

Formation of a Culture of Peace at the BRICS+ International Platform

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ABSTRACT:

Building a culture of peace requires a strong commitment from all countries to work towards building peace in the common home of the Earth, based on the values of the Creator of the Universe and common interests. A culture of peace requires developing the ability to act together. The responsibility of preserving peace by everyone becomes an international norm of humanity. Only peaceful solutions must be implemented at all levels of the international community. The BRICS+ international platform of united states and nations can become an initiative core in the implementation of a culture of peace and peaceful politics by all peoples and countries in all spheres of life on planet Earth.

Keywords: *culture of the world, conceptual aspects, multipolar globalization, BRICS+.*

INTRODUCTION:

A culture of peace is based on the premise that differences and unity are harmoniously coordinated as the basis of life in modern society. It harmoniously combines diversity, competition and cooperation based on common values and goals, through dialogue, mutual understanding, peace, harmony and solidarity.

A culture of peace is an international goal that the world community strives to achieve. The path to a culture of peace lies through dialogue, mutual understanding and consent of peoples, states, and religious faiths. The process of forming a culture of peace begins with the process of developing and improving the dialogue of peoples, religious faiths and states.

The culture of peace is approved by society on the basis of universal human values of the formation of human qualities, behavior and relationships that exist in religions. It directs one to avoid actions that could lead to aggravation of contradictions and to find solutions to resolve them. Dialogue, mutual understanding and agreement are reliable means of maintaining peace. When states and religious faiths and citizens have congruent values that create opportunities for dialogue and mutual understanding, then agreed solutions are developed that support peaceful life. A culture of peace is established through cooperation.

Consensual interreligious dialogue allows us to identify common values and worldviews. For world religions, these are many of those that underlie the ideas of a culture of peace: the idea of the unity of humanity, respect for the rights and life of every person, freedom, peacefulness, justice, solidarity, care

for the environment. Common values create favorable conditions for cooperation between various religious communities in peacekeeping, humanitarian, environmental and other spheres of life [1-2]. They contribute to the expansion of the space of justice, contribute to sustainable economic and social development, as well as to promote the ideals of mutual understanding, peacefulness and solidarity between all [3].

True spiritual values were given to peoples by God the Creator. The Muslim culture of the world was formed on the basis of the values of the Koran. Based on the values of the New Testament, the Orthodox culture of the world was formed [4-6]. GOD is the good basis of harmony. Harmonization is the basis for the formation and improvement of a culture of peace [7-8].

Conceptual aspects of a culture of peace:

A culture of peace includes values, attitudes and moral behavior that shape social interaction and cooperation based on the principles of unity and equality of freedom, justice and respect. And also on the basis of the acquisition of human rights by fulfilling the duties of peace and solidarity. A culture of peace encourages problem solving through dialogue, mutual understanding and harmony. A culture of peace guarantees full enjoyment of all rights and means of full participation in the process of development of society and humanity.

A culture of peace is a combination of values, worldviews, traditions, moral behavior, moral rights, equality of freedoms, commitment to peaceful life, improvement, ethical expression of opinions and beliefs. Also ethical vocabulary and information,

justice, peacefulness, cooperation, dialogue and mutual understanding at all levels of society and between peoples, national and international peace position, peaceful life as a necessary need, common interests of a multipolar world and others.

A culture of peace promotes equitable solutions to the problems of modern life and relationships in a modern global society by considering humanity as a whole. At the level of globalization, humanity appeals to spiritual and natural tools for its implementation [9]. The use of these tools in solving social problems indicates their relevance. Globalization requires peaceful methods and tools. Globalization based on a culture of peace contributes to the unification of humanity and the creation of a peaceful, global community. The driving force of such an association is human capital looking for its area of application. Globalization expands the boundaries of financial capital through the development of new markets. Markets are being developed peacefully. Peaceful initiatives become the driving motive and main regulator of life activity. Entire states are turning into socio-economic communities functioning according to the laws of unity. Globalization leads to close integration of states and peoples of the world, reducing the costs of transport and communication, destroying artificial barriers to the movement of goods, services, capital, knowledge and people across borders. All this suggests that a multipolar change in the structure of the world is taking place, in which national states dominate. A culture of human peace is being formed in which the coexistence of all countries is possible. It is important to expand multipolar globalization based on a culture of peace on the international BRICS+ platform.

Multipolar globalization of the culture of the world:

In the emerging global community in the second half of the last twentieth century, a global system has emerged. It has a certain stability, which manifests itself through three processes: the process of economic interconnection, the formation of national capital and the interests of countries. Currently, these processes require coordination based on a culture of peace and common interests.

Humanity is at a turning point in its development. On the one hand, there are forces that demand that peoples abandon their history, culture and spirituality, since most of all disagreements between states arise due to cultural differences. On the other hand, everyone who insists on their national identity comes under pressure from the hegemon of globalization, which poses a threat to the cultural diversity of the world. In such a modern world, in the context of major disagreements, there is a need to rethink the ways and possibilities of resolving contradictions in the context of globalization from the point of view of the objective and natural development of civilization. The prospect of peace requires a new balance of power and influence, which

must be based on open and fruitful dialogue and full respect for the dignity of others, respect for the cultural specificity of each people and common interests.

