

Research Article

The phenomenon of International Conflict in International Relations

DR. Mohammad Salim Al-Rawashdeh¹, DR. Sahar A.Al-Majali²

¹(Associated Professor), International Relations, Al-Balqa Applied University, Princess Alia'a University College, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan-Amman.

²(Associated prof). History Al-Balqa Applied University, Princess Alia'a University College, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan-Amman.

Dr. Mohammad Salim Al-Rawashdeh.(Associated Professor). International Relations. Al-Balqa Applied University.

ABSTRACT: There is an ongoing debate on what has brought about the reduction in violence over the past century, since the first and second World Wars, but the phenomenon cannot be reduced to the application of War and the fear of war have been by far the most powerful among the influences that have shaped the course of international relations over the past two centuries.

In general, it should be pointed out that the conflict is remote and can be distinguished between a negative dimension and a positive one. While it is easy to recognize the negative side of a conflict through its general and stable association with the "attempts to destroy, exploit, or impose a solution on one side or others", the positive dimension of the conflict generally refers to that aspect of "Push towards work or establish contacts, solve problems, and positive exchange between the parties concerned.

Hence then we would like to say in brief, that It is the history of the influence of the use and threat of force. Strategy sometimes is a contested concept, and the term is widely misused specially in international relations.

Conflict is a competitive phenomenon that involves two or more conflicting goals. At the same time, the main element in the definition of conflict is that it involves at least two or more parties with opposing objectives, that means that each party wants to get what the other wants or retains it, and therefore if the demands of one party are met.

Key words: international relations, Strategy, international conflict.

Introduction:

There is a saying that "when there is an individual, peace prevails and where there are two individuals, conflicts arise and when there is more than that, alliances begin." This wisdom refers to the historical law that governs our lives in general whether the national societies or political units at the international level that has the form of human or political unity from the family, the tribe, the nation to the organization and the state which is governed by the law of conflict, a historical basis that does not need to be proven stressfully. As many scholars of international relations see that conflict is a natural phenomenon of extremely complex dimensions and very intertwined where the human experience conflict has begun since the emergence of the first human, and these relations are known at different levels: individual or collective, and also in various dimensions: psychological or cultural, political, economic, social, historical, etc .. Also, its forms vary and the results have different ranges that intensity starts of a fine conflict at the family level to the extent of wars and armed conflict.

Conflict is a competitive phenomenon that involves two or more conflicting goals. At the same time, the main element in the definition of conflict is that it involves at least two or more parties with opposing objectives, that means that each party wants to get what the other wants or retains it, and therefore if the demands of one party are met, the demands of the other party will not be realized because the conflict is focused on the

same thing. Israel wants to keep it's the occupation of the West Bank while the Palestinians want to extract it from the Israeli occupation.

The phenomenon of international conflict differs from other phenomena of international relations as a very complex dynamic phenomenon, due to its multiple dimensions, the interplay of its causes and sources, the interplay of its direct and indirect effects, and the varying levels that occur in it in terms of scope, intensity and violence. In addition to the radical difference in the nature of the international conflict management strategies pursued by the parties in these ongoing conflict-related processes, whether with regard to objectives, methods and means, where we are able to recognize the fact that it continues to prevent the development of a general theory of international conflict and its causes, as well as ways to confront and encounter it within a framework of comprehensive and logical integration. However, this should not diminish the enormous academic efforts that have been made in order to create the scientific basis for such an integrated theory, which has been crystallized in two basic dimensions:

1. The main theoretical approaches and concepts used in interpreting the international conflict in terms of determining their causes, motivations and the driving forces behind them.
2. The most important theories of confrontation and

containment of this phenomenon in its faculties, in terms of how the international community can deal with it in the context of general international measures aimed at the basic and stable empowerment of international peace.

The theory of conflict in sociology is a term that refers to theories that say most of the community entities are witnessing a state of permanent conflict of those who were mentioned in order to maximize their benefits. This conflict situation contributes mainly to the state of mobility and social development to the maximum extent with the revolutions and the accompanying Political developments.

The theory of conflict within the framework of international relations refers to a set of intellectual theses that may contribute to the interpretation of the external behavior of States. The Arab-Israeli conflict is one of the most prominent types of international conflict.

In fact, the most precise term is the theories of conflict, not the theory of conflict, each characterized by conflict interpretation from one dimension, in the sense that each of them tends to preferentially or specifically on the other dimensions of the phenomenon of conflict. In addition to interpretation, the term theory or theories of conflict includes certain theories (means and strategies) to deal or manage with the international conflict.

The concept of conflict is one of the most prominent concepts on the surface of the hot debate after the end of the Cold War, the disintegration of the historic opponent of liberal democracy, and the fever of evangelization at the end of history, according to Francis Fukuyama's theory, following the "resurgence" of the strategic clash of civilizations theory, The Future wars by Samuel Huntington who believes that the clash between "civilizations" is inevitable. There is a saying that: (when there is an individual peace prevails and when there are two individuals conflicts arises and when there are more than two parties , alliances begin). This wisdom refers to the historical law that governs our lives in general, whether it is national societies or at the international level, the laws of conflict governing the universe. Whatever in the form of human unity, family, tribe, nation, it is governed by the law of conflict that is a historical basis... it does not need to be proven stressfully.

Many West thinkers believe that conflict is a natural phenomenon in human life and in the life of all institutions. From the family to the level of humanity through the tribe, the state and the nation, the law of conflict is what governs all institutions. However, the forms of conflict are not the same in these institutions and the results are different, it begins intensity in a form of a fine conflict at the level of the family and continues at the level of humanity until it may reach the level of wars and clashes.

While the liberal school believes that the cause of the conflict is the existence of non-democratic governments and therefore democracy in the eyes of the liberal school means a peaceful and natural solution to the problems of the internal state and thus the disappearance of international conflict.

Most scholars of international relations believe that international conflict is inherent in the nature of state organization, that is, the conflict is the result of the organization of the capitalist state. This organization creates contradictions between the capitalist class and the working class. It also creates economic crises such as overproduction crises. Marxism believes that the main way to mitigate this conflict is to find external markets, leading to international competition among capitalist states, resulting in international wars such as the First World War. Many scholars have agreed that the term "conflict" refers to positions that involve a specific and explicit contradiction in the objectives, values and interests of the conflicting parties, as Joseph Frankel defined it as a position that results from a difference in national interests and objectives. Lewis Kossler defined it as a competition for power, resources and values. A party to compete to liquidate incarnates or harms the other party.

The difference between the conflict and some similar concepts:

There are some concepts that are similar in form of conflict and which are brought about by the historical development of the conflict. They are as follows:

Tension: It is a situation that accompanies the conflict and is not characterized by violence and may lead to the breakdown of relations between the parties.

Crisis: An advanced stage of conflict and a tense confrontation between parties to a conflict that may result in war.

War: The last stage of the international conflict, an armed conflict between two or more parties with a high level of violence.

Means of managing the international conflict:

-Diplomatic means: the process of negotiation and representation between states, that is, each party through its own means to convince his opponent is trying to gain public opinion in his favor.

Media: is a modern means of communication and media to win public opinion.

Military means: This method is taken after the failure of the previous means (diplomacy) in the management of the conflict, so that the conflict becomes a war and armed conflict.

