

The Role of the International Organization in Maintaining Peace and Security on the Planet at the End of the Xx Century

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Annotation: In this article The main social, political and theoretical prerequisites for the emergence and formation of the humanistic tradition in international relations at the end of the twentieth century have been identified . The main “problem nodes” in the field of humanization of international relations have been studied.

Keywords: Foreign policy, world security, international problems, cooperation.

As you know, the United Nations has four goals: maintaining peace and security on the planet; development of friendly relations between countries; cooperation in solving international problems and ensuring respect for human rights; and coordination of actions of different countries. More than 30 sister organizations, which together form the UN system , collaborate to achieve these goals .

The United Nations is not a world government and does not make laws. It provides opportunities to resolve international conflicts and develop strategies on issues that affect each of us.

In this process, all UN member states - large and small, rich and poor, regardless of political system and social systems - have the right to vote. The United Nations provides countries with the opportunity, in conditions of universal interdependence, to respect national interests in solving international problems.

The UN system works to promote respect for human rights, reduce poverty, combat disease and protect the environment. The United Nations leads international campaigns against drug trafficking and terrorism .

The UN and its agencies deal with food security issues, provide assistance to refugees, direct the fight against AIDS , coordinate mine action , and deal with issues of the environment, outer space and the seabed.

The study of the problem of human rights in the activities of the UN in the 90s of the 20th century becomes relevant due to a number of historical and political circumstances. In the last decade of the 20th century, significant socio-political and economic changes occurred in the world, which could not but affect the activities of international organizations for the protection of human rights, primarily the United Nations as a universal instrument in this area.

The beginning of a new century, and in particular the UN Millennium Summit, seems to be a kind of conventional milestone, which involves assessing the results of the work done, analyzing the past and identifying mistakes and mistakes made, as well as determining prospects and development directions for the future.

The importance of human rights issues in the modern world clearly demonstrates that, being enshrined in international law, they have over time become an important element of world politics.

Human rights and international politics are closely linked in such a way that international processes influence the concept of human rights. States, in the course of carrying out their activities in the foreign policy arena, defending their interests, are forced to take into account the adopted international documents in the field of human rights. In addition, with the implementation of international political obligations, the concept of human rights is also improved, since only in practice can all its shortcomings and gaps be identified. Thus, the process of lawmaking, international enforcement and compliance with accepted legal norms are various aspects of the global political process.

Being part of humanitarian knowledge, ideas about human rights are dynamically developing under the influence of ever new processes in the modern world, which requires constant attention and research.

Human rights are not an immutable value, which is why in order to determine future tasks in this area, a detailed analysis of all the components and conditions that contribute to the evolution of human rights issues is necessary. Unfortunately, subsequent inevitable transformations of human rights are often perceived as unpredictable and unpredictable, since the complex path of their development is not always taken into account.

Humanity entered the new century without solving a complex set of accumulated problems, which are now superimposed with new contradictions. In the middle of the 20th century, it was difficult to imagine that bloody conflicts would arise again and again, despite all the efforts made after the Second World War. Continuing and flaring up conflicts, as well as emerging crises, aggravate tension in international relations, expose contradictions and ideological differences, raising ever new complex and difficult to resolve issues. The end of the Cold War was a kind of impetus for the growth of optimistic sentiment in society and the emergence of hope that international principles, including in the field of human rights, will soon become truly universal.

The end of the 20th century dispelled these illusions and... showed the tragedy and contradictions of our world. The confrontation between the two superpowers has ended, but the tension on the planet has not eased. The end of bloc confrontation, on the contrary, deprived the international system of the stability that was based on mutual deterrence and a certain balance of power. There is still a struggle for resources and influence, regional conflicts do not stop, national-state confrontation will increase.

In the modern world, new hotbeds of tension are emerging on interethnic and interethnic grounds. Difficulties on the path to the establishment and implementation of human rights in the 21st century are due to the fact that, in addition to new emerging problems, unresolved contradictions from previous eras and historical periods remain.

