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МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ
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ORIGIN OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND ITS FEATURES

Abstract

Human society is a system of complex interaction of human beings, which is the product of their joint life and creates certain social relations. The main form of modern social organization is the state. Its special feature is the presence of community power and territorial organization of the population. The state regulates public participation with the help of a special apparatus. With the emergence of states, tribal relations were replaced by intergovernmental relations.

Key words:

International law, intergovernmental relations, society, legislation, treaties, human society.

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ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЕ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО ПРАВА И ЕГО ОСОБЕННОСТИ

Аннотация

Человеческое общество представляет собой систему сложного взаимодействия людей, которая является продуктом их совместной жизни и создает определенные социальные отношения. Основной формой современной общественной организации является государство. Его особенностью является наличие общинной власти и территориальной организации населения. Государство регулирует участие общественности с помощью специального аппарата. С возникновением государств родоплеменные отношения были заменены межгосударственными отношениями.

Ключевые слова:

международное право, межгосударственные отношения, общество, законодательство, договоры, человеческое общество.

Human society is a system of complex interaction of human beings, which is the product of their joint life and creates certain social relations. The main form of modern social organization is the state. Its special feature is the presence of community power and territorial organization of the population. The state regulates public participation with the help of a special apparatus. With the emergence of states, tribal relations were replaced by intergovernmental relations. International law is a separate legal system that operates in parallel with the national legal system of other countries. At every stage of the development of international relations, international law expresses their characteristics. The main feature of international law is that it regulates intergovernmental relations between states. Another feature of international law is that there is no coercive apparatus on the state to enforce the law. Exceptions to this situation appear in the 20th century (for example, in the form of sanctions under UN Security Council resolutions). States voluntarily comply with the norms of international law.

International law plays a coordinating role in international relations. That is, the norms of international law describe the generally accepted standards of behavior for the state.

Regulatory functions - specify specific rules of conduct for states in their respective fields. Without rules like these, states would not be able to prevent mutual engagement (establishing and terminating diplomatic relations).

A mandatory obligation refers to the adoption of norms that state the fulfillment of international obligations (for example, international responsibility for violations of international law).

A reserve is intended to protect the legal rights and interests of states (for example banning certain types of weapons...).

There is a strong connection between international law and national law – individual legal systems. The national legal system has its influence on the formation of the rules of international law (for example, in the bilateral agreement on the rules of the state border, in the national law on the border). International law in turn influences national legislation (for example, to ensure fundamental human rights). Norms of international law describe the rights and obligations of the subject of this legal system.

Questions such as the rule of international law arise in the theory of international law. Two issues can be identified here. In some respects, the supremacy of international law means that it stands apart from the rest of the legal system. According to other views, states are obliged to act based on international law in their international relations.

1989 of the UN General Assembly. In the declarations devoted to the "10th anniversary of international law" (1990-1999), it is stated that in order to strengthen the rule of law in international relations, it should be promoted, taught, disseminated and multilaterally recognized. At the same time, states have their own national interests. Therefore, without violating international law, it should be put at the service of national interests.

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КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ ОСНОВНЫХ ПРАВ И ОБЯЗАННОСТЕЙ ЧЕЛОВЕКА НА ОСНОВЕ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ НОРМ

Аннотация

Принцип признания человека, его прав и свобод высшей ценностью и их приоритета служит