Political means: This means negotiation, mediation, good offices, investigation and conciliation, legal means, courts of law, and arbitration.

The concept of conflict: its nature and dimensions:

The literature of the conflict reflects a clear richness in its definitions of the concept of conflict. There are also a number of foci of interest and points of emphasis that specialists attach to the importance of the concept of study and analysis. As part of the review of some of the linguistic definitions provided by the knowledge and linguistic dictionaries of the conflict concept, the US Department of Knowledge defines the conflict

as usually referring to "a state of discomfort or psychological stress resulting from incompatibility or incompatibility between two or more desires or needs of an individual or Needs".

As for the Department of Social Sciences, its concern is to highlight the complex nature of the concept of conflict and to define the different meanings and meanings of the concept in its various dimensions. From a psychological perspective, the concept of conflict refers to "a situation in which the individual has a motive to engage or engage in two or more activities of a totally opposite nature." Here, Murray emphasizes the importance of the concept of conflict in understanding issues related to the individual's ability to adapt and to mental disorders as well.

In its political dimension, the conflict refers to a particular competitive position, whose parties or parties are aware of the incompatibility of possible future positions, both of which are either obliged to adopt or take a position incompatible with the potential interests of the second party or parties other. While Lewis Kozar is interested in focusing on the conflict in his social dimension, Laura Nader tends to clarify the anthropological dimension of the armistice process. Thus, the struggle in its social dimension is "a struggle around values, demands, specific situations, power, or limited or rare resources." The aim here is "not only to win the desired values, but also to neutralize, damage, remove competitors or eliminate them." We can say that the international conflict is only an international position that is contrary to the interests of the international community, where each party or actor seeks to achieve reconciliation and direction, leading to disagreement between them.

The conflict in such situations, as Kozar puts it, can occur between individuals, between groups, between individuals and groups, between groups and each other, within the group or the groups themselves. The explanation of this is attributed to the fact that conflict itself is one of the basic features of social life. As for the anthropological dimension of conflict, conflict arises or occurs as a result of competition between at least two parties. This party may be an individual, a family, an offspring, a particular human, or a whole society. In addition, the party to the conflict may be a social class, an ideology, a political organization, a tribe, or a religion. Here the conflict is linked to incompatible desires or goals, which are characterized by a degree of continuity and permanence, which distinguish them from conflicts resulting from excess, anger, or that arise as a result of temporary or instantaneous causes. In this direction, the Longman Dictionary goes to define the concept of conflict as "a state of disagreement or disagreement between opposing, conflicting, conflicting, conflicting groups, principles, or ideas." The World Book Dictionary defines the conflict as "a battle or a fight, a struggle or a struggle, especially if the conflict is long or protracted."

In general, the concept of conflict in specialized political literature is seen as "a dynamic phenomenon. The concept, on the one hand, suggests a "certain competitive position, in which each of the participants is aware of the incompatibility

of possible future positions, and each of them is also obliged to take a position that is incompatible with the perceived interests of the other party."

Hence, there has been a tendency to focus on the competitive dimension of conflict definition as "one of the forms of competitive behavior between individuals or groups" and that "it usually occurs when two or more individuals or parties compete around incompatible targets, Perceived or limited resources.) In another definition, the concept of conflict is simple and direct, where conflict is described as "a process of apparent or potential competition between its parties." Here the importance of distinguishing between conflict and some types of competition - For example, "In competition, individuals cooperate or compete for fun and a good time." In conflict, "causing or causing physical or moral harm to others is a specific goal of the conflict itself."

The variable "the will" at the parties to the conflict represents a central basis in the definition of conflict in another direction of the book of political literature. Therefore, the concept of conflict is seen as essentially a "conflict of wills" resulting from a difference in the motives, perceptions, goals, aspirations, resources and potentials of their parties, leading them to make decisions or adopt policies that are different from one another. However, "conflict remains below the point of armed conflict".

In addition, there is a third opinion that prefers to focus on the structure of the conflict situation and the interests encountered therein. In this direction, both Lopez and Stoll argue that the concept of conflict represents or reflects "a situation in which two or more objectives, values or interests are incompatible to the extent that one party's decision on this situation is very bad", hence the concept of conflict as "As a result of incompatibility in structures and interests, leading to alternative responses to major political problems." The authors conclude that "conflict in this way is a common feature of all domestic and international political systems."

The conflict in the Kozar concept is crystallized in light of the values and objectives that represent the frame of reference for the parties to the conflict situation. Therefore, Kozar believes that the conflict is determined in the "struggle of values and the demand for rare and distinctive positions, power and resources, where the objectives of the parties are to neutralize, hurt or eliminate adversaries."

In addition, there are other views that seek to draw attention to the psychological dimensions of the acceptance and rejection relations between the parties to the conflict situation. Hence, these visions tend to define conflict as "that mutual animosity between individuals, groups, peoples or nations among themselves at various levels".

In the light of the previously mentioned definitions of definitions presented by the literature of the conflict in relation to the definition and its various dimensions, the following three dimensions can be emphasized as **key dimension in defining the concept of conflict:**

1 - The first dimension : It relates to the conflict situation itself: It indicates that the concept of conflict expresses a position with its specific features or conditions: it is a beginning that assumes the contradiction of interests or values between two parties or more, the second is shared awareness of the parties to the situation and awareness of this contradiction. The availability or willingness of a party (or parties) to adopt a position that is not necessarily consistent with the wishes of the other party, or (the other parties), and may even clash with the rest of these positions.

2-The second dimension concerns the situation of the conflict parties. In general, the conflict situation in terms of its parties can be distinguished between three levels: the first level concerns individual conflicts: that is, the parties of the conflict are individuals, and thus the circle and subject of this conflict tend to be limited in nature. In the second level is the conflict between groups: The variety of types of this conflict diversity of parties, and the circle and its fields are usually more extensive and diverse than the counterpart in the circle of individual conflict. The third level concerns the conflict between states, usually also known as the international conflict, and the conflict circle (or circles) is more complex and broader than the previous two levels of conflict.

3. The third dimension : The international conflict: It should be noted that the widening of the circle of the third level of conflicts, through the successive historical stages of international relations, would guide and aggregate a considerable amount of scientific and academic efforts to study and rooting the phenomenon of conflict, Scientific interpretations and theories that facilitate understanding of the causes and determinants, and then provide different alternatives through which to control the phenomenon of armament, or at least to reduce the risks associated with them and the consequent, and identify methods of dealing with them. In this field, these scientific efforts have resulted in rich and original heritage of theories and interpretations, among which may be theories of rational knowledge, theory of power, theories of power, theories of decision making, communication, systems, and many other theories explaining the conflict in its various dimensions: psychological , Biological, cultural, social, economic, political, and recently environmental and civilization .. Etc.

2. Nature of conflict:

The attempt to answer the question "Should the conflict be destructive or destructive in its nature?" The most important of which are the possible existence of positive dimensions or functions of conflict, and the associated relevance of the concept of conflict to other closely related concepts such as conflict, crisis, violence, etc.

