SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: «Protecting the rights of civilians in a domestic conflict».

Author: Ayup Egiev

Academic Adviser: Valyarovskiy F.I., Associate Professor, PhD, Jurisprudence.

Organization: School of International Relations, Chair of International Relations, World Economy and International Law, Pyatigorsk State Linguistic University.

Relevance of the research issue: One of the most important courses of international cooperation is, of partnership in the field of human rights. International legal concept Ingress protection of human rights is the difference with the classical theories of international law, which suggest that the man is the object of legal regulation, and the state in turn subject of law, and in connection with this man enjoys the protection of the state. The State must submit the relevant agreements on the adoption of unilateral commitments to international human rights community, thus it demonstrates that the question of ensuring human rights is no longer seen as a purely internal affair of state.

Armed conflicts and inter-state and intra-character nullify the execution of fundamental rights and freedoms, and even the execution of such indisputable rights as the right to life. Intrastate conflicts are almost less interstate bring pain and suffering to people. A clear example is the civil war in Russia 20 years of XX century, or a series of civil wars in Afghanistan. The revolution in Libya, which has become the largest by number of victims of the conflict in the so-called "Arab Spring." The death toll at the end of August 2011 reached more than 50,000 people. Just today, the events taking place in Syria, where the number of victims of the UN estimates has reached 70,000 dead.

Creating the conditions for implementing human rights is the main focus of international cooperation. And one of the priorities of this cooperation is the promotion of human rights in internal conflicts. For all the dominance of views on non-violent conflict resolution, in the modern world has not gone sources provoke armed conflicts of various kinds.

The purpose of the study is to identify and study the various factors that influence the occurrence of intra-state conflicts, or protecting human rights and freedoms in these conditions. freedoms of people room in these conditions.

Research objectives:
- explore the essence of the concept of internal armed conflicts;
- analyze the legal framework protecting the rights of civilians in internal armed conflicts;
- explore the theoretical framework related to the issue, to work out regulations and legislation that governs the protection of civilians in internal armed conflicts, review the organizational and legal forms of protection of human rights during the period of the domestic armed conflict;
- explore specific examples of violations of human rights during the domestic armed conflict;
- address the specific problems of protection of the rights of civilians in armed conflict, domestic;
- propose measures to address the protection of civilians in internal conflicts.

Scientific novelty. Based on the analysis of the latest domestic and international scientific papers from theoretical positions discussed the concept of "armed conflict not of an international character," the general characteristics and classification of the various armed conflicts not of an international character, each of which has its own characteristics.

Also considered are available and are in the process of becoming an international legal and constitutional and legal mechanisms for the protection of human rights in situations of armed conflict not of an international character.

Structure: Graduate work includes an introduction, two chapters, which include a six-paragraphs, conclusion and bibliography of literature used, consisting of seventy-one source - six of which are in a foreign language. a total of ninety three pages of typewritten text.

Summary: International relations are characterized by great diversity, which causes the need for certain international legal rules governing it. For the international public law is inherent in its internal sense of purpose, the existence of universally recognized principles of the relationship of law, consistency of decisions of international organizations, the validity of decisions of international courts and institutions of international law.

In its present form, the law of war began to take shape under the influence of Christianity, Islam, and chivalry. It found its expression in the decrees issued by the sovereigns of his troops, which set out the rules of conduct on enemy troops, as well as in bilateral instruments concluded between the warring states. Subsequently, the practice has evolved into a set of customary laws of war, that is, the rules to be observed by parties to armed conflict, even in the absence of a unilateral declaration or a bilateral agreement on the matter. A significant contribution to the formation of customary law of war have also made the work of various scientists in the field of international public and state law, in particular such as Grotzy G., E. de Vattel and other great contribution to the formation of the law of war have made and philosophers have always interested reasons military conflicts and their terrible consequences. The French philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau in his "The Social Contract," published in 1762, noted that: "War - it's not a relationship between people, but between nations and people become enemies randomly, not as human beings and not even as citizens, but as soldiers, not as citizens of their country, but as its defenders". Furthermore, analyzing the objectives of the war, he wrote: "If the purpose of the war - the destruction of the hostile State, the other party has the right to destroy its defenders, while they are holding a gun,
but as soon as they throw it and seem to be - they cease to be enemies or tool the hands of the enemies and once again become a people whose lives do not allow anyone to take away”.

Full implementation of this task, as many would dearly for this ne sought, at least for now beyond human capabilities. Therefore it is very important to attract the attention of the general public, governments in this sometimes very complicated relationship between the reality of war and the ideals of humanity.