological and ideological in terms of analysis This term is used to refer to the North and the South. between scientific, economic and cultural domination with related was different social in discussions is used.

Russian sociologists South of the state's scientific and sociological theories in the field rights protection to do recognizes the need for them. in global sociology, North scientific advantage available and South countries own his voice broadcasting and scientific knowledge working at the exit more to the opportunity has to be need.

In particular, A. Zdravomyslov and P. Fomichev in global theories of Western sociology monopoly criticism so, west to models against outgoing South countries of science to oneself uniqueness confession [5] [6] They are from the South of countries own theories and concepts in development important that it is they emphasize.

Global South countries English in the sources wide on a scale analysis made and given to them different point of view from the eyes Global South term developing countries, their historical, economic and social conditions understanding for wide is applied.

American scholar Immanuel Wallerstein's "World- Systems Theory" theory " between the "Global South" and the "Global North" socio-economic differences explanatory the most important from theories It is developing. calling countries " periphery " and rich " core "

countries them exploitation to do through own development save what remains [1] This theory is based on the global economic the system mainly North- South according to separate the countries of the "Global South " development complicated in the process exploitation made countries as shows.

British cultural historian S. Hall postcolonial The term "Global South " in the theory West to the rule against came out and cultural identification save to stay aspired countries to the group relatively He used the concept of the "Global South " The West cultural and economic to domination resistance as sees. S.Hall's in their work postcolonial of countries cultural and social freedom for struggle important place holds [2].

Portuguese sociologist B. Santos advances the "epistemology of the South." He calls the "Global South" postcolonial of countries to know processes explanation for uses. Santos believes that the "Global South " is not only underdeveloped countries, but The West scientific and knowledge to systems against standing alternative It also refers to epistemologies. It is about global justice and social equality for the struggling "Global South" epistemological as a rich region describes.

Scientific community's understanding of the "Global South " opposite theories world economic in the system mutual connectedness and social changes in the context of one how many main points own inside takes.

First, the global South countries development in the process to exploitation met and former metropolis of countries under control was. However, some authors global South countries own resources manage and develop possible emphasizes. For this they oneself development and national economic strategies working output necessary attention looks at.

Second, the global South countries to the former central states economic from dependence interested not because this their own to the potential relied on without independent development opportunity It is considered to be limiting. Against this idea from that consists of the South countries to the global economy for integration they for economic growth and development opportunities create with useful It could be.

Thirdly, scientists one group developing countries problems They mainly study the global system operational by nature come comes out said to the conclusion comes. But another scientists social and political problems local in context seeing comes out and South of the states mutual relations, culture and history factors into account received without analysis does.

Fourth, neo-Marxism to the theory according to, available development models only central to countries suitable comes and the global South of countries to oneself typical features attention cannot. Therefore, South countries cultural and economic to oneself characteristics into account received without, new development models creations possible.

Such views are not formed by themselves. For this one group scientists by reasons is brought.

Some scientists In my opinion, the South countries still former metropolis to the countries dependency and exploitation to be done cases Neo - Marxism doctrine according to this

economic inequality means, and close global polarization in the future take arrival possible. I.Wallerstein, A.Frank and R.Amin such as scientists historical in context exploitation processes analysis did without this theory supported [1].

Second group scientists South countries into the global economy integration through to grow to achieve It is possible, they believe. J. Stiglitz and D. Rodri such as economist scientists international integration benefits and risks learn this mutual of dependence increase to develop take He thinks it will come.

Third group scientists - Indian economist A. You and the American political scientist S. Sassen development in the processes culture and social structures into account to take the necessity [3]. From this outside they are the global South of countries to oneself typical cultural and social aspects, their economic to develop impact doer main factor, they believe.

Fourth group researchers – Indian political scientist R. Mukherjee and Columbia university anthropologist A. Escobar alternative development theories working According to him, the global South countries, their historical and cultural contexts suitable coming alternative development models working output Because they many numerical and active economic developing in the regions located.

Mentioned above sources from the analysis harvest to be general conclusions one row in theories manifestation will be.

First, the South countries own in history colony happened their new statehood to the basics strong impact showed, this them former metropolis operation and routine out of control to go out encourages. General cultural and historical factors into account received without, the global South their countries oneself develop interests The reason for this is that neo-Marxism to the doctrine according to, South in the countries problems, mainly of the global system operational by nature come It turns out that this is a huge resource and production release potential to unite in mind " South - South " alternative development model bright example to be These theories play an important role in the study of the global economic system and its effects.

Second, according to the core-periphery theory, the collective Western states, represented by the global North, have historically imposed unequal economic conditions on the countries of the South, leading to the polarization of the world. Nevertheless, it is necessary to consider the opportunities for economic growth and prosperity through integration into the global economy.

Thirdly, the analysis of Russian and English scientific sources indicates that the phenomenon of the "Global South" is becoming a dominant trend in the sociology of international relations. Among these analyses, the views of Russian and European scholars differ sharply. For example, for European scholars, the term Global South is widely used to understand developing countries, their historical, economic and social conditions. Their analyses are mainly related to postcolonialism, development economics and cultural theories. Russian scholars advocate resisting Western domination and making the voices of developing countries louder.

The above contrasting approaches are important in understanding the role and importance of the countries of the global South. They illustrate the complexity of the dichotomy of inequality and development processes in the emerging new international order.

Conclusion. International scientific schools approach the concept of the “Global South” in different methodological ways. Russian scholars – including I. Kislenko, A. Zdravomyslov, and V. Yadov – interpret the “Global South” as an epistemological concept, seeing it as a response to Western domination. They evaluate this term as a means of developing national sociological approaches and resisting the Western scientific monopoly.

Western scholars, especially I. Wallerstein, S. Hall, G. Spivak, B. de Sousa Santos, and D. Chakrabarty, analyze the "Global South" primarily within the framework of postcolonialism, cultural theories, and a global system based on economic exploitation. They present the "Global South" as an alternative social, cultural, and scientific paradigm that emerged in response to Western domination.

Also, existing debates on the differences between the Global South and the North, the non-universality of the development model, the differences in cultural and historical contexts, and the exploitation – and self-development – possibilities have been advanced. Some researchers argue for the capacity of the “Global South” to manage its own resources, and the need to create alternative development paths.

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