Nature of the conflict:

In general, it should be pointed out that the conflict is remote and can be distinguished between a negative dimension and a positive one. While it is easy to recognize the negative side of a conflict through its general and stable association with the "attempts to destroy, exploit, or impose a solution on one side

or others", the positive dimension of the conflict generally refers to that aspect of " Push towards work or establish contacts, solve problems, and positive exchange between the parties concerned. " From this point of view, it is important to regard conflict as, as Murray states, "including motives for achievement, association, follow-up, and other positive motives." In other words, the conflict is "a creative element in human relations: it represents a means of change through which Social values related to well-being, justice and opportunities for self-development and development " .

In this direction, it is possible to emphasize some of the basic premises that contribute to support the trend towards maximizing the positive dimensions of the conflict. The most important of these principles can be explained as follows:

The destructive nature is not a necessary aspect of conflict, nor is it an inherent feature of unmanageable human nature. Individuals - and still are - are discovering the possibility of finding different ways of dealing with their differences, disputes among themselves, and managing the conflict in ways that generally lead to better results.

Conflict exists as a feature of life and human relations. In daily interactions, each party seeks to maximize its benefit. In order to achieve it, the benefit of the other party must be reduced. Hence the necessity for the parties to reach a mutually satisfactory exchange that achieves certain rules and limits, in order to achieve harmony and stability rather than confrontation and conflict.

It is also related to the above that the parties or parties to the conflict in a conflict position, and by choosing channels of communication between them, usually choose between one of two main forms: either the establishment of a pattern of a relationship between them, in which one of the acts to the benefit of one of the parties or actors at the expense of the other , Or choose to establish a pattern for a reciprocal relationship of means and ends. Hence, the movement between them benefits both sides significantly.

In light of the above, it can be emphasized that the conflict has some important functions which allow, in its entirety, and throughout its life cycle, its levels and its multiple types, the possibility of transforming it from a destructive conflict into a positive conflict. Its role and function are effective and closely linked to social change issues. One of the most important areas of these functions is the role of conflict as facilitator of social change, integration and integration, restoring balance and stability, and increasing the efficiency of coordination among its parties. This is in addition to the traditional function of conflict, which in most cases revolves around supporting and confirming the control of limited or desirable resources by one party to the conflict.

The concept of conflict and other concepts:

Attention to maximizing the positive aspects or functions of conflict requires that researchers and specialists pay increased attention to negotiation, mediation and problem-solving as alternative means of conflict resolution. While the success of

such means undoubtedly leads to the development of opportunities for cooperation and coordination between the parties to the armistice relationship, on the other hand, it highlights the need to distinguish between the concept of conflict and the other concepts associated with it or overlapping with it so that a correct understanding of the situation Conflict, and thus choose the appropriate tools and mechanisms to deal with it on the other.

1. Difference, disagreement, and problem:

There are some other concepts such as differences, disagreement, and problem. Although they are related to the concept of conflict and are distinct in terms of diversity and diffusion, they are generally characterized by their modest content of conflict compared to the concept of conflict.

Differences indicate a human nature among people where they are different by birth. Hence, differences are seen as a matter of ordinary life, if not seen as things that are characterized by a special flavor and taste of life that provides some vitality and effectiveness that would not have been achieved if individuals everything between them. Hence, the difference in itself is not a cause of conflict, but as a source. With regard to disagreement, its occurrence is related to the expression of preferences and priorities of individuals over those of others. It should be noted here that the lack of agreement cannot limited for any kind of harm, damage or any specific outcome. Finally, the problem occurs when the disagreement or disagreement causes at least some of the results to one of the parties. Although the problem can be avoided, they are usually annoying, expensive, or both in that one. In general, individuals often face many problems in their daily lives, and the existence of problems is itself a potential source of escalation⁶ and therefore crises or decisions that may result in the development of one or another conflict.

2. The Dispute:

The conflict in the linguistic resource community is defined as "giving reasons or facts to support or oppose something", or "discussion," arguing, or arguing about something or about it. "The conflict also revolves around, on, or with something, especially when the conflict is angry and prolonged, and the conflict is also known as "controversy or quarrel - especially of an official nature - between a group or an organization and between another group or organization." In specialized literature, the conflict is defined as " A conflict of legal rights may be settled by reaching legal and political solutions. "It also assumes that two or more parties recognize the existence of differences and problems on the one hand and that at least one of these parties shows willingness and willingness to resolve the problem. This is why it is vital to search for a framework for analyzing and solving the problem in question. In this case, the concept of conflict here refers to the method or method used by specialists of Social sciences when talking about legal, quasi-legal and institutional procedures relating to settlement or resolution of conflict on the one hand, and the perspective of conflict in this sense distracts attention from structures and from formal norms to conflict operations,

manifestations and actions.

A comparison of the concept of conflict with the concept of conflict makes it clear that the concept of the former refers to a less intense and less comprehensive degree of difference than the latter, and that it can be encountered and controlled by a conflict of values or interests so that the parties to the conflict feel that their objectives are incompatible. Both parties to the conflict are not only involved in one way or another in the conflict situation, but they are also interested in investing this conflict position through escalation, with the aim of winning and winning, or at least not losing and that it may be encountered, controlled and prevented from spreading.

3. The Crisis:

The concept of crisis, as James Robinson put it, has a particular problem of being "a general concept that seeks definition, and a specialized scientific meaning." Some treat it as synonymous with pressure, collapse, disaster, violence or latency. In the framework of the school's medical practices, the use of the concept of crisis by its members is a sign of "a turning point between the lucky and unlucky transformation of the organism", between life and death. The peculiarity of the crisis becomes more difficult given the fact that the concept is frequently used by many specialists in psychology, sociology, politics, history, and other fields of social sciences, which leads to the lack of usefulness of the concept in building a knowledge system on the crisis as a social phenomenon. In this light, Robinson sees a general tendency to use the concept to demonstrate "a turning point that characterizes the outcome of an event, desirable or undesirable, between life and death, violence or non-violence, solution or the continuous conflict that is prolonged.

Therefore, in order to arrive at more accurate and specific indications of the crisis, the general trend is to distinguish between fundamental and procedural aspects in defining the crisis. The crisis is also distinguished as a decision-making position. While the core definition of the crisis is based on determining the content of the policy, problem, or situation, the procedural definition emphasizes the essential core features of the situation without regard to whether a particular case includes, for example, an internal, political or even individual crisis. The definition of the crisis as a decision position requires identifying three basic elements: the origin of the event for the decision-maker, whether internal or external, the time available for decision-making or response, and here the distinction is made between three levels: short, medium, long, of the values at risk for participants in terms of being high or low.

In light of this, some standard applications can be referred to in the definition of the crisis. There are those who tend to define it as "an act or a human reaction aimed at stopping, disrupting activity or destabilizing a situation, with the aim of bringing about a change in this activity or situation in favor of its master." The crisis is also defined as a "sudden shift from normal behavior" in the sense that a series of interactions is lost resulting in a sudden situation involving a direct threat to

the core values or interests of a party to the conflict (individuals, groups, states) and in circumstances of uncertainty, it is necessary to take decisions in a short time so as not to explode the crisis in the form of clash or confrontation (especially the military confrontation in case the parties to the crisis are countries). The crisis is usually confronted by managing it or manipulating its constituent elements and its parties with the aim of maximizing their benefit in the interest of national security.

Socially, the crisis is defined as the cessation of regular, predictable and disruptive events, which necessitates rapid change to restore balance and to create new and more appropriate habits.

