

The Global Dimensions of the Democracy Enlargement in the XXI Century. Main Obstacles of this Process and Ways of the Problems Resolution

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Abstract

In the research, there are analyzed main principles of democracy, main global processes, which are going on in the modern World, related to the increasing the number of the democratic states from one side, and main threats and challenges, which seriously hamper the further enlargement of democracy from the other side. Among them, it should be pointed out about conflicts, terrorism, poverty, lack of knowledge of the World Population about main principles of democracy and human rights, North-South gap etc.

In the last part of the paper, is presented the point of view, how the factor of education can influence on the further democratization of the World.

Keywords: Education, Democracy, Human Rights, State, Society

Introduction: The Main Principles of Democracy

Democracy is a system of government in which all the people of a state or polity.... are involved in making decisions about its affairs, typically by voting to elect representatives to a parliament or similar assembly.... a form of government in which all eligible citizens have an equal say in lawmaking. (Democracy)

From the other side, democracy represents the political regime, at basis of which exists the method of collective decision making with the equal action of participants on the outcome of the process or on its essential stages. Although this method is applicable to any public structures, today its most important object is the state, since it possesses the high authority. In this case they usually narrow the determination of democracy to one of the following signs:

1. The designation of leaders occurs via honest and multiparty elections;
2. Population, it is singularly legitimate source of power;
3. Society achieves self-guidance for the general good and satisfaction of common interests.

Public ruling (administration) requires the guarantee of a number of rights for each member of society. A number of the values, which are connected with democracy: legality, political and social equality, freedom, right to the self-determination, human rights and other.

Democracy is not easily attainable and is the subject to different interpretations, the list of practical models were proposed. Till the XVIII century, the most known model was direct democracy (also known as pure democracy), where the citizens achieve their right by the adoption of political decisions directly, due to reaching of consensus or with the aid of the procedures of the subordination of minority to majority.

In representative democracy, the citizens achieve the same right through the elected by them deputies and other officials and by the delegation to them the part of their own rights. In this case, the elected leaders make decisions taking into account the preferences of voters, and politicians are responsible before the population during implementation of their policy.

One of the basic purposes of democracy is the limitation of arbitrariness and abuses of authority. Today, in many countries democracy is identified with the principles of liberalism, which includes the supremacy of law, separation of powers and constitutional limitations of rule of the majority via the guarantees of the specific personal or group freedoms. From the other side, some leftist movements assume that the realization of the right of the adoption of political decisions require the guarantee of social rights and low level of social and economic inequality.

Taking into account the importance of the main principles of democracy, the basic purpose of the research is the detailed analysis of the democracy enlargement in the World and major obstacles, which exist on the way of the development of democratic institutions in the different regions of the World and ways of the problem resolution.

The main research question of the paper is the following: Despite the democracy enlargement, majority of the world population lives under non-democratic conditions, which creates the necessity of the consideration by the international community, the issues related to the working out the special recommendations for providing the further democracy enlargement in the World.

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Two Versions of the Democracy Enlargement According to the Principles of Modern Atlantism

The disintegration of USSR and world communist system from one, and victory of the western democratic forces (Atlantism) from the other side, predicted the transition of the World to the radical different epoch, which from its turn requested the working out of the original geopolitical model. The geopolitical status of the all-traditional territories, regions, states and unions have been radically changed. As a result of those changes, which were followed by the ending of the "Cold War", the two main directions among the western political analysts have been established.

The first direction can be called the "pessimistic" (for democracy). According to this concept, the traditional confrontation with the "Heart Land" (antidemocratic forces) would be continued in the future, because it is considered, that this confrontation has not been finished and taken out from the agenda together with the disintegration of the communist system. Especially, that it is fully expected foundation of the new – based on ethnical, religious etc. traditions anti-western coalitions. This scheme can be called "neo-atlantism". The leading representative of such neo-atlantist point of views is Samuel Huntington.

With regard to the second direction, which is based on the same geopolitical picture, which was established after the "cold war" period, on the contrary is optimistic.

According to this scheme, the victory of the west in the "cold war" represents the final process. According to this concept, the "Mondialist" theory has been established, the main purpose of which is the creation of the unified World, which proves, that the all forms of the political division – cultural, national, religious, state etc. will have the changes in the nearest future and it will become the epoch of the human civilization based on the principles of democracy. The history will be ended together with such geopolitical confrontation, which before was giving to this field the basic impulses. Such geopolitical approach is connected with the name of American geopolitician, Francis Fukuiama. His geopolitical view the scientist presented in his scientific research under the name "the end of the history".

