

Security System in the World

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Abstract: The article examines the concept of security, its essence, perception, connection with other categories and the patterns that arise. The formation and evolution of the world's conceptual approaches to ensuring security are analyzed. And also special attention is paid to the main basic theories of international and regional security in modern political science.

Key points: Security, conflict, humanization, international relations, global problems.

Since ancient times, there has been an idea that the whole world lives and develops thanks to the proportionality and harmony of the greatest forces - opposites that remain in balance. If the balance is destroyed, then the world can collapse. Ancient philosophers understood that even small changes; those that violate harmony can significantly change the world and plunge it into chaos.

In the 20th century, works appeared that suggested that the unstable state of a system is just as real as the state of harmony, since, as it develops, it inevitably goes through stages of restructuring, when a regrouping of forces occurs and the search for a new state of equilibrium begins. One of the forces begins to dominate, which leads to the destruction of the existing structure, and then harmonization occurs, balance is restored, but in a new, qualitatively different state.

The theory of catastrophes arose, which, along with other theories of dynamic systems, changed the usual ideas about the stability and inertia of the world. By disturbing the state of equilibrium of the interconnected world, any member of the world community is immediately faced with the need to protect themselves to the maximum extent from the resulting chaos, trying to preserve their potential without losing the opportunity for their development.

It seems quite fair to say that peace and development are the two most important tasks facing each member of the world community, thereby determining the processes corresponding to them. The desire for development can initiate the emergence of destructive tendencies, as a result of which a search begins for procedures to overcome them: As the world community develops, the number of factors increases, the structure of the world becomes more complex, destructive tendencies multiply, and their consequences become more and more catastrophic. Hence the awareness of the need for an integrated approach to ensuring safe development. This means that each member of the world community becomes a participant in this process, which begins to dominate.

As a result, security has become a significant component of the policy of any nation, state, interstate association or union.

Along with such basic categories as personality, society, nation, state, world order, world development and power, security has become one of the most pressing and at the same time debatable problems of modern domestic and world political science, occupying an important place in the socio-political dialogue of members of world communities.

A huge number of research centers dedicated to various aspects of security have emerged. They are trying to coordinate their activities with that part of the political science community that is engaged in research on issues related to global development. The variety of studies devoted to the issue of

security and methodological approaches inherent in the national schools of political science represented in the international political science discourse on security issues is striking.

As a result, contradictions begin to arise that make it difficult to achieve consensus on this issue. It should be noted that only the consolidation of opinions can influence the formation of balanced conceptual approaches of members of the world community to security in the name of development. This will avoid a situation where some members of the world community, trying to develop at the expense of others, can become sources of conflicts, clashes and wars, which in turn becomes an obstacle to their own development.

The dramatic experience of the 20th century, which included two world wars, the Cold War and a huge number of local conflicts and wars, played a significant role in realizing the true value of security. As a result, the world experienced three radical reconstructions of the European and world order, which forced the world community to create more and more new procedures and institutions for ensuring international security. At the same time, each time the set of political factors changed, on the actions of which the degree, and in a certain sense, the price of the acquired security depended.

The concept of “security” refers to the least reflected concepts of political and philosophical-sociological thought and is linked to a number of basic paradigms and concepts. In turn, the very development of paradigms in various historical conditions leads to a variety of forms, depending on the historical, social and political context. This influence is especially noticeable during periods of change.

The security system of the new states of the post-Soviet space was built within the framework of national security concepts. The official adoption by the state of the National Security Concept of the country was considered as a necessary condition for building a new statehood.

The transformational changes caused by the end of the Cold War led, in a number of cases, to an inadequate response of the world community to the acute conflict situations that arose.

Problems of ensuring security were linked in a new way with the concepts of freedom and equality in the field of interstate relations, as a result of which the institutional structures and security mechanisms designed to coordinate the actions of members of the world community became more complex.