In general, the general nature of the concept of crisis is determined in five key features, which are summarized as follows:

1. **The administrative origins of the crisis:** This means that the crisis is rooted in an administrative perception where a problem arises in one of the conflict areas on the decision-making, but the routine means available to make a decision on this problem is insufficient, and thus increase the pressure for change.

2. **The Elite Dimension:** It is related to the elite in the sense that any change in the environment may lead to the emergence of a political problem, depending on the group affected by the change, the closer those groups closer to the channels of central communication, and more organized, The probability of the problem becoming a political crisis has increased, due to the emergence of the crisis within the elite rather than outside it.

3. **Institutional Framework:** It indicates that the likelihood that any problem will develop into a crisis depends on the organizational flexibility of the existing institutions. This means that the regime should adopt innovative administrative behavior by the elite, leading to a change in the institutional pattern of the society; otherwise it would be necessary to replace the elite.

4. **The positional situation:** In the sense that successive crises do not involve a continuous upward movement in the direction of increasing the capacity of the political system, not all crises are resolved by innovative innovation decisions, some may lead to the collapse of one institution or another of the institutions of the political system,

5. **The Renewable Mechanism:** It points out that successive crises and their interferences are likely to leave a general impression that they are a renewed mechanism that implies continuity and communication. This mechanism produces the possibilities awaiting any crisis.

Theoretical Approaches of the phenomenon of international conflict.

There are a number of approaches and theoretical premises that try to explain the phenomenon of international conflict in international relations in relation to the following:

1. **Psychological Approach:** This approach occupies a prominent position in various studies dealing with analysis and treatment of the phenomenon of international conflict. Psychologists focus their interpretation on the motivations of conflict and international conflict within the scope of what they call the human tendency to destroy, domination, and the drive for revenge, expansion, risk, and conflict provide the best opportunity to satisfy such impulses.

We also find the theory of failure or frustration which claims that the motivation for international conflict is the result of the psychological frustration that reaches the peak of its impact in crisis conditions, especially when the national plans of the state fail, where the basic needs of the people are less psychologically prepared for conflict and war by those who control their peoples dissatisfaction, as we find the theory of the national character that is based on the belief in the existence of the aggressive nature of some of the national nature of the public and constitutes such an aggressive national psychology in its perception as the main force driving conflicts and international wars.

2. **Ideological Approach:** The pioneers of this trend consider the ideological contradictions between the great powers are behind international conflicts and the advocates of this approach in particular focuses on Marxism and is at the core of the conflict platform and considers this ideological conflict is more dangerous in content far beyond the time of any image or other images of international conflict that history has known in the past.

3. **The national Interests Approach:** This approach assumes that the main driving force of the policies of foreign countries is the continuous pursuit of the protection and development of national interests through the multiplication of states of their resources of power or as defined by Hans Morgenthau "The motive that drives man is the struggle for power for Staying and meeting the challenge and self-affirmation. So the interest is only synonymous with power.

4. **Arms Race Approach:** According to this approach , superiority in armaments leads to the tendency to show strength even in international disputes whose conditions dictate the means of diplomatic settlement, which leads to the shipment of conflicts with more tension and violence and the framework of secrecy associated with the context of armaments creates an atmosphere of Uncertainty, fear and uncertainty among the various parties of the conflict, which does not help them resolve political disputes, but may be the cause of pushing towards conflict.

5. **An Approach related to the nature of the international political system:** This approach stems from the assumption that the international political system based on the principle of national sovereignty which is the main source of all forms of chaos and international conflicts and also believes that the conflict does not stem from human nature, conflict with the legitimate interests of various States and peoples and whose elimination can only be achieved through the establishment of a strong world Government that has its authority over the

national sovereignty of States.

6. **Geopolitical Approach:** Most of the theories of this approach converge on a central axis of the pressures generated by natural conditions on the process of conflict for survival and growth, and can be referred to the theory of Ratzl, who believes that the border often lead to the establishment of international wars for a natural reason which is the boundary, if viewed as final and permanent, is thus an obstacle to the growth of the state. We also find Kellen's theory, which focused on the nature of the state as a living being and believed that the most important attribute of the state is power and considered it the most important in the existence of the state of law because the law cannot be implemented only by force.

7. **The political Approach:** This approach considers that the existence of competing international blocs and alliances comes at the top of the factors that lead to war or accelerate the occurrence of coalitions are the cornerstone of the for the implementation of power politics and any change in the composition or the general international structure, which interact within the framework must result in imbalances that vary due to conditions but remain the main source of all causes of tension and conflict.

8. **The nature of the political system Approach:** The advocates view of this approach is based on the premise that the existence of a relationship of dictatorship and conflict, which supporters of this logic that the systems of totalitarian government by virtue of its ideology and the motives and goals that drive is the main reason for the intensification of conflict in the international community.

9. The approach that focuses on the **imbalances** resulting from the increasing entry of newly independent States into the international community.

This approach is related to the increase in the number of modern countries in the international system leads them to a bloc in which they can face other international forces such as this bloc by threatening their target forces to lose their former influence within the international system and hence find themselves motivated to implement many of measures and countermeasures to thwart the potential effects of such a bloc and is in itself a factor of tension and conflict.

10. **Demographic theories:** including the theory of the French sociologist Paul Rib Ault, who believes that modern warfare is of a biological nature in the first place and decides that the violence of these wars is directly proportional to the human surplus, which is the main forces pressing in the direction of the war and the theory of demographic cycles that every country is going through three stages of the development of the population is the stage of slow growth and then the stage of explosion and then the stage of stability and balance and if the population growth rates remain high and in the last two stages the population pressure of these countries to wage wars to obtain a vital enough.

11- **The Military Industrial Dimension Theory:** This theory

states that the major forces driving conflicts and international tensions are the various interest groups benefiting from the circumstances of the conflict, which constitute a significant pressure force on the most dangerous decision-making centers within the political system. Heads of this compressive force are industrial forces and militaries.

Causes and roots of conflict:

Approaches or theories that explain the phenomenon of conflict generally are characterized by diversity and richness. Some of them are interested in interpreting the conflict as a general phenomenon, including one that tends to limit its attention to the circle of international conflict in particular. Here, it can be said that whatever the theoretical interest in the interpretation of the phenomenon of conflict, the conflict as a phenomenon is very complex to overlap the variables associated with and intertwined on the one hand, the variety of types and circles, then levels of analysis and study on the other. Hence, the objective interpretation of the phenomenon of conflict should be based on the full utilization of the possibilities provided by those approaches and theories combined, taking into account the specific characteristics of each case.

In this regard, it should be noted here that specialized literature in interpreting the emergence and development of conflict in general offers enormous potential for discrimination in the approaches of theorizing between multiple approaches, for example: psychological or psychological input, ideological input, The arms race approach , the approach of the political system, the geopolitical approach, the sociological approach, the environmental approach and within the general reference to the totality of these theories, whether they relate to the conflict in general or the international conflict in particular, attention will be directed in particular to the so- Circle of conflict "as an analytical tool through which a set of theories - at integrated levels - is used to interpret conflict behavior and to identify its roots and causes.

First: The theories explaining the conflict in the public and international dimension

The Psychological approach:

The psychological approach to the interpretation of the phenomenon of conflict depends on a number of general psychological or psychological trends that are interested in providing psychological interpretation of the phenomenon of conflict at the individual and international levels.

