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# **Документно-інформаційні комунікації в умовах глобалізації: стан, проблеми і перспективи**

**МАТЕРІАЛИ  
VII МІЖНАРОДНОЇ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ**

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**Полтава**

# ІНФОРМАЦІЙНІ ТА КОМУНІКАЦІЙНІ ТЕХНОЛОГІЇ У ЗАХИСТІ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ В УМОВАХ ВЕДЕННЯ ГІБРИДНОЇ ВІЙНИ

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## PUTINISM - «RASHISM» - FASCISM – ESSENCE MODERN RUSSIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

The emergence of fascism in modern Russia is the result of the post-imperial complex the Weimar syndrome. Resentment over the loss of the Soviet empire, concern for the fate of ethnic Russians in the successor states, bad economic conditions, the breakdown of law and order, the desire for a strong leader, and the fact that democratic institutions were not deeply rooted in Russia all combined to make fascist ideas appealing to some segments of the Russian population [1].

The term «rashism» is a hybrid of a derogatory moniker for Russia – «rasha» – and «fascist». The question was whether Russia was developing into a fascist country [2].

The emergence of «rashism» maybe associated with political system modern Russia that form under influence V. Putin.

Under Vladimir Putin, Russia's ruling class again claims to represent a superior alternative to liberal democracy. How can we theorize this regime? Putinism is a form of autocracy that is conservative, populist, and personalistic. Its conservatism means that Putinism prioritizes maintaining the status quo and avoiding instability. Conservatism also overlaps with Putinism's populism in crowd-pleasing broadsides against gay rights and feminism, but gives that populism a distinct cast when it comes to questions of social spending and interethnic or interconfessional relations. Finally, as a personalist autocracy, Putinism rests on one-man rule. Yet the identification of the regime with a single person may fatally undermine Putinism's effectiveness in its self-appointed role as a bulwark against upheaval [3].

Putinism to present a system of its kind, a totally new political formation that challenged existing political models. Putin's regime is conservative in the exact sense: It prioritizes defense of the status quo and opposes all programs for transformation. Developmentalism conflicts with Putinism's aims in several ways. First, it requires high rates of investment. Second, particularly in technologydriven modern economies, developmentalism threatens to spawn a plethora of strong economic actors who might compromise the ruler's monopoly on power. Third, it can lead to destabilizing social change, including mobilization by rising social groups who seek a more accountable government. Fourth, it requires hiring and promoting officials on the basis of merit and not mere loyalty.

Putinism is also conservative in the ideological sense. While it eschews the idea of restoring a glorious past, it champions «traditional values». Putin consider his speeches as condemnation of the «genderless and infertile» morality of the liberal West, with its commitments to gender equality and LGBT rights. Putin aims to convey a clear message to the masses in russian societies: My people and I bear no strange moral agenda [4].

On the political as on the social scene, the Russian government positions itself as a shield against perilous transformations. On some questions, Putinism's strict conservative

bent gives its version of populism a distinct cast. Populist and conservative elements also intermingle in Putinist economics.

Ethnonational inclusivity reflects Putinism's inheritance from the Soviet Union, which prided itself on cultivating the "friendship of the peoples". Under Putinism, as under the Soviet system, the lived experience of some minority communities may differ starkly from the government's official pronouncements, but official ideology nonetheless rejects ethnonational chauvinism.

Putin is an autocratic and authoritarian political leader. Decades of studies in the field of organisational psychology show that such leaders are more prone to take important decisions themselves. Putinism is a personalistic form of autocracy – rule by a single person who answers only to himself. All major government decisions are in line with his preferences, and no holders of political or economic power can openly defy him without jeopardizing their offices, fortunes, and right to reside in Russia. Putin's Russia today has most of the characteristics of classic authoritarianism [5].

After the demise of the Soviet regime, modern Russia again presents a powerful challenge to global liberalism and to the Western democratic community. Ambitious military modernization, aggression in the post-Soviet neighborhood, intervention in the Middle East, the construction of a global propaganda network, support for despots abroad, and brazen interference in elections in established democracies all point toward confrontation. An example is the Russian-Ukrainian war.

#### Literature

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