INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT PHENOMENON IN THE 21ST CENTURY: A STUDY TO ANALYZE CAUSES AND OUTCOMES WITH REFERENCES OF THE INTERNATIONAL VARIABLES

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summary
This research aims to provide an overall introduction as regards the international conflict phenomenon. This is due that theconflict is considered one of the most important topics in the political science and international relations as well; this could be justified through consequences have left by such phenomenon on the international community as a whole. However this article strives to clarify the concept of conflict suggesting that there'redifferent visions and or perspectivesthose related to the political, military, economic and cultural aspects, which reflects on the trend of politics within the scope of state in which the state either to reduce the level of confidence in their relations instead of conflict or to adoptthe Armamentchoice together with showing relations of force with other countries that involves in the conflict. This article also seeks to clarify the causes of conflict, levels of conflict andits types.

The results of this article suggest that Conflict is inherent in all societies and arises when two or more groups believe their goals are incompatible. Besides, the struggle on power and resources, not to mention the fact that is thecontradiction in the interests among parties that been involved in the conflict.

Keywords: definition of conflict, the reasons of conflict, conflicting ideologies, the incompatibility of goals,the Causes of conflict, armed struggle, and thevariance in the values.

Introduction

Initially,the political science is consisting of a number of subjects, including the political systems, political thought and the international relations;however the subject of international conflict is considering one of the most important interactions thattaught in

the field of political science studies, within the field of international relations studies as well, the subject of international relations alsoteachstopicssuch: the conflict and international organizing and international integrating, besides, the diplomacy, balance of power and other topics.

However, there are a numberof causes that lead to escalate of conflict, thisis duethatthe conflict means as a phenomenon ofincompatibilityin thewillsamong states, the most importantis the contradiction in the values, not to mention the fact that is the contradiction in theinterests, andif itappearsin any international environmentwill followedby other phenomenon's suchthe mistrust, Armament and etc. Concurrently, this that led to posea threat and/or tension in the environment that exists in, whether at sub-regional levels or major, or even on thegeneral level, whatever the forms of conflictwhether a political, economy, the military and cultural.

Furthermore, Conflict is considered alsoasa humanitarian and historical phenomenon, however it is not related to the today's world, butsince the beginning of human interaction on the earth had tended to start to thinkabout compete and conflict instead of cooperation withothers, in order toensurethe needs of life and security, neverthelessthe today's world is characterized by being as a remarkable phenomenon, as a result of volume of international interaction and the possibility ofany interaction maybeinfluenced on the international community as a whole. One more, as the today's world, where the type of weapons, the type of existing capabilities, and the ability how to reach upon impacting, and the opening up onthe fieldsand levels includingthe local, regional and global on each other,all ofthese makesany phenomenon includingthe international conflictphenomenon to become an important issue. Therefore, the subject of conflict can not beignoredin terms of study, analysis and explanation and the prediction in it, in orderto avoiditsnegative impacts..

Of ResearchAim and Significance

A special purpose of this study is to consider as follows:

-To search in the subject of international conflict, in order to identifythe term and its uses of other existing terms in the international community. In Particular, that the conflict requires

many proceduresshould to implement by the statesare;the reduction of confidence rates at the international level, the increasing of military expenditure and tendency toward building the military alliances

-Tosearch in relation between the causes and outcomefor this phenomenon that mayenablesthe researchers and politicians to search about ways to reduce the causes of conflict, in order to modify the expected results for any phenomenon mayhappen in the international system.

- - Due that the international system todayis tending to be more and more globalized and more trend towards the integration, and it will be useful for search purposes to search in the impact of conflict on these transformations, which became overwhelm on the international .system.
- - It is necessary, the search in the conflict and its relations. Concurrently with transformations have took place in the field of international interactions, including the wars and the trend towards the global and rooting theidea of collective security, and emergence theformula of international envoyas a way in dealing with international conflicts.

Aim of Research

The aim of researchis to accomplish the following goals:

- To studythe international conflict phenomenon, in terms of its causes and its types

- To search in the results of international conflict phenomenon on the internationalcommunity

. -To understand the implications of some of international changes on the International Conflict phenomenon, including globalization, regionalism and internationalorganizing.

-In order, the search in relations of conflictin a shadowof trends theglobal and the idea of collective security and the nature of warsin the today's world, and rooting the specializations of international envoy as a wayto settle of international conflicts.

The research problemand research questions

The main research question is " why isthe phenomenon of international conflict happensin international relations? And how it impacts on the international community?

Indeed, this research problem, raises the need to answer a number of questions, their answers will form the focus of the research: This broken down into three more specific questions.

-Whatdoes mean by international conflict? And what are the types and levels of conflict

-What are the causes of international conflict?

-What are the implications of some variables such globalization, regionalism and international organizing on the phenomenon of international conflict?

Hypothesis of the Research

The hypothesis of this researchisthat the conflict is an inherent in the human-selfand can not prevent it from the emergence in the international relations, as long as the state-building and political relations and the international communitybeenas a result for human efforts, and the treatment is to reduce it to the lowest level and also its consequences. **Methodology:**Following, this objective and hypothesis, the research will rely on systematic analytical methodin dealing with the subject of research.

Structure of the study

The subject of research,including hypothesis and the problem of research leads us to select specific structure of the subject, is divided into three maintopics are:

First: Meaning of international conflict and its types.