Psychological interpretations of the conflict at the individual level:

In general, conflict - according to this approach - may occur at the declared or overt level of behavior when one has a motive to approach, or to move away from forbidden things at the same time. It is also on a verbal level when one wishes to speak frankly but is afraid to offend others. Also at the symbolic level, ideas may collide and produce some kind of intellectual imbalance. Thus, the conflict from a psychological

perspective is a function of the antagonist between the required responses - verbal, symbolic, emotional or otherwise - to satisfy a particular motive with those required to satisfy another motive.

In general, the inputs of the psychological approach are represented in presenting a good number of variables or psychological factors that are used as a basis or as psychological factors for the occurrence of the conflict in its individual level. These psychological causes can be referred to as follows:

The desire for self-fulfillment, the need for appreciation and the search for status, the desire to subjugate and control, the motivation to sacrifice, the sense of the performance of a message. At the level of ordinary people, as part of their general attempts to explain the causes of the conflict, they often tend to attribute the conflict to human nature. This trend is usually reflected by a famous comment commentator, which is often frequented by people, or this is their way. Then one withdraws the meaning to restore his calculations in a new way to defeat a rival or opponent in a next round. Although such a comment may contain relative validity, the persistence of such trends in controlling the human interpretation of the phenomenon of conflict, and thus limiting it to the human nature, is likely to diminish the opportunity of the person interested in achieving a fundamental change in respect conflicts that he could not win, or in other words, which he conquered, and then. It's potential to understand the conflict, its ability to analyze its dimensions, and to take appropriate decisions to confront it which will remain deficient.

B - Psychological interpretations of the conflict at the international level:

In general, psychological explanations of the conflict phenomenon at the international level are based on a set of psychological factors. The most important of which can be identified in the following four directions:

The first trend: connects the aggressive tendency with the human nature. Among the most prominent advocates of this approach are the famous psychologist Sigmund Freud, and the known professor of international relations Kenneth Waltz.

In this regard, Freud goes on to say that "the motivations of the process of conflict and struggle are due to the instinct of love of domination and control, as well as the motive for revenge, expansion and risk." On the basis of this, Freud saw that conflicts and wars represent an ideal opportunity to satisfy such motives and tendencies inherent in the depths of human nature itself.

On the other hand, the conflicts and wars in his conception are caused by "feelings of selfishness and human stupidity" on the one hand, and by "misdirection of aggressive tendencies" on the other. "Except for a secondary factor, it should only be seen in the light of this fundamental psychological truth," Waltz said.

While acknowledging the importance of psychological variables as one of the basic sources of the interpretation of

the phenomenon of conflict, it did not prevent the emergence of some basic criticisms of the use of aggressive tendencies as a determinant of the interpretation of the conflict, the most important of which are as follows:

The argument that conflicts are caused by an instinctive tendency to aggression does not apply to both conflict situations. International conflicts, for example, do not cause such "instinctive aggression" but arise because of the accumulation of hatred and hatred left by extremist propaganda. Moreover, the reliance on "instinctive aggression" does not apply in many conflict situations where the leaders of many countries have been forced to resort to armed conflict after exhausting all other means and alternatives, failing to protect the national interests of their States, to settle the dispute situation in an acceptable manner.

Aggression, as Linz says, is based on the existence of aggressive instincts, due to the habit and that the aggression is getting used to the attack.

The second trend: represents the so-called failure or frustration theory:

This tendency is to view the conflict as a result of the frustration factor and its impact in crisis conditions experienced by its parties, especially when their plans fail. One of the most prominent advocates of this trend is the psychologist Vogel and Eric Fromm.

In interpreting the conflict, Vogel says that countries that reasonably meet the basic needs of their people are less psychologically prepared for conflict and war than those whose populations are dominated by dissatisfaction or distress. "Violence and the tendency to destroy are the automatic and inevitable outcome of the frustration created by the trauma of disappointing one's hopes and aspirations for one reason or another," said Eric Fromm.

In turn, the tendency to interpret the conflict as a result of the factors of failure and frustration has in turn provoked some criticism, which was in the absence of objectivity and realism in this direction, since most of the aggressive countries in history were not poor countries, on the contrary, the most affluent and well-off country, and therefore the focus on frustration alone as the driving force of international conflicts is unrealistic and objective.

The third trend: the focus on national personality:

This trend explains the phenomenon of conflict on the basis of the existence of the so-called "aggressive national psychology" or "the aggressive nature of certain nationalities and general characteristics", which in the perception of those who call this trend "the main driving force of conflicts and international wars." This trend therefore sees "the need to confront and besiege those nations as an effective means of preventing the outbreak of war itself."

This trend is being criticized on the grounds that it cannot be said that there is general agreement on the characterization of some national figures by the tendency of aggression. It all

depends on the ideological, political or national orientation of those who classify nations into aggressive and peace-loving groups.

The fourth trend: national beliefs as a cause of conflict: This trend is based on the distinction between patterns of national beliefs and their relationship to the phenomenon of international conflict as follows:

Negative Mode: This pattern maintains negative attitudes towards other countries. The main factor behind this trend is to reorient the feeling of internal frustration to some countries that are viewed as hostile and try to empty it, which leads to the mutual relations of these parties to a higher level of tension Conflict.

Stable pattern: this trend is resulting from continuing to maintain a stereotypical idea of other nations, without attempting to change the attributes or content of this view to fit reality. It is natural that this unrealistic perception leads to a doubling of the possibilities of misunderstanding, bias and the generation of hostile feelings that are not based on objective reasons or facts.

The situation is very simplistic: it refers to an exaggerated perception of the nature of the causes of international tension and possible solutions to confront them. This is usually the result of the disregard for the complex structure of international relations, the tendency to blame tensions for bad intentions, or the actions attributed to a particular foreign state, and then to engage in war instead of the problems of real solutions to internal problems.

In light of the foregoing, it can also be concluded that the true strength of the psychological interpretation of conflict lies in the predictability of the multiple outcomes of conflict situations on the basis of knowledge of the factors that are supposed to have an impact on the strength of competing responses and their impact on the responses of the parties to the conflict by responding and get away.

The ideological approach:

The ideological approach derives its ideological foundations from Marxist ideological approaches, since its approach is at the core of the conflict. This approach is aimed at proving and demonstrating the power of a region on the one hand, and proving the danger of ideological conflict on the other. In this regard, the ideological approach to the phenomenon of conflict, especially at the international level, is based on the ideological contradictions between states. War, as advocates of this approach, sees the peak point in the interaction of any conflict, and that the correct understanding of its dimensions can only be achieved through the class classification of its forces and parties, and by determining the relations of class forces between them, and thus determines the motives of the conflict on the one hand. On the other hand, from this point of view, the occurrence of the conflict according to this approach is the result of the contradiction in ideological visions and the associated results, which make it impossible to resolve these conflicts through the bargaining process. It is even more

difficult when the situation is concerned with conflicts of interest linked to the divergence of ideological differences between the parties of the conflict. The ideological dimension adds a special situation to the conflict, which makes it more complex and difficult to reach satisfactory solutions for both sides.

