REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
ISTANBUL GELISIM UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

Department of Political Science and Public Administration

THE ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS' CRISES : CASE STUDY OF IRAQ

Master Thesis

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that in the preparation of this thesis, scientific ethical rules have been followed, the works of other persons have been referenced in accordance with the scientific norms if used, there is no falsification in the used data, any part of the thesis has not been submitted to this university or any other university as another thesis.

Murtadha Hani Yaseen MAMOORI

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SUMMARY

The effectiveness of international relations among states is largely influenced by technological innovation especially when they are developed country. Furthermore the lack of technical growth in some countries may influence on their international diplomacy and that's what happened in Iraq with its relations with other countries. Despite the fact that many technological advancements are not documented in the current regulation and oversight, policy, and legal structure, they also might disrupt the social contract that authorities have established with their citizens on the one hand and bilateral and/or international treaties, as well as among nations on the other. This necessitates agile international cooperation, which means to adapt to a changing, dynamic global environment in order to properly understand the new models to be controlled.

The importance of this thesis is that it looks at the relationship between technological and international relations 'crises in the context of global politics, focusing on the relationship between information technologies and Iraqi international relations' crises. Technological change has always had important consequences for political relations and crises between countries. It was instrumental in the formation of the states, and it is crucial in understanding the erosion of the state today.

The study plans to conclude the importance of information technology in the context of international relations and crisis resolution. The study also concluded that there is no difference between students and professors at the university, while there is a difference between males and females in their view of the relationship of information technology to solving international crises.

Key Words: Information technology, International relations, Diplomacy

ÖZET

Devletler arasındaki uluslararası ilişkilerin etkinliği, özellikle gelişmiş ülkeler olduğunda büyük ölçüde teknolojik yeniliklerden etkilenir. Ayrıca, bazı ülkelerdeki teknik büyüme eksikliği, uluslararası diplomasilerini etkileyebilir ve Irak'ın diğer ülkelerle olan ilişkilerinde olan da budur. Pek çok teknolojik gelişme, mevcut düzenleme ve denetim, politika ve yasal yapıda belgelenmemiş olsa da, bir yandan yetkililerin vatandaşlarıyla kurduğu sosyal sözleşmeyi ve diğer yandan ikili ve/veya uluslararası anlaşmaları bozabilir. diğer yandan uluslar arasında olduğu gibi. Bu, kontrol edilecek yeni modelleri anlamak ve doğru bir şekilde anlamak için değişen, dinamik bir küresel ortama uyum sağlama araçlarını gerektiren çevik uluslararası işbirliğini gerektirir.

Bu tezin önemi, teknolojik ve uluslararası ilişkiler krizleri arasındaki ilişkiye küresel siyaset bağlamında bakması, bilgi teknolojileri ve Irak uluslararası ilişkileri krizleri arasındaki ilişkiye odaklanmasıdır. Teknolojik değişimin siyasi ilişkiler için her zaman önemli sonuçları olmuştur. ve ülkeler arasındaki krizler. Devletlerin oluşumunda etkili olmuştur ve günümüzde devletin erozyonunu anlamak açısından çok önemlidir.

Çalışma, uluslararası ilişkiler ve kriz çözümü bağlamında bilgi teknolojisinin önemi sonucuna varmıştır. Çalışma ayrıca, üniversitedeki öğrenciler ve profesörler arasında bir fark olmadığı, ancak bilgi teknolojisinin uluslararası krizleri çözme ilişkisine bakış açısında erkekler ve kadınlar arasında bir fark olduğu sonucuna varmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilgi teknolojisi, Uluslararası ilişkiler, Diplomasi

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1.Introduction

In a common concept, the information refers to the data collected and reviewed to be presented to the decision-makers to make the right decision at the right time. Information plays an important role in the international relations between countries, sometimes it can determine the diplomatic and military path between the countries. However, information technology refers to the use of computer systems and networks in the collection, editing, evaluating, and maintenance of data for processing and distribution, which countries rely on when making crucial choices, particularly at the international level..

We can say that the effectiveness of international relations among countries is largely influenced by technological innovation especially when they are developed countries. Furthermore, the lack of technical growth in some countries may influence their international diplomacy and that's what happened in Iraq with its relations with other countries. Although many technological advancements are not documented in the current regulation and oversight, policy, and legal structure, they also might disrupt the social contract that authorities have established with their citizens on the one hand and bilateral and/or international treaties, as well as among nations on the other. This necessitates agile international cooperation, which necessitates means to adapt to a changing, dynamic global environment to understand and properly understand the new models to be controlled.

As in the developed countries Iraq tried to use the information technology in building and reviewing its relations with other countries and as an example the relations between Iraq and other countries like Iran, Turkey, and Syria and the decisions that made through the crisis of the Islamic State and terrorist groups after Saddam Husein authority based in a high percentage on the using of information technology. The importance of this topic is that it looks at the relationship between technological and international relations crises in the context of global politics, focusing on the relationship between information technologies and Iraqi international relations crises .

The main purpose of this thesis is to clarify the importance of information technology, its components, and its role in international relations' crises through focusing on Iraq's international relations. The structure of this thesis is as follows: after the introduction part it will be the literature review of the thesis which consists of the concept of information technology, the concept, and theories of international relations, and the relationship between diplomacy crises and technology in the third chapter the methodology part will be presented, the empirical study will be a focus on the students and professors in Bagdad university, about 77 professors and 273 students' opinions investigated in this study and in the fourth chapter the research results, finally in the fifth chapter the conclusion and recommendations will take place. The quantitative method was used as it is the most appropriate method for the nature and objectives of the thesis. Questionnaire used as a tool to collect data from the students and professors in Baghdad university about information technology in international relations crises.

The hypothesis of the thesis states that advanced information technology contributes in a great deal to the success of a country's diplomatic relations, namely Iraq.

1.2. Hypothesis Of The Study

H: Advanced information technology contributes in a great deal to the success of a country's diplomatic relations, namely Iraq.

1.3. Research Questions

Based on the objectives of this research, the study sought to answer the following questions:

1-What is the importance of information technology in the context of resolving international crises in Iraq?

2-What is the impact of information technology on decision-making in the international context ?

3-What is the impact of information technology on knowledge management in context of Iraq?

4-What is the impact of information technology on coordination in the

international relation of Iraq?

5-What is the impact of information technology on situational awareness in the international relations of Iraq?

1.4. Problem of the study

The effectiveness of international relations between countries is largely affected by technological innovation. Moreover, the lack of technical growth in some countries may affect their international diplomacy, and this is what happened in Iraq with its relations with other countries, as many technological developments were not reflected in regulation, control, policies, and structure. Relations between Iraq and other countries such as Iran, Turkey and Syria have been affected by the lack of application of information exchange technology, and this is evident in the crisis of the Islamic State and terrorist groups after the authority of Saddam Hussein. From this standpoint, this thesis attempts to highlight the importance of information technology and its effects in dealing with international crises, as Iraq will be taken as a case study

CHAPTER TWO

LITERTURE REVIEW

2.1. The Definition Of International Relations

Human beings live in a variety of social groups. However, human sociability dictates that we maintain relationships with others. This type of need has resulted in relationships that are not limited to people and individuals living in the same human group, but also seek to relate to other persons and people living in different groups. Such human groupings existed in the distant past as extremely tiny societies, similar to tribes. Their relationships looked to be inter-tribal. Human groupings, on the other hand, were conformed as national units in modern times. International relations emerged as a result of interactions between national entities throughout this time (Keohane, Robert, and Joseph Nye, 1977).

The study of international relations includes the duties of countries, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, and multinational enterprises as well as the exterior interactions and global issues among nations in the international system (Kaplan 1962, 5-28). The collection of global issues and the connections between nations, governments, and organizations within the international system are collectively referred to as international relations. Regarding this idea, the international system's framework has been used to identify international relations. International affairs function as a system, claims systems theory. International relations, in the words of Kaplan (1962: 6), are an operational system. The international system places a lot of emphasis on these exchanges.

International connections as a consequence lead to the emergence of a relationship with a unique essence in each period, distinct from the one that came before or after it. There may be found at least six different system models, according to Kaplan (1969: 53).

By putting a strong emphasis on six aspects, international systems may be thoroughly examined. By paying great attention to these six factors, it is possible to identify the core elements and contours of the global system. These are the six elements:

There are foreign players first. They are organizations that are considered to be international players because they act to influence international relations and play a significant part in the international system. Since the dawn of time, all nations have been seen as international participants; but, with the vast changes of the contemporary era, this has progressively altered. All nations have positioned themselves in the global scene and taken on participating roles (Krasner 2002, 9-55).

