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## **HUMANITARIAN CRISES: IMPACT ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

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Humanitarian crises, in this interconnected world, have become not just urgent matters of global concern but also significant drivers of international relations. In recent times, the world has witnessed devastating consequences of such crises in regions such as Syria and Gaza, where displacement and human suffering have become daily features of people's lives. As the world develops with the complexities of these crises, understanding their implications for international relations is paramount. By examining the impact of these crises on international trends, we seek to present the relations of geopolitical interests and humanitarian imperatives that shape the global response to such crises.

While the term "humanitarian crisis" is frequently used in different works, there is no universally agreed-upon definition. In simple terms, a humanitarian crisis can be described as a situation in which the removal of aid would lead to a sudden increase in both death rates and illness [1]. It may include human-made disasters such as armed conflict, forced displacement, and refugee crises, as well as natural disasters like hurricanes, earthquakes, floods, and droughts. Additionally, significant infectious disease outbreaks can also contribute to humanitarian crises. These crises have severe impacts on human lives, leading to a range of hardships such as lack of access to clean water, healthcare, and food insecurity. The situations in Syria, and Gaza have been chosen as the main hotspots of humanitarian crises in 2024, in accordance with both conflict and geopolitical theories. Conflict theory underscores power dynamics, inequalities, and resource competition as pivotal in societal conflicts [2]. Geopolitical theory, on the other hand, underscores external actors' role in prolonging and complicating conflicts for strategic interests, as seen in Israel-Hamas and Syria. These conflicts, characterized by displacement, severity of crises, global attention, and complexity, share commonalities. Subsequent paragraphs delve into each crisis individually.

### **Israel-Hamas War**

The humanitarian situation in Gaza prior to the conflict was already severe, exacerbated by decades of blockade imposed by Israel [3]. The situation has exacerbated on October 2023, when Hamas, Palestinian militant group, launched attacks on Israel.

Almost 80 per cent of Gazans have been displaced with the recent escalation plunging Gaza into an unprecedented crisis, with shortages of basic necessities such as food, clean water, and medical supplies reaching critical levels. The blockade has left Gazans without access to essential services, while the control of power stations by Israeli troops has resulted in widespread electricity shortages, further jeopardizing the well-being of the population. Latest casualty figures from Gaza reveal a devastating toll on the civilian population. At least 32,070 people have been killed, including over 13,000 children and 8,400 women, with more than 74,298 injured. In the occupied West Bank, at least 442 people have been

killed, including 116 children, and over 4,650 injured. In Israel, the death toll from attacks has been revised to 1,139, with at least 8,730 injured [4].

The impact of the conflict extends beyond Gaza's borders, straining relations between Israel and neighboring countries like Egypt and Jordan [5]. These countries, traditionally pivotal players in Middle Eastern diplomacy, have openly condemned Israel's actions, raising concerns about regional stability and mass displacement. Additionally, the conflict has prompted a reevaluation of regional dynamics, with ripple effects reaching as far as Saudi Arabia, where talks of normalization with Israel have been suspended in light of the crisis [5]. The conflict diverted attention from other major crises and highlighting how events in one part of the world can affect others. This has been particularly noticeable in Ukraine, where the attention once focused solely on its struggles is now shared with the distressing developments in Gaza. With the conflict intensifying, there are growing concerns about how it might affect international efforts to assist Ukraine and maintain sanctions on Russian energy, especially if Iran gets involved in the conflict.

Major international organizations, including the United Nations, UNICEF, and UNRWA, have launched initiatives to address the urgent needs of people in Gaza, highlighting the interconnectedness of global humanitarian crises and the necessity for coordinated efforts to address them. The United Nations launched a \$481 million flash appeal to address the urgent needs of people in Gaza and the West Bank, while agencies like UNICEF and UNRWA are delivering essential goods and services, including medical supplies, fuel, and emergency assistance [6].

Despite international efforts to address the humanitarian crisis, calls for a ceasefire have been met with resistance. In December, the UN General Assembly passed a resolution calling for an immediate cessation of hostilities, reflecting global concern over the escalating violence. However, ten countries, including the United States, voted against the resolution, underscoring the complexities and geopolitical tensions surrounding the conflict [7].

