

ABOUT THE INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS ACTIVITY IN THE CONDITIONS OF SECURITY PROBLEMS INTENSIFICATION

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Pentru o analiză științifică a subiecților formării noii paradigme a gândirii politice o importanță deosebită au instituțiile preocupate de cercetările științifice. În articol se argumentează necesitatea adaptării acestor formațiuni la realitățile în continuă schimbare de pe mapamond, se dezvăluie noile posibilități și dificultăți ale dezvoltării lor ulterioare, care s-au conturat în condițiile actuale, se detaliază contradicțiile, apărute și treptat aprofundate, ale organizării interne a instituțiilor politico-științifice internaționale. Se ridică problema despre reconsiderarea rolului acestor organizații în politica mondială cu scopul asigurării organizării stabile și durabile a vieții internaționale.

Getting rid of the antagonistic contradictions of the Cold War and having overcome the political – ideological confrontation, the world policy entered a new phase of its evolution. To conduct a scientific analysis of the current situation and to effectively influence it, there is a need for a new way of political thinking that would completely depict "the international landscape". As the world outlook and the political theories are inalienable guidelines of the world policy, the importance of the new forming paradigm of the political thinking aimed to systematize and summarize the reality to better understand the cause and effect relations between the phenomena and the processes taking place in the modern world are evident.

The end of the great confrontation was closely related to the end of the large-scale conflict in global politics, the formation of the new political thinking and emergence of the new harmonious world that would lead to the "liberation of the enslaved countries and people", provide "export of democracy and human rights". However, the theories of the stable world order did not come true. The illusions of 90^s in the XXth century about the "world of the world" and "global democracy" were quickly succeeded by disappointment and even open protest.

Under the conditions of globalization that intensifies the main contradictions of the world development and furthers the new forms of confrontation among the states and alliances, the formation of a new, relatively stable world order was drawn out. There are no well shaped outlines of multi-polarity. The emerging world order is getting more and more complex, dynamic, unstable and less predictable. The realities of the world development are accompanied by the appearance of new forms of confrontation relating to the struggle for a sphere of influence, as well as the aspiration of one civilization to hold sway over all the other civilizations. There is a tendency of intensification of the civilization clashes. Relations between the states are characterized by the variation from restraint to the use of violence and are getting closer to the establishment of the so-called "cold peace".

The content of the new way of political thinking is defined by the world order, based on the democratic fundamentals, humanistic and common to all mankind values. The new political thinking paradigm should be based on the idea of the qualitative renovation of the world policy. The embodiment of the idea is possible only through the effective functioning of the mechanism of democratic self-organization of the restructured international community.

The search for a new mechanism of peaceful coexistence rallied a lot of international scientific centers, nongovernmental organizations (NGO), funds and associations and let the creation of the institutional structures network [1]. The enlargement of the subjects of the new political thinking formation is taking place within the network under the given historical conditions. These subjects do not only work out certain directions in the evolution of the political thinking, but also are, in a way, guidelines in the modern world. In our opinion, they can be conditionally called "the technical instruments" able to provide the effectiveness of the new paradigm formation through permanent interaction of their structures.

Generally speaking, the subjects of the political thinking and political activity are concrete institutions that are centers for the study and organization of the world policy. Their activity is aimed at working out some forms of stable and sustainable development of the international relations. The research, implemented in the institutions, help to study not only the general issues of social and political sciences, but also certain problems of national and global importance [2]. First, it is a question of maintenance of international security, protection of the rights and freedoms of sovereign states, democratization, liberalization, etc. Benefiting from the accu-

mulated knowledge potential, the institutions systematize the new achievements and elaborations, taking into account the specificity of the modern reality and creating the theoretical basis for appropriate practical decision making.

The activity of the international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs) has a great importance for the maintenance of international security. The INGOs have recently been added to the so called “new actors”, “actors of sovereignty”, “transnational forces”. The problem is that some of them, in particular, those involved in human rights protection, environmental issues, humanitarian aid, managed to get the right to interfere in the domestic affairs of sovereign states. INGOs try to mobilize international public opinion and exercise pressure on intergovernmental organizations (for example, International Amnesty, Greenpeace, International Human Rights Federation, etc. succeeded in it). Hence, the influence of INGOs can change the character of international relations; this is a principally new tendency of the modern world. The scales, the changing character and the depth of influence of nongovernmental organizations on the international life and security demand special consideration.

To our mind, the activity of the international political institutions, as actors that play a defining role in reflecting the world development, has a special importance for the formation of the new way of political thinking. The scale, the changing character and the depth of the influence of these institutions on the international life demand a special consideration [3]. However, to scientifically analyze the subjects of the new political thinking paradigm, supranational structures, dealing with practice, is of less importance in comparison with the nongovernmental organizations and institutions focused on the theoretical – applied elaborations. Hence, they are an issue of special interest for us and we will thoroughly consider and classify them.