Before,understanding meaning of conflict, it is importantto look at to the definitionsincluded of this word, then to clarify its position in the international interactions.

Furthermore, the international interactions that includes all actions and reactions among two countries or more, and these interactions can be contained on more than reading for its content as follows (1):

1.Integration, is the rule offunctional approach, in which theinteractions between two parties or moreto reach to the point, theycannotestimateof existing interactions, due to the advantages of

its continuation and costs of dispensed with or can be ignored it. In other words, an integrative interactions means that the relations between involved partiesmight reach up to thelevelin which theycan notgiving up of it or they can findalternative way amongcountries

2. Co-operation,denotes the relationships between two or more organizations or parts thereof, and alsois acting together for common purposes (2).To some extent, there arecommon interestsbetween two or more,in which each one have to estimate that it has an interest in sustaining on it on the basis of beneficial exchange instead of competing due to the differences among countriesin terms the possession of resourcesand in the relations of power, not to mention the relative advantages that can createthe need for co-operationamong countries.3. **Competition**, as a type of contest particularly in economic struggle for markets and customers [3]. However, the interactions amongcountries do not always take forms of co-operation and conflict, but alsoit can take thecompetition formats, in other words, it could be said that international interactions sometimescontribute in way or anotherin enhancing the status of state in the international system as a whole. andeven on the sub-systems such economically andtechnology aspects, particularly in the fields thatallows without reaching the status up to the level of confronting between the concerned parties, such as technological innovation and other.

4. Thecrisis,means that a situation has reached a critical phase. In other words, it refers interactionsbetween the concerned partieshavereachedastage ofwarningwithoccurrence of critical change in their relations with each other. This is because the lackofdata and/or a failure of leadership of personality issues as regards the crisis [4], and the stress of situation and time, not to mention themistakethat might occurin the management of crisis or preference of militaryoption.All of theseare the results in which theycan notgo back to what came before,but they have to make a subsequent compromises at the political, military and economic levels and probably will not happened.

5. **Tension**, meansthat is the emergenceconvulsive political attitudes between concerned parties regardingissue or attitude, in which the concerned parties deals with itbydiplomatic language or through the politicalplayers and/or (actors) within the state.

Rather,tensionsuggests that there is problem in the framework of relation, this is because eitherthere a dispute,or misinterpretations relatestothe behavior of other side or due tothe differencein dealing withtheinternational event.

6. **Dispute**,is a legal interaction between countries which means that is incompatibility of attitudes between involved parties as regards issue or attitude which is the mostly on the issues of borders because there is a difference on the investment of existing resources found over the borders or the prevalence abuse cases by the non-governmental groups.

7. **Conflict**, means that isopposing interests and capabilities (5),between at least two involved actors or more. Rather, there are causes pays the countries to the incompatibleof interests, which pays to show values or to suggest of thoughts or to announce of attitudes or to implement policies that are consistent with the existence of such causes whichindicates that there is a case of conflict betweeninvolved actors. Also, the conflict does not meanthat the interactions between the concerned parties hasreached a stage of war andit does not deny that it may contain on the cooperation, both cooperation and war could be includedby the conflict or perhapsto be separatedfrom the conflict especially when the conflict be partial such:(economically for example or intellectually and nor the concerned countries needto circulate it toall interactions among them.

8. **The War**, means that there is a case of direct confrontationbetween at least two military forces of countries or more, whatever the type a confrontation either be inclusive or partial, despitethe word of war includedof meaning thedeclaration, therefore, the confrontation is aninclusive rather than beingpartial or confined clashes'.

With regard to the definitionshave dealt with the meaning of international conflict. According to the American researcher David Koser stated that the conflict possesses attitudes, values skills and goals that are salient in directing one's behavior.Koser,again argues that the conflict is determined by the struggle that associated with the values and the call for achieving distinctive conditions, and to showofforce and attention, not to mention the exploitation of resources, in the sensethe objectives ofinvolved parties are either to be "neutralized or hurting or to eliminate of adversaries"(2).

According toAliyu,stated that conflict is as competitive phenomenon between two involvedactors or moreto achieve the contradictory goals that appears in one time, however it could be noticed that the main element in the definition of conflict isthat involves more than one actor, and for each has its own goals that are inconsistent with the other party, and if thedemands of single party been achieved, in return the demands of other party will not achieved becausethe conflict focuses on the same direction (3).
As, Kenneth Buldingstated that the concept of conflict inthe specialized political literatures is seen "as a dynamic phenomenonso that actors are to be aware as regards incompatibility of potential futuristicpositions.(4).
What is important here, the conflict indicates that there is a sharp contrast thatrelates to the values and interests, it is mostly expressed by the values, ideas or attitudes or practical policies, therefore the actual meaning that is incompatibility of goals.
It is not very useful for the research purposes that determines the meaning of conflict without determine its levels, however, the conflict consists of multi- levels as follows(5):