Secondly, the structure of the international system, where the structure of the international system can be determined through the way energy is distributed in it. This covered the balance of power framework throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Power was distributed among the European powers within this framework. However, by the second part of the 20th century, power had split into two blocs: East and West. At that time, the United States and the former Soviet Union were the two major powers. International power structures can take many different forms (Waltz 1979, 80).

Third, the boundaries of the international system affect its scope of influence and its ability to represent reality. It can appear that the system's borders are restricted to the continent. The system's limitations can, however, be expanded to include the entire planet. In this system, all spheres of action and outcomes are universal. It is not restricted to a certain area or continent.

The players' relationship is centered on the fourth point. In an economic sense, the kind of system can be decided by the players' relationships. The core of global security serves as the foundation for the building, steering, and deflection of the world relations. As a result, in order to improve the fundamental aspects of the interactions between international players, the international system may adopt distinctive features.

The fifth category is international laws and standards. Any system's rules and laws are applicable to all players and must be followed. The courses that each person takes can be determined by the written or unwritten laws and norms that govern their behavior. They are the agents capable of differentiating between various systems. It is feasible for system actors to abide with all-encompassing, consistent laws. In contrast, it can appear in another system that the laws aren't

absolute and that the players only abide by a small number of regulations. (Charles Jones, 1999, 163)

Sixth, applications from abroad. The instruments that we may use in any system are the variables that allow us to examine the origin, degeneration, and essence of that system. As a result, one of the most crucial factors to take into account while examining the global system is its present implementation. As a result, in their contacts with other players and in attaining their objectives, players utilize force, such as weapons or diplomacy and eloquence. These instruments can ascertain a system's purpose and structure (or direction). In any case, by studying these instruments, we may discover how global systems have changed and improved. The nature of international relations is complexity (Held, David, et al., 1999, 133). Particularly in these times of globalization, international contacts are by their very nature dynamic. The study examines how numerous governments interact in addition to state exchanges and ties. It includes all of the diverse elements that influence, mold, and decide how different states and the federal government relate to one another.

2.2. The Nature of International Relations

The study of the elements that make up the world political system is only one aspect of international relations. The dynamic nature of international politics has undergone theoretical and current modifications. Not only have advances in transportation and communication changed the nature of international contacts, but they have also given us a more thorough and complete understanding of the world we live in. People all across the globe are concerned about a broad variety of important political and moral concerns that fall under the umbrella of international relations. Examples of this include peace and strife, imperialism and nationalism, and the wealth of certain civilizations (Bhagwati, Jagdish, 2004, 265).

2.2.1. The Changing Nature of international relations

A community is made up of a number of people who cooperate and are connected by a common goal. A wide range of political communities, from neighborhood and local organizations to international non-governmental

organizations, have evolved in the post-Cold War era. Every one of these communities is based on a strong emotional connection with its constituents and a readiness to make sacrifices for the greater good.

Since members of these organizations do not have the same views on reality, the future, or the best course of action, politics is an essential element of all such groupings. There are significant divisions between those who think that governments should transfer wealth and those who think that the market should handle such demands instead of the state today. The devotion and trust that ties these people together dictate the limits of such partnership. Instead than giving authority to outsiders, members choose to share it. In actuality, the gap between insiders and outsiders is always there. Outsiders are people who do not share an insider's background or other qualities. Insiders do. In contrast, the majority of people have many political affiliations at once. They could be a part of both a national and international organization. Members of authoritarian regimes are frequently required to be loyal to just one political community; Nazi Germany and Stalin's Soviet Union are two well-known examples of such communities. (Bhagwati, Jagdish, 2004, 366) .

Liberal governments, on the other hand, are aware that their people have a range of allegiances, some of which are tied to membership in worldwide organizations like Green Peace, a group created in 1971, and others of which are focused on local communities. This organization seeks, within the framework of its international work, to maintain a balance between human progress and And environmental protection, where members take effective peaceful measures against what are considered threats to environmental safety, and as members from different countries have common interests, this means promoting the idea of joint international action and contributing to resolving disputes . Since the conclusion of the Cold War, these political groupings' makeup has experienced a significant alteration. Despite certain requests for devotion to international law or the community, most governments only make such requests when their own survival is in jeopardy. In the post-Cold War era, there are many examples of new political communities developing. Even now, political communities still have a strong sense of their national identity. The nation as a political system developed in the past. Despite being political communities, the early kingdoms of Assyria, Persia, and

Rome, as well as the Ottoman and Chinese Empires, were not nation-states. In contrast to contemporary democracies, ancient Greek city-states valued freedom but had a very constrained understanding of community. Adult male residents of the polis had limited rights to participate in politics. Due to their denial of citizenship, women, resident foreigners, and slaves were not considered complete members of the society (Krasner, S., 2002, 133).

Within a certain area, territorial nations had the only authority to employ physical force against their citizens. According to Michael Mann, advanced societies have accumulated significant amounts of "intense power" that may be transmitted across society. Pre-modern countries also had ill-defined boundaries and limited control over the inhabitants on the boundary. Modern administrations have well defined borders and are able to exercise control across and often beyond national boundaries. In answer to the second distinction, Mann thinks that contemporary territorial states have achieved a high degree of "extensive power," or authority that can be extended over space. The vast colonial empire, to name a few areas, encompassed the Americas, Asia-Pacific, and Africa (Wendt, Alexander, 2000, 178).

However, the nation's development as a political society has continued. It continues after that too. The territorial administrations that established the first foreign empires developed over time into nation-states. Norbert Elias argues that the monopoly control of the instrument of violence by the modern state led to the pacification of society. In this environment, cross-cultural emotional connections grew stronger over time. The expansion of capitalism and ongoing violence were the two main causes of this. Benedict Anderson asserts that print capitalism promoted a sense of national identity. Books, pamphlets, and more modern forms of mass media were used to spread national emblems as well as common history stories and a feeling of shared destiny. Industrialization, as per Ernest Gellner (1992), was a major role in the development of national languages and cultures. The vast number of commercial transactions that define modern industrial cultures would be challenging to do without strangers knowing the same language. The most important insight is that the human race as a whole is not inherently split along national lines. States played a crucial role in the development of national identities, not the least of which was the establishment of education systems that prioritized

shared values. Second, it was out of the ruins of war that the modern nation-state emerged. Mostly, they were utilized as weapons. War was required as a result of the transition from territorial to national nations. Warring regimes promoted national cohesiveness to guarantee that citizens stayed obedient during times of violent conflict (Baylis, J,2005, 187).

2.3. Scope Of International Relations

International society is the main topic of study in international relations. Its research interests span the development and structure of global society, worldwide behavior patterns and the forces that motivate them, as well as issues with global planning. The intricacy of the international system necessitates the oversight of basic to complex bilateral agreements by international bodies like the United Nations. Along with the state's existence, these institutions define the international system, expanding the meaning and application of foreign politics (Klaus Knorr,1969, 56).

Worldwide environmental issues and global antagonism between Israel and the Arab world are two examples of global issues that are covered in the study of international relations. In other words, international relations is concerned with state-to-state interactions that impact interpersonal relationships. The basic topic of international relations is the study of social interactions where there is no higher authority to interfere or mediate, especially outside of any political authority. International relations therefore suggest that the international system is chaotic but not anarchy.

Looking at interactions between states as a whole, such as India, the United States, Belgium, and the United Kingdom, is a common way to approach international affairs. Typically, this state-centric viewpoint is associated with a concentration on military security as the main objective of governments. However, from this perspective it is not possible to fully understand how international relations developed after World War I, in 1918. Both economic and security concerns have been brought up by several nations.

Since the creation of international institutions like the League of Nations and the United Nations, non-state players have existed in the international system

(UN). As the number of non-state players has increased, they have had a big impact on how states engage with one another. Other significant organizations include the World Bank, the Global Monetary Fund, the World Health Organization, and the World Trade Organization in addition to the United Nations. The growth of multinational corporations, which have offices across several nations but are only tangentially connected to one, is even more important (Mearsheimer, 2001, 198). The many mechanisms that control international relations have been understood and explained using a variety of theoretical approaches. It has also given rise to a number of theories that aim to explain how international relations function. The two main theoretical schools that have battled to provide explanations for problems, reasons, and how to conduct international affairs are idealism and realism. Both theories contend that the global order is anarchic, and the former makes an effort to build organizations and alliances to help countries change it. As a result, war is seen as the last remaining option for addressing international issues, according to the latter.

