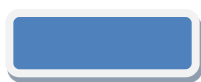


The International System in the Next Phase: Perceptions & Results

النظام العالمي في المرحلة المقبلة: التوقعات والنتائج

Assistant Professor Dr. Sabah S. Alaraidh
College of Political Science – University of Kufa
Sabah.alareedh@uokufa.edu.iq

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور صباح صاحب العريض
جامعة الكوفة – كلية العلوم السياسية



The International System in the Next Phase: Perceptions & Results

النظام العالمي في المرحلة المقبلة: التوقعات والنتائج

Assistant Professor Dr. Sabah S. Alaraidh
College of Political Science - University of Kufa

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور صباح صاحب العريض

جامعة الكوفة – كلية العلوم السياسية

Sabah.alareedh@uokufa.edu.iq

Abstract:

This research trying to focus the lights on all of this, focusing on the process of clarifying the picture that was associated with each of those pillars and the effects that each of them left on the nature of the performance and course of the current global system, what could be its future development through the future dimension of the foreseeable period and medium, depending on the inductive–analytical approach by employing

the available indicators that we can read on the current international scene in order to draw the next features as possible.

Key Words: International system, Global power, International relations, International environment, International interactions, Global politics.

Introduction:

We can say that there is a number of issues that we consider to be major and it is not possible to address international politics and the

The International System in the Next Phase: Perceptions & Results

international system without studying and discussing them in a scientific and objective manner and subjecting them to research and analysis – or any of its parts – in order to understand them and develop their own frameworks and thus develop a correct way to deal with them. It is the duty of political decision-makers and all those interested in this scientific field to know the nature of these issues and the ambiguity that surrounds them in some aspects. It is also important to know the total number of changes that it has witnessed and is still witnessing, which may lead to a real change in the essence of these issues and their transformation from one form to another and from one intellectual trend to another intellectual trend. The research dealt with the most important issues related to international politics, which are: the international system and changes it has witnessed and what is expected of it, international relations and their

interactive nature between international figures, the nation state and what are the directions of its effectiveness and finally the regional tendency of states in terms of convergence and intersection with the trend towards global and the nature of conflict or integration between the two directions, and the intersections between regional systems and the global system.

Here we can point out that these issues affecting world politics have become more important and influential in the overall political phenomena of world politics, especially in the period that followed the end of the twentieth century and as we entered the third millennium, the changes became more rapid and influential than they were previously with the overlap in many of the its organizational limits, which made the process of identification, analysis and interpretation not possible for some as a result of that overlap that often generated a blurry

The International System in the Next Phase: Perceptions & Results

or unclear picture, which made specialists and those interested in studying the global political system and its issues resort to adopting what was called ((the process of fragmentation)) Which is based on dismantling the structure that make up these global issues in order to understand their nature accurately and realistically so that the idea that is formed about the phenomenon as a whole is comprehensive on all the details and with a good level of understanding and awareness in terms of the constituent parts of the phenomenon as a whole, without neglecting a part or one of its aspects that contributed to its formation, which necessarily leads to the scenarios set for it being at the same level, no less or far from it.

Chapter one: the visions of the transitional phase of the current Int. system:

Visions have differed regarding the nature of the international system

and how to analyze and interpret the movement of the active forces within it and on the international political arena. According to the materialistic perspective, primarily more than others, as the perspective related to (the nature of the international structural structure), which was based on two basic material foundations, the first is the number of parties and the major active force in the international political arena, while the second is the nature of interaction and the extended mutual relations between them. And adjust it in a certain way and in a certain direction, this is what was called (the unilateral international structure), but if there is another equivalent force so that we have two large dominant forces, which in the result create an equation in the balances of comprehensive force between them, which is what he called (the bipolar structure)), But if they are in another form, which is that there is

a partial tendency or a certain ratio of one of these two forces in the balance of forces, then this is what was called (elastic bipolarity), or that there is a multiplicity of the major force, which is what was called the system of balance of forces of a multi-nature. That is, it is the multi-polar system, which we can liken to the current situation in the international political arena in which this force is multiplied, even if it is in different and multiple proportions and/or scales, as is clear when measuring the current international hierarchy (1).