A. Ideas Conflict, in the sense that every man per se is as a unique case in terms of life and the universe, and for each one of them should have its own ideas, perhaps it meets with other ideas of people and each idea has considered value which pushes toward cases of conflict whenever people find that there is contrast in the ideas with others.
B. Individuals Conflict,means that conflict about the interests that centered around the values and resources. However, thelack this type of conflict by virtue the countries havecontrolled overthe interactions of individuals within the frame of laws:the ending of freedom and begins another person freedom. Regardless,thedifference in the opinionsamongmajor intellectual schoolsregarding the priority of presentingthefreedom of individuals upon the freedom of community (schoolof liberalism) or vice versa (communist school).
C. **Societies Conflict** means that eachsociety isable to have values and public interests,the most important are customs, traditions, identity and the history.In case if ithappens the contradictionamong communities regardingthese parameters above mentioned which

leads to arise of conflict. Furthermore,it could be said that cases of conflict appears as follows: the neighboring communities geographically, thecontradictory communitiesinbeliefs that believes them, the variance among societies in their ethnic and linguistic assets, and also theContradictory communities in their political systems that are governed by.

D.Political Systems Conflict, there are a number of specific types of political regimes some are based on asingle party system either to being individualism-authoritarian, or military-oligarchy, or to being a democratic regimes arebased on the separation ofpowers, (whether if it presidential -Republic or parliamentary-republic or parliamentary-monarchy) or there is no separation between authorities such (communism regimes), and system of collective rule such: systems are semi-presidential, semi-parliamentary, and the regime of Assembly rule. However, the more varied communities in the form of existing systems have predicted that gets whenever a conflict between them, especially when appears a sharp conflict, eitherthe rule of communist-liberal systemor the rule of communist religious system.

E.

,Ideologies Conflict

Refers to the different ideological principles in terms of vision, manners and endings, andfor each party shouldhave followers and supporters, and among the most prominent of conflicting ideologies: arecommunism, liberalism, and religious ideologies, and even among these ideologies perhaps there'sno consensusaboutinterpretation of some major ideological issues.

Regional Conflict, is a conflict between countries, however it locates in

, frame of a regional geographicalsystem ofbeing distinctive given theexistenceof specific interactions in theregime,in thetoday's world is to formthe most prominence due to that there are cases of competition and the contradiction and the incompatibleof values and sometimes to expanded to include the political, military and economic aspects, the most important here the emergence ofdisagreement in theInter-state relationsin form that expressedthrough series of interactions that expresses to exist a case of conflict.

Global conflict, is another form of conflict in the today's world, howeverit shows among the great powersthataspire to managetheir international system,their forms appears as follows ; great alliances, as ithappened in the period of cold war or it was onlyamong the great powers without ideological cover of it. For instance the American - RUSSH conflict after 2001 onward.

The foregoing, it can not be said that there is level of conflict is important than other, however, the results could be taken into account, besidesthe possibilities of nations also taken into account, therefore international conflict is considered one of the most dangerous in terms of its impact in the current phase, not to mention theinternational conflict is not onlysingle type, nevertheless there are several types of conflict as follows (6).

-Political conflictmeans that there is contradiction in the ideologies and innature and trends ofpolicies and the political systems..

- Military Conflictrefers to the tendency toward the building of military force by the state or to adopt of military doctrine, this in return leadsto createarmedconflict with other countries, especially, if the regional system,in which the states are located, contains tension or precedent conflicts.

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- **Economic conflict**, indicates thatcountries endeavor to obtain on the resources, opening up the markets, and toobtain on the investments, this thatoften lead tohappen of conflict among the parties involved regardingsub-issues above mentioned..

- Cultural Conflict, indicates thatthecountries seek to achieve some advantages related totheir cultural values,besides take into account the ethnicity and linguistic factorsat levels International and regional, this may lead tocreate a case of conflict becausethe abovecauses, orbecause thecultural vision that possesses one of countriesis based on the negative vision toward of other countries.

The types above mentioned, do notmeanthe onlyinteractions in the international system,but alsoit can find international relationsinvolves both cooperation and competition within the political field, and there economic conflict or perhaps military conflict or cultural conflict. The fact that the nature of

today's world andthe emergence ofroles which serves instead ofstates roles at levels economically , culturally, and technologically, perhaps make itlocates ininternational interactionsthat are inconsistent with thecontentof state relations with the other countries.

International ConflictCauses -Second

In the political science field, there is no consensus that there is an overall theory which indicates thatthere specific reason that contributes in creatingphenomenon.But we are dealing with dynamic sciences and the dynamic sciencesas well-known are a variable according to as follows: Time, the place and the issues of interaction. Then we are in front of groups of endless variables that affect in phenomenon. .

Nevertheless it emerged several theories have tried to explain the reasons for the facts and phenomena in political science including the international relations. Besides, it have also emerged several theories have tried to explain the reasons involved in creating of a phenomenon conflict in the international relations field the so-called 'a theory of conflict' meaning that the most countries witnesses a case of conflict to maximize the benefits or to curb the risks, such a complex situation may contribute mainly in creating a casetoactivate and develop the international system, till reaches up to the highest levels,This is accompanied by the activations in the international hierarchy. Indeed, the theory of conflict in the frame and/ or context of international relations in this sense refers to a set of intellectual perspectives thatmaycontribute in interpreting of external behavior of the states (7).