Although these two concepts have continued to be crucial to our comprehension of international relations, other theories have attempted to cast doubt on them, leading to new perspectives on the matter. Different philosophies have made an effort to offer an alternative to the popular viewpoints of idealism and realism. Global terrorism, global warming, and environmental degradation now fall under the purview of the traditional field of international relations, which was previously thought to be restricted to matters with overtly political undertones like diplomacy, war, trade relations, alliances, and cross-cultural interactions. At the time, they were not the main focus of international relations, but over time, concepts like environmental security have merged with and expanded the concept of human security and its threats. The necessity and need to understand the phenomena that has spread throughout the globe has increased the significance of the study of international relations as a topic of study. The following important topics or concepts are under the purview of study on foreign politics (Mearsheimer, 2001, 153).

(1) State System: The state system is the starting point for studying international relations. Since the last three centuries, the state system has had a significant effect on the world scene. Individuals organize themselves into

sovereign nations and work to achieve their goals via them. These sovereign states' competing interests give birth to conflict, and world diplomacy is the inescapable outcome of sovereign state conflict. Not all states automatically think they are a part of all other national states. Some countries stand out due to their close proximity, while others do so due to their might in the military or economy, or due to shared ethnic or cultural links. In a word, foreign diplomacy is the study of these linkages; inter-state interactions are the result of sovereign state relations.

(2)**Relations in Conflict and Cooperation:** Studying interactions between two or more countries that are frequently difficult and influenced by a variety of geographical, economic, social, religious, ideological, political, and leadership factors is known as international relations. These relationships have largely taken the shape of collaboration and conflict. Conflict and cooperation are two sides of the same coin. Because there have been more conflicts in international history than corporations, both have co-existed throughout history. International relations is essentially a study of both conflictual and cooperative inter-state interactions (Baylis, J,2005, 211).

(3) **General and Diplomatic History:** The early years of the discipline's development were dominated by historical studies. For a long time, international relations were thought to be synonymous with international or diplomatic history. Certain important events were chosen for examination from a historical standpoint in this tradition. Although many new and superior ways have replaced historical approaches throughout time, historical facts and events have not lost their significance to international relations. For example, to understand contemporary Indo-Pak ties, one must first understand their historical context. International relations and the study of general and especially diplomatic history are inextricably linked. .

(4) **Power:** In the post-World War II era, power became a significant topic in the study of international relations. International politics, in the words of Morgenthau's 1962 book Politics in the Twentieth Century, are nothing more than power politics, and they can only be fully comprehended if seen as the idea of interest described in terms of a national state's strength. Both conceptually and practically, power is crucial. It significantly affects international relations generally

as well as the main world powers' foreign policies. International relations studies the nature, elements, and measurement of national power as well as the balance of power, power equations, and national power limits. Major restrictions on power are being studied in relation to international law, international morality, global public opinion, the balance of power, security interests, and international organizations.

(5) International Law and Organizations: A check on national power and government action is provided by international law. It is therefore largely acknowledged as being a crucial component of international relations study. A body of rules known as international law regulates and establishes the norms for interstate activity in both peace and war. As a result, a solid understanding of international law is necessary to understand international relations. The most comprehensive international organization, the United Nations, regional agreements like NATO, the Organization of American States, the European Union, and the South Asian Association for Regional Collaboration, in addition to other international or regional organizations, have all come to play important roles in the contemporary world. These multinational institutions, which are controlled by their own rules, provide platforms for collaboration and dispute resolution. These organizations were formed to promote economic, military, technical, and cultural cooperation among member countries. Because all of these organizations and institutions have an impact on inter-state interactions, they have become a topic of discussion in international relations (Ayoub, Phil , 2014,128).

(6) War and Peace: Almost every study of international relations revolves around the subject of war and peace. It's a matter as serious as human survival. Conflicting interests and the quest for domination among states sometimes result in conflict between two or more nations or organizations. War is as ancient as the state itself, and it is almost always followed by some form of peacemaking and settlement action. In this field, war and peace activities are now examined more systematically; the study of international relations is of enormous relevance to all humanity, and it necessitates an interdisciplinary approach and analysis (Baylis, J2005, 165)

(7) National Interest: The goals of sovereign governments are to advance national interests through the use of force and foreign policy. In a number of ways, national interests operate as the center of international relations. As Hartmann accurately notes, the techniques by which nations adjust their interests to those of other states are at the heart of the study of international relations. The national interest thus becomes a key factor in determining national policy. The research of national interest has aided in the examination of foreign policy history and conduct (Mearsheimer, 2001,144). .

(8) Ideologies: The twentieth century saw the emergence of competing ideologies such as communism, socialism, capitalism, Nazism, fascism, totalitarianism, liberalism, and so on. With conflicting political, economic, and social systems, ideological concerns rose to the fore on the global stage. Since the First World War, many international crises have had ideological undertones, complicating inter-state interactions even more. Ideologies must be taken into account in any discipline of international relations, notwithstanding contemporary debates concerning their demise and the idolization of international affairs. The processes of idealization and de-idealization must be examined in order to grasp modern international relations (Baylis, J2005, 159).

(9) Foreign Policy: Sovereign states conduct their foreign relations and interact with one another through their foreign policies, and therefore foreign policies are a component of international politics. Foreign policies are like a charter in that they emphasize points of agreement and disagreement while also taking into account national interests. It specifies the ideas that the state would employ to exercise its authority as well as the boundaries of its overall effectiveness. Although they are not the only factor in international relations, foreign policies are crucial to understanding them.

(10) Alliances and Groupings: Alliance politics has emerged as a crucial area of study in postwar international relations, despite the fact that the majority of the significant multilateral alliances that were active in the 1950s and the early 1960s—including NATO, the Warsaw Pact, SEATO, CENTO, and others—have since lost their significance. The research on international relations focused on the factors that lead to the creation of these military alliances, their level of cohesion,

and their impact on the relative power positions of the participating states. In addition to military alliances, there are other associations, like those of communist countries, the free world, the Islamic world, non-aligned states, the Arab world, African nations, and so forth. They collaborate on several related issues both inside and outside the UN (Mearsheimer ,2001,126).

(11) Economic Factors: Defense and economic interests have nothing in common; both are crucial to political negotiations between nations and hence take center stage in interstate relations. There is no denying that economic factors have a significant impact on international relations. Food security, economic planning and development, currency exchange, tariffs, capital controls, commodity agreements, international commerce, the balance of payments, foreign assistance, disparities between wealthy and developing countries, and the desire for a new international economic order International economic institutions include, but are not limited to, international trade, multinational enterprises, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and a plethora of other United Nations and local trade bodies. The Marxist approach to international relations emphasizes economic problems, although many non-communist perspectives recognize the relevance of economic elements in international politics. Economic factors have a role in international relations because they influence inter-state relationships (Hirst, 1996, 198).

2.4. Importance Of International Relations

Everyone on Earth is a citizen of one of the 200 sovereign countries that make up the international system. This fact, which has a profound impact on how people live and forms the core of the study of global relations and the basis for why it is so crucial, has a significant impact on how people live. In this definition, a state is described as a sovereign, independent state that is administered by a supreme authority that is legally independent of all foreign governments, has an area that is clearly defined and bounded, and has a permanent population. Even if each state claims to be autonomous and independent, they are all actually interconnected and do not exist separately. They come together to form a state system, which is the subject of study in international relations. Furthermore, countries are heavily

involved in international markets, which have an impact on their governments' policies, wealth, and population wellbeing, increasing the likelihood of interstate links (Sigwart, 2013, 287).