Thus, the proponents of this approach conclude that any contemporary theory of conflict must be based on its fundamental tools to the idea of ideological conflict, from which all dimensions of analysis can be directed to the phenomenon of conflict in general, and the international conflict in particular.

The Interests approach:

In his definition of conflict using the input of the interest, Professor Manning, a former dean of the Stanford University School of Law, believes that "conflict of interest concerns only two interests: the interest of the individual as a public servant responsible for the performance of his duty, and his own economic interest as an individual or an ordinary citizen." Thus, the rules governing conflict of interest seek to prevent or entice such situations. In this sense, the introduction of interests tends to distinguish between different forms and areas of conflict of interest. It may occur in or between any of the three "legislative, executive, and judicial authorities, which may result in arousing confidence in the government in a country, and a vital area for such conflicts is the government sector, the bureaucracy, major corporations, As the conflict of interests between each of these and each other.

In general, two general levels of conflict of interest can be distinguished. In its individual sphere, the conflict of interest in essence is generally about answering the question of how a party can perform its duties properly, while negatively affecting its interests. That is, it refers to a conflict situation in which the individual finds that his interests and loyalty are in contradiction and conflict with his interests and loyalty in another position. The importance of this type of conflict is further linked to the issue of an individual's moral obligation when the individual interests as an individual or citizen conflicts with the public interests that he represents as a public servant. In this situation, the individual may take advantage of his general situation and his functional powers and for a variety of reasons - such as greed, competition, greed, opportunism, uncertainty, weak moral, religious or other reasons - to achieve private or subjective interests at the expense of the public interest. Hence, the importance and necessity of safeguarding public interests were the result of this conflict. In this context, the approach of interest in the study of conflict emphasizes the seriousness of this type of conflict due to multiple considerations, all of which lead to increasing the chances of this conflict in public life as a result of one of the following considerations:

- The tendency of governments to rely on the skills of specialists in the fields of science and technology.
- The increasing role of the government and its growing role in the accumulation of wealth.

- Increasing the role of individuals and the growth of their interests with the private sector in its various fields and activities, and thus increased opportunities and prospects of conflict between the public and private in relation to those interests.
- Increasing overlap and complexity in the network of government relations in the private sector, and the growing dependence of governments on this sector in financing and participation in various development projects.
- The magnitude of the capacities and requirements of government consumption and dependence on the private sector to meet a good part of those requirements.
- In the light of this ever-increasing potential for conflict between public and private interests, proposing solutions to this potential contradiction in the individual circle of conflict of interests can be made in the light of the following rules:
 - The government employee should not participate in government work that would affect his own economic interests.
 - Prevent public employees from accepting transfers of economic value from the sector or private sources (gifts, donations, etc.).
 - The public or government employee should not be allowed to overlook the functional and professional requirements of his role and function in the context of his relations with individuals, bodies or organizations that fall within the scope of his transactions and his functional relations.
 - Setting up time and objective controls and restrictions that regulate the transition of the public employee to the private sector, in particular to areas where there is a link in one way or another with his previous job.
 - Setting the rules and regulations governing the relationship of the public employee to what he possesses in his functional capacity as information, and should not be allowed to use them to achieve a special benefit or return.

In the conflict of interest between states, the main premise of this approach is that "the main driving force of the policies of foreign countries is the continuous pursuit of the protection and development of national interests" and that the way to do so is to "multiply the State's resources by force." It is worth mentioning here that the concept of interest here, as defined by Morgana in this regard, "becomes synonymous with strength" and that the force here includes - in addition to military tools - international political influence, as well as the strength of economic pressure, psychological and propaganda warfare methods, Diplomatic, etc. "

"The struggle for power as the basis of national interest is a constant truth that transcends individual beliefs, sects, political parties, and rulers," say the authors of this entry, notably

Kenneth Thomson, Frederick Schumann and Raymond Aaron. Thus, "conflict, not cooperation, is the distinctive character of international relations, and the state derives its ability to survive from its own power or from the protection that others provide to it if it is unable to ensure its own right to self-preservation."

In general, contributing to the success of attempts to resolve conflicts of interest between States leads to efforts to resolve and compromise towards the possibility and how to bring about a change in the intellectual or mental process that is interested in reaching agreements. In this direction, it may be useful to focus more on creative thinking rather than analytical thinking on the one hand, and adopt a "problem-solving" approach rather than a "competitive approach" in discussing differences between the parties to the conflict.

Conflict Circle: Levels and Types

The concept of the conflict circle refers to an analytical tool whereby the roots and causes of conflict behavior are studied and analyzed. Using a conflict circle, conflict is examined and assessed according to five sets of variables (relationships, information, interests, structure, and values). In the light of these variables, conflicts are divided into fundamental or necessary conflicts, and others that are not essential or unnecessary. **The first type** includes conflicts of interests, values, and structural conflicts. Non-core conflicts include information conflicts and conflicts of relations. In addition, in light of these five variables, the causes of conflict or conflict and the relative role and weight of each conflict can be identified, regardless of its levels (personal, collective, intra-group, inter-communal, national or community) Or driving, and therefore it is possible to take the appropriate decision on the strategy of dealing with this conflict.

In addition to its complexity, the concept of conflict is marked by reference everywhere in society around us. Wherever one looks, there is usually one picture or circles of conflict, or a level of conflict. On the one hand, the picture of the conflict may be hidden, or in the process of development and emergence, and may be blatant. On the other hand, its circles or levels may be determined at one or more levels as follows:

In an individual or personal circle there is usually conflict between peers, spouses, children, friends, and neighbors. It is noted that the characteristic of conflict and conflict at this level is that it often results in types of loss of personal or individual relationships to the parties that may extend over the long term.

(B) *At the societal level*, conflicts may occur within more than one circle: social organizations by their very nature represent an arena or area of friction of a high emotional nature. For example, churches, clubs, associations of landlords and neighbors, professional associations and the like are all examples of conflict between individuals and groups, as well as in the workplace where disputes arise between workers, managers, supervisors, employees and employers. May evolve and expand to higher levels among senior managers or board members. In this context, many companies are forced to

shoulder heavy financial burdens in their attempts to settle lawsuits against them from other companies or parties within them.

C. In the public sector, conflict also occurs regularly among industrialists, members of public interest protection groups and government bodies, but also between multiple levels of authority or national government. Of course, many of these conflicts may have serious and devastating effects, ranging from the psychological and health problems of the parties involved, to the financial and material losses of financial and human resources, the time spent and the depletion of individuals.

In addition, there is an international level where patterns of international conflicts are more pronounced in their forms and levels, but often characterized by extreme complexity and overlap.

On the subject of conflict and the diversity of its mechanisms, it may be a political, economic, doctrinal, social or even technological conflict. The instruments of conflict can range from the most effective to the most negative. Examples include pressure, siege, containment, threats and punishment negotiation, compromise, seduction, compromise, alliances, incitement, subversion, and conspiracy. War is the actual clash of armed violence, in the form of radical contradictions that can no longer be resolved by the more lenient or less extreme methods. Therefore, war is the endpoint of some international conflicts.

