

PYATIGORSK STATE LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITY

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SUMMARY

of bachelor work

SETTLEMENT OF THE MODERN INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS

(ON THE EXAMPLE OF AFGHANISTAN)

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**Relevance of the research topic.** The history of mankind is the history of wars. This thesis does not seem too much of an exaggeration in light of the fact that from the year 3600 BC to the present day only 292 years have been years of peace, and for the rest there was more than 14,500 wars in which straight from hunger and epidemics killed more than 3, 5 billion. people.

When understanding of war as armed stage of the conflict, to the level which does not always rise facing side, there is no doubt the feasibility of studying the causes and conditions of occurrence and development of inter-state and international conflicts, find approaches to the prediction of its dynamics, to develop a mechanism to resolve them.

Of particular relevance mentioned problems become now, with the rapid destruction of the existing world system tsentrosilovoy trends to the disintegration of multinational states of the former socialist camp, the emergence of new states, sometimes accompanied by an extension of territorial and property claims while maintaining the world's considerable stockpile of nuclear weapons.

**The Object** of the research is modern international conflicts.

**The Subject** of the dissertation is state and prospects of settlement of the conflict in Afghanistan.

**Research Objectives.** This paper seeks to achieve several goals:

- To identify the main aspects of international conflicts;
- Explore the mechanisms for the settlement of international conflicts;
- To analyze the international conflict in Afghanistan in the XX-XXI centuries;
- To identify possible ways of resolving the conflict in Afghanistan.

**The Scientific Novelty** of research is determined by the complex nature of the study, attempts to summarize the most difficult place in the world through the prism of the analysis of the processes of international conflicts of today. In terms of content in the framework of this work was an attempt to analyze the conflict in Afghanistan and bring the possible ways to resolve this conflict.

**The Texture.** The logic of achieving the goals and solutions arising from its tasks determined the structure of the study. The work consists of an introduction, two chapters, consisting of four sections, conclusions and bibliography of references, numbering 87 sources. The total amount of work is 73 pages of typewritten text.

International relations have long occupied an important place in the life of the state, society and the individual. The origin of the nation, education international borders, shaping and changing political regimes, the development of various social institutions, cultural enrichment, the development of art, science, technological progress and an efficient economy is closely linked to the trade, financial, cultural and other exchanges, inter-state alliances, diplomatic and military contacts conflicts - or, in other words, with international relations. Their value increases even more in these days when all countries are woven into a dense, extensive network of multiple interactions that affect the volume and nature of production, the types of goods produced and their prices on consumption standards, values and ideals of the people.

In this light, it becomes clear that in these days dramatically increases the need for an objective in the theoretical understanding of international and inter-state relations in the analysis of changes taking place and their consequences.

From the point of view of the theory of international relations and international inter-state conflict is seen as a special political relation between two or more parties - nations, states or groups of states - in the form of concentrated reproduces directly or indirectly collision economic, social class, political, territorial, national, religious or different in nature and character of interest.

Such conflicts, thus, are a kind of international relations that take different states on the grounds of conflict of interest. Of course, international and inter-state conflicts - are special, not routine political relations, as in the course of their development they can generate international crises and armed struggle of states.

The international and inter-state conflicts as political relations, reproduces not only the objective contradictions, but also secondary, subjective in nature, the contradictions caused by the specifics of their perception of the political leadership and the political decision-making procedure in a given country.

In this way the subjective contradictions, anyway, to influence the emergence and development of the conflict, the interests and goals of the parties, which in many cases are quite alienated from the real contradictions. That is a conflict of focusing without exception, economic, ideological, social class, ideological, strictly political, military-strategic and other relationships that develop in connection with the conflict.

It is advisable to make a number of conclusions, characterizing conflicts of the modern world:

- Increasing conflicts of the modern world system was in effect erasing the boundaries of internal and external policy of increasing interdependence, the spread of regional and local conflicts;

- The bulk of the conflicts today are justified, legitimized by the principle of national self-determination. It is reasonable to note that the ethnonational and religious factors are not necessarily true causes. In most cases, ethno-political and ethno-religious conflicts are means to an instability in the region, but do not reflect the ultimate objective of the conflict;

- Acquired a special significance of such a phenomenon as a national extremism, ie adherence to extreme views, ideas and actions aimed at achieving its goals radically oriented social institutions, as well as small groups (national, ethnic and religious movements, denominations, sects and other groups;

- Conflict in the world there is such a new term as "ethnic (or national) terrorism";

- Due to the fact that conflicts of a new generation based on irreconcilable contradictions, as a rule, religious persuasion, this type of conflict "Scramble", where consensus is not possible. Must be one winner. That is why the theory of conflict resolution is not always justified, these institutions and laws do not fully meet the challenges of our time;

- World Conflict does not have a sufficient number of forecasting methods and effective means of conflict prevention.

In addition to the common characteristics of each conflict has its own distinctive features, the potential conflict to regional and international security. And yet the character and course they are not new, have no analogues in the world practice and, therefore, there is the possibility of generalizing the theory.

The conflicts, which are based on the desire for national self-determination, or religious intolerance is extremely difficult to resolve, but acceptable for management and control. What justifies the need for a new generation of research conflicts with the search for analogies in the history of international relations, the identification of the main participants in the collision, considering the probability of using conflict (with the proviso that it originally arose due to objective reasons), an analysis of the possible choice of the means to achieve the objectives set price for the conflict international security, whether it should continue.