One of the fundamental concepts or objectives that a state aspires to is national security. Security is one of the most crucial concepts in international relations. In other words, the state should protect citizens from both internal and foreign dangers to ensure their security. The "security dilemma" refers to a paradox in the state system where a state that claims to offer security to protect its population may simultaneously put the citizens of other states in risk. On the other hand, armed states have been extremely rare throughout the history of the state system. In order to increase their national security and prevent any other power from obtaining the hegemonic position of complete domination by intimidation, coercion, or the use of force directly, many countries make alliances with other states. The fact that solutions, like any other human organization, lead to problems makes it necessary to study nations and the international system. This has been the cornerstone of realism theories' approach to studying international politics (Amitav. 2016, 204)

The second fundamental value that all countries must defend is freedom, including individual freedom as well as national freedom obtained via independence. Furthermore, in order for the state to maintain the state's status of national freedom or independence, citizens must fulfill their duties to the state, such as paying taxes or serving in the military. the rationale for struggles for independence against colonialism in Asia and Africa, as well as in Europe during the occupation and invasion of Poland by Nazi Germany. Or, to put it another way, war both threatens and destroys peace. Liberal values have embraced the technique of progressive change for peace while studying international politics. Order and justice are the third virtue that nations are obliged to preserve. Establishing and upholding international order is in the interests of all states.

States are capable of coexisting and interacting because of stability, certainty, and predictability. To do this, states must uphold international law, fulfill their treaty responsibilities, and adhere to the norms, conventions, and practices of the international legal system. States are therefore required to follow diplomatic industry standards and assist international organizations. International law,

diplomatic connections, and functioning international organizations are all necessary for maintaining international order. The fourth value to acquire popularity is justice. The need to ensure justice for its population has gained legitimacy as a result of the institutionalization of justice in the concept of human rights. Human rights are now a universal need for all states. A highly complex legal framework governing civil, political, social, and economic rights was formed after World War II, and today, governments in the international system must uphold these rights as a fundamental goal and value. In fact, the International Society theories' approach to understanding international politics has been informed by the importance of order and justice as a target and an ideal (Hirst, 1996, 210).

Since people suffer when they are isolated and shut off from the international order, whether by their own state or by others, complete state isolation is not an option in the international system. This has been demonstrated in the circumstances in Iran, Iraq, Libya, and Burma. One must first comprehend the nature of the services that a state offers for its residents in order to comprehend the relevance of international relations. Security, liberty, order, fairness, and welfare are among the five social principles that states are typically required to protect. These are social values that are so essential to an individual's welfare that any institution of society, such as a family, clan, ethnicity, or religious organization, is required to safeguard or ensure them in some way. In the present day, the state is the main safeguard for these essential ideals.

National security is one of the fundamental ideas or objectives that a state strives to achieve. Security is one of the most crucial concepts in international relations. In other words, the state should protect citizens from both internal and external threats in order to ensure their security. The "security dilemma" refers to a paradox in the state system where a state that claims to offer security to protect its population may simultaneously put the citizens of other states in risk. On the other hand, armed states have been extremely rare throughout the history of the state system. In order to increase their national security and prevent other powers from achieving a hegemonic position of undisputed dominance by coercion, coercion, or the use of direct force, many nations make alliances with one another. The fact that solutions, like any other human institution, lead to problems makes it necessary to analyze countries and the international system (Acharya, Amitav. 2016, 177).

The second fundamental value that nations must respect is the freedom of both individual and national freedom obtained via independence. Furthermore, in order for the state to maintain the state's status of national freedom or independence, citizens must fulfill their duties to the state, such as paying taxes or serving in the military. The idea that individuals cannot be free unless the country is free has affected political history all across the world, whether in Asia and Africa in the face of colonialism or in Europe when Nazi Germany invaded and occupied the people of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and other countries. Or, to put it another way, war both threatens and destroys peace. (Dyer, Hugh. , 2014, 198).

Order and justice are the third virtue that nations are obliged to preserve. Establishing and upholding international order is in the interests of all states. States may coexist and engage in interactions based on confidence, predictability, and stability. States must respect international law, keep their treaty obligations, abide by the norms, norms, and practices of the international legal system in order to accomplish this goal. States must thus follow recommended diplomatic procedures and aid international organizations. International law, diplomatic connections, and functioning international organizations are all requirements for maintaining international order.

The fourth value to acquire popularity is justice. The need to ensure justice for its population has gained legitimacy as a result of the institutionalization of justice in the concept of human rights. Human rights are now a universal need for all states. Following World War II, a sophisticated international legal system governing civil, political, social, and economic rights was established, and since then, adhering to this framework has been a crucial objective and value for nations participating in the international system. In reality, the International Society theories' method of analyzing global politics emphasizes the value of law and order as a target and ideal.

The socioeconomic wealth and wellbeing of their citizens are typically the final objectives that governments are required to safeguard. The majority of people want the government to implement policies that promote high employment, low inflation, steady investment, and a constant flow of trade and commerce. In order to enhance or at the very least protect national quality of life, national economies,

regardless of their sovereignty, must adapt to the global economic environment (Krasner, S., 2002, 155).

Because of their increased dependence on the stability of the global economy, nations work hard to create and put into place economic policies that will contribute to this goal. Or, to put it another way, they must create economic plans that can successfully deal with global markets through foreign currency and investment instruments, guaranteeing that global economic ties and commerce through global transportation and communications do not jeopardize national prosperity. To put it another way, the state system of today is characterized by economic interdependence, or a high degree of reciprocal welfare dependency among nations (Galston, William. A, 2010, 225).

There are two ways to look at the global system, and they are both characterized by economic interconnectedness. According to the first point of view, the expansion of the global market would ensure freedom and prosperity by fostering more participation, specialisation, efficiency, and output. Economic interdependence has a negative aspect in that it leads to inequality since wealthy, strong nations have access to resources that less-powerful, poorer nations do not. This method exemplifies the International Political Economy theory of international relations, which is a theory of international relations employed in research on global politics. due to the fact that it is predicated on the notion that, in addition to politics and the military, international relations are fundamentally a socioeconomic one. The world has been characterized by new regional and global interconnection due to the rapid advancement of transportation and communication in the age of globalization, which has altered the study of international relations. It was necessary to build it because of the opportunities generated by the quick transition, which have had far-reaching repercussions and an influence on both the local and international levels. It has opened up new, challenging opportunities for the study of international relations, making future study all the more important (Baylis, J., Smith, S. 2005, 98).

2.5. Political Cohesion In The International Relations

The level of political unity, freedom, and autonomy that today's nations enjoy varies greatly. Regardless of size, what matters is that the state has the

capacity for autonomous judgment to meet the requirements for status as a sovereign state. It must have sufficient people, land, and resources, as well as the desire to accept duties and tasks, in order to maintain its status. It is unthinkable to compare the might of Britain or China to Upper Volta or Male (the Maldives), on the one hand, and vice versa (Galston, William. A, 2010, 379).

Regarding political and legal standing, the smallest autonomous body is given the same consideration as the largest. No matter how different the economies, levels of development, political clout, populations, or other characteristics of the two countries are, Togo has the same number of votes in the UN Assembly as either the US or Russia. In the UN, it is possible for the Great Powers to be decisively outvoted, and this happens regularly. States vary in terms of their population, size, political system, resources, philosophy, and moral standards. They may be categorized into a few broad groups, on the one hand. There are two categories of great powers: superpowers with enormous nuclear arsenals, delivery methods, and overwhelming might, and smaller great powers with less imposing power. (Krasner, S., 2002, 77).

There are also the medium powers, which are less populous, have lower national incomes, and have smaller militaries than the Great Powers. This group of nations also includes Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Italy, Pakistan, Poland, Sweden, and more. This category includes most of the nations in Europe. Outside of these kinds of states, there are several political organizations with qualifying status. Examples of protectorates include San Marino, Liechtenstein, Monaco, and principalities that are surrounding by larger states and whose foreign affairs are managed by the protector. The above mentioned countries and political entities, as well as their connections and interactions, make up the global political system. Concepts of national interest are founded on societal fundamentals like territorial integrity and self-preservation (Dyer, Hugh. , 2014, 165-167).

2.6. Non-State Actors In International Relations

Up until the early 20th century, the government dominated the market. In nations with socialist or military governments, the state only had a minor role in politics. On the other hand, because it was in charge of overseeing industries,

controlling the economy, and performing other distributive duties, the state was the most important economic actor.

The state's primacy in international relations was often acknowledged by theories of international politics. The core tenet of the realism thesis was that states are the primary players in world events. States aim to maximize their power by maximizing their country's interests, which is quantified in terms of power. Kenneth Waltz's structural realism theory helped him concentrate his study of states in international affairs. Waltz (1979) asserts that only states engage in hostilities with one another. Furthermore, governments alone have the authority to make decisions about foreign policy. Similar to this, neoliberal institutionalism asserts that only governments have the authority to represent their nations in international organizations since it values cooperation and institutions more than conflict and violence. Constructivists also give the state a big part in international politics. According to Alexander Wendt, this lack of a centralized authority over states in international relations also defines and determines the anarchistic system. He asserts that anarchy is what states make of it.