It is also important to refer to an issue related to (constructivist theory), as a number of writers and thinkers who are classified as defenders of primitive realism refer to an important opinion that should be mentioned here, which is that it is possible to work to mitigate the security dilemma (if not necessarily bypassing it), even if in an acceptable proportion, through more

cooperation and interchange between the countries themselves, if one of the remarkable and important features of the eighties and nineties of the twentieth century is the gradual emergence of a more “mature” kind of “chaos”, if states in that era become aware that the severe dangers involved in the process of continuing intense competition with each other, and the slippages that it may entail, may lead to disastrous results in a completely unstable nuclear world(2). We can point out a number of the main starting points for understanding and realizing the nature and reality of the interrelationships in the current international political arena, which are distributed according to the following:

Firstly: The new levels of reciprocal absorption:

It is very expected that the new world order, which will be the results of the current stage and beyond, will

The International System in the Next Phase: Perceptions & Results

tend to activate and establish the thinking of the model of political rationality as a stable reality in global political interactions and practices and decision-makers of major countries can be tempted by the competitive situation and their rush to cross these specific lines of interaction violence or competitive violence, which means frictions and partial or total confrontations of various types, but thus lead to the creation of a state of violence and its ensuing effects and results (3).

Where the new levels of reciprocal absorption needs a reality in the constructivists' perspective approaches for this analysis and understanding was clearly dependent on the (critical-deconstructive trend) in that the social elements involved in the interaction that do not have a clearly defined physical structure (such as customs, beliefs, discourses, ideas and identities) are in fact the most abused and popular, specifically in

the reality of international interactions and international relations, and therefore the most influential in the international and global system in its new form, form and image. On the other hand, which is the aspect of epistemological analysis, it is clear that these (constructivists) have adopted the traditional epistemological logic in terms of looking at the basic function (in a manner similar to the functional approach) as well as in terms of the expected theoretical effects, as there is a belief that this analysis has a basic function of explaining all the phenomena of the international environment and the global system in a manner close to reality, with working on formulating future scenes and scenarios for those phenomena and in a manner that expresses an almost complete understanding and awareness of the parts and details of those phenomena. But with the passage

of time, the reality proved a clear lack of possibility to construct the probabilistic scenes that some believed would be available here and this is what the leading structural theorists (Alexander and Dendet) pointed out explicitly, as he said that he believed that this method could not put complete future formulations in the required amount for these phenomena based on the theoretical foundations of the critical–deconstructive trend. (4)

The global policies in general, will tend towards a new nature or an increase in the institutional situation in the global political arena, which will thus lead to a state of controlling the interactive behavior between international actors and players, and the trend will be towards the emergence of political systems that adopt the method of controlling interactions. More than it may rely on coercion in accepting its policies and decisions, Which may mean the preponderance of the democratic

trend in those interactions that may prevail more, which means an increase in rationality and interactions aimed at consolidating acceptable practices or based on mutual interests and accepting not to lose the other but rather the mutual benefit between most parties in general issues of a global nature which may bring all together because of the common interest in them.(5)

Secondly: the destitution of international environment:

If we want to understand the reality of the international environment and the nature of the movement in the global political arena, it is important and necessary to understand and study these topics: the international system and its figures, the strengths and capabilities of the parties to the system and how to use them, especially the dominant party in this system, also it is necessary to study and analyze the international hierarchy and methods of interaction

The International System in the Next Phase: Perceptions & Results

and management of interactions according to the nature of this prevailing hierarchy, to reach a realistic understanding of polarity in the international system, the nature of developments of this polarity and its expected future trends, and whether the international system is heading for multipolarity or is it subject to retreat to a unipolar and dominant system, all of this must be known in description and analysis to arrive at what the world system will be like in the future, which will be characterized by a number of advantages and characteristics.(6)

The school (the structural analysis perspective) in the study and analysis of international relations and the nature of international interactions is one of the most prominent schools and trends that have presented a new scientific analysis and criticism and proposed new theoretical alternatives to this belief and the perceptions derived from it, as according to the

traditional realistic vision, it indicates that the end of The cold war led to the creation of many enormous discussions within the American strategic thinking and its centers of manufacture, which was prevalent and influential in the theories of international relations and international interaction if it strengthened and since that period after the Second World War was the emergence of (the school of structural analysis) in American strategic thought, where it became necessary to consider to it in an important, realistic and influential way, considering that it is a natural scientific product of the theory (international empirical criticism) which has spread prominently in various fields of knowledge in the Western World, as this school was based mainly on researching and extrapolating the reality of international interactions and their levels with that scientific perspective, where many pioneers