Enlargement of Democracy in the Modern Times

After the ending of the "Cold War" and disintegration of the communist system, the convenient base for the democracy enlargement and promotion of the peaceful co-existence among the states has been created. While discussing about the democratization of the World, it should be pointed out, that it is comparatively new process, which was characterized for the second of the XX and beginning of the XXI Century. For example, if after the World War I, democratic regimes were established in almost 30 countries, during the period of World War II, only 12 Democratic states have been remained (Rondeli, 2003) In the 60s of the previous Century, the number of liberal countries was 37, in the mid of 70s of the twentieth century, to the list of democratic states were belonged less than 1/3 of all countries in the world. After the collapse of USSR and failing of the communist ideology, the new wave of democratization has started. As a result, in 2012 the number of Free countries in the World were 90. (Freedom House, 2013)

In the modern World, the wealth is concentrated in the democratic states. As it is known, in the countries with the strong market economy, as a result of the socio-economic development, the middle class is becoming much more stronger, the level of education is increasing and population expresses its interest into the peace, when it will be possible to continue the enlargement of the business, trade and accordingly, attraction of more profit. Due to it, the society in the democratic states considers the importance of peace and International cooperation. At the same time, in the democratic state, the process of decision-making does not promote the intro-

duction of the chauvinistic or imperialistic policy and dominance of the militaristic ideas in the foreign policy. It especially concerns the relations among of the democratic states and those relations are based on the each other's respect and deeper economic and cultural cooperation. Even more, democratic states create so-called "zone of peace", which is gradually enlarging.

However, there are many obstacles on the way of the democracy enlargement and providing the protection of human rights in the World. In this regard it should be mentioned about the following negative factors:

Absence of democracy in majority of the countries of the world. Despite the increasing number of the democratic states in the World, according to the Freedom House report for 2013, there were only 58 partly free and 47 non-free countries with the authoritarian political regimes .

For example, if we take into consideration the most populated part of the World, Asia - where the number of population in 2014 was about 4 Billion 384 Million people, more than 2,5 Billion, accordingly, more than 50% of the population of Asia lives in the counties with authoritarian and semi-authoritarian regimes. (World Population Review, 2016)

Conflicts. Despite the fact, that after the end of the confrontation between the two systems and the ending of "cold war", the number of conflicts has somehow decreased. For example, through negotiations became possible to find a solution of conflicts in South-east Asia (Cambodia), in Africa (Namibia, Angola), Latin America (Nicaragua, El Salvador) etc. Nevertheless, regional and local conflicts in the beginning of the XXI century continue to threaten the international security and democratization. In addition, many of them have the ability to generate a kind of terrorist waves and spread them sometimes far beyond the conflict zones. Shortly we can assume, that without understanding the nature of the conflict, it is impossible to fully understand how the protection of the fundamental principles of human rights on the global level should be provided.

With regard to the issue - about the number of conflicts, in this case, if we trust to the most authoritative data of the special institute for the study of conflict, which is located in Heidelberg (Germany), in 2013 the total number of conflicts in the different Regions of the World reached 414! (Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research, 2014)

Two World Wars, about 200 wars, local armed conflicts, terror, armed fighting for the power, all those types of conflicts, killed within the previous Century about 300 million people (Antsupov A., 2008) As a result of the conflicts, human rights of more than 20 million people have been violated, when in the beginning of the XXI Century, some 5,8 million people were displaced within their own countries and 14,8 million people had become refugees by fleeing across international borders. (UN Department of Public Information, 2004)

Terrorism The general point of view on terrorism as a rare and relatively remote threat was challenged by the tragic events of September 11, 2001. The terrible incidents, visited on the World trade Centre, the Pentagon, and the crash victims in Pennsylvania forced the International Community to confront a grim new reality: Terrorist Organizations had an appropriate resources for the executing catastrophic attacks almost in each region of the World, even without an arsenal of sophisticated weapons.

9/11 became the first turning point for the whole world to focus on the issues of national as well international security.