And in order for a world divided for many reasons to survive, a whole set of rules is needed to ensure the possibility of joint coexistence of some near others, despite all the existing differences between individuals and groups. Rules are needed to resolve disputes peacefully. In an effort to find ways to resolve disputes without the use of force, peacefully, such concepts as a culture of peace and peacefulness appeared. A culture of peace emphasizes ways to resolve disputes between states and social groups peacefully. Its adoption and implementation is aimed at achieving public peaceful goals.

A culture of peace is being formed along with the expansion of globalization on a large scale in human society, which takes on the features of the world community. And also by the creation of the BRICS+ international platform, designed to resolve disagreements without the use of force, peacefully. In the sphere of social and political relations, an agreement is being formed regarding the definition of a culture of peace. The definition is increasingly being used, according to which the culture of peace is that part of the general culture that includes values, beliefs, attitudes, symbols, predispositions and patterns of behavior in relation to peace as a condition for shared peaceful existence. That is, the implementation of peaceful life on the planet as a condition for the survival and development of the global community, regions, individual states and individuals on planet Earth. The emergence of a culture of peace, understood in such a context, requires a change in all cultural paradigms that constitute violence and the adoption of universal common values and interests as a means of combating the disintegration of the human race and its community. The adoption of these values must be guided by the meaning of a peaceful life to which peoples strive, and their common participation in the formation of a value system. Essentially, a culture of peace should lead to moral and ethical regulation of international and interethnic relations. The focus of this relationship is the protection of modern civilization from the evil intentions of man, from his aggressive destruction of resources and the destruction of his own ecological and social environment. In this context, a new ethics is being formed as a set of ethical views in the era of the information flourishing of civilization. Information civilization is the development and use of generally accepted information technology in all spheres of life and the unification of the community through the spiritual and moral characteristics of individual communities. This connection should be strengthened through moral and ethical factors, as well as through creative correction of the negative experience of humanity.

A culture of peace is a way to resolve contradictions between states, social groups and within them. It is

based on the awareness that, despite everything that does not satisfy us in the beliefs and behavior of others, we must take this fact into account, since people can live and create together, even without belonging to the same faith, the same nation, sharing the same and the same political beliefs. Under these circumstances, autonomous interests can be peacefully achieved, peaceful principles in relationships can be resolved and developed.

Peacefulness, as the spiritual basis of a culture of peace, is a means of achieving a certain lofty goal (a certain ideal, value or virtue). It is itself an ideal, a value and a virtue. Peacefulness serves a certain higher purpose of peaceful life. Peacefulness requires expressing your position on fundamentals, beliefs, dispositions, or behaviors with which you disagree. In principle, the beginning of peacefulness is a certain type of expression of the beginning of freedom as a universal principle, according to which people can freely manage their lives within the framework of rights and responsibilities. They do this only if their choice does not threaten the freedom and rights of the people of other countries. If their choice is not such, if it threatens the freedom and rights of others, it deserves to be prevented. Peace-loving people have the right to limit the freedom of those who threaten the unity and equality of freedom. If free discussion fails to convince the intolerant of their evil direction and they continue to act in accordance with their evil intentions, then society has the right to prevent them in order to avoid undesirable consequences. With such obstacles, through peacefulness, the maturity of the state, society, and confession for the future world is tested.

In the formation of a culture of peace and peacefulness, dialogue is a necessary means of resolving social contradictions and conflicts peacefully, without the use of force. People, expressing their consent to the conversation and starting negotiations, already show a minimum of peacefulness. However, dialogue is not only an elementary negotiation technique, but also the implementation of a different way of life. Therefore, dialogue is a meeting of two or more free people who want to exchange views on an important issue, so that, under equal, peaceful conditions, the dialogue reaches a solution that satisfies everyone. When individuals and groups abandon violence as a way to resolve disputes and differences, their minds and spirits will be open to finding new ways, since it will no longer be possible to rely on the old way of achieving goals through force. Dialogue is not only a way to help resolve existing contradictions peacefully, without the use of force, but also a way to prevent clashes between states, social groups and within them, with their peaceful interests. However, conversation between institutions constrains and makes conversation between individuals impossible, which can have negative consequences for the implementation of

previously reached agreements. The occurrence of such a situation depends on whether the culture of peace and peacefulness are used to peacefully resolve problems between states and social groups.

There is a close relationship between a culture of peace and peacefulness when using dialogue to peacefully resolve social conflicts, including inter-ethnic and related ones. From a practical point of view, their connection and interdependence represent an essential prerequisite for the establishment of good civilized relations between ethnic communities whose interests (territorial, economic and cultural) are different and require solutions. However, for this opportunity to become a reality, it is necessary that all parties concerned, especially when it comes to inter-ethnic relations, adhere to the principles of a culture of peace in their relationships and demonstrate peacefulness through dialogue. If this is not the case, if one side or a separate ethnic community, especially when it comes to interethnic relations, uses this approach, and the other does not, then the resolution of conflict situations is not achieved peacefully. Therefore, the culture of peace and peacefulness when resolving contradictions at the global, regional and interstate levels, especially when it comes to interethnic relations, must be considered and thought out in the context of social service and cooperation. For example, territorial disagreements can be smoothed out by the joint peaceful use of territories. This will help solve the problem of peaceful use of planet Earth by peoples.