With Regard to the reasons that contributes in drivingof countries toward the conflict with each other; however there we can find that there reasons are countless as follows. Some of which are relating to the ideas and the extent of response by the decision-makers and policy-makersmeaning that to what extent they believe thatand is there necessity to do so , while other related to the decision-makers, and the inconsistencies of their personalities and moods,. And those related to the nature of the political systems and the mechanisms of policy-making and the last is relatedto the international politics and its contradictions. Nevertheless, we will refer in simplified way into three groups of reasons namely.

Related to the ideologies and values Reasons,A

Values is considered one of the reasons that to bring the manto the conflict with others. However,the values sometimes reflect internal desire of individual. The morespeaking here is about the beliefs eitherof being pure political or perhaps trend to include the religious tendencies. And the evidence is that over modern and contemporary history was a major ideological of conflict as follows (8).

- **The Contradictions between Liberalism and communism**, bothadopted a certain goals regarding human happiness, however as they have used different manners. As the liberals believe that the individual who knows what is the important thingfor himself, and the prevent of state to interfere in its affairs is to take a large space of flexibility and freedom, while communism realizes that the society knowsthe benefit thing rather than by individual, and it should collect all necessary means at the hand of society and state, in order is to achieve desires of human. Then, at the final stage of communism, rather the individuals became free and to terminated the role of state.

The Contradictions between Religious Movements' and Communists and Liberals,

Both communism and Liberals they often not respect beliefs of religious individuals, becausecommunism denies of religion , while liberals sees that the religion as the same position as the humanity thoughts and perhaps the same classification of behavioral acts that existed in the society, and both are protected by the state, this in return was contributed in growing and enhance of religious movements in the last five decades and also were among the reasons that enabled some extremist movements held power in India for example, and the same could be said about Israel and perhaps we find the same scenario repeated again in differentmanners in the most of countries of the world.

However, it seems that there are other intellectual reasonsinvolves in interpreting the causes of international conflict, for example the psychological science and for this approach which based its interpretations regarding a phenomenon of conflict in the international relations on the trend which links between the tendency to the aggression and between human nature itself, because the human desire tending toward to the destruction therefore it derives its basis from a number of instincts such

domination control, and the revenge and all of which creates a foundation or motive behind the tension and conflicts. In other words, we made the psychological factors as individual values, rather the decision makers and policy are members ultimately, as they faced in their lives to the failure and frustration in general aspects of their lives which lead to the international conflict. As of frustration reinforces the negative perception of international interactions, especially if that accompanies by situations calls for 'public frustration' in the lives of societies, such as poverty (9). In other words, that the ideological reasons, and the ideological contradictions among nations, especially those related to major ideologies in the international community represents significant space to the international conflicts while most of researchers in the international relation sees that it considers amongst of the most serious causes of the conflictsbetween states (10).

C, Reasons related to the political regime

The political systems is considered one of causes of the international conflict, however the regimes has three dimensions:

First, the formation of political systems and the idea which based on it.

Second, the relation among them and between the society.

Third, mechanisms of policy-making and the process of managing of their international relations.

With regard to the first point (the forming of political systems) it is noticed that there is no consensus at the global level on a single model of political systems,asabove mentioned, there are a number oftypes of heterogeneous political systems are as headings (11):

First, Democratic regimes, such the Republic-Parliamentary systems, the Republic-Presidential, the Parliamentary- Monarchy, the Republic-mixed systems, and the rule of Assembly,

and Such Autocracy System, Non-democratic regimes,Seconed Oligarchy systems

The political regimes above mentioned, which pave the way to emerge manydifferences between communities in terms of forming these systems (point (1)), and the dealing with the political affairs (point (3)), with regard to forming these systems, it notes that the communities suffering from multiple crises often to pose causes of conflict including population and their needs, not to mention the desire of the expanding that inherent in racism theories that existed

in the community which was based on expansionism. Moreover, the communism theory went to argue about the economic activities and the need for resources that may forma key motivate or for the international conflict.

What is our concerns that the society as it should to decide about selection of their leaderships and a form of its political system, otherwise the system can notremain under the societal rejectionto continue in power, except if it is being totalitarian regime. Inboth cases, and as regardsdemocratic systemsareinteracting with the society, as they didn't push toward the international conflict, unless there a societal requirementto bringabout conflict, in other words, international interactions beentouched with social factors, this is giving the society has torequire theconflict in order to solve them(12). While, in the totalitarian regimes, the regime itself isto decide about conflict rather than by the community, thisperhaps leads to createwidened gab between regime and society, whereby the latter becomes isolated and non-interactive in deciding the need to fightinteractions of the international conflict (13).

C. Reasons Related to theincompatibility of international policiesthat based on power

Stateis important but not onlyactor in the international system.Rather, there are about two hundreds countries and a countless number of international non-state actors such: the companies and internationalorganizations.In fact, the world is tending towardof increasing the number of international players in the international system on the one hand and to deploy elementsofforce among States on the other hand.

What concerns us here is that it can touch the following reasons related to the nature of society and the international system, which could lead to international conflict (14):

A. Anarchism is a set of rules and customs that govern relations between States, andare the rules that have recognized by the international law. Nonetheless we also know that the international law is not applied in all cases, But it depends on the moods of the major powers, as long as there is no cover for the global government isto comply the states . In other words, it could be said that the international policy suffers from the anarchism.There is no authority is higher thanthestate power, this situation makes the countries facing the so-called "the security dilemma", where the

state is trying to maintain on its own security by itself and has taken important steps in order to maintain on this security, such as seeks to strengthening of military capabilities and maintain a strong army, a measure that other states may see the purpose of a hostile and not just the defense, in a circumstance can not sure of the real intentions of the State.