### **War in Syria**

The conflict's origins can be traced back to the colonial legacy of the Ottoman Empire, the tumultuous era of post-independence politics, and the consolidation of power under the Assad dynasty. The struggle for independence in the mid-20th century was marked by fierce resistance against French colonialism, culminating in Syria's declaration of independence in 1946. However, the legacy of colonialism left deep scars, paving the way for subsequent political instability and conflict [8]. One of the significant forces was the Ba'ath Party, advocating for Arab nationalism and socialist principles. Hafez al-Assad, a prominent Ba'athist figure, seized power in a series of military coups in the 1960s, ushering in an era of authoritarian rule that would define Syria for decades to come [9]. Assad's regime, characterized by repression, censorship, and the centralization of power, stifled dissent and marginalized opposition voices, laying the groundwork for future unrest. What began as a popular uprising against the Assad regime soon descended into a protracted and devastating civil war, fueled by external actors with competing interests. Regional powers, including Iran and Hezbollah, provided military support to the Assad regime, while Gulf states and Turkey backed various rebel groups, including Islamist factions. The emergence of extremist groups, most notably ISIS, further complicated the conflict, unleashing a reign of terror and exacerbating sectarian divisions.

Over 14 million Syrians have been compelled to leave their homes in pursuit of safety since 2011. In their own nation, where 90 percent of people live in poverty and 70 percent of people require humanitarian aid, more than 7.2 million Syrians are still internally displaced [10]. Countries like Lebanon and Jordan, which have absorbed large numbers of refugees relative to their own populations, have struggled to cope with the pressure, leading to economic, social, and political challenges [11]. The presence of refugees has exacerbated pre-existing tensions, including competition for jobs, resources, and access to services, contributing to social cohesion concerns.

As for the International community's response to the crisis, the humanitarian dimension of the Syrian conflict has prompted an outpouring of international aid and assistance, as well as reconstruction efforts,

and military support to various parties involved in the conflict. Organizations such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and various NGOs have been actively involved in delivering humanitarian aid, providing shelter, food, and medical assistance to millions of displaced Syrians. According to UNHCR, it will continue to co-lead with UNDP the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) in response to the Syria crisis, coordinating the work of more than 270 partners in support of national efforts in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Türkiye[12].

The United States has been a major contributor to humanitarian aid efforts in Syria. Since the beginning of the conflict, the U.S. government has provided billions of dollars in humanitarian assistance. The U.S. Department of State stated: “*The announcement brings the total U.S. government humanitarian assistance to Syria and the region to \$1.1 billion in FY 2023 and almost \$16.9 billion since the start of the 12-year crisis*” [13].

The Syrian conflict has intensified competition among regional powers for influence and strategic interests in the Middle East. Countries like Iran, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar have pursued divergent agendas, backing different factions in the conflict to advance their geopolitical objectives. This competition has led to increased tensions and rivalries, reshaping regional power dynamics. The Syrian conflict has triggered one of the largest humanitarian crises of the 21st century [14], with millions of people displaced internally and externally as refugees. The influx of Syrian refugees into neighboring countries and Europe has strained international relations, leading to debates over burden-sharing, asylum policies, and the rise of anti-immigrant sentiments in some countries. The management of refugee flows has become a contentious issue, affecting diplomatic relations and domestic politics across the globe.

### **Resolution for the conflicts**

As these conflicts continue to unfold, their profound humanitarian toll serves as a sobering reminder of the interconnectedness of nations and the imperative for collective action. There is a hope for resolution through diplomatic efforts, international cooperation, and a renewed commitment to humanitarian principles. Now, we delve into potential pathways towards alleviating these crises and fostering a more stable and harmonious global order.

