Section 10. Political Geography

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Threats territorial integrity of states in the conditions of globalization

Abstract: At the present stage of development of international relations one of the most problematic issues is the territorial integrity of the state. This topic affects the relationship between countries and their foreign policy.

One important aspect, which does not allow to solve this problem and contributes to the development of negative trends in the international system — a threat, the nature and the sources of which are analyzed in this article.

Keywords: threat, territorial integrity, global processes, state, world politics, international system.

Introduction

The modern system of international relations in the process of its development suffers from threats affecting the historically established foundations and provisions of the national state. The major consequence these threats are endless conflicts between states. The subjects of these conflicts are historical and geographical territory of the natural resources belonging to them. The incessant and cruel struggle for the advantage of ownership of these riches has become a source of threat and the main cause of violation of territorial integrity of states.

The collapse of the old system of international relations has violated the main law of the existence of the system — the balance of forces that pushed the nation-states, especially the young country, with the challenge of ensuring their interests in the new system of international relations, a major and fatal of which is its geographical area and the available natural resources.

The article examines, in our opinion, the main threat to the development of modern international relations; problems associated with the provision of the territorial integrity of the state and the international implications of the problem unresolved.

Consequences of infringement of the principle of the inviolability of borders in the context of globalization and their impact on international relations. The principles enshrined in the UN Charter, adopted and must be respected by all parties of international relations, state that (Article 2, paragraph 4): “All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations” [1].

It should be noted that even for non-members of the UN, ordered to act in accordance with these principles, “as it may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security” [1].

However, with the collapse of the bipolar system of international relations and the balance of power in violation of international politics, the principles of the UN have lost their power and influence, which was the cause and source of the threats faced by the international community today.

Today, the principles of the UN Charter are interpreted in favor of the aggressor State and the initiators of these conflicts.

An important consequence of the violation of the principle of inviolability of borders is the unstable political situation in the world, which has a negative effect on the economic development of the world's states.

The issue of territorial integrity of the state is faced with the problems of an international nature, which constitute the totality of the threats to the country. These threats include global problems of the modern world, which are not considered with the rules of the world order and thereby complicate the relationship between the state, up to a military clash.

The military policy of modern states. The group of major threats to the territorial integrity, in our view, include the presence of a huge number of weapons for use which requires the conflict zone. In this regard, the incitement of these conflicts has become one of the directions of the foreign policy of more powerful states, which are determined according to the interests of the state in a particular country or region.

An example is the position of Russia in the Armenian-Azerbaijani Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. For the first time Russian military aid to Armenia, the facts were made public minister in charge of Russia's cooperation with the CIS member states A. Tuleyev at a press conference held in Moscow on February 14, 1997. During this press conference, he told the press that during the 1994–1996 Russian secretly transferred large Armenian parties of various types of weapons and military equipment. Later, A. Tuleyev issued a letter to the Minister of Defense of Russia Rodionova I. from 28 February 1997, in which virtually confirmed the facts of unauthorized

deliveries of Russian military equipment worth over one billion dollars to Armenia for 1994–1996 [2].

In the modern political map of the world there are many territorial conflicts, destabilizing the international political situation. These include conflicts in the former Soviet Union: Armenia-Azerbaijan Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, which does not allow the creation of a collective security system in the region, the conflict in Ukraine, the geographical area which, after the annexation of Crimea to Russia have changed, that was the result of tensions between Russia and Ukraine.

Today, apart from the state, have access to weapons of force, whose actions are not authorized by any country. This fact has become the source and the cause of international terrorism, has received in recent years, the status of the global problem. The fight against international terrorism after the events of September 11, 2001 has acquired a new coloring and intensified the big countries to solve this problem.

The use of terrorist activities in conflict zones (continued terrorist acts) stakeholders paralyzes the end of the regional ethnic conflicts, which are accompanied by mass murder of innocent people and destabilizing in the long run, political and economic development of the state. Attempts by states in conflict management face this problem and remain unsuccessful.

However, among the above-mentioned threats to global processes, perhaps, are the source of the most serious threats to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States in historically developed concept of these positions.

Today, the processes of globalization directed towards the creation of a common space in the economic, cultural and other relations, which limits the function of an independent state. Economic globalization, forms of which are the creation of a single customs zone (this limits the state's right to a decision to regulate the import and export of goods), a free trade zone, a common economic and monetary market. Economic globalization affects the development of production and the prevalence of imports over exports. It weakens economic positions within the state. Create problems

of migration. In search of work becomes unregulated flow of people from their countries of resettlement in economically strong countries.

Information Policy States. These threats should also include the so-called information war for territorial integrity. Uncertainty and the falsity of the information is drawn from the media (internet, television, radio, the current print) fueling regional and ethnic conflicts, sets the one state against the other, thereby causing the aggression in the country and has become a cause for armed conflict.

The power held by the media, the development of information technology contributes to high-speed transmission and presentation of any information of the international community. In this regard, access to actual and reliable information, the possibility of its analysis and forecasting of the situation becomes problematic issue for the state.

Some of the information services and agencies in favor of those reasons or deliberately distort this or that information about the situation. It often becomes a cause for the onset of tension and confrontation in relations between states.

The source of the information war, in our opinion, can be considered as the problem of cracking of various information databases, both public and private (the activity of so-called hackers). The ability to uncover any information with all sorts of methods and ways of making the state vulnerable, weakens its information security system and, accordingly, the fight against the threat of further complicated and entail negative consequences.

Religion as a threat to the territorial integrity of the state. Another threat to the territorial integrity of modern states can be regarded as the attitude and policies of religion.

At present, the separation of religion and public affairs, but it still remains an important aspect of civil society. The false idea of the true purpose of religion fueling conflicts under the guise of alleged religious aggressive policy of the state directed against specific people professing “wrong” religion.

Create tension in society has become a cause for conflict between nations, which is fraught with a split in the relations between states, and, ultimately, a threat and the country. For the basic requirements related to the separation of the country, professing not the official religion of the state.

The ratio of the major powers to the territorial integrity threats at the present stage. The above threats affecting today are mostly young state, which, wanting to become independent and take some and rightful place in the international system, are targeted in order to promote the interests of the major powers with stable policies and stable economic development of the system.

But these threats were made and these countries, for not standing in front of a direct threat to the territorial integrity of the large states, they assess the current political developments as a threat to their constitutional order.

In his speech during the extended meeting of the Russian Security Council in the Kremlin, Russian President Vladimir Putin said that “the sovereignty and territorial integrity — a fundamental value. It’s about protecting the territorial integrity, constitutional order. Direct military threat to our country is not. We strictly adhere to the norms of international law, its commitment to its partners. Russia does not enter into any alliances, and therefore pursues an independent policy. Any country that is included in the alliance, a part of their sovereignty gives. We hope that our national interests will be considered legitimate, and disputes will be resolved through negotiations. Increasingly, ultimatums and sanctions language. Any objectionable destabilized the country, using the color revolutions and simply coup. Used problems in failed states. There are problems, but it is not clear why they were used to the collapse of the country. “

In this case, the above given reason to believe that the issue of preservation of the territorial integrity of any state in modern conditions of development of global processes is still an urgent and requires nuanced approach to the issue.

Conclusion. So, we can conclude, in our opinion, a simple and complex at the same time, that all countries, especially those with strong potential in all major areas of development, must want and make every effort to develop a common mechanism to combat the above-mentioned threats.

Since research into the causes and sources of these threats, we see that most of them come because of the positions and behavior of the states, which become problems for their own independent and full-fledged development.

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