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- Realism and policies of power: in a world ruled by anarchism, and the states suffer from a security dilemma, therefore there is no option in front of the state except the development of their own capabilities to be able to defend itself in the face of other nations, and the capabilities perhaps takes a large space such: the development of a specific strategy to maintain its security, and the building of a large military capabilities and perhaps to achieve the military deployment and to build the international alliances, and perhaps run for struggle a regional or international wars, .. These sub-factors clarify that the international system is affected by the realism and the force, and ignored any ethics or values at the same time.

Geo-politics: means thatthe countries are divergent in terms of its locations, and geographical size, and there are some geographical factors are very negative and motivated to adopt the state of conflict in their interactions, for example,a case of Iraq asit is being surrounding bynegative geographic , despite the technological factors have reduced from the impact of geography but its impact is still existing so far.

- Alliances and balance of power: is considered one of the causes of the conflict, rather the resorting for the adoption of Alliance meaning that there is a desire to obtain on security or the imposition of specific security or desire to amend the balance of power, all of which have a negative consequences on a vision of States for the international interactions, and which affected by such a policy, it can to restore to the conflict in administrating of international interactions.

Third,the impact of international changes on international conflict interactions.

It can indicate that the international conflict can not exist in isolation from the international system interactions, but also it is rather like part of the international environment that interacts with

and affects and is effected by them, and in order to deal with these interactions we can refer to some of interactions and important facts existed within the environment are as follows:

Globalization and the conflict.A

Man life has evolved and the international interactions environment has also developed so much, and there is no comparison to what the situations was after the first or second world war or the end of the Cold War or the early days the new millennium, and there have been many factors led to the development above mentioned, however the researchers tried to bring together under one titled (15):

- Acceleration in the information, which it is considered one ofthe most important characteristics to movetoward the technology development, as the technology has changed, rather instead it was based on the hard power such (the military force) to bring about the information technology such the media, the Internet and satellite television, and also means of social communication and ex-change of data and processed arethe most important among them, however nor country can practice this technique except those who have the advanced technology.

- It contributed to move the people across the land which is another form expresses of entering the globalization, on contrary in the previous times the process of moving people had so difficult, while today as they are moving due to of interaction and the mutual needs or there are some the prevalent pressures which are pushing to the immigration or displacement. The most important to mention here is that the reduction of transition restrictions or perhaps a few among the border or without restrictions, this would contribute to the increase the process of interaction and to understand prevalent differences among people and communities which is considered an important step in dealing with the international conflicts and to managed socially, this that can not be happened without the technology technique.

- It contributed also intransferring of money through the land, it is a third phenomenon expressive of globalization, beingthe money has a characteristic of sovereignty, however later on it has been interpreted over the last decades as an individual characteristic can be transmitted between the border depending on the search for individual advantages investments and benefits and personal

convictions, the more speaking here is that transfer of money is that transfer of money has represented by digitalmeans, rather than physical, and therefore it became moving between the border too quickly, and it is one of characteristics of the globalization.

The question arise here how does affected the globalization on the international conflict?

In response to this question, the fact that the globalization opens a wide areas to activate the speed of interactions between nations, and also it contributes to pushtheconflict to reach to the highest level by the excitement factors that stimulate rapidly, or to push toward the activation of interactions and the societal understanding between nationsto each other, andthen this leads to the reduction a volume of conflict, being the conflict requires initially a misconception, or bad will or there are mistakes in the management of the conflict. All of them, can be overcome them (with theexception of bad intention in the will and pre-planning for the dilemma of international conflict), through By increasing aware that the differences exist by virtue of human nature a mature awareness that differences exist by virtue of human nature, and that the difference can be overcome by expanded areas of competition rather than to expand areas of conflict and disagreement, and competition implies that all is existing and all can grow, without being exposed to another party, and has the ability to invent technological innovation, it is efforts open to those who have the ability to search, and also there is a wide competition in the use of technology in order the reduction the use of resources or to replace another with very high intensity to achieve same results without no need to enter in therelations of conflict with other countries for resources, and also the possibility of exploration of the space and the search for opportunities where: resources be explored up the day(16).

Regionalism and the conflict.B

It is worth noting that the regionalism as phenomenonis considered one of the phenomena that have been activated, after World War II, rather it implies that the international interactions contains on the conflict, competition and cooperation on the one hand, as the states are vary in their positions and that the victory is the fact that resources are scarce and that the solutions are developing cooperation and technology on other hand,, and that some countries

tend to compensate the lack of resources, by having a conflict or to expand of control or fight wars, with others, in order to monopoly a supplier or a monopoly market, or access to a geographic point, .. which is led to the outbreak of world war in 1913 and again in 1939, all of which ended in the destruction of tens of millions of people, and the destruction of infrastructure , and the decline in the status of Britain, France, Germany, Japan and Italy, the prestige and the disintegration of the Ottoman empire and the empire of Austria-Hungary, and this led to the development of alternatives, as long as the high wars cost too, and as long as that address the needs of easy states do not require wars rather than requires a blending of cooperation-competition And this that is pushing to innovate the so-called regionalism which means that is making the resources are available at the hand of other countries that enter with the relationship of cooperation called the regionalism, meaning that states be a commercial area and common market allowing the free flow of commodities, goods and services depending on the economic activities of the population, without barriers, which is paid to the revitalization of the regionalism area as a whole .