David A. Lake (2013, 430) lists three reasons why scholars continue to believe that state-centered theories are useful analytical tools from a theoretical perspective. To start, only if it is viewed as being from the best interests of the nation can the concept of national interest be explained in a more rational way. By assuming that the state is a unitary entity with a collective desire or identity dealing with other similarly unitary entities, analysts may safely abstract from domestic politics' pushing and pulling. Second, since they have the power to impose their views on people even when they disagree, governments are the sole authoritative players in domestic politics.

2.7. Hierarchy In International Relations

But when domestic and international politics evolved, it became obvious that the state could no longer carry out all of these responsibilities on its own. An "overburdened state" is unable to properly complete its responsibilities. Additionally, the state's resources weren't enough to cover all of the requirements of its citizens. A welfare state's administration was dependent on a larger bureaucracy. Ironically, it also increased the complexity and expense of

governmental management. Therefore, creating a system in which the state could successfully carry out its duties while keeping its essential "minimalist functions" became the biggest difficulty in the world. For this reason, non-state actors, especially market forces, were eventually given considerable latitude in economic matters, including economic decision-making. The market has been recognized as a primary engine of technological advancement, economic growth, and prosperity in Western nations. The market-based economic paradigm grew in acceptance when socialism was overthrown around the world. Various socialist or hybrid economies finally made the switch to a capitalist mode of production like that of the West (Baylis, Smith, 2005, 76).

State characteristics have changed with time, becoming less uniform than they were during the monarchy. The state has changed to become a complex reality. Joel Migdal and other academics contend that states are no longer static objects. They are constantly "becoming," as they say. This process has become more difficult as a result of the interconnectedness of states, a capitalist global economy, and democratic government. States are more responsible for handling the numerous actors who have asked to be involved in state affairs. The same phenomena is also seen in the expansion of non-state actors' sway over world politics. The following non-state actors, in addition to states, are some of those whose significance in international relations is rising (Baylis & Smith, 2005).

2.8. The Idealism In The International Relation

Old, ineffective, and destructive patterns of behaviour, such as war, use of force, and violence, should be abandoned in favour of new ways and means defined by knowledge, reason, compassion, and self-restraince, according to the Idealist Approach.

Idealism advocates for bettering international relations by removing war, poverty, inequality, dictatorship, force, suppression, and violence from the equation. The goal for humanity is to eliminate these ills. Idealism believes that by relying on reason, science, and education, it is possible to create a society free of these ills. Political idealism refers to a set of ideas in international relations that oppose war and advocate for the reform of the international community based on

moral values, as well as the establishment of international institutions and international law (Chwieroth, M.J. 2009, 124)

The idea of societal growth in general and the liberal idealism at the heart of American politics, especially during the interwar years, promote the idealist approach. US President Woodrow Wilson remained its most vocal advocate during the interwar period (1919-1939). The idealist approach encourages morality as a means of accomplishing the overarching objective of improving the world. It holds that by incorporating morality and moral values into their interactions, nations may not only secure their own development but also contribute to the global abolition of tyranny, despotism, violence, and force. Politics is, in the eyes of idealists, not the art of the possible, but rather the art of good administration. As per Couloumbis and Wolfe, politics guarantees a good existence and respect for one's fellow human being both at home and abroad. Idealism therefore promotes improving foreign relations by eradicating the negative aspects of the global environment. (Allan, Pierre & Christian Schmidt, 1994, 430-466).

Main Features of Idealism (Quzzini , Stefano, 2013):

1. Human nature is inherently benevolent and capable of doing good in international interactions.

2. Everyone is concerned about the well-being of humanity and the progress of civilisation.

3. A poor environment and terrible institutions produce bad human behaviour.

4. Changing the environment can help to eliminate bad human behaviour.

5. By altering international relations, war can and should be avoided.

6. Efforts must be done on a global scale to eradicate war, slaughter, and dictatorship.

7. The global community should seek to eliminate universal traits, instruments, and practices that cause conflicts.

8. To maintain peace, prosperity, and progress, international institutions devoted to upholding international law, international order, and peace should be formed.

2.9. International Relations, Principal Theories

2.9.1 Realism

The international system is defined by anarchy, the lack of a central authority, for Realists (also referred to as "structural Realists" or "Neorealists," as opposed to the previous "classical Realists"). States are sovereign and hence independent of one another; no inherent structure or civilization can form or even exist to govern their interactions. Only forcible compulsion or their own agreement may bind them. State power is the sole variable of relevance in such an anarchic society, because only via power can states defend themselves and expects to live. Power may be understood in a variety of ways by realism, including militarily, economically, and diplomatically. This worldview is based on four assumptions (Mearsheimer, 2000,217). First, realists argue that every state's primary objective is to survive. Therefore, foreign invasion represent the greatest dangers to any nation. The anarchy of the international system requires that States constantly make sure they have enough power to defend themselves and advance their material interests necessary for survival, even if household interests, strategic culture, or a dedication to a set of national ideals mandated more benevolent or cooperative international goals.

Realists also think that governments are intelligent beings. This implies that states will take all reasonable steps to improve their chances of surviving given the goal of survival. Realists also hold that no state fully understands what its neighbors are plotting and that all countries have some level of military capabilities. To put it another way, the world is hazardous and unknown. Fourth, in such a world, the Great Powers—the countries with the most economic clout and, particularly, military might—are the most powerful. International relations, in this perspective, is fundamentally a narrative of Great Power politics. Realists disagree on several subjects. Offensive Realists argue that to survive, one must engage in aggressive behaviour. States will want to increase their strength in comparison to others (Mearsheimer, 2001,90). A state can never be safe if competing countries have

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enough strength to threaten it. If a country can achieve it, hegemony is the greatest approach to seek. Defensive Realists, on the other hand, feel that dominance is an ineffective approach for ensuring the existence of a state (Waltz 1979,356).

They make the argument that striving for hegemony can result in dangerous conflicts with one's peers. Conversely, defensive realists emphasize the stability of the systems of balance of power, where a nearly equal distribution of power across States ensures that no State will attack another. The distribution of power among some of the Great Powers, or "polarity," is therefore a key concept in realist theory. International law and institutions are despised by realists because they place such a high value on chaos and power (Mearsheimer 2000, 65-69). Realists contend that these aspects of global politics are inherently epiphenomenal in nature, reflecting the balance of power without influencing or constraining state behavior.

Realists contend that only state power can uphold the law in a society where there is anarchy and no hierarchy. But if a State didn't have a very real, concrete interest in the result, why would it choose to spend its little resources on regulation? In the first instance, why would any State consent to collaboration through a treaty or institution if cheating is likely and enforcement is impossible? States therefore have the power to define international standards and establish international organizations as well as to enforce such rules. However, it is not the rules that determine why a State behaves in a particular way, but rather the underlying material interests and power dynamics.

2.9.2. Institutionalism

The international system is anarchic, states are rational, self-interested individuals attempting to survive while working to improve their material circumstances, and foreign diplomacy are fraught with uncertainty. These are just a few of the presumptions that institutionalists share with realists about the nature of the global system. On the other hand, institutionalism uses game theory and microeconomics to reach a radically different conclusion: global cooperation is possible. The fundamental hypothesis is that, in some situations, cooperation may be a rational, self-interested course of action for nations to take (Keohane ,1984,456).

Reduced tariffs will benefit both countries since they increase commerce and wealth, but neither is willing to do so unless it is assured that the other will as well. Realists contest the idea that such cooperation can be maintained without the use of coercive action since both countries would have an incentive to proclaim trade open, dump their goods on each other's markets, and reject all imports. On the other hand, institutionalists assert that institutions, which are defined as a group of laws, customs, practices, and methods for making decisions that establish expectations, may be able to eliminate the ambiguity that prevents collaboration. The interaction time horizon is first extended by institutions, leading to an iterated game as opposed to a single round. Countries that agree on ad hoc tariffs may benefit by misleading their neighbors in each given round of negotiations. Conversely, nations that anticipate dealing regularly with the same partners through an institution will be more inclined to abide by agreements in the near term in order to profit from cooperation in the long run (Galston, William. A, 2010, 453).