The International System in the Next Phase: Perceptions & Results

of this new theory (the theory of structural analysis) worked to apply a number of ideas and beliefs, the theory contains many interactive manifestations that appeared in the fifties, sixties, seventies and eighties, and it was pioneered by a number of important names, although it was not framed in its specific and final form because of its nature or as a new product of (international monetary theory), as there were various contributions and multiple additions to each of Kissinger, Cordesman, Brzezinski, Anthony Lake and others, and this period witnessed great efforts and relentless pursuit to apply that trend in the understanding and awareness of global politics by shedding light on a number of multiple and diverse dimensions of American policy reflected on global politics.(7)

Thirdly: Increasing need for alternate acceptance:

It is clear that the field of international relations has

witnessed, since its early formation, a lot of events and interactions, which in turn led to many changes and exchanges, which became clear with the most recent manifestations of our global political history, and we can identify the first of which in the first world war, as many developments and events have emerged during this war and its aftermath in the later stages and in order to explain all these events, The need to find, create and install scientific theories and cognitive frameworks for the study of this important, active and dynamic field has emerged in order to make logical assumptions through which the basis for scientific explanations and logical explanations for any event, whether they are at the international, regional or local levels, is formed.(8)

Fourthly: the procession of new credential:

It's important to point out that it is the intense, dialectical and strong

The International System in the Next Phase: Perceptions & Results

overlap between the economic relations between the competitors in the international political arena, so that it indicates any decline or decline in the economic levels of any actor or state that has effects on the rest of the other levels, and at the same time it must be realized There is a tendency for states to focus on their specific security interests and related affairs, as there is an increasing belief among the “more mature” and “more responsible” states in the international system that there are “good security” reasons to take the interests of its neighbors and those who organize with it in the same region or the interest extension according to the tracks extending across the world to be taken into consideration when drawing up its own policies in this regard, and some specialists and researchers point out that countries with time are becoming more “aware” that the national security situations are more

interconnected than in the past and that the policies The excessively introverted security, regardless of the extent of its strict “chauvinistic” measures that operate according to methods of restricting and restricting freedoms and limiting us in a way that leads to ensuring the permanence of the survival and continuity of political regimes for a longer period. But at the same time, it may lead to the reversal of its purpose in the end, according to its reactions and its repercussions as a result, and here we can cite a number of countries in the North as an example of the group of countries that moved through the “security maturity process” and the “interest foundation”, which changed from the fierce military and security contexts into an “understanding security community” throughout the countries of the European continent in general, given that such a development for the international community and the countries

interacting in its environment as a whole would be slow and uneven in the proportions of its achievements, which is a natural and logical thing. A change that moves away from preoccupation with local national security towards increasing the emphasis on international security is at least possible, but rather a rational and required effort that will certainly have positive results. (9)

Chapter two: Indicators of the emergence of the new International system:

We can here with a high degree of reassurance, say that this is exactly what happened in the European continent between its countries during the past seventy years (1950–2020) after long centuries of hostile relations and a tender rival that reached the point of fighting between the countries and regimes of the old continent, especially France and Germany and between other Western European countries, as new rules of feeling and action

were established between these countries in general with the aim of forming a "harmonious community" to an acceptable degree, and this was framed by the Treaty of Rome 1957 Which represented the first nucleus of the European economic formation and the subsequent institutional steps that turned the former enemies into close allies and accept each other. Unlike the past, when these countries that entered this type of positive interaction no longer think of using violence or coercion to resolve their differences, but reached a degree of acceptable rationality through which the differences still exist, but it is possible that there is a good percentage of consensus among them and that it works to guarantee it, consolidate and expand its base through the comprehensive institutional situation, which activate the positive and cooperative aspects and reduce the points of friction and disharmony, which has become a

main concern in the European Union that these differences will always be resolved peacefully and with time and through the exchange of opinion and mutual logical understanding and through political methods. (10)