There is a broad network of institutional structures in the world. The recent years marked the network’s enlargement and rapid growth. The institutional boom can be explained by the fact the world community realized the increasing necessity to strengthen relations between theory and practice and recognized the important role the scientific institutions played in the formation of political thinking. We can distinguish the Center for American – Eurasian Studies and Relations [4], the US Nuclear Control Institute [5], the US Institute of Energy and Environmental Researches, Brookings Institution - the largest nongovernmental foreign policy research center in Washington [6], the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies [7] and many others. The West has known the practice of development and promotion of such institutions for a long time, while in the post Soviet states the scientific institutions, centers and NGOs have just started to get established and to work.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the intellectual potential among the republics, the former members of the Union, was unevenly distributed. The changing world required from every independent state to start everything from the very beginning. The establishment of analytical centers and nongovernmental organizations on the territory of the post Soviet states was necessary and evident. Nevertheless, they still remain to be unrealized projects for many newly formed states. Practically, all countries, the former USSR republics, are characterized by lack of reforms in the structures that are in charge for internal transformations and elaboration of the foreign policy of the state. Weak and unsystematic development of applied researches, inefficient functioning of some NGOs, as well as insufficient coordination, from the side of experts, of scientific research activity within the scientific centers are issues of paramount concern. To overcome the obstacles, it is necessary to carry out deep radical reforms.

At the same time, special attention has been given, recently, to the study of the problems of democratic transit, transformation of political institutions in the countries of transition, and theory of political modernization [8] in the post Soviet states. The process of civil society formation is under study, the relations of masses and elites to the major political institutions are analyzed. International projects aimed at the effective functioning of NGO in the post Soviet states are implemented. For example, the project “Strengthening the structure and managerial skills of Moldovan NGOs” is a joint partner project of Gustav Stresemann Institut (GSI) – the Academy of the European Policy and Economy (Bonn, Germany), International Human Rights Society, and the Moldovan Department (Chisinau, Republic of Moldova). The project is sponsored by the European Union within the frameworks of the TACIS program of the European Commission (IBPP). The main task of the project is to improve and support the work and activity of Moldovan NGOs to fully use their potential and involve different European structures and NGO networks in their activity.

These projects are of great importance for the post Soviet states as they contribute to the working out of efficient NGO mechanisms on the national level, taking into consideration the peculiarities of the given states’ development.

The study of the process of political thinking institutionalization and the analysis of some problems let us make the following conclusions. The institutional basis is an inalienable part of the modern political thinking

formation and has an influence on the increase in the professional level and development of creativity of the scientific community. The activity of the actors who form the new way of political thinking (institutions, centers, international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs), NGOs, seminars and conferences within the frameworks of INGOs and NGOs, the establishment of the centers to provide trainings for the improvement of professional skills, formation of organizational and informational structures), to some extent, fuels the process of realization of changes in the world of policy by the community and helps to adapt to the new conditions. In the opinion of the author, the institutions that deal with the study of global policy formation, INGOs that are able to influence some political decisions and NGOs whose activity aims to study the world public opinion, should take measures to strengthen the progressive development of every state. In their turn, the world centers for shaping of the new political thinking should diversify the arsenal of measures to strengthen the receptivity of political actors to acute and pressing problems of the modern world, to include the problems in the agenda of different forums, summits, etc.

The process of globalization is getting more and more power, branching in all directions. On the one hand, the enlargement of the international community is taking place, the process of establishment of the world mass communication system, including the informational one, is going on, obstacles in the way of trans-boundary financial flows are eliminated, the transnational corporations with their subsidiary companies and specialized industries are created all over the world; nongovernmental organizations and international associations grow. On the other hand, old security problems got acute and new problems appeared, the struggle for new economic markets is going on, the confrontation of TNC is sharpening that is expressed through the spread of values and traditions of economic freedom as well as through social upheavals related to the structural perestroika; through the new forms of supremacy and dependence (economic, technological, political); through the ecological problems, etc.

In general, the modern international relations distinguish between two possible ways to settle the backlog of international security problems. The first is the way of unilateral actions. The supporters of this way reflect, as a rule, the opinion of the leading Western states. The essence of their discussions is in the following: the scale of global problems is so complex, interrelated and enormous that even the totality of the developed countries resources cannot eliminate them. In this respect, it is expedient to act alone, creating, with the help of the protectionism measures and unilateral decisions, the islands of economic and political stability.

The critics of this conception consider that this variant of facing challenges of the modern world is unacceptable for the international relations. The temptation of unilateral actions provokes the growth of competition, disregard for the international law and multilateral institutions. This approach can give a short-term benefit; however, the loss can be of a long-term: the risk to shake the fundamentals of the international law might grow; the level of control over the world policy might decrease, etc.

Another way, accordant to the viewpoint of the author, assumes collective search for the settlement of two interrelated tasks: to secure from the threats and risks of political, economic, criminal – terrorist character; to develop strategies of globalization management to enlarge its positive influence on all states and people. On this account, the leaders of the states, ruling parties and nongovernmental organizations should steadily enlarge the sphere of convergence of their own national priorities with the better scale tasks that can serve as the foundation for the development of diverse forms of international cooperation and political joint actions.

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