As for the most recent developments show, terrorism is assumed to be the most significant "enemy" of the 21-st century. US State Department listed 44 terrorist organizations in 2008. (Joshua S. Goldstein, 2007)

Today's Boko Haram, Tamil Tigers, Al-Qaeda, Hezbollah play very significant role even in deciding the scope of foreign policy of leading superpowers. Nowadays, the main threat within the terrorist activities maintains ISIS. Its activity represents the new form of terrorism, when this terrorist group, which controls huge territories, even control oil fields of Iraq and Syria, and established de facto state formation of Islamic Caliphate. In August 2014, the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights claimed that the number of fighters in the group had increased to 50,000 in Syria and 30,000 in Iraq, while the CIA estimated in September 2014 that in both countries it had between 20,000 and 31,500 fighters. (International Finance Magazine)

It is necessary to add, about the existence of states on the World political map, that funds and supports different terrorist groups and illegal armed formations in the different regions of the World. United Nations, by the Resolution 39/159 "Inadmissibility of the policy of State terrorism and any actions by States aimed at undermining the socio-political system in other sovereign States", condemns any actions of state-terrorism. (General Assembly of the United Nations)

Existence of the Failed States on the World Political Map:

The proliferation of failing represents the expanding global threat, due to the fact, that the internal conflicts percolated by state failure lead to the increased number of immigrants, famine, disease, drug trafficking, environmental degradation and terrorism.

The reasons of state failure and civil degradation are different. In general, research of this global danger presents the following factors:

- A clear indicator of state failure is poverty, but extreme income and gender inequality within countries are even better warning signs;

- The weak countries most vulnerable to internal rebellion are ruled by authorities, which are involved in deep corruption, widely regarded as illegitimate and ineffective;

- Democracy, particularly under the ruling of a strong government, generally decreases the risk of state failure; autocracy creates the conditions for the weakening the state institutions within the states;

- Countries, with the weak democratic institutions, however, are more unstable than either strong democracies or poor non democracies, and weak democracies are not able to improve socio-economic conditions are exceptionally vulnerable;

- Population pressures, exacerbated by internally displaced people, refugees, and food scarcity, contribute to state failure and civil unrest;

- Governments that have no will or enough resources to provide human rights protection are especially prone to fail;

- Countries with governments that do not establish an appropriate base for the freedom of religion and religious tolerance are especially likely to fail. (Kegley C., 2011)

Military spending – Due to the ending of the "Cold War", World military spending decreased by about one-third overall in the 1990s, but after the creation the new realities, then began to increase again after 1998 and jumped back up after 2001. Within the first decade of the XXI Century, World military spending was about 1 trillion every year. (Joshua S. Goldstein, 2007). Taking into account the existence of many internal and interstate conflicts, also necessities for the implementation peacekeeping, combating terrorism etc. Operations, huge amount of money is spent for military issues instead of funding various projects related to democracy and human rights issues.

Poverty - Taking into consideration the fact, that in the begin-

ning of the XXI century, nearly half of the World's population still has to live on less than \$2 per day, some 860 million people are illiterate, over 100 million children, have no access to school, over 1 billion lack access to safe water, and some 2,4 million people, more than a third of the World's population – lacks access to proper sanitation etc., all above-mentioned problems create the necessity to resolve by the international community first of all social problems before the increasing democratic political culture among of the poorest part of the World population. (UN Department of Public Information, 2004)

North-South Gap - Today, in the developing world (Global South), lives about 80% of the World population, however, they produce only 40% of the World GDP. (Mukhaev, 2009) At the same time, Taking into account, that world population each year is increasing for 80-85 million people, and about 90% of the growth is coming on the countries from the global south, it can be assumed that each year the percentage of the population in the democratic states from global North is gradually decreasing. (Neidze V., 2004) This factor can influence increasing possibilities of illegal migration from the global south to the global north, increasing the level of unemployment etc. Furthermore, in the countries of the global south, where the level of reproduction is high, in the age structure prevails young population. But, at the same time, the existence of a "young bulge" – a large proportion of young adults in the population – increases the risk of state failure through war because large pools of underemployed youths are easily mobilized into military action.

Gender inequality. Despite the measurable improvement in the daily lot and future prospects of millions of women during the past several decades, for example, adoption of 1979 convention on the elimination of discrimination against women (New World Encyclopedia) and the 1999 optional protocol to the convention etc. (UN WOMEN, 2000) as measured by the UN's Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM), Women from the different regions of our planet continue to be disadvantaged relative to men in the different fields. Disparities between men and women persist, for example, in literacy rates, school and college enrollments and targeted educational resources. For example, among people, who are unsalaried, women are more likely than men to be unpaid family workers, while men are more likely than women to be self-employed or employers. Other problem is interrelated to the involvement of the Women in policy-making process on the governmental level, even in the countries, where the democratic institutions are strong and standard of living is high. "Gender parity in parliamentary representation is still far from being realized. In 2008 women accounted for 18 percent of parliamentarians worldwide". (Kegley C., 2011) Since 1900, only 15 percent of the World's countries have had one or more female heads of state, and today only 14,5 percent of ministerial positions. What is also clear is that "Robust democracy is exceedingly rare in societies that marginalize women". 20 percent of women have suffered child abuse as children (UNHCR, 2008); and according to the International labor Organization, "between 700 000 and 2 million women and children are trafficked across an international border somewhere in the world every year". (Kegley C., 2011)

