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PIECEKEEPING

To begin with, the term «global problems» in its modern sense came into wide circulation in the end of 60's in the XX century. When scientists from many countries began the study of changes taking place in the global system and their possible consequences a short time later a new scientific term – «globalism» appeared.

Scientists-globalists identify three main groups of global problems:

1. Problems related to the field of international relations that reflect the contradictions and objectively necessary changes.

2. Global problems, which study individuals and society relations.

3. The global problems of interaction between man and nature.

Thus, the most critical global problems can include:

– environmental problem;
– peacekeeping;
– exploration of space and the oceans;
– problem of population;
– raw material problem, the problem of ethnic and others.

The problem of peacekeeping is an urgent problem up-to-date in Ukraine.

In the East of Ukraine there is a military conflict launched by terrorists who are supported by our neighbor-country the Russian Federation.

This problem is sure to be global because it is directly related to the vital interests of all sectors of the population of all countries and people of the world, all or a substantial group of states;in the case of Ukraine this problem is directly related to the vital interests of all sectors of the population and people of Ukraine, all Europe countries, the USA and a substantial group of states in the world.

Moreover, the problem of peacekeeping is urgent for other some reasons.

This problem has interrelated nature and significant impact on all spheres of public life;

This problem reflects the deepening global economic relations and structure of this problem;

This problem needs to attract huge technological, financial, human, labor, information resources, immediate and decisive action based on collective and coordinated efforts of the international community;

And this problem can be successfully resolved through creation of adequate model of harmonious development of human community.

I can't help saying a few words about the history of the problem. Historyshows that the growth of interaction between nations, exchange of products of industry and agriculture is constantly accompanied by sharp fighting. There were 14530 wars during the period from 3500 BC. Only 292 years mankind lived in peace. In the XVII century wars killed 3.3 million

people, in XVIII – 5.5 million people, in the XIX – 16 million people. Two world wars of the twentieth century killed more than 70 million people; they marked the beginning of the war and transform the problem of war and peace in the global [3].

The XX century showed how experienced the humanity became in the ability to kill. Throughout the history, the development of production of new weapons was slow, but in the twentieth century it is comparable to an avalanche. Today, with the help of computerized guidance systems and satellite sensors rockets can do its destructive effect with great precision.

Of course the concept of war has been changing for centuries. In the XIII century. Genghis Khan said, «Happiness is to subdue the enemy and make them bow down before thee, to seize their property, to bask in their desperation, mock at their daughters and women» [4]. Today it is difficult to imagine a world leader who would say something like that (at least directly); almost impossible to find evidence supporting the idea that the war is a just deal. Large-scale war are considered «expensive whim» and economists justify it in this way: the powerful, extremely rich states benefits from economic cooperation. And these benefits, which they use in peacetime are much higher than any benefits that may use during war. That's why powerful states have good reason to maintain peace among themselves. It is in their interests to join forces to deter any conflict between the less powerful states, which may threaten the economic status quo.

The desire to stop the war expressed in the preamble to the UN Charter, which States-Parties decided to «protect subsequent generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime brought sorrow to mankind» [6]. This was the basis for the concept of global security, the essence of which is to unite states against a country-aggressor.

The issue of security is central in globalism.

Unfortunately, there are still military conflicts on the planet, conflicts both international and ethnic.

War is an armed struggle between states (their coalitions) or social, ethnic and other communities; in a figurative meaning, war is an extreme degree of political struggling, hostile relationship between certain political powers.

Atrocities and enormous losses of life, enormous political victims are aftermaths of war. Thus, during WW II in the USSR (1941–1945) about 55 million people were killed, 1710 cities and towns, 70, 000 villages were destroyed. During Vietnam War in the 1960s about 7 million local inhabitants and 57, 000 Americans were killed [7]. Besides, military actions damage the environment greatly.

On the territory of Europe there are poorly-famous organizations that try to «solve» «national issue» be means of blood and terror. It is enough to mention, the abbreviation IRA (the Irish Republic Army). At once, one imagine the shots of bloody car explosions, fierce fights between policemen and relatives

of the killed. The Irish national separatism is one of the most bloody in Europe. Though there is an agreement on stopping military actions, the IRA didn't stop existing.

It should be said, in 2014 in Ukraine the similar terroristic organizations were launced, among which are so-called DPR and LPR. They are directed at overthrow of the state power. It is another proof of the fact that the problem is urgent nowadays. It is so because despite all the adopted laws and prohibitions, terroristic organizations go on existing and ruining our towns and villages, killing people.

Their activity causes a chain of problems both inside the country of the conflict (the local population live in permanent tense state ; spending enormous resources on military need; the country loses foreign investments and has to agree to international credits) and also other countries (concentration on military conflicts in other countries; sanctions of all kinds, etc).

Theaftermathsaresoobviousthateveryonecanfeelthembythemselves. For example, among students – shortening state budget places (which can lead to negative changes in education); interruptions and stoppage in paying off pensions, salaries; rising up prices; devaluation the national currency and so on. The list is far from being complete.

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