In general, can talk here about a major vision that pushed and helped the emergence and advancement of (the theory of structural analysis) in the theoretical field of international relations and interactions in the international system. These new Liberals Focused on developing an integrated theoretical framework that achieves the ability for a realistic analysis process that is compatible with the nature of the sample to be studied in order to achieve a realistic analysis of the nature of phenomena In international relations and the interactions taking place on the global international structure today in order to create real opportunities to prove the guiding power and direction required for the

contexts used in these interactions and to prove the state of concentration of the new material elements that began to appear and be affected in a new and different way from the previous ones in the foundations and laws of international interactions, which began to dominate and in a way Clear on these interactions (such as: smart power, soft power, intellectual intrusion, brainwashing, media dumping and jamming, etc.), where multiple theories have been created and established in this regard in order to find the theoretical framework that organizes and arranges all these ideas and prove their validity and works to achieve those goals. (11)

Firstly: The Entity of the global system:

It is clear that there are many aspects that must be known, studied and researched in detail in relation to the study of international relations, external interactions of

The International System in the Next Phase: Perceptions & Results

states and global diplomatic history, from this point of view, the urgent necessity arose in order to define, understand and analyze the nature and entity of the international system and its mechanisms in terms of its cosmic format, its sub-frames and its regional patterns, which in total represent the external environment of any country in the world. Interest in the historical facts and the facts that occurred and its development through this international system and that its subsidiary leg, which is confirmed by all researchers, specialists and scholars in the right of international relations, as history here represents the largest laboratory in which international behavior or activity is combined in its faculties and part of its multiple verses. Here we can say that the definition of the international system is determined mainly according to the nature of the prevailing and dominant international culture, and not on the basis of the

physical distribution of power only, but that the link between them in general may be a dialectical link influential in the two directions or the rising and falling patterns, and here we can point out a point A difference between the realists and the constructivists, as the realists believed that the material foundations have the greatest aspect – if not the dominant one– In the emergence and launch of the international environment and the interactions emanating from it, while the constructivists believed in the opinion that it is necessary to include other elements that may have a greater contribution than material ones in shaping the conditions of the international environment and its variables, which began to take various forms in this framework with the growing prominence.(12)

In the initial form, we can say that this international system has witnessed a large number of

The International System in the Next Phase: Perceptions & Results

fundamental – dramatic transformations that have represented pivotal stages in its historical sequence and since the end of the eighties of the twentieth century and in various fields and levels, political, security, intellectual, cultural and economic, as it is clear that it witnessed all transformations that were It has reflected specific patterns of international interactions and specific roles of the parties and the active forces on the global scene, which carried out the inter-reaction operations during that period and the aftermath.

But both of those interactions had occurred under any framework. Yes, we can accurately observe that which is the distribution, fragmentation, leakage, and even fragmentation of power and the patterns expressed for it, which led to an increase in crises in terms of size, level and spread in terms of internal and external crises, terrorism and religious and ethnic

conflicts In addition to internal problems, it has begun to issue itself, whether intentionally or unintentionally, as crises and regional and global problems that call for direct and effective intervention to the political systems of the various host countries, as well as to specialized international organizations which comes at the forefront of the United Nations, and the most prominent of these problems are the problem of migrants and refugees, issues of national security and internal infiltrations, as well as the environment that has become a fundamental and dangerous challenge to the various countries of the world, especially those who have taken upon themselves to raise this problem and try to find effective solutions to it (13).

Secondly: The new balances of the global arena:

It is clear that the global arena today is witnessing a kind of

unstable dynamic equilibrium that works on a shift and change in the nature of power and the proportions of power that it contains. Therefore, it is not possible to accurately describe it. In general, the moment of optimism ended with the total victory of the Western model of democracy or the liberal model in general, which the writer (Francis Fukuyama) referred to in his famous book "The End of History and the Last Man." Today, we are at a stage that we can express as "the end of the end of history," in which we can say that the world today is going through a transitional state or a transitional period that transforms it: from a stable model to another stable model, even if the expected stability state varies in time, and here we can realize that the most important features of this transitional period in which we live today are all of the failure to establish the pillars of work and the rules of interaction that can organize the entire

interactive situation in a comprehensive framework that may prevent the chaotic situation that may characterize it at certain times.(14)