Therefore, institutions both improve the value of a good reputation to nations and the legitimacy of punishment. Second, institutionalists think that institutions increase our understanding of how governments behave. Uncertainty is one of the key why realists fear that cooperation can last. Institutions gather information on how the government behaves and regularly make judgments about whether or not particular standards are being met. States are aware that they will not be able to "get away with it" if they violate a law.

Third, institutionalisms emphasize that institutions have the capacity to significantly boost effectiveness. Ad hoc negotiations between nations are expensive for them. Institutions can reduce the transaction costs of coordination by giving states a centralized venue for meeting. They also provide "focal points," or established norms and practices, which help a heterogeneous group of nations swiftly come to an agreement on a plan of action. As a result, Institutionalism uses the same theoretical presumptions to reject international law and organizations while explaining international collaboration. Institutionalism, a rationalist empirical and theoretical explanation of how and why international law functions, is one approach for international lawyers to comprehend it. Many of the conclusions of the Institutionalist thinkers will be recognizable to international attorneys. Most of them have long understood the value of reputation and reciprocity in respecting

international legal obligations. International politicians and lawyers may construct more effective and long-lasting institutions and regimes with the help of institutionalist perspectives, which are supported by detailed empirical analyses of international institutions broadly defined.

2.9.3. Liberalism

Compared to Realism or Institutionalism, the liberal school of thought is more convoluted and fragmented. The primary conclusion of the theory is that individual nations' international relations are influenced by their national characteristics. The Realist and Institutionalist perspectives, which hold that all States (at least worldwide) have essentially the same goals and behaviors—self-interested people seeking wealth or survival—contrast sharply with this point of view. Liberal theorists have long drawn attention to the distinctive behavior of liberal governments, and more recent work has tried to broaden the notion to a more complete theory of international affairs based on domestic qualities. One of the most well-known developments in liberal ideology has been the democratic peace phenomenon. Immanuel Kant initially envisioned democratic peace as the absence of conflict between mature liberal democracies, or liberal nations.

This claim has been the subject of a substantial statistical research, and the results show that, with a few exceptions, they are generally accurate (Miller,2010,123). On the other hand, it is less clear what is causing this observable observation. Theorists of international relations have been unable to provide a convincing justification for why democratic governments do not engage in conflict. Furthermore, the journey to democratic peace may be quite violent; issues with power relations and the importance of knowledge are seen as long-term impediments to the interaction of socially developed State preferences. They are assemblies of individual and collective interests that use a particular style of governance to project those interests into the global system.

Most likely, the most crucial goal is survival. Conversely, there may be a role for business interests or ideologies. Because there are few methods in international law that take into account the nature of national preferences or regime types, liberal principles are usually challenging for international attorneys. These concepts are especially useful as knowledge bases for building international

institutions like courts that are intended to have an impact on domestic politics or collaborate with domestic institutions. One example is the complementary-based jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

2.9.4. Constructivism

Rather than being a theory, constructivist approach is an ontology, or set of presumptions about the cosmos and human motivation and behavior. Its opposite is rationality, not realism, institutional theory, or liberalism. By challenging the rationalist paradigm that forms the basis of many theories of international relations, constructivists provide constructivist alternatives for each of these categories of concepts. The constructivist explanation emphasizes that the factors that scientists are interested in—military strength, commercial ties, international institutions, or domestic preferences—have significance because they have particular social meanings rather than because they are universal truths about the world (Wendt 2000,326). Scholars must comprehend this meaning in order to comprehend state behavior since it is derived from a complicated and distinctive synthesis of history, ideas, conventions, and beliefs. Constructivists contend that although China and the United Kingdom both have lethal nuclear arsenals, the United States interprets them in very different ways, leading to very distinct patterns of interaction (Wendt 1995,p 345).

For instance, Iain Johnston contends that China has historically conducted its foreign policy in accordance with realist principles, but on the basis of a specific historical grand strategy rather than the immutable framework of the international system. Constructivists emphasize identity and belief issues because they concentrate on the social context in which international interactions occur. A state's functioning is influenced by friendships and rivalries, in-groups and out-groups, fairness and justice, and many other factors. While some constructivists believe that states are self-interested, logical actors, they emphasize that states' many identities and values contradict stereotypes of governments as being just concerned with their own survival, power, or wealth. Constructivism also considers how important social norms are to global politics.

Constructivists, such as March and Olsen, distinguish between a "logic of consequences," in which actions are rationally chosen to advance a State's interests,

and a "logic of appropriateness," in which rationality is significantly affected by social norms. For instance, constructivists would assert that the concept of state sovereignty has significantly influenced international relations, creating a bias against nonintervention that precedes any cost-benefit analyses that nations may do. Although these arguments are based on manufactured attitudes rather than the logical pursuit of objective interests, they are congruent with the institutional theory framework for comprehending international cooperation.

Constructivism has emphasized the significance of non-State actors more than other approaches, perhaps as a result of their interest in ideologies and ideas. Scholars have emphasized the significance of transnational organizations, including NGOs, and transnational corporations in influencing state views toward issues like the use of land mines in conflict and global trade, for instance. Such "norm entrepreneurs" are capable of influencing State behavior through rhetoric or other forms of lobbying, persuasion, and shame. Constructivists believe that international institutions and independent actors are both essential. Constructivism acknowledges that international bureaucracies may operate to further their own aims (such as free trade or the promotion of human rights) regardless of the intentions of the nations that formed them (Finnemore ,1998,p 823).

2.9.5. The English School

The English school places a strong emphasis on the significance of global society and social meanings when studying world politics. In contrast to other theories, it aims to provide verifiable predictions about state behavior. Its objectives more closely resemble those of a historian. Hedley Bull, a well-known English School professor, claimed that international law was one of five crucial institutions that helped to lessen the impacts of international anarchy and instead created "anarchy society." Meaning that society develops spontaneously in the absence of government or a governing body. A society or group of individuals who are vehemently hostile to existing hierarchies can also be included. It's not surprising that English School authors consider historical understandings to be essential for the study of international politics given their focus on context and interpretative strategies. The Realists contend that just understanding the international system's power dynamics is insufficient. We also need to understand what occurred before

to that system, how the participating countries arrived at their current positions, and any potential dangers or driving forces they may encounter in the future. It is impossible to overestimate the significance of domestic politics, as well as traditions and ideologies (Baylis, J., Smith, S. 2005, 93).

2.9.6. Critical Approaches

From several angles, the prevalent conceptions of international affairs and the positivist epistemology that underlies them have been questioned. Marxist, feminist, postmodern, and ecological researchers have criticized international relations conceptions of state behavior. The majority of these criticisms pay attention to how the state and power are established, which is something that Institutionalism and Realism frequently overlook. They hold that understanding the motives and actions of global capital is necessary in order to understand state behavior. Similarly, feminists have attempted to explain parts of State behaviour and its consequences by highlighting gender as a factor .This concentration has resulted in ideas of security that go beyond State security (which Realists regard as fundamental) to notions of human security. The repercussions of war, for example, extend well beyond the battlefield to family life and other elements of social interactions in this perspective (Acharya, & Amitav. 2014).

2.10. Crises In International Politics

As a scenario, the term "crisis" has penetrated international politics. In German literature, Jenseits in his work "Krieg und Frieden" refers to a situation in which there is no war but no peace. Health, finance, marketing, public administration, media, archaeology, sociology, political science, and international affairs are just a few of the domains where it is applied. Georges Canguilhem defines crisis as "change signalled by some symptoms, happening during an illness, by which the patient's life will be preserved or not" (originally from medicine). Considering that, "the body is the most effective metaphor of society," such a tale about the notion of crisis is not surprising. The basic structure of a collection of social ties must be built on an analogy with the natural world. Institutions are thus legitimized by structural comparisons to the human body (Arjen Boin and Patrick Lagadec, 2000) .

There are two broad approaches to crises in global politics in the literature: procedural and substantive methods. The content of each crisis, issue, and/or scenario is the focus of the substantial approach. As a result, proponents of this method prioritize the definitions and consequences of a certain problem. The procedural method, on the other hand, is focused with developing broad theories about crises in order to determine the procedural definition of universal crises and to focus on the common characteristics of all types of crises. When it comes to determining crises in global politics, proponents of the procedural method have essentially established two primary theoretical viewpoints (Michael ,Wallace and Peter Suedfeld, 1988).