However, It is ended up to the expansion the European Union's position and the Organization of Latin America, and to the emergence the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and perhaps there are other organizations working in a shadow of regionalism, such as the transformation of the APEC forum to a regional organization, or turning naphtha into a regional organization, what matters is that the properties of international relations have changed and it tended to accept the expansion of cooperation and expanding of cooperation to expand up to the regional stage, meaning that cooperation tended to be the founder of organizing and institutional rules. That it was not be without consequences on the international interactions, it is true that regionalism does not mean the alliance, but it also to create similar conditions in the levels of commitment of the alliances and different in the type, therefore the commitments of alliances are contractual obligations, while the regionalism commitments are expediency commitments that its results arise on the ground rapidly (17).

With regard tothe impact of regionalism on the international conflict,obviously that the regionalism has contributed in creating the following results (18).

- To expandthe relationship between the states and communities, and made it correlates at the political and economic aspects whereby interacts with economic, political and societal forces are looking for to maximize the economic opportunities
-Create an Interests that cannot be denied, given the results are harmful or expensive, also regionalism creates a linking in the markets, and there become broad groups depend on the production for export within integrative market.Otherwise it is difficult to lose the production and markets.
- The deep correlation with regionalism perhaps leads to create a network of national interests and a cross-borders, to exercise the stress in order of expanding of the regionalism.
- Disengagement from regionalism requires research for economic alternatives of the state. .
-Not to mention the fact that is regionalism and including other interactions and relations, in which make from the social understanding of conflict is the weakest link , and therefore the states tendency in light of high levels of cognition based on the possibility of the development of relations and reduce the levels of conflict, to make their policies based on the development of cooperation and not to pursue the conflict, as the conflict requires steps has taken toward the armament and deployment of military,besides the establishment of the alliances and anti-alliances, all of which consume of the entire resources but except of regionalism is to bring the resources to the state and community and make the scope of interaction is the biggest being included of the regional market as a whole and not just confined by the state.
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C. International organizing and the conflict.

The other importantissuerelated to the international changes in which it had left its affected on international conflict isa matter of international organizing. The fact that the idea of organizing of states and its collaboration politically isnot a contemporary idea rather it is dating back to the late nineteenth century, when the states havedecided to give upfrom thecooperation in the frame of secret meetings as the only way for the political cooperation to the temporary meetings (international conferences), thenit was giving up the way of temporary conferences as a means for the political cooperationto the adoption means of permanent

organizations,thereforit establisheda political and economic organizing, for the purposes of regulating the Navigation in the Danube River in 1876. Then, another organizing has emerged for communications and signals and radio waves and another to regulate maritime traffic and the last of the air at the beginning of the twentieth century. And begun to show multiple organizations as long as the states have found itself is the Surest way to achieve the demand of settlementsfor the conflicts anddisputes and to expand of areas of cooperation between the countries and to ensure continued of cooperation policy, tillit has reached to the level of the establishment of the League of Nations Organization in 1919.

In addition, the international organizing remained to evolve gradually until it reached in 1945, with efforts continued for the period between 1942-145, establish the United Nations as the highest humanitarian and internationalism organization in which the granting procedures of effectiveness: Chapter VII and measures of collective security, and to maximize the settlement for the disputes (ICJ) and to maximize regional cooperation (regional organizations), and ended up to be political cooperation up to higher stages of setting up support organizations of the United Nations (specialized) and other regional, but the circumstances of the cold war has made the level of ambition been decreased ,consequently, The international organizing did not achieve all its goals. And today, there are two issuesare linking with theinternational organizing and at the relation to international conflict namely.- The Ability on the move toward the global: Globalization, international organizations, and the global awareness.

-The possibilitiesof the outbreak of wars: deterrence and containment policies versus of modern wars and the balance of terror

With regard to the first issue, the fact that trendtowards globalizationis beenlinked to thetransformation of the interactions on the ground from being an isolated interactions, besides it carries tradable ideas internationally, moreover the globalization is a trend that seemed to expand during the seventeenth century, which concurrently with themovement of trade and geographical explorations and movement of enlightenment and the movement of the European awareness, howeverin the today's world is endedin

the light of information and communication means, so that eachindividual is an interactive world in the scope of limits thatcan not be controlled, in other words it could be said that is interactionsthe global and globalization thateach one to beinga complementary to the other to yield a world calls for making the earth is really a small unitin which the individuals can gain entryand leaving out of them and they can influence and affectedat the less possible political constraints

It is true that the global government did not form for this day, however the international organizing is a step towards it, from it is the organizing maximizes the sovereignty to the organizations are penetrates the borders and weaken it to a larger amount, and today we stand at the following:

- The United Nations and the Security Council and the ability To intervene for the humanitarian reasons
- Global CriminalCourt, it considers an initial step to adopt a global judicial system
- World trade Organization, meaning that integrated system that looks to a world without economic restrictions
- International Monterey Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, both arecontrolling on the movement of cash at the global level, and both seek to adjust the monetary and financial activities of states, up to reach to the adoption of a unified financial system at the global system.