A culture of peace should be formed, first of all, to resolve disputes between states peacefully. The activities of BRICS+ are aimed at this. Realizing its main goal, which is to ensure peace and its social foundations, limiting national egoism and spiritual expansion. BRICS+ can take the initiative to adopt a program for a culture of peace in all spheres of life, helping to resolve conflicts between states peacefully.

In a global world that is increasingly multipolar, autonomous interests arise, both among centers and within individual parts. Therefore, it is necessary to articulate various interests in a peaceful, fair way and move on to the common interests of all countries on planet Earth, in our common home.

A certain society is fair to the extent that the peaceful regulation of important processes is equally distributed, to which social justice is consistent with the justice of individuals and social groups. In the context of such an approach to social conditions, it is necessary to apply the principles of a culture of peace in resolving international conflicts and regulating relations in the international community (the subjects of which are states). In the light of such ideas, it is relevant to solve the problem - to what extent can minority rights have an integration function in the sense that minorities, especially ethnic ones, are given the opportunity to experience the wider political community (the state) as their own; from what moment do those rights turn into a function of disintegration,

leading to the displacement of the primacy of individual rights and the destruction of the general legal and political identity of the state. In this context, it is said that while politics and representative rights can promote social integration and political unity, the right to self-government can challenge the integration function of civil rights. Demands for self-government are often an expression of the desire to weaken ties with the wider community represented by the state. The manifestation and implementation of such desires can and do become a source of interethnic tension. In principle, guaranteeing minority rights to small ethnic communities and groups, ensuring their preservation, cultural identity and identification, can have a dual meaning. It can be a factor in the integration of these communities into a broader community, into its political organizations, and especially into the structures of state power. And if the rights of ethnic minorities have precisely this nature and function, representatives of the ethnic majority in relation to such desires should not only be peaceful, but also through dialogue with the minority ethnic group should contribute to the realization of such aspirations. However, if the implementation of ethnic rights of minorities does not have a similar function, but leads to a threat to the territorial division of the state, then there may be a threat to the rights of representatives of the ethnic majority.

The expression and implementation of the desire of the ethnic majority to preserve its cultural identification cannot be understood as a threat to the rights of minorities. Representatives of the majority ethnic group have the right to preserve their cultural identification both in their expression of peacefulness towards the rights of ethnic minorities and in connection with the integration processes that accompany globalization.

BRICS+ peace initiatives:

The BRICS+ international association today is acquiring new peace initiatives. Strengthening potential, increasing the international role of the association, promoting a multipolar world, justice, mutually beneficial dialogue on an equal basis. Expanding the dialogue of modern international relations of interested countries.

The unification personifies the synergy of cultures and civilizations representing different regions of the planet, the pairing of new centers of power in world politics, global economics and finance. BRICS is rightly perceived as one of the pillars of a more just world order, the guardian of true multilateralism based on respect for international law and the sovereign choice of one's own path of development.

The BRICS strategic partnership offers the world creative, unifying, future-oriented initiatives aimed at finding collective answers to the most pressing issues on the international agenda, including achieving sustainable development goals, ensuring food and

energy security, promoting global economic recovery, combating climate change, holding international cultural and scientific events.

The BRICS countries are major producers and consumers of agricultural products and energy resources. BRICS accounts for over a third of the world's food supply, including more than 40% of global grain production, and there are all the prerequisites for increasing this potential.

Cooperation between the countries of the association is based on a balance of common interests. It is in this logic that the practice of trading in national currencies between leading economic centers develops.

The BRICS countries are uniting on the initiative of their own governments and their own people. Each of the BRICS countries is an independent sovereign state, and they united on the basis of the principles of respect for international law and a culture of peace [10-15]. BRICS+ is a living embodiment of the friendship of peoples.

CONCLUSION:

The application of the principle and method of a culture of peace and peacefulness in interethnic relations presupposes deliberate social behavior based on the awareness that cultural diversity contributes to the development of mutual understanding, a real vision of cultural identity and the search for what is common to most states. And on the fact that their use represents a contribution to solving global problems of the modern world. These problems must be solved on the basis of new ethical principles and increased responsibility not only of those who make decisions about the fate of humanity, but also of scientists and cultural figures. This idea is confirmed by the statement that it is necessary to make a huge common effort of humanity in order for the existing social reality to be transformed and rise to the level of its peaceful historical possibilities and, through the efforts of the human spirit, to soar to heights from which it would be possible to see the world as holistically as possible. Mastering the culture of peace and its dissemination will help develop strong mechanisms for peaceful resolution of emerging disputes on the international BRICS+ platform. The culture of peace gives rise to a positive force that prevents destruction and ensures the synergistic existence of peoples and humanity on planet Earth.

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