First, users of the decision-making method who utilize the government as the primary level of analysis are interested in the actor's circumstances and processes. Second, users of the global systems approach are interested in the actors' possible things. At this stage, the two crisis definitions connected to the procedural method must be considered. How to classify a situation as a crisis is the major focus of crisis estimates based on the (bottom-up) decision-making method (subjective approach). Decision-makers do this, and as a result, the state's external environment has been fundamentally altered by the activities of other states. Such a circumstance would be considered a crisis by decision-makers, and the circumstances would require them to take extreme measures in response. In other words, the circumstance necessitates the use of crisis management by decision-makers. A foreign policy crisis is a scenario that jeopardizes the political unit's most significant and fundamental goals, and restricts the time for thinking, preparing, and responding in order to modify the likely outcome, this is also a type of event that is viewed as a surprise by government units when it erupts. As we can see, how a situation in the framework of foreign policy must be regarded as genuine as possible by political units is quite significant. Certainly, exceptional changes in the decision-making framework, abrupt departures from routine, and the way of joining the crisis response process while delegating a large portion of responsibility to centralized ad hoc political groupings are all crucial signs of foreign policy disasters (Marc Houben, 2005)

There are two sorts of crises to discuss based on the number of individuals participating from the standpoint of decision-making: one-sided crises and two-

sided crises. In contrast to the two categories of crises, an actor in a crisis scenario may believe himself to be surrounded by crisis and threat, although the opponent may not. For example, when the Rhine region was re-militarized in 1936, Germany and its commander, Adolf Hitler, did not sense a crisis, although Belgium, Yugoslavia, France, and England did. Other examples of one-sided crises might be mentioned. In 1976, for example, Israel had a crisis as a result of the Syrian army's rapid mobilization. In this context, the proclamation of a no-fly zone in northern Iraq in 1992 was likewise viewed as a crisis by the Baghdad government. However, there might be a crisis scenario that is experienced differently by each participant, resulting in a two-sided crisis (Ole R. 1991).

An international crisis, based on the (top-down) systems view (the objective method), is a scenario in which regular patterns of interaction among states dramatically shift. For example, a crisis scenario that occurred in the global community (at the global, dominant, or sub-systems level) might be discussed in relation to situations that may result in highly contentious interactions, or challenges to one actor's dominance in the international system. There would be some unexpected and unexpected variations in the intensity and/or capability (volume) of the exchanges that actors have with each other. Following crises, it would be conceivable to witness a return to normal levels of intensity and/or capacity of interactions. In this regard, Sustainable and eco-friendly has argued that authoritarian wars ratify shifts in the power balance and spur the emergence of new methodical arrangements as "past trend... [that] come at dramatic moments of upheaval... [where] newly powerful nations try to re-establish basic organizing principles." (Marc Houben, 2005).

Interactions among large powers, which exist in the international system, may be seen in the same light, and certain conclusions could be drawn. Major worldwide crises are defined as significant shifts that result in the formation of inflexible orientations in various sectors of the global system. Similarly, massive quantities of system inputs are turned into new outputs to increase interstate linkages, and those outputs are then translated back into other inputs to repeat the process. In terms of the intensity and volume of the interaction, it therefore goes beyond a typical point/level in the course of reciprocating acts in the international system. For example, the enormous changes in the global community that began in

the 1990s may readily be categorized as a moment of crisis. As a result of the shaking and disintegration on the European side of the Eastern Block in 1989, the Soviet Union fell apart in late 1991, and this event, as a constant cycle, indirectly prompted other local disasters, such as the 1991 Iraq crisis and the 1992 Yugoslavia crisis (Furukawa, 2000).

Following that, the features of previous crises were the catalysts for 'the storm of change,' which may be regarded as a cornerstone for the reasons of the September 11th, 2001 disaster. As can be seen, the causes of crises are linked together in a chain reaction. An 'international crisis' is a term that describes the overall structure of a series of events. Following the conclusion of the Cold War, two crisis-related tendencies emerged. The first is the shifting notion that most worldwide issues are linked to the perception of the 'so-called' global power, the United States; as a result, practically all large-scale crises were previously regarded as foreign policy crises for the Obama administration. The rest of the world now considers crises to be international issues as well. The second point, which is connected to the first, is that during the Cold War, crises were often symmetrical, i.e., they erupted between two equal sides and/or blocks, but modern crises are regarded as asymmetrical, i.e., they erupt between nations with unequal strength (Marc Houben, 2005).

Oran Young's description of the world crisis is remarkably similar to McClelland's. An international crisis, according to McClelland (1978), is "a series of events" that include suddenly and swiftly shifting happenings (James M. McCormick, 1978). The spectrum of events that cause crises, according to Young's theory, amplifies the influence of forces that cause instabilities in the overall system structure. It also triggers the same kind of elements in sub-systems, increasing the likelihood of using force and causing injury. Young has emphasized the importance of the direction of major changes in the international system, particularly in the event of a crisis. According to Young, it is possible that the international system's relational structures might completely collapse under crisis scenarios. If we generalize that hypothesis, however, we may get inaccurate findings. For example, the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis was widely seen as a watershed moment in the United States-Soviet Union relationship, but it must be remembered that this crisis also ushered in a time of world moderation (Young, 1972).

Table.1. Concepts Of Crisis In International Relations:

Procedural Approach		
Main purpose:	General theories about the formation of crises	
Sub-approaches:	Decision-making approach (subjective approach)	International systems approach (objective approach)
Analysis level:	Bottom-up analysis: government, leadership, etc.	Top-down analysis: systemic level (global, regional systems, etc.)
Quality of crisis:	Foreign policy crisis	International crisis
Crisis types:	One-sided, two-sided; symmetric, asymmetric crises	Global, regional, sub-system, dominant system crises, etc.
Definition of crisis:	Perceived crisis (Hermann)	Reciprocal change of situation (McClelland); range of abnormal events (Young)

Source : Hermann, (1989).

Aside from the objective and subjective points of view, Charles Hermann (1989) established an additional technique: the actor confrontation approach. Two or more actors are studied as units in conflict communication and crisis bargaining in actor confrontation research. One of the major issues with these methods (particularly the international systems approach) in terms of crisis definition is that they have not fully addressed the phenomena of 'crisis management.' It must be understood that crisis management is only mentioned in passing in the 'decision-making' perspective's descriptions of crises (Hermann, 1989).

Five major shared-components of crises may be recognized if the definitions of crises are examined in international politics:

1)During crucial moments in international politics, significant increases in national military actions are recorded, particularly when certain "crisis management operations" are maintained.

2)The majority of crises are caused by unexpected events at the world or national level.

3)In such unexpected events/situations, the decision maker must be able to move fast and make a choice on the spot.

4) Governments' perceived or actual interests may be harmed by crises.

5) Because crises are characterized as unexpected events, they are difficult to quantify or forecast as substantial risks to governments' interests.

2.11.The Concept Of Modern Information Technology

Modern information technology is represented in that social process in which a number of material means and mental knowledge are used in the various production and organization communication processes that allow the user to access a rich set of applications in order to achieve specific goals and objectives, its main feature is the combination of traditional means and both modern (Bollier, 2003).

It can be said that modern communication technology has characteristics that can be limited to (Cižik, & Tomáš, 2015):

1- Interactivity: Effectiveness, according to Mohamed Abdel Hamid, means "the end of the idea of linear communication or communication in one direction from the sender to the receiver .

2- Diversity: The development of the technological developments of communication and their multiplicity led to a higher ability to produce, store and make available the communication content, to the diversity in the elements of the communication process, which provided the recipient with greater choices to employ the communication process in accordance with his needs and motives for communication.

3- Integration: The availability of a set of one system that provides the user with the multiple options available in an integrated framework.

4- Crossing cultural and cosmic boundaries: where hundreds of thousands of international and regional networks converge, which gave them a global and international character. They contributed to transcending geographical boundaries and led to the collapse of cultural barriers between the parties to the communication process.

5- Bypassing the unity of space and time: it provides the feature of remote communication, and therefore it is not assumed that the parties to the communication process are in one place.

6- Asynchronous: It means the ability to send and receive messages at the appropriate time for the user without requiring all participants to use the system at the same time.

7- Immersiveness in the communication process: It appears as a result of the decrease in the cost of devices and means and the decrease in the cost of communication.

This communication process takes place in several stages, which we summarize as follows (Coban, 2016, 45-61):

Perceiving or visualizing the message from the shelf of the sender who decides to deliver specific meanings.

Encoding by converting meanings into verbal or non-verbal linguistic symbols.

- Choosing the appropriate means or means of communication to sell the message and the receiver.

- Respond or reply to the message.