2. Types of conflict

The different divisions of distinction between conflicts vary according to the number of criteria or indicators used by researchers. In this regard, a set of criteria for distinguishing between different types of conflict can be mentioned below. From the perspective of the source of conflict, a structural conflict and a conscious conflict can be distinguished. With regard to the causes of conflict, conflicts are divided into the following reasons:

- Conflicts resulting from individuals relations or people's relations
- Conflicts resulting from information problems.
- Conflicts caused by interests
- Structural or structural conflicts
- Conflicts over values.
- Conflict of relations:

These conflicts arise because of strong negative emotions, whether due to misunderstanding, stereotyping, poor communication or poverty, or repetition of negative behavioral patterns. These problems often lead to so-called unrealistic or unnecessary conflicts, because they can occur when the objective conditions of the conflict exist, such as lack of limited resources or inadequate mutual objectives. Thus, conflicts of relations, as mentioned above, often ignite conflicts and unnecessarily lead to the escalation of

destructive conflicts.

Conflict of Information:

These conflicts occur when the parties lack the necessary information to make wise decisions, when they are provided with incorrect information, when they disagree about the importance of information, the difference in interpretation, or when individuals reach radically different assessments of the same information. It should be noted here that the occurrence of information conflicts may not be necessary because they occur as a result of poor communication or lack thereof between the parties to the conflict. Other information conflicts may be real and powerful conflicts because information or procedures used by individuals in their collection, or both information and immigration may be inconsistent.

Conflict of interest:

Brickman sees the conflict of interest as referring to "a difference or disruptions in the preferred results of self, self, and others."

Conflict of interest often occurs when one or more parties adopt a position that allows one solution to meet their needs. In order to satisfy their needs it happens that the party of the conflict position believes that the interests of others must be sacrificed. Thus, these interrelated conflicts take place around: substantive issues (money, natural resources, time, etc.), procedural issues (such as conflict resolution), or psychological issues (perceptions or perceptions of trust, justice, Respect, etc.), and it becomes more complicated when the interests or gains of a person are relative to the loss of another person, which is sometimes referred to as gain or loss, that is, the gain of a party is a loss to the other party. The opposite situation here is equal returns for both parties, which is referred to as the positive yield or output between these two models. There are many models in which there are elements of competition and cooperation, which are referred to as mixed motives.

In general, conflicts of interest can usually be achieved or satisfied in many ways. The resolution of the conflict of interests requires that a significant and important number of the interests of the parties concerned be discussed and achieved or reach common points in the three previous areas (substantive, procedural, psychological).

Thus, this kind of conflict is caused by competition over incompatible interests and needs, whether those interests or needs are real or perceived. Often, a person's image takes the form of competing for valuable resources or prizes, and his solution is in many ways that crystallize in essence on how to make a change in the mental process of the parties to the conflict situation and help to reach agreement between them. Perhaps one of the most important means in this direction is to focus on creative thinking rather than on analytical thinking, and adopting a method of solving problems rather than a competitive solution in the discussions of parties to the conflict position of their differences.

(D) Structural Conflicts:

This kind of conflict occurs because of the models of oppression in human relations and, therefore, it relates to the impact of those structures and social structures on conflicts, and the role of conflict in influencing it.

In general, models of these influences are usually shaped by external forces from individuals in conflict. Limited natural resources, geographical constraints (eg distance or proximity), time (in terms of being specific or expansive), organizational structures, and the like variables often drive toward, or pave the way to conflict behavior. Also, the influence of these forces varies from one society to another according to the structure of the group or the nature of society itself, so that the following patterns can be distinguished:

- In societies with loose or wide structures - as in open societies and pluralism - a conflict aimed at resolving tension between conflicting parties is likely to have stabilizing functions, i.e., to support stability.
- In specific social structures and closed communities, the impact of conflict is likely to be different. The more closed the group, the greater the involvement of the parties in the conflict, and the greater the impact of the conflict on them.

E. conflict of values:

These are conflicts that are linked to values and are caused by perceived or actual beliefs of value or systems because of their incompatibility or incompatibility. Since values are beliefs used by individuals to give meaning to their lives, they explain what is good or bad, right or wrong, just or unjust. It should be noted that different values do not constitute conflict; individuals can live together in harmony with the existence of different value systems. While value conflicts arise when one of the parties to a conflict tries to impose a specific set of values on other parties or calls for a specific value system that does not allow for the differences of opinion.

Hence, conflicts of values are important to make them one of the most important conflicts of the twentieth century. They have also acquired a great deal of interest in psychology and mental processes in order to link the magnitude of conflict and behavior related to conflict resolution. In this regard, deconstructing or dissolving the link between values and interests, working together to discover value and ideological differences, and focusing on finding, using conciliatory forms and compromises is one of the most important ways to solve value conflicts.

3. Types of conflict in terms of degree of appearance:

This is meant to distinguish between types of conflict on the basis of overt behavioral manifestations by the parties to the conflict, and therefore a function of its existence on the one hand and of its type on the other. In this regard, some specialists tend to distinguish between blatant, latent, oppressed or oppressed conflicts. The most important features of each are as follows:

(A) The apparent or blatant conflict:

It refers to the type of conflict that has been produced, or has

been linked to, behavioral manifestations by its parties (or parties) such as acts of violence, threats of force, or the declaration of specific demands in relation to the conflict. Thus, such manifestations reflect a sophisticated and advanced stage of conflict, and therefore these conflict-related aspects are used as a basis for describing it as a visible or blatant conflict that distinguishes it from the following types: latent and oppressed.

(B) The underlying or hidden conflict.

This type of conflict, although it is shared with its predecessor in the existence of an objective basis or basis for conflict between the parties (or parties), the characteristic of it is not to crystallize any tangible or tangible behavioral manifestations that can be referred to as a sign of the existence of conflict. In other words, this type is considered as a less mature and evolving conflict than the previous type.

Conflicted or repressed conflicts:

This type of conflict is shared with its predecessors in the crystallization of an objective basis for contention and rivalry between parties. It is similar to the conflict inherent in the non-crystallization of behavioral manifestations, but its main character is that there is a clear imbalance in power relations between parties at the expense of the other party, and the stronger party does not have to use its power to achieve its objectives in the conflict, as the threat of using it becomes sufficient to generate the desired response or desired by the other party.

In a country whose regime is based on a high level of repression and severe repression of citizens in general, it is expected, for example, to suppress forms of political protest and demonstrations with varying degrees of demonstrations and even revolution. Thus, citizens - even if they have sufficient justifications for differences and clashes with the ruling authority - they do not perform specific collective action against them and therefore, there are no behavioral manifestations associated with this conflict. The interpretation of this is due to the recognition by the citizens of the power and brutality of the state, their fear of retaliation and the arbitrary measures of repression and official violence. Thus, it is only limited that the State's explicit or implicit threat to use its force will be sufficient to suppress and suppress the resistance capabilities of the citizens, hence the name of the suppressed or oppressed conflict.

It should be noted that there is some similarity with the circle of international conflict, specifically with the effect of deterrence, which is the reluctance or reluctance of one of the parties to the conflict to resort to the use of force to achieve their interests, for reasons related to the power of the opponent or the other party, It will not be in his favor.