The experience of ensuring security has revealed the special significance and responsibility of the balanced policy of the leading states of the world, claiming the role of “producers” of security concepts and acting as its guarantors. Security began to acquire a multi-level character, interfacing with other value guidelines that determine this or that political process.

It should be noted that it was precisely under the influence of the dramatic experience of the twentieth century that security began to be perceived by everyone as one of the most important components and conditions of a sustainable world order and social development.

The relevance of the task of ensuring national and international security and the need to rethink approaches to its solution have increased sharply in the post-bipolar world.

It is no coincidence that, along with the concept of international security, a new analogue of it is increasingly used in political science discourse - world and even global security. The emergence of these categories is due to the desire to comprehend the new realities of the world with the growing interdependence of states, peoples, societies, civilizations, where transnational processes are rapidly developing, and the number of global problems and risks is multiplying.

States are joining forces in an effort to stop the growing threat to international security. In this regard, the activities of international organizations to ensure international peace and security come to the fore, and the main role here belongs to the universal international organization - the United Nations. The uniqueness of the United Nations lies in its legitimacy and more than half a century of

experience in conflict resolution. The modern arsenal of UN means of ensuring international peace and security is wide, but its formation took place gradually.

Almost immediately after the creation of the United Nations in 1945, the world was faced with the problem that political means alone were not enough to stop a dispute from escalating into a conflict and to channel an armed conflict into a peaceful direction. Although peaceful means remain the most preferable option for resolving disputes and conflicts to this day, they have not always proven effective.

In connection with this, the instruments for ensuring peace and security outlined in the Charter of the United Nations were expanded in 1948 through a new tool - peacekeeping operations. Although peacekeeping operations have been used in the practice of the United Nations for many decades, their practical and theoretical aspects remain the subject of debate in the international legal literature to this day. Without clear legal regulation, peacekeeping operations acquire new features and characteristics during their implementation, thereby adapting to the touch in response to the global challenges of our time. This is where their evolutionary character is manifested. Since the end of the Cold War, peacekeeping The United Nations has undergone dramatic changes. Over time, it became more and more complex, comprehensive and dangerous. Today, it has moved from the classic role of a “neutral” buffer between consenting parties to operations aimed at bringing about political, economic and social change. This trend has developed due to the fact that most modern peacekeeping operations are a response to internal rather than interstate conflicts.

As evidenced by the new direction in the sociology of risk, this complicates the solution of security problems, introducing an element of uncertainty when assessing the state of security. It is recognized that the new threats and challenges of the 21st century require a much more effective international security strategy, as stated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in 2005 in a report entitled “In greater freedom - towards security, development and human rights for all”.

Solving security problems - national, regional, international and global - has encountered serious methodological, theoretical, political, ideological, and prognostic difficulties. The many faces of security have led to multiple interpretations of this concept by different segments of the scientific expert community. In the context of politically and socially engaged subjects, this made it difficult to analyze existing structures and procedures, and therefore their synthesis.

The problem of studying security processes has a long history. To date, a conceptual apparatus has been formed, generally accepted concepts and doctrines have been developed in the field of studying security problems. Thus, for a long time, the theoretical concept of force was synonymous with the concept of state security against external danger, which is achieved with the help of ever-increasing military capabilities.

It was believed that, lacking international authority to curb the aggressive ambitions of others, states could rely only on their own security capabilities. This led to a “security dilemma”: what was seen as increased security from the state’s perspective, from another’s perspective looked like daunting military preparations. The category of security turned out to be associated with the categories of national interests and national security.

Ideas about the possibility of coordinating the national interests of states are one of the most important issues in the concepts of regional and international security. The coincidence of national interests of groups of states gives rise to regional and international unions, guided by certain ideas (concepts) about ways to harmonize and defend their group interests both in relation to each other and in relation to third countries, primarily in the field of security. Thus, issues of international and regional security are closely related to the problems of functioning, first of all, of international organizations, as one of the forms of institutionalization of the security model.

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