All of which have contributed in enhancing of a humanitarian global awareness that does not restrict the individuals with ethnic limitations, language, beliefs restrictions and ideologies and political affairs, although it affects toward the state and individuals in one way or another, in other words everybody is affected and can not be ruled out, however the scope of its influence less compared to the standard of ruling, but it is: Standard of human consciousness, a man became aware that no matter color, race or its social characteristic, but it remains to participate with others in being a human being living on a small planet, but increasingly smaller, and every act undertaken by a party, it will not pardon others from him and including the pollution of the environment, and promote a tendency of hostility, and the racism, and others.

Therefore the first matter makes the conflict in a narrow range, the fact that the world is moving toward restriction the trends of

conflict, In other words, it makes the trends of conflict are to be partialrather than being comprehensive and it is pushing the conflict to trend to take part-oriented (economic or may be ethnic or linguistic or my belief or ideological are paid conflict) and to tend towards regionalism aspects rather than the global. ,

With regard to the second issue, is that the possibility of the outbreak of the wars in a globalized system and moving towards the global at an accelerated steps, it could be indicated that the trend towards the global through the ways of globalization and international organizing therefore it requires re-read to some common terminologies in the international politics are: the deterrence and containment versus the Modern wars and the balance of terror, as is known that the deterrence is a system of measures that taken by the party to make the other is unable to act in a manner that inconsistent with what the party that has already begun, whether the results are known or semi-known because are based on the power factors that observable, while the containment it indicates that exposure to sources of the threat containment rather than the confrontation as long as the cost of confrontation a large and unacceptable at the political level, and more cases of containment ended up either to break off diplomatic relations or to restore to a system of economic sanctions, a variety of military alliances, both deterrence and containment is no longer acceptable since the new millennium by virtue of the global interactions headed towards openness on unsuited environment and continued to resort to it, as the United States is headed towards preemptive and preventive and denied the deterrence and containment in 2001 and 2002, rather a trend towards the areas of risk, and conflict and destroy them before they take the initiative to attack, and maybe it does not consider the attack as a priority to end the conflict, while the American strategic direction is the direction toward of any site of conflict and danger, beaten and break it, and reacts to it also with the fact that technology has created to raise the ceiling costs both for the continuation of danger and conflict or settled, especially since the strength factors spread globally, and became a balance of terror existed between the states wholly or partially, meaning that it can not now thinking about the war to end conflicts because it carries the risks of raising the costs to the levels of non-measurable, which is paid to the rumor new types of wars that

feeds on internal factors and conflicts infinitely, and self-perpetuating factors of domestic disorder, and the roof of external interference is invisible or limited based on a function of the excitement and stimulation (20). This environment has become affect on humanity's ability to move towards the global because it shows that some parties want to be the next trend holds its impact and not international influence as a whole, and then make the next system holds a prominent position, this that ends up in nearly almost a decade and a half, ever since the events of September 11, 2001, almost to the spreading global interactions impede the continued global collaboration and make it an advanced conflict.

However, the dangers of the conflict has became a familiar bythe nations and peoples, and that the flow of refugees to Europe after the year 2011, and humanity realized that could not in the 21th to put an end to the suffering that based on the rumor differentiation, racism, poverty, and etc.

D.Management of Conflict in return the resettlement: the effect of international competition

The fact that the international conflict is a phenomenon began to expand in today's world within the regional levels, for the reasons are mostly is controlled by the major powers, as they desire to make the world in the coming decades framed with its affect and its values rather than by the human values that expresses of existing a real human diversity.

Nevertheless, the Humanity has evolved over its history in different ways in dealing with the conflicts, whatever its issues or interactions or levels: as some moved towards of ending of conflict via the wars, and others to put an end to the conflict or to obtain on an appropriate settlements, and others looked for a settlement to end it peacefully by a compatibility solutions.

However, the today's world contains on an unprecedented environment including actors and interactions, which is driving the main actors in the international system to be included to a system of international interactions that interacts with a high level of cooperation, competition and other is the conflict.

This pushes us to discuss two topics namely.

- Manifestations the balance of power. 'versus the collective security
- The International envoy between a settlement and management of

Conflict

With regard to the first subject, it notes that the international system has evolved the so-called 'the balance of power' to deal with the conflict in the past centuries, particularly following to the Vienna Conference held in 1815, based upon the arms race that an endless, and a system of alliances been opened and flexible (21), however this was led to wars and instability, that culminated with two world wars, the years of 1913 and 1939, it is important here to say that, the world moved toward to develop primary system to protect the security and stability in 1919, is that 'a system of collective security': affirmed that any aggression that targeted all countries of the world, it should to confront it and to put matters right, nevertheless the system has failed in 1936 because it clashed with the interests of the great powers and then re-formulated in 1945, by the UN Charter, but it returned and failed in 1951 when the outbreak of the Korean crisis, but it was activated in 1990, when a crisis of second Gulf war in 1990-1991, but it repeated again and failed, this that leads to the re-emergence a system of collective security in 2001 again, as a result of desire of the United States that leads the world to be as a tools at its hand, in a time that Russia was desire for the re-activation its past at the international level . And today, there are a strong indications of continuing trend towards adopted a system the balance of power, instead of the trend towards activation the system of collective security, for example (22): -The continuing of crises and also the humanity suffering at the regional level, in particular in the Middle East since 2011, due to the UN has failed to manage any humanitarian crisis or political, or regional, to reflect the level of performance despite the fact that the global organization established since 1945.