Conclusion:

In the light of the above comparative review of a number of general theoretical approaches to the phenomenon of conflict and its concept, it is possible to conclude two important conclusions because they have special significance in

studying, analyzing and understanding of the phenomenon of conflict, and therefore dealing with them and choosing the appropriate mechanism for each conflict position. These results are as follows:

First: The need to distinguish in the study of the conflict between studying it as a concept, as a phenomenon, or as a process: The conflict as a concept has a complex nature derived from the characteristics of the conflict itself, and the nature and relations of forces governing the parties and the subject. The conflict as a phenomenon is very complex. While the phenomenon of conflict is combining at least, both latently and potentially, between a combination of both positive and negative dimensions, the final adjustment of the conflict phenomenon depends largely on the set of variables:

First, they are formed according to the perception variable of the parties to the conflict.

Secondly, according to available alternatives, subject and other environmental variables that contributes in an indirect way with time to determine the extent and intensity of the phenomenon. Finally, conflict as a process finds its roots in multiple tributaries, and its forms, manifestations are intertwined and intersect to reflect a fair amount of interdependence between the origins and manifestations of the armistice process.

Second: The role of cognition in the understanding of the phenomenon of conflict: It falls under that set of variables for the cognitive process, and the specific impact of the importance of perception does not stop only when the understanding and characterization of the phenomenon of armament, but beyond that to the careful analysis of their causes, and choose the appropriate solution or settlement mechanism. It is also important to note the cultural variables in understanding the positions of conflict and its importance to overcome the dimensions that may be associated with the dimensions of positive or negative impact of understanding the phenomenon of conflict, and therefore in choosing the mechanism of the appropriate solution.

The conflict and peace are not random. They are two phenomena that can be interpreted, understood, and can be influenced. Conflict and peace are not static, they are characterized by dynamism. In order to be effective and to take measures to prevent any conflict and effective settlement, it is necessary to implement policies, programs and mechanisms that commensurate with the type and level reached in light of the above comparative review of a number of general theoretical approaches to the phenomenon of conflict and its concept, because they have special significance in the study, analysis and understanding of the phenomenon of conflict, and therefore in dealing with them and choose the appropriate mechanism for each conflict situation. These results are as follows:

First: the need to distinguish in the study of the conflict between his study as a concept, as a phenomenon, as a process: The conflict as a concept has a complex nature derived from the characteristics of the conflict itself, and the

nature and relations of forces governing the parties and the subject. The conflict as a phenomenon is very complex. The phenomenon of conflict, while combining - at least both latently and potentially - between a combination of both positive and negative dimensions, the final adjustment of the conflict phenomenon depends largely on the set of variables that are first formed according to the perception variable of the parties to the conflict , And secondly with time, subject, available alternatives, and other environmental variables that contribute in an indirect way to determining the extent and intensity of the phenomenon. Finally, conflict as a process finds its roots in multiple tributaries, and its forms and manifestations are intertwined and intersect to reflect a fair amount of interdependence between the origins and manifestations of the armistice process.

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It can also be concluded that it is important to emphasize the three dimensions that constitute the main dimension in the definition of the concept of conflict:

The first dimension relates to the conflict situation itself: It indicates that the concept of conflict expresses a position with its specific characteristics or conditions. It is a beginning that presupposes conflicting interests or values between two or more parties.

So, the parties recognize the awareness of this position and contradiction. The willingness of a party (or parties) to adopt a position that does not necessarily coincide with the wishes of the other party's needs. This position may clash with the rest of these positions.

The second dimension relates to the parties to the conflict situation: through three levels: the first level concerns individual conflicts: that is, the parties to the conflict are individuals, and thus the circle and subject of such a conflict tend to be limited in nature. In the second level, the conflict is between groups: The variety of types of this conflict, diversity of parties, the circle and its fields are usually more extensive and diverse than the counterpart in the circle of individual conflict. The third level concerns the conflict between states, which is usually also known as the international conflict, and the conflict circle (or circles) is more complex and broader than the previous two levels of conflict.

The third dimension concerns the international conflict: It should be noted here that the widening of the circle of the

third level of conflicts, through the successive historical stages of international relations, would have directed and accumulated a considerable amount of scientific and academic efforts to study the phenomenon of conflict as well as scientific theories that facilitate understanding of the causes and determinants, and then provide various alternatives to control the phenomenon of armament, or at least to reduce the risks associated with them and their consequents by identify methods of dealing with them. In this field, these scientific efforts have resulted in a rich and original heritage of theories and interpretations. The theories of rational knowledge, theorist theory, power theories, decision-making theories, communications, systems, etc. are many theories that explain the conflict in its different dimensions: Biological, cultural, social, economic, political, and recently environmental and civilization.

Since the phenomenon of conflict has been linked to the human race since the beginning of creation, the continued desire to possess and develop the causes of power has been a major component of human interactions among individuals, an influential focus and a fundamental pillar of relations between States. With the development of human history, the rise of empires and the emergence of the nation-state after the Westphalia of 1648, the "military power" and the will to use it became the most important elements of internal power and decisive factor in achieving the goals and objectives of the foreign policy of the great Powers and the crystallization of the realistic theories continue to emphasize that the state is the only major factor in international relations and therefore its unit of study is the growing importance of military power despite the growing importance of diplomatic mechanisms as one of the foreign policy tools of countries after the signing of the Vienna Treaty in 1916 to regulate diplomatic relations among the countries, where the military force has been at the forefront of the foreign policy instruments of countries and means to achieve its goals and objectives, to consolidate the proposition, promoted by the school of realism in the study of international relations and control of the human mind for centuries and considering military strength as the basis of the overall strength of the state, which has had an impact on conflict resolution.

However, the development of the international system has brought about various changes at all levels, including the ranking and classification of the main actors in the international arena and the nature of the power relations among them. Thus, influential international actors emerged above the level of states such as international organizations, and others below this level, The organization, often referred to by the West as "extremist" and "terrorist", has had such international organizations as well as international multinational companies or even groups and organizations with extensions and internationalizations play a pivotal and influential role in the international arena, In order to formulate a new theory that accommodates such developments and takes into account the role of these new international actors. It also reviews the effectiveness and readiness of military force as an ideal mechanism for resolving conflicts and achieving the

objectives of the foreign policy of States.

The failure of the international and regional powers to achieve their goals and objectives, to resolve their internal conflicts, and to reap the fruits of their foreign intervention by relying primarily on military power, was one of the motivations that led international relations experts to reassess the importance of relying solely on military force as an effective mechanism for resolving conflicts, the success of interventions, and the achievement of the foreign policy objectives of States. It is no longer possible for the major Powers to develop their military capabilities and destructive capabilities in order to ensure that they remain in a position superior to that of the international powers or their ability to achieve their objectives as required.

The American situation inspires us for re-evaluating the status of military power and its role in resolving conflicts and achieving the objectives of foreign policy of States. The American policy has relied on military force and conflict as instruments of expansion, hegemony and depletion of the world's resources. The American administrations have not stopped military intervention abroad to achieve these ends, even exceeded the American military intervention in the world three hundred times, but has not been very successful but only for few of them and failure is the dominant feature of all of them to varying degrees, so few has succeeded in the political, economic and human costs outweighed the successes of limited impact.

The resulting failure of US military power in various parts of the world, notably Vietnam in the 1960s and 1970s, through Somalia in the early 1990s, and in Afghanistan and Iraq recently, led to the same question: Is it still the military force that is the effective tool to resolve conflicts and achieve the objectives of foreign policy of States? We consider this question worthy of dealing with it and ask us diligence in its presentation and this is why we tried our best effort to answer it.

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