
International Conflict and Cooperation in the Ideal Approach

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Abstract

Conflict is the defining function of international relations, whose outputs make the distribution of forces, and by it the victor is known, and his ability to impose the results of his political victory on the defeated international parties. It is a means of declaring victory and defining defeat, and with it the balance that leads to the development of cooperation is made according to this function, which is considered the cornerstone of relations between international units. The problematic issue of definition and analysis of integration to describe phenomena in the framework of international relations grows through two dimensions that constitute the poles of the problem in the subject of the research, namely: conflict and cooperation. This is done by focusing on the basic research elements in international relations that seek to achieve analysis, interpretation and prediction according to the ideal approach to international relations.

Keywords: Ideal approach, conflict, Cooperation

INTRODUCTION

Idealism goes in the proposition as a theoretical and interpretative approach to international relations based on the ethical dimension, as there is a widespread belief that the absence of common moral rules among peoples is largely responsible for the development of conflict between states. This goal is based on the development of common moral rules, and with the growth of the phenomenon of globalization and its applications, international relations have witnessed an important development; Where the interest in focusing on the behavior of the state has declined to a focus on the behavior of the individual, as the individual represents the international unit, which was considered the central goal in the strategies of international units aimed at capturing the behavior and tendencies of individuals, by unifying the system of taste and behavior. Thus, the proposals of the new world order approach the ideal approach that emphasizes cooperative behavior, and the proliferation of peaceful solutions to international conflicts can only be guaranteed when countries agree on general moral rules. Advocates of this approach see that while moral imperatives address the behavior of individuals in the first place, it also affects the life of society, including its international aspects, at least through its impact on the process of controlling the behavior of each individual separately, according to the fundamentals of the scientific system. The idealists assert that there are laws that oblige the member states of the international community in their mutual relations, but that submission to such laws will be voluntary and not compulsory, and the motive that draws the attention of individuals is the attraction factor for the system of public freedoms that liberalism carries. Hence, according to these competitive propositions among the liberal centers to acquire the centrality of polarization in international relations, this motive emerges. Here, the conflict emerges in the acquisition of the mechanisms of imposition, and the feeding of the international system of governance through a unified freedom system, and this makes the moral rules on which the ideal entrance focuses produce a greater impact than the direction of interests and behavior, including:

1. Moral rules are necessarily laid out in broad and general forms, and as a result have become the subject of various interpretations.
2. Moral rules consist of a globalized system of multiple individual values whose affiliation is liberal despite being subject to change. Social needs evolve and require setting new values, as they add new rules as well.
3. The rules of the ideal entrance are weak towards behavior due to the difference in severity, with which the individual rules adhere. It appears that gradual tensions are partly determined by the moral rule of society preservation, and by the broad part of culture and collective interests.

If these criteria are applied to the ideal approach, the research needs to clarify the mechanism of applying the criteria of conflict and the elements of power leading to building the influential capacity in determining the area of cooperation, and the ability to create a common denominator for cooperation in reaping gains leading to strengthening the position of the state in the international hierarchy, without the outbreak of international conflicts. From here starts the research problem, which is based on an important main question: Have the values of idealism positively affected the development of international cooperation and reduced conflict? This is what we will discuss by dividing the research structure into two main parts, the first: Conflict according to the ideal theory, and the second: International Cooperation in the eyes of ideal theory.

International Conflict in the Eyes of the Ideal Theory

The relationship between conflict and cooperation within the framework of the ideal proposition is related to the patterns of managing international relations, and it is scientifically proven that the conflict is managed by the central powers according to basic fundamentals, whose parameters are determined by the international system's hierarchy, and these fundamentals are ⁽¹⁾:

1. Conflict is a means of breaking the will, and passing-on valuable fundamentals that idealism stresses within the international system.
2. The valuable fundamentals of idealism are determined according to the contexts of the central balance of the international system.
3. Enforcing the law is an optional authority for states through agreement according to three strategies:
 - a. It is imposed by the central powers of the international system.
 - b. Agreement between states over the necessity of applying the law to the phenomenon being studied.
 - c. The conflict parties must agree on the necessity of resorting to the law to resolve the conflict.

That is, the idealist proposal examines the results of resolving the conflict to achieve peace with neither effects nor purposeful motives to achieve its main objective.

The foundations of the conflict between international units, according to the ideal approach, associate this conflict with the necessity of redistributing forces to lead to achieving stability, relying on the difference in the distribution of capabilities between states, and focusing on not reducing this difference. Rather, it is moving to the inability to reach competition with the center of the conflict. Waltz was right when he said: "Multipolar regimes of roughly equal states are unstable, because they tend to be so violent". Violence is an expression of the extent of the capacity possessed by the state as a basic unit in the international system, and occupies a place in the international classification of discrimination between states. In this field, specialists distinguish between the reality that relied on the stability of the superior state, and the desire of states to change their position in the international classification, to lead to a new classification, through which the major country would move regionally to a medium one, assuming the retreat of other countries that were occupying a more advanced position. This contradicts the realistic proposition of Oliver Williamson, who says: "Experience without ambiguity leads to a higher level of adherence to agreed conventions and practices". This means, adherence to the traditional division that led to relative stability, through commitment by the international parties to the foundations and agreements that lead to relative stability, and this level of conflict; All of which constituted an important challenge to idealism with the explanation described by reality without looking into the cause.

Continuity on the same grounds opposes the dynamic nature of international relations, and John Mearsheimer focuses in this aspect in his analysis of the roles of forces assuming that they control the system, and through these roles can deduce determinants that respond to changing the classification of states, which includes the two dimensions, regional and international, and stability at a fundamental level of partition is a failure, and this is what most countries have faced. Where these countries focused on keeping on existence, and neglected what must be achieved, and this proposition goes to idealism about what must be achieved, and specifically the countries sought to adopt a new dynamic that puts the classification of countries on the basis of the ability to move and move to a higher level of classification, according to Certain conditions are ⁽²⁾:

¹ Lauren Claude: How to Think Globally Expanding the Limits of Imagination from the book Decentralization Part One, 1st Edition, (The World of Knowledge Series, Kuwait, 2012).

² Robert Kaplan: The Revenge of Geography, translated by Ehab Abdel Rahim Ali, 1st Edition (The World of Knowledge Series, Kuwait, 2015).

1. Active forces possess offensive military capabilities, which give them the ability to harm each other, and it is possible for them to do so, meaning that the deterrence element here constitutes a factor of stability in the international system, without mentioning the system of values advocated by idealism.
2. This does not necessarily mean that states have hostile intentions, as all states in the international system can be consistently moderate. However, it is impossible to be sure that this provision leads to 100% prediction of intentions. There are many possible causes for aggression, and no country is sure that another country is not motivated by another, also, intentions can change quickly, and then intentions can be inevitable, which means that countries can never be sure that other countries She has no offensive intent and will use her offensive abilities ⁽³⁾.
3. Maintaining superiority is the primary goal, which states seek in particular to maintain their regional cohesion and the independence of their local political system. In the sense that survival and the expansion of influence dominate other motives because when the state is submissive, it is not likely to be in a position in which it seeks to achieve other goals. Mearsheimer quotes Joseph Stalin, saying: "We can, and must build socialism in the former Soviet Union, but to do that, we must, first of all, be present", and this means ⁽⁴⁾:
 - Stability of the state's position first.
 - Obtaining international recognition, and then after self-affirmation, the engine of change is generated to move towards activating the mechanisms of attraction according to this condition.

These conditions that drive towards maximizing conflicts as an undeclared strategic goal are integrated, which is contrary to all the propositions that idealism goes in the proposition, that the conflict pushes towards maximizing the employment of forces to ensure (qualitative) superiority, which is a central goal for states. This ideal proposition in the interpretation of the conflict was based on a description of what exists, without trying to replace the alternative.

Cooperation According to the Ideal Theory

Achieving peace constitutes the most important challenges of the international system discussed by idealism, because the international system, in terms of organization and establishment, is the result of the phenomenon of conflict between states at the beginning of its establishment, and between international units, after the development of the international system and the increase in the number of its international units, official and unofficial. Which increased the rate of intertwining and intersection of interests between international units. Therefore, achieving peace has become a complex process that requires greater effort. But it ruled with an equation related to the establishment of the international system, that there are units that reap the benefits of making peace, and international units bear the cost of making global peace. Since the international system was the product of the major international units, these units remained the masters of conflict patterns and cooperation leading to peacemaking between these units. Therefore, we find that most of the proposals presented for making peace between countries are related to cooperation between international units, both developing and developed countries. The developing countries represent the storehouse of human and material wealth, which is the source of the international economy ⁽⁵⁾. This is in addition to the performance of the international political system within whose framework international peace is made according to common valuable fundamentals. Strategies have continued to make peace according to the data of power in the international system, which strives to protect national interests, and since the data of power in the international system has been reproduced according to the criterion of the pyramid of power, which has produced international polarization in which special international units play central roles. It is similar to the process of international restructuring, which took place in the areas of the number of international units, and their official and unofficial qualities. Because peace-making has been restructured again, and has become based on material facts that depend on a profitable dimension of economic significance, and this is in line with the unilateral international polarization that ruled the international system after the victory of capitalism according to the fundamentals of cooperation with the ally, which aims to develop the size of the governing blocs of international cooperation. International cooperation represents an integrated system that affects the overall

³ Stephanie Lawson: International Relations, translated by Abdel Hakam Ahmed Al-Khuzamy, 1st Edition, (Dar Al-Fajr for Publishing and Distribution, Cairo, Egypt 2014).

⁴ Jane Harrigan: The Political Economy of Food Sovereignty in the Arab Countries, translated by: Ashraf Suleiman (The Knowledge World Series, Kuwait, 2018).

⁵ Adam Grissom: Innovation and Adaptation, from the book Harb and Strategy, Approaches and Concepts Part Two, translated by Ayman Mounir (The Knowledge World Series, Kuwait, 2019).

situation in developing countries. It is politically formulated and financed militarily, and the social dimension bears the cost of its implementation.

International cooperation has become based on polarization between international units, to enhance the size of the economic blocs that enhance their international position in the context of competition and conflict. In addition to influencing the political and economic paths by stimulating capitalist development in the capitalist countries.

This new approach towards peace-making is based on the singularity of values posited by liberalism, meaning that the new trend in global peacemaking is to give cooperation a greater role in formulating the terms of global peacemaking. This contributed to the weakening of the state's capacity, and the decline in its control of civil society in relation to the countries that contribute to settlement to make peace, such as: (non-governmental organizations, the private sector at the local and central levels). As well as the capitalist sectors whose activities are increasingly interfering with the state's activity in managing the affairs of society. However, the main challenge that this overlap reflects is that these capitalist forces and sectors, which are being talked about, are often financed by international funds from outside the state. That is, global peacemaking, if it is done by building a model in which the ability of the international system to make peace and the social effects produced by this process correspond, the countries are placed within a matrix that employs in its vertical axis the strategies directed to making global peace, and put in the horizontal axis the strategies directed towards the social impact, namely: (peace, justice, social cohesion). According to this matrix, it was found that countries differ in their ability to implement peace-making standards between developing countries, which are still underdeveloped, and among developed countries, as countries such as (Canada) rank (12) among the countries of the world in this aspect, but they are in a more advanced place based on to other aspects.

Canada ranks first in infrastructure, human development, and enrollment in higher education. Also, (the United States) ranked (33) among the countries under study ⁽⁶⁾. The matter is imposed on countries with different effects ⁽⁷⁾. The nature of these effects differed in different countries, as did the capabilities of countries to deal with them. China presents a model of effective positive cooperation, which shows that the nation-state can not only coexist with the new international system, but can actually increase its ability to influence externally by effectively adapting to capital policies, making regional peace, and contributing to international activities conducive to world peace. China succeeded in encouraging the private enterprise and creating a class of businessmen who are able to act and influence internationally, which has increased its effectiveness at the international level. While China succeeded, many countries failed to contain these negative effects, which affected the international system and its political capacity. As the new international system, which has been normalized by the nature of globalization, has begun to include new actors in addition to the state. Globalization brought about by the new international system seeks to transfer power directly from the state to multinational companies and international institutions, so that the developed countries were not spared the consequences of violating their political ability, with the only and essential difference being that the political ability of these countries has shifted from choosing the economic policies of the country, consistent with its political orientation, that political power has become a means used by the economy to pass the interests of international power centers. That is, the political capacity has turned into a political, human rights and security tool, to protect the activities of global capital ⁽⁸⁾. This forced states to change their functions, and to adopt a role based on increasing the speed of internal change in line with the data of the international system, and enters into this aspect, the ability of governments to face challenges, and peace-making. The international system, which has become carrying liberal ideology in its content, has cast its negativities on developing countries, which bore the bulk of these effects. There is a clear contradiction brought about by this system, between its goals that call for the application of the principles of international peace and security, and the ability of developing countries to apply these principles, so that most developing countries, which have opened up to this system, have become suffering from real duplication in their policies, so they have lost the ability to control its real social reality, and was forced to adopt a liberal approach that serves the interests of global capital. Which made these countries suffer from structural problems in their political structure, and other problems that threaten the social order of these countries, which led to the distortion of their structural structures, and the consolidation of their role in the international system ⁽⁹⁾. This is what made it confined only to the application of ready-made models, submitted by the central countries, as this role reflects the essence of the policies applied by the international system based on pushing developing countries to integrate into the

⁶ Op. Cit. Competitiveness and its measurement, p. 18-19.

⁷ Anthony Lowenstein: Disaster Capitalism, translated by Ahmed Abdel Hamid (The Knowledge World Series, Kuwait, 2019).

⁸ Mahmoud Haidar, "Sovereignty in the Transformations of Globalization - The Shackled State", *Shu'oon Al-Awsat Journal* (Beirut: Center for Strategic Studies, Issue (100), November 2000).

⁹ Muhammad Hassanein Heikal: The Solution and the War, (Prints Company for Distribution and Publishing, 2nd Edition, Beirut, 1983).

international system by consequential integration. As well as restructuring the state's role in maintaining political, economic and social security, by reducing its public activity, and granting private international units a central role in managing the national economy. Therefore, these institutions have achieved the goal of the international system of forcing developing countries to give up their independence and national privacy in favor of these international programs.

Conclusion

Idealism was linked to the interpretation of possible phenomena, aimed at establishing a system of values in the international system, and this made it active in the time periods that follow wars and crises. This appeared in the aftermath of the Second World War, as well as the multiple wars launched by the United States of America after the events of the World Trade Towers on September 11, 2001. Therefore, it sought idealism by recognizing that conflict is the dominant feature of the international relationship, but the conflict began to present the idea of cooperation leading to the industry Blocs capable of developing the capabilities of the bloc and opening up prospects for cooperation between public and private international units. That is, conflict and cooperation in the ideal refers to the recognition of a very important fact, namely that cooperation and conflict are the products of the system of values that govern the international system. The units are the product of the development of the liberal thought governing international relations within the framework of unipolarity. Which established the fundamentals of the value system that acknowledges the values of the international organization as advocated by idealism and classifies them as supreme values approved by the organization and that can make peace.

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