Receiving the response message, decoding it, and converting it into meanings to understand it. What is noticeable from this narration are these stages, and that the communication process goes beyond the traditional elements, the message sender and the receiver, to other elements such as the medium (the channel) and the reaction (Feed Back), and there are those who add confusion (noise). (Impact and communication environment, common area of expertise.

2.12.Modern Information Technology Functions

The most important common functions between the means of information can be summarized as follows (Hearn, Williams, & Mahncke, 2010):

A - The news function of collecting, storing, processing and disseminating various information is one of the most important functions of the means of communication. It is noted that opinions and comments are mentioned within the optional role because we will see that the news is in itself an expression of an opinion and the acceptance of an opinion to influence opinions. The means of communication distribute news Wrong to influence public opinion, and the practical methods used by these means in dealing with the news (from confusion, ignoring, and arranging) is considered one of the most effective ways to change opinions and direct public opinion.

B - If the optional function is the basic function of the means of communication, as through it we can, in the best cases, renew the information. This need for inquiry is not necessarily utilitarian only, but it is also a response to the desire to participate and the interest of the public in it, then the means of communication work by virtue of the capacity and speed of its spread and to provide a balance A subscriber of information that increases the effectiveness of the activity of its audience and its social participation, depending on the nature of the social values addressed to the addressee. Hence, it can be said that the means of communication have a major role in the field of education and social reform, and given the nature of this sensitive field, which is mainly related to the nature of social systems. For every civilization, the allegiance and role of the means of communication in it is subject to the prevailing social system, which works in all cases to use them to support trends, either canceling them or changing them by making public opinion (Mallik, 2016).

C - Complementing this role comes the function of developmental means of information technology in the economic field, in particular, and this is mainly done through advertisements, extension and awareness programmes, as well as the marketing function, and it is necessary for all economically backward countries to resort to developing their own communication systems and setting specific strategies for them To control and develop its economy, communication has become an element for the growth of an economic power in itself when it turns into a productive sector on which other developmental sectors depend. Developing countries that care about the communication and information system depend on

potentials to support their economic philosophy by educating the public with clarification, explanation and guidance (Coalson, 2016)..

D - The means of information technology have another function that is no less important than the previous one, which is the "function of entertainment and enjoyment", because this function shares the other functions in its purpose. Emptiness" is not to say that the entertainment industry has no social, cultural, or political value other than a trick or mislead to pass the message. In influencing behavior, however, we consider that our attitudes and behaviors may be affected by the entertainment materials that you act with to the same degree or more than they are affected by the arguments of politicians or the positions of intellectuals. The petition is as follows (Kshetri, 2014,23-25):

- The means of information technology must accept and perform developmental tasks in line with the followed national policy.

- The freedom of the means of communication must be aware of the priority regarding news and media relations with the countries of the southwest geographically, politically, or culturally.

In the end, it can be said that this brief narration of the functions of communication is not as comprehensive as it is focused, and yet it remains subject to the rapid quantitative and qualitative development of the means of communication, as well as to the nature of social systems and the prevailing international system.

Technology has always influenced the options available to policymakers and decision makers in their pursuit of state goals, but it also complicates their decisions to some extent. Among the scientific and technological revolutions that are believed to have contributed to the changing nature of power and relations between states comes the development in the field of communications and the contemporary information revolution; The literature in the field of international relations today focuses on how these technological changes affect, especially the transformations of force, deterrence, diplomacy and other tools of international relations. It is worth noting that the contemporary scientific and technological revolution has contributed to the decline in the role of ideologies, as in a previous

period they were a motive and engine for international interactions, to be replaced by technology, in addition to more modern elements belonging to the geoeconomic and geocyber dimension in the contemporary international system (Simmons, &Beth ,2011, 589-99).

Accordingly, technological progress affects the transformations of power, including its nature, distribution, sources, manifestations, and characteristics. Scientific and technological capabilities and knowledge and information resources - which constitute the intellectual capital whose quality is reflected in the level of innovation - become one of the main features or characteristics of strength.

With this, there are those who point to the link between new technologies and power dynamics in international relations. The cumulative development of knowledge and technological innovations - in areas such as communications, biotechnology, artificial intelligence, nanotechnology, military fields and outer space exploration - is a field for international competition over power and its new distribution on the one hand. And a sophisticated tool to enhance the power of certain players on the other side (non-state actors). Thus, technological power is not just an independent tool of potential, but - at the same time - an incentive to build other areas of power, including its economic, political, ideological, cultural, social, security and military dimensions (Njabulo Bruce Khumalo,& Miniyothabo Baloyi, 2018 13-35).

It is well recognized that advancements in technology create new frameworks within which governments can exercise their sovereign rights and pursue their interests, both at home and abroad. A rising network of interconnectedness, increasing density, complexity, and dynamism in international political interactions are all characteristics of the global environment that technological advancement requires nations to adapt to.

The conventional practice of diplomacy is put to the test by the information revolution because it makes the context in which it is used more complicated. This gave rise to the so-called "new diplomacy," which is based on the premise that non-state entities, particularly transnational companies and transnational civil society groups, are increasingly influencing the course of international negotiations. The development of means of communication and information also affects the spatial

and temporal dimension of diplomatic activity. New technologies provide countries with the tools to perform the basic functions of diplomacy, namely representation, negotiation, and communication, differently than before (Vaishnav, Nazli, & David, 2013,561-76).

The economy is another area affected by the technological factor. At the national and global levels, the influence of the technological factor in the global economy stimulates the emergence of a knowledge-based economy in which success or strength is determined according to information.

A new paradigm for international relations that is defined by networks, interconnectedness, and interdependence is being largely shaped by technological advancement. These adjustments might be thought of as a sequence of "turns," each of which represents a shift in social life, the way science and research are conducted, and—most significantly—the scale at which contemporary geopolitical arrangements are viewed from a local to a global perspective. Regarding the geographical aspect of international relations, the technical component has a significant impact on the region. It has an impact on both the international reality and the methods used to develop knowledge about it.

The world has experienced the phenomenon of widespread multinational partners after they took control of global investment, foreign trade and the micro-technology industry, such as Apple, Amazon, Facebook, Alphabet and Microsoft. (Microsoft), which has become empires and some of them have annual revenues of more than a trillion dollars, and their market value equals more than a number of trillions of dollars. control it, according to the views of some political leaders and economic experts (Cižik, 2017).

Today, a contemporary war may be won because of the power of knowledge that becomes an "opponent" to the enemy's weapons and tactics used in military action. Modern information-based weapons, in place of firearms, have made it possible to reduce the amount of explosives and miniaturize weapons; Future wars will not be fought only on land, sea, air, or outer space, but there is another field, which is cyberspace, to be a theater for electronic warfare, that is, cyber attacks in all its forms and types that take the form of conflict or asymmetric warfare,

including electronic terrorism, and take the form of Various formats, the list of which is constantly growing (Bach, & Abraham 2010, 505-28).

Regarding the technological gap, the reports issued by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) classify the Arab world at the bottom of indicators - such as the Global Innovation Index - compared to different countries of the world in the field of technological modernization. The limitations in the Arab world and the amazing development witnessed by Asian countries, such as China, India, Malaysia and Korea, which were countries that were suffering from extreme poverty, high population density, and a lack of oil resources, and one of the main reasons for the digital divide is justified by the lack of an information infrastructure to serve as a basis for building a knowledge society or society. informational (Mansbach, 2020).

Humanity is without a doubt experiencing the forerunners of the fifth industrial revolution, and nations and governments must prioritize meeting the needs of this revolution in order to have a place and a foothold in both the present and the future, keeping in mind that nations lacking advanced technological tools in the artificial intelligence industry will not have a chance to prevail in any future conflicts (Eriksson, & Giacomello, 2006, 221-244).

2.13. Information Technology Revolution

During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, humanity and its world order witnessed three industrial revolutions. The first revolution was in the late nineteenth century. Which was characterized by the extensive use of labor and the division of labor like it (Adam Smith).   Then the second industrial revolution, which began after the Second World War. By unlocking the mysteries of the nucleus and creating nuclear weapons, it was dependent on intense capital. Then, the third industrial revolution, which started in the 1970s of the previous century, depended on deep understanding, human mind control and development, and its devotion to precise electrical creations. They were dependent on nonrenewable resources like oil and iron. It is built on three connected fields and, like the third revolution, depends on an infinite and limitless flow of knowledge and ideas (New York Westