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THE THEORETIC CONCEPT OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY AND PRACTICAL CHALLENGES FOR THE STATE AND ITS SAFETY, KRSTENIC JASMINA

This article considers the theoretic concept of collective security and its practical influence on the state and its safety in nowadays complex balance of power concerning the existence of each power. History showed how this idea could be used in positive and negative context. Pursuit of security is in human nature and defining individual and collective security is base for further theoretic and practical solutions. Understanding of strategic national safety and international safety is crucial for collective security. Each state must chose its way in order to accept or refuse benefits and damages of this approach from peace. From 1629 and Cardinal Richelieu's proposal, the concept of a peaceful community of nations changed and improved. The main idea of this system is to protect each member and to make feeling of protection for each member. Less powerful state have interest to be member of collective security system because its safety is ensured by assumed help of other members. Collective security system has to be opened system and must not be directed against any powerful state. The availability of protection in any time has its price and the state must be aware of its duties. The state has to be acknowledged with possible situation when other states will not recognize state-aggressor and will not interfere and intervene. Theoretic concept and practical aspects of collective security system have to be in balance, but the state defines its position in the international surrounding. Challenges for the state are complex and inevitable, but solution must be found. Modern international community demands cooperation of peaceful states in order to improve life conditions of seven billions of people. Each state has to be capable to answer to this so common and inevitable demand. Aggression and territorial extension must be left behind in the history. Wars and invasions have to be bad part of past centuries. Tendency for security, efforts to accomplish the peace, wish to live in freedom are basic characteristics of normal human behavior and imperative of state existence. Security suggest tendency of predictability and certainty of basic values of each individual and each state. There is no justification for use of force and there is no rule of international public law which could justify the use of force to any peaceful state which is willing to negotiate and cooperate. Inviolability of territorial integrity of one state is limited by the same right of other states. Theoretical idea of achieving complete security of every member of international community tended to define system which would provide absolute peace and undisturbed development of states. Decades of improving system of collective security have brought new problems and international

community ran into 21st century unprepared for new challenges. The future of international society and its members which intended to keep their rights and freedom must be compatible. Each state has to give contribution for better collective security system . For and against membership in NATO, being a part of The Non-Aligned Movement or attempt to gain neutrality from future conflicts are dilemmas for the future reflections of scholars and practitioners of international relations. Would membership or partnership in any of "sides" mentioned above influence on national safety of particular state or on political power of government of that state are challenges for the future. Maybe referendum would solve the problem, because inhabitants may be more acknowledged with the national interest or state possibilities to offer its help to far away countries. Helping each other in turbulent times of history is sine qua non of modern civilization, and 193 member states of the United Nations have began with securing world peace in universal way of protecting each state which IS or WILL BE the target.

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Words of gratitude

To scholars who have written and will write about international problems.