- -The trend toward Armament at the highest rates, in fact the world is raising the level of expenditure of about $ 780 billion in 2000 to about 1,300 billion dollars in 2006 and to about 1,600 billion dollars in 2012, to 2,100 billion dollars in 2015, which is very dangerous tendency.

- As there is a lack of trust is increasing day after day namely the lack of trust in the United Nations, the lack of confidence of international law because it applied opportunistic and duplication, the lack of confidence in the policies of the West, and the lack of confidence in the regional relations, especially the unstable

regionalism systems: such the Arab regional system, the Middle East system, regional system in South India, the regional system in the East Asia and in the international system as a whole.

-The mistrust and the armament race take crystallizes the existence of alliances, some of which are steady such: NATO, the Organization of Shanghai, while other could be moved in flexible way such: US alliances in the war on terror, etc., and Russia alliances and other relations which established by Russia in order to support its presence in the international system and for developing its relations with China, India, South Africa and others.

Today, we are looking for coming international system with imbalance rise, and therefore the trend has begun to return to the conflict from the regional level to the global level, and needs to large ideological cover to declare its appearance in the international system .

The foregoing, motivates us to tackle the second subject, which is the topic of general trends to settle the international conflicts, and the fact that the precedent trends to settle the international conflict ending either by the wars or trend toward the management of conflict and fabricating the crises to end the conflicts in a way that ensure a great advantages in favor of the conflicting parties, or to accept mediation and arbitration or other meanssettlement, whatever a status of existing settlement irreproachable that the options of settlement stimulates toward activate other options such : competition or cooperation, indeed it is an acceptable effort in the international community.

Nevertheless, in the last decade, the United Nations has developed a new formula for the management and settlement of conflicts based on sending the UN envoy to study the conflict and its causes, processes and consequences, and to propose compromises gathering of solutions presented by the parties in the existing conflicts, However, the UN envoy was under test is that the Arab-Israeli conflict, what was known the 'international Quartet', which was assigned to Mr. Tony Blair in 2004, but he failed to do so, or he wanted to reach an effort to a certain point (23).this was accompanied by a limited effort to manage the Iraq dossier in 2004, through sending the UN envoy to manage the process of political

transition in Iraq during the months of May-June 2004 by the (LakhdarBrahma) .

Then, the international effort has developed, for example the case of conflict in Morocco (the dispute on the Western desert) the same could be said about a case of Syria in 2012, case in Libya in 2013, the case of Yemen in 2015, all of these are conflicts provided a very difficult humanitarian results because it presented a very negative images about the role of the United Nations and international interests (24).

A question arise here, is the international envoy achieved its mission on a level of settlement of the conflict? Or it was a tool have used for the management of international conflicts?.

Indeed, the results are the closer to the fact that the roles of UN envoy were roles for the management rather than roles for the settlement, therefore the conflicts have remained looking for the results that satisfies the parties were expected to be the winner of those conflicts.

Conclusion

The foregoing, it has discussed the meaning of international conflict, including its causes, and its effects, and we clarified that the conflict is as aninteract between parties that reflects different patterns fromthose otherpatterns such the international co-operation patterns, in others words patterns of conflict calls for theadoption clash in international relations at bothlevelsthe global and regional.

It hasconcluded that the international conflict which reflects also patterns of hostile interactions at the levels of political, military, economic and Interactions. However, in the past the conflict reflects a trend toward of comprehensive conflict. Whereas, in the today's world the conflict is almost trend to be restricted to includeon patterns and issues are smaller or limited, due to the emergence ofthe globalization and volume of costs that resultedby the totalitarian conflicts, not to mention the development of international organization and regionalism, and the balance of terror and other issues that relates to the international relations, all of which these parameters led to restrict ofconflict or at least to minimize ofits levels in whichit unable topose athreat to the humanitarianachievements thatbeen achieved..

As the international conflict remainsexpressiveabout the processes, interactions, and activitiesleadingto clarifyreasons conflict of

willsin the relations between main actors in the international community. Admittedly, It could be said that the application oftechnology hasreduced many typesof conflict,especially those are based on the conflict of the resources.Rather, the trend toward theglobal awareness, and globalization and humanitarian as being a key motivator to reduced other types and has alsoreduced from the level of mistake in awareness, and the global perception of parties and other nations.Despite,the conflictremains derives its causes from other factors of beingexpressive of human motivethat includes frustration, hesitation and the search for self, all these things are negative in terms of its nature at the same time paves to conflict to make progress in the interactions with other actors.

What mentioned before, the research has been achieved its targetsin clarifying the meaning of international conflict and its causes. Besides, it is interacting withmanyvariables in the today's world in whichmade it phenomenon that not tendsto be prevalent phenomenon in the international system as a whole, but to be restricted phenomenonwithin the regional scopes whatever its widenedto include partial issues rather than inclusive issues such the military, political, economic and cultural conflict.

Therefore, the research has addressed the problem that based on it, and has affirmed its validity.

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