**Gaza.** In order to meet the pressing needs of people and lessen their suffering, the humanitarian situation in Gaza needs immediate attention and coordinated international intervention. All parties to the dispute must pledge to an instant, unconditional ceasefire in order to put an end to the bloodshed and safeguard civilian lives in order to resolve the situation. In order to permit the unrestricted flow of people, products, and humanitarian supplies into and out of Gaza, the siege must also be lifted. In order to enhance living circumstances and encourage economic recovery, efforts should also be undertaken to reconstruct Gaza's infrastructure, which includes residences, schools, hospitals, and facilities for water and sanitation. The most important is the international community-mediated inclusive and thorough political discourse between Israeli authority and Palestinian factions. It is essential to address the underlying grievances and achieve a lasting solution to the conflict.

**Syria.** The Syrian strife has come about in one of the foremost extreme helpful emergencies of the 21st century, with millions of Syrians in require of pressing help and assurance. For the determination of this emergency, we suggest all parties to the strife must promptly desist dangers and follow to a across the country ceasefire to secure civilians and encourage helpful get to to all zones of Syria. Unrestricted helpful get to must be ensured to convey help to blockaded and hard to reach regions, and measures ought to be taken to secure compassionate laborers and framework from assaults. Additionally, the political move, a arranged political move, in line with UN Security Chamber Determination 2254, should be sought after to set up a transitional overseeing body with full official powers, driving to free and reasonable races and the drafting of a modern structure.

While the road to resolution may be long and arduous, the imperative to address humanitarian crises cannot be overstated. By prioritizing human dignity and rights, fostering dialogue, and promoting sustainable peacebuilding efforts, nations can transcend divides and work towards a future where conflict

and suffering are minimized. Only through collective action and unwavering commitment can we hope to build a more peaceful and resilient global community.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, the humanitarian crises observed around the world have left an indelible mark on the landscape of international relations, changing geopolitical dynamics, and global cooperation. These crises have highlighted the interdependence of human suffering and the need for collective action to address humanitarian challenges. These exposed the limits of national sovereignty in the face of large-scale humanitarian emergencies and sparked debate about the responsibility to protect civilians and respect human rights. Moreover, these crises test the effectiveness of international institutions and mechanisms for responding to complex emergencies, exposing gaps in coordination, financing, and accountability. Looking ahead, addressing humanitarian crises will continue to be a defining challenge for the international community. As conflicts persist, natural disasters occur, and populations are displaced, the need for principled leadership, diplomatic engagement, and sustained investment in humanitarian action remains paramount. Only through genuine cooperation, empathy, and a commitment to shared humanity can the world effectively respond to the humanitarian crises of today and build a more resilient and inclusive future for all.

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## **СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ ВНЕШНЕПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ГОСУДАРСТВА: ПОДХОДЫ К ИЗУЧЕНИЮ ВОПРОСА**

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В новых геополитических условиях, помимо традиционных форм противоборства, на международной арене активно используются информационные политические технологии. В данных конфликтах в выигрыше остаются те, кто правильно используют информационные ресурсы.

Информация в XX веке впервые начала рассматриваться не как сообщение, а как отдельная категория. Она широко исследуется специалистами в области технических, социальных и гуманитарных наук. По мнению профессора РГУ нефти и газа (НИУ) им. И.М. Губкина А.А. Фатьянова, понятие «информация» может интерпретироваться по-разному. В своём учебном пособии «Правовое обеспечение информации в Российской Федерации» он отмечает, что понятие «информация» получила большое развитие в рамках теории информации и кибернетики [1].

Теория информации берет своё начало с работ американского математика Клода Шеннона. Он считается «отцом информационного века». К.Шеннон изначально создал теорию информации для исследования проблем передачи и сохранения данных, однако его идеи быстро нашли применение и в других областях [2].

В 1980-е годы американский футуролог Э. Тоффлер рассматривал информацию как один из основных неисчерпаемых ресурсов. Информацией как ресурсом обладают все люди в обществе. Данный тип общественных отношений, где информация выступает в качестве основного экономического ресурса, можно назвать информационным обществом.

Отличительные черты информационного общества:

- увеличение роли информации и знаний в жизни общества;
- возрастание доли информационных коммуникаций;
- создание единого информационного пространства, обеспечивающего эффективное взаимодействие и доступ к мировым информационным ресурсам, удовлетворение их потребностей в информационных продуктах и услугах.