One of these contradictions consists, on the one hand, in the globalization of all processes, the transformation of state sovereignty, the formation of global transnational governance, and on the other hand, in the development of a tendency for national states to preserve and strengthen their own identity. Thus, there is a growth and expansion of the activities of various multilateral institutions (UN, World Trade Organization, etc.) and regional organizations (EU, CIS, etc.), at the same time, in a number of cases, the prerogatives of national governments are decreasing both within the country and in the international arena, since they transfer part of their powers to international structures. At the same time, international human rights standards are becoming increasingly important, and general norms are being developed to condemn their violations.

However, in the modern world, along with globalization, there is a growth in national self-awareness, which sometimes gives rise to conflicts. At the same time, in the current conditions it is becoming quite difficult to resolve such conflicts, because they do not arise at the interstate level, as before, but often break out within individual states. In such cases, the democratic

approach, based on the respect and protection of human rights (including the protection of minority rights), comes into conflict with the task of preserving the territorial integrity of states.

In these conditions, the UN, which survived the Cold War, is called upon to strengthen its role as a system-forming element of modern international relations. In the 21st century, the need for this Organization does not decrease, because in addition to the unresolved problems of the last century, states and the peoples inhabiting them have to jointly solve new complex problems, such as the fight against terrorism, disarmament, socio-economic development, poverty reduction, environmental protection environment, etc.

At the end of the 20th century, the problem of ensuring universal respect and observance of human rights ceased to be just a domestic issue, having become an integral part of the comprehensive system of international relations. Promoting respect for human rights is one of the main tasks facing the United Nations, along with maintaining world peace and security and economic and social development.

The UN plays a key role in the development of the concept of human rights and its implementation. Through the development, adoption and subsequent implementation of human rights standards, the UN has a significant impact on the situation in this area in the world community.

International events that took place in the world, including in the 90s of the twentieth century, clearly demonstrate that the human rights structures and units created within the UN system, having passed the test of time, need to be adapted to new realities. Thus, reforming the UN in the human rights area will help expand and deepen the scope of action of the relevant specialized mechanisms.

The issue of the universality of human rights is constantly in the field of view of the world community. Ideally, ensuring human rights should not depend on national, cultural or religious affiliation. In practice, this is difficult to achieve, if at all possible. After all, respecting human rights means respecting differences, since each person realizes his personality within the framework of a certain system. However, it is extremely important that such differences do not become a stumbling block in the dialogue of different civilizations, but serve as a reason for interaction and cooperation. The importance of the dialogue of civilizations was revealed in the activities of the UN in the 90s of the 20th century.

Humanitarian motives are not only proclaimed, but also implemented. Modern armed conflicts do not remain out of sight of the international community: one of the most important areas of international cooperation today is efforts to minimize casualties and suffering of the population in conflict zones. These efforts are often successful and consist not only of resolving conflicts, but also of providing humanitarian assistance to their victims.

The trade and use of a number of weapons is prohibited or controlled. There has also been significant progress in the protection of human rights outside of armed conflict. In particular, international public opinion pays great attention to the protection of the fundamental human right - the right to life. In many countries around the world the death penalty has been abolished.

The population of many African and other backward countries receives "development assistance" from international organizations and developed countries, which allows them to maintain basic living conditions, which these countries themselves are not capable of. It is impossible to name a single country that openly supports terrorism, which many countries around the world are trying to combat.

Throughout history, peace on earth has been constantly interrupted by wars. Therefore, already at the dawn of civilization, the idea of protecting people from wartime disasters and the tyranny of the winner arose. Subsequently, this idea has not lost its relevance. In our time, the protection of human rights during war has become a cardinal problem. The increasing complexity of international legal relations, including their subject composition, leads to the need to improve old and develop new mechanisms for resolving international disputes and conflicts.

The challenges of the modern world place a special responsibility on states and the UN; in connection with this, the world community is faced with the need to develop ways of interaction in order to peacefully resolve conflicts that arise from time to time and, of course, protect human rights during these conflicts.

The main forms of interaction between the UN and regional organizations in protecting interests and human rights during war today are consultations, diplomatic interaction, operational support, joint deployment and humanitarian operations.

The interaction of regional organizations is carried out through consultative meetings and the creation of coordination groups periodically, without establishing any organizational and legal basis for this. Active work is currently underway to conclude agreements between the UN and regional organizations for creating a solid legal basis for interaction between them. This, in our opinion, can significantly increase the effectiveness of their work in the sphere of resolving international conflicts and protecting individual rights in the event of war.

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