Slavery and Human Trafficking One of the most terrible human rights violations to which women, as well as children, are particularly vulnerable is human trafficking. According to the U.S. Agency for International Development (as to 2011), 700 000 to 4 million people are bought and sold each year as sex slaves, prostitutes, domestic workers, child labourers and child soldiers. Human trafficking is the third largest illicit global business after trafficking in drugs and the arms trade, that generates between \$12 and \$17 billion annually. (Kegley C., 2011)

International Drug Trade The illegal drug trade represents the global black market consisting of production, transportation, distribution, packaging, and sale of illegal psychoactive substances. Illegal drug trade usually is followed by other types of brutality and criminal activities, particularly: hundreds of drug related murders, kidnappings, and other violent crime take place in the highly volatile U.S.-Mexico border, where there is significant drug presence.

The illicit drug trade is one of the most influential global illegal activities, at some over \$350 billion. According to UN research, about 200 million people (4.8% of the world's population aged 15-64) use illegal drugs annually with 25 million being classed as problem users (0.6%). (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2010)

Problems of Education: It can be assumed, that one of the main reasons of the weaknesses of the democratic institutions represent the educational factors. First of all, lack of information in the Societies of the different countries regarding knowledge by citizens their own civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. In this regard it is necessary to point out the following issues:

- *Lack of information about main principles of Human Rights Protection and models of Democracy in International society, particularly among the Scientific circles, representatives of the governmental agencies, students, NGO-s, representatives of the different regions of etc.*

In this case the following factors are worth of mentioning:

- *Despite the fact, that today practically in all countries of the World many educational Institutions – Schools, Universities, Colleges, Institutes are registered, there is lack of Institutes, where discipline-Human Rights Law/Democracy or other directly related to Human rights protection subject is taught. The subjects related to Human Rights are not taught at the Faculties of Political Sciences and law even in the leading Universities of many countries.*

- *There is no reference literature-for example books about Human Rights Law and Models of Democracy in official state languages of many countries, and if we take into consideration the fact, that according to the data of 2012, approximately no more than 1,5 Billion people speak the first International language - English (native language for about 400 Million people and second language for about 1,1 Billion) (N. Elizbarashvili, 2012) and in most of the schools and Institutes lectures are given in native languages, it is very difficult for many school pupils and students to study Human Rights and democracy issues (for example various International conventions on Human Rights issues) and Democracy in official languages of the different states;*

- *Shortage of the materials about Human rights and Democratic standards can also be observed in central and local governmental agencies. Besides, if we take into consideration the fact, that in the most of the regions of the world majority of population does not speak English, on which the Information about Human Rights legislation-first of all International Conventions and Principles of Democracy can be obtained and more than 50% of the World population has no access to internet (for example: the number of internet users worldwide was 3.17 billion in 2015 (The Statistics Portal, 2016), it is clear that majority of the population in the World has no or limited information about main principles of democracy;*

- *There is deficit of qualified NGO-s in the different Regions of our planet specialized in Human Rights and Democracy study issues;*

- *There is lack of analytical journals on Human Rights protection issues;*

- *Limited information about models of democracy and legislation in sphere of human rights protection is presented by television and other mass-media means in many countries;*

- *Only limited number of journalists are familiar with the Human rights and Democracy issues. Thus, there are few qualified opinions on this matter in the mass-media means of many countries.*

Conclusions

Taking into consideration the above-mentioned realities, it is necessary to work out the special information strategy by the international community for increasing the knowledge of the population (especially new, future generation) about democracy in the different regions of the World. In order to promote the public awareness related to the main principles of democracy and human rights and perspectives of the democracy enlargement on the global level etc. and due to the fact, that further socio-economic development and increasing the standard of living, also resolving the problems related to such global threats as terrorism, organized crime, poverty, health problems etc. are very much depended on the democracy enlargement and introducing the democratic thinking among of the citizens of the different regions of the World, One of the most important part of the recommendations is interrelated to the analysis of the importance of introducing the study course – Human Rights Law and Democracy Studies as a mandatory course for the school pupils of the 10-11 classes (in the public schools) in the each country in the world.

Related to this course, the idea of presenting the initiative before the appropriate offices of UN and especially UNESCO and possibilities of the adoption of the international convention in the field of education related to the democracy promotion on the bases of democracy studies should be deeply analyzed and presented for the further consideration before the appropriate structures and experts.

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