Also the lack of stability in the constants of the transfer of force and its change from one model to another and from one state to another and from one action to another verb (in terms of alveolar and type), so today it is not possible to talk about the inevitability of victory and what may be expressed as "the ultimate reality" with regard to the optimistic forces and actors who made geographical and cultural spaces their important bases and main spaces in the process of interaction and re-formation, but at the same time it may lead to another side result. It may be uncalculated, which is represented by creating a kind of regional retrenchment that expresses a state of rejection of the rest of the spaces or cultural spaces in which the

general atmosphere surrounding it becomes as close as possible to the cautious apprehension that tends to reject the other and not accept it in a natural and automatic way, as it was previously in the stage of openness, on oneself and on the other.(15)

Thirdly: Reconfiguring the new cosmic spaces:

It has become known that the world today lives in a state of multipolarity with the diversity of criteria adopted in measuring the interacting international forces, which makes us say that there is no polarity today for any international forces, as it can be said that the United States of America today, represents the greatness of a great power in the international political arena, and next to it is another multi-level group of power according to the measures of international power open to the process of polarization with the transformation of the two to the poles. Therefore, it must be pointed

out that there is a real and noticeable decline in the American power and then its decline in the level or position of the international place, but this does not mean that it has retreated from the first position in the world at the present time, as it still maintains this position due to the clear difference between it and the following major powers but the gap started with the little ones, something after another, which means a clear threat to this traditional force, considering it a base for the international and global system, but it is still the largest military force in the world, as well as the economic force and the main scientific force in this world (16).

It is noticeable that: urban satellite channels began to smile one thing after another, of course at the expense of the secondary, small or other sub-channels close to them, and even with regard to the regional system, where they began to interact Struggle and compromise in

order to create the expansive state of subspace for each of the rules involved in the action and reaction process and action is interactive, here we must point out a very important point, as it is clear to all that the world is now living in a state of mixed action of forces in a two-way action, a national, internal and regional one in order to strengthen the internal fronts and strengthen the pillars through which the move forward and the strengthening of the state of action and global influence, which means that this trend is developing and increasing little by little, which is similar to the application of the rules of war according to Sun Tzu's book (The Art of War), It has become clear that the various forces interacting on the international political scene today are working to consolidate their points of domination and the cup of control over international interactions in order to create a civilized space that

must expand one thing after another. Or rushing is closer than it to the state of coexistence that is supposed to prevail in the global community and was contemporary. (17)

Chapter three: the new features of the future world order:

It is important here to point out a major feature in the global system that has begun to emerge clearly and more clearly during the past decade, which is the issue of the spread of power in the cosmic spaces of the global expanse with sub-regional systems and domains, with the dissipation and multiplicity of types and levels of this power as well as the emergence of new sources that have been known before, and perhaps the most important type of this power is the rise of what has come to be called (soft power) and also (smart power), which is in fact a combination of diplomatic means (which is soft power) as well as military means

(meaning hard power), According to what some experts and specialists have indicated, these types have transformed in the last two decades into new sources of power that have affected the nature, mechanism, quality, and timing of their use and their introduction into the space of direct investment of their capabilities. It is also important to note that these new sources of power in fact have It is more effective and influential in one field than in other fields, which means the emergence of a new character, characteristic and characteristic in the international and global system and its interactions based on opportunities for the emergence and emergence of multiple, different and varying poles in terms of the type, influence and nature of the force that is used by it to implement its goals and interests And its future cosmic strategies, as well as the immediate ones. (18)

Firstly: the new understanding and awareness:

It is possible to say the new world order, whose signs and interactions began to appear clearly, and whose features and peculiarities are increasingly taking shape, as it indicates that a “new Yalta” was not allowed, as happened previously, which produced a distinctive system in the period following the Second World War. Although it is clear that there are no ideological alignments at the present time, but it is very likely that they will form during the near and medium future due to the increasing urgency and frictions that have begun to appear increasingly, which is expected to push for the formation of some strategic axes that will be based on dual foundations that will be a mixture of strict ideological goals – self-interest, And it is it that can sit at the top of the international hierarchy so that it is possible to talk about the transformation of relations from

conflict and competition only – as witnessed by the global system previously – but the need has become urgent at this stage and beyond for the interacting forces to turn to a state of interaction that is reinforced with something Mutual trust that leads to relative dependence between the parties, meaning that the world is supposed to move towards a (interacting polarity system), So that the state of competition interferes with a lot of cooperation, partnership and understanding, which means the emergence of rationality in these interactions, which is the result of realizing the expected results of each case of interaction that may occur between these poles, power and international actors on the international political scene. The picture may be bleak and there can be no expectations of positive interactions at the level of the international political arena, whether in the near or medium future, which

calls for a lot of thought and reflection.(19)

Secondly: the newly system of equilibrium:

There have been many views of researchers and observers regarding the nature of the current international system, and the polar forces in it. Since after the control of the Group of Seven until the mid-nineties of the last century on the global economy, as there is no longer a single force in this position now, not in an accurate way, as we follow the path of the development of the international political system which can observe what can be considered constants and foundations that affect the process of interaction and dealing between the actors and thus affect the process of change in the international hierarchy in terms of the rise or fall of international powers and according to the distribution of the types and nature of power in that interactive process,

The International System in the Next Phase: Perceptions & Results

which means the ability to know and explain the size and extent of Their influence on each other and, consequently, the possibility of determining the final outcome of the nature of interactions in terms of the ability to achieve interests and objectives and strengthen positions, as well as to consolidate its front lines in its interactions with other parties when engaging in interest-based disputes based on the collection of benefits, interests and objectives, also, at the same time, it could be considered an important indicator and an important sign of a decline or weakness that may affect some of the great or major powers that may begin to decline in strength with the emergence of another force or forces that have a future to rise up the international hierarchy in front of other powers that have begun to weaken. It declines in strength and loses the ability to maintain its position, hierarchy and hierarchy in international rules and

facilities, noting that it is difficult to set specific, clear and sharp time limits for the process of the emergence and fall of those major superpowers, and even regional powers that have a clear impact on sub-regional coordination, however, it is possible that there are some indicators and indications in which there are sources and elements of strength and advancement on the international hierarchical ladder, or vice versa in terms of obstacles and negative elements that indicate and pave the way for the retreat of those forces. (20)

Thirdly: the globally expansion of the influence:

Perhaps we are not exaggerating if we say that it is the beginning of the real problems of the weaker and less powerful countries, especially the countries of the world of the south, backward countries and fragile states. Rather, it is when the

The International System in the Next Phase: Perceptions & Results

global international system moved from the Westphalian system to the hegemonic globalization system, and as it is known that the Westphalian system is the most prominent phenomenon since the beginnings of world politics which has been organized on its basis since the establishment of the European equilibrium system on the basis of the Treaty of Westphalia 1468, which was formulated according to an official statement that included the basic principles that since that time have dominated all international interactions and global affairs during the next three centuries, as that system represented the middle state, as according to which the modern model of the state that takes care of its citizens was established and that achieved their needs (political upbringing and security) And the states' respect for that system was manifested by following its approved frameworks and based on and

respecting it by making the amount of their activity centered in its orbits that created sub-systems and orbits that arranged sub-regional interactions and made them compatible with the general system that was formulated and approved. This system extended in its survival and continuity of effectiveness over the course of the nineteenth century to the twentieth century, where states took the form of (nation – state) and increasingly and intensively. (21)

The world has begun to depend on it almost completely, with the rule of the idea that there is no alternative model for it, which is what made the relations between countries based on its rules and they cannot deviate from the frameworks set by the stronger countries that have become the ones who maintain its hierarchy and control the greatest amount of its balances. Over a period of more than six decades, a number of major theories were adopted in the

The International System in the Next Phase: Perceptions & Results

field of international relations, which paid clear attention to the material aspects and dimensions in the interactions between states while reducing the importance of the moral and immaterial aspects, as they tried to focus in their discussions and raise the controversy. Within its theoretical framework, there are a number of central phenomena, such as: "power", "interest", "international order", "cooperation" and "conflict", and on the other hand, very important pillars and aspects such as: "identity" and "values" were excluded. , "ideas", "beliefs", "customs" and "traditions", which led to the rise of constructivist theory after the end of the Cold War with the growing interest in identity as a determinant of states' behavior in international interactions (22)

We have previously pointed out that the main feature of the global system is the spread of power in all its joints, pillars, and institutions, the

method of its distribution and its infiltration into the sub-regional systems, starting with the global main system, and that the emergence of new forms and manifestations of power, the most important of which is the escalation of "soft power" as well as "smart power" Which is a mixture of diplomatic means (soft power) and military means (hard power), according to the views that I was interested to know, And that these new forms of power may in one of the coming stages become more effective in one field than in others, which means the emergence of new patterns of the global system that establishes the emergence of multiple poles, varying in strength, influence and size, which many scholars and observers believe that the system The world in general is heading towards a new state of nonpolar, which is what some call the "G-Zero world", and that is a clear indication that after the control

The International System in the Next Phase: Perceptions & Results

of the Group of Seven until the mid-nineties on the global economy, it is clear that it is no longer There is no one on this site at the moment as it is supposed and required, That is, there will be no international force that combines those required qualities and clearly at the top of the pyramid of the international forces active in the world, which therefore means that there will be no system with a hierarchical, sequential, clearly defined system, as the world used to diagnose in the previous stage, and this Which leads as a result to the world heading – at least in the current stage, which is still in the stage of formation and basic transformations – to what we can describe as "multipolar engagement", Which clearly means that the growth of influential and effective international poles, which takes place in the context of intense and rampant competition, and sometimes may reach the level of direct or indirect clashes, and that

there is a state of chaos that characterizes the process of emergence of these poles and then their stability, and thus it indicates the presence of side effects that may be dangerous and destructive in some of the sub-systems associated with the global system and the main system for each pole, each axis, each system and each international group.(23)

Conclusion:

The international system and the international environment are witnessing a situation that we can describe as the transitional period that followed the end of the Cold War, which some called (the era of the end of history) or (the clash of civilizations) or (the last American man), and it is the era that was promoted as the era of comprehensive and decisive victory for the powers Countries with capitalist thought and democratic systems based on peace and harmonious relations based on mutual interest and comprehensive benefit for all within clear, defined and agreed frameworks and formats. But it is clear that there are a number of main issues that represent important axes and basic pillars that affect the international environment and contribute to the formation of the global system and the nature of the interactions that prevail in it. and the performance of

international actors on the international scene, especially during the transitional period that followed the dissolution of the Soviet Union, and the great effects that it entailed that included all aspects of the international environment, The most prominent thing that can be observed during this transitional period was the overwhelming emergence of the United States of America as a dominant and dominant state in the international arena and in general international politics, which strongly indicated the emergence of the unipolar system to the extent that this hegemony became a state of arrogance and the apparent arbitrariness of the American power over the various regional systems in the world, which enabled it to set considerations and bases for classifying countries and making them divided into categories, some of which were in the category of (rogue), (evil) and (axis of evil), Moreover, this hegemony directly or

The International System in the Next Phase: Perceptions & Results

indirectly caused many crises and made many problems increase and without real solutions that could contribute to solving them with the disruption of the international will and identified spaces of international coordination and cooperation between countries, axes and international groupings in a remarkable way, and all this increased the suffering of the world and the decline of international efforts that could have contributed to alleviating the negative effects of the problems of the world, its countries and its sub-systems, but worse than that is the emergence of major and global problems that have become characterized by cosmicness, perhaps the most important of which are the increase in food shortages and lack of supply, the problems of lack of good water and the increase in the phenomenon of desertification, The increase in the phenomenon of violence and the emergence of terrorism as an

international problem that cannot be resolved quickly and effectively, and its consequences and catastrophic effects on the various countries of the world and its regional systems. Between the forces and other centers of influence, in order to limit and reduce their effects and stop them to a certain extent and prevent their extension and continuity to the coming years with an attempt to reduce and limit the problems faced by the global system, some of which turned into fateful challenges,

As we tried to focus the lights on all of this, focusing on the process of clarifying the picture that was associated with each of those pillars and the effects that each of them left on the nature of the performance and course of the current global system, what could be its future development through the future dimension of the foreseeable period and medium, depending on the inductive-analytical approach by employing

The International System in the Next Phase: Perceptions & Results

the available indicators that we can scene in order to draw the next
read on the current international features as possible.

Footnotes:

- 1– Steve Smith and Patricia Owens, the Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations, 7th Edition, Harvard University, 2018, 22
- 2– Ibid., p. 24.
- 3– G. John Ikenberry, A World Safe for Democracy: Liberal Internationalism and the Crises of Global Order, Blackwell's U.K., 2017, p81.
- 4– Steve Smith and Patricia Owens, op. cit., p28.
- 5– Barry Buzan and Richard Little, International Systems in World History: Remaking the Study of International Relations, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012, p15.
- 6– Ibid., p41.
- 7– Ibid., p.46.
- 8– Steve Smith and Patricia Owens, op. cit., p32.
- 9– Ibid., p35.
- 10– Andrew Sinclair, Annual Review of Global Peace Operations, (Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner Publishers), 2018, p. 63.
- 11– Ibid., p64.
- 12– Barry Buzan and Richard Little, op. cit., p18.
- 13– Nina Caspersen and Gareth Stansfield, Unrecognized States in the International System, Clarification: Routledge, February 2014, p28.
- 14– Karn A. Mingst and Heather Elko McKibben, Essentials of International Relations, London, 2009, p55.
- 15– Ibid., p56.
- 16– Andrew Sinclair, op. cit., p64.
- 17– Ibid., p65.
- 18– Ibid., p67.
- 19– Karn A. Mingst and Heather Elko McKibben, op. cit., p73.
- 20– Ibid., p76.
- 21– Nina Caspersen and Gareth Stansfield, op. cit., p35.
- 22– Ibid., p36.
- 23– Ibid., p41.

References:

1– Andrew Sinclair, Annual Review of Global Peace Operations, (Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner Publishers), 2018.

2– Barry Buzan and Richard Little, International Systems in World History: Remaking the Study of International Relations, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012.

3– G. John Ikenberry, A World Safe for Democracy: Liberal Internationalism and the Crises of Global Order, Blackwell's U.K., 2017.

4– Karl A. Mingst and Heather Elko McKibben, Essentials of International Relations, London, 2009.

5– Nina Caspersen and Gareth Stansfield, Unrecognized States in the International System, Clarification: Routledge, February 2014.

6– Steve Smith and Patricia Owens, the Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations, 7th Edition, Harvard University, 2018.

النظام العالمي في المرحلة المقبلة: التوقعات والنتائج

ملخص البحث:

لقد بدأ النظام العالمي الدخول بمرحلة جديدة من مراحله المتلاحقة التي تمثل في واقعها سلسلة مترابطة تؤدي كل واحدة منها الى الاخرى بناءً على الظروف والتطورات التي تحدث في البيئة الدولية والتي هي نتاج للتفاعلات البينية مابين الوحدات الدولية والفاعلين الدوليين على الساحة السياسية العالمية، وان هذه المرحلة تنصف بعدد من الصفات التي قد تتشابه او تختلف عن ما سبقها من مراحل مر بها ذلك النظام الدولي، ولكن السمة الرئيسية التي تبرز هنا هي الكثافة المتزايدة لحجم التفاعلات وما تحويه من افعال وردود افعال تشكل بمجملها الخطوط الرئيسية لذلك النظام، وهنا يحاول البحث ان يدرس

الملامح الرئيسية التي يمكن ان نستشفها في المرحلة الجديدة التي بدأ النظام الدولي بدخولها مع تجاوزه للمرحلة السابقة التي تلت نهاية الحرب الباردة والاتحاد السوفيتي حيث برزت الولايات المتحدة كقوة دولية عضى وقطب دولي مهيم على ذلك النظام وما تلاه من مراحل استتبعته بينت عن بدايات تغيير تلك المعادلة حتى وصل العالم الى ما يمكن ان نسميه المؤشرات الأولى لمرحلة جديدة من مراحل النظام الدولي.

الكلمات المفتاحية:

النظام الدولي، القوى الدولية، العلاقات الدولية، البيئة الدولية، التفاعلات الدولية، السياسات الكونية.

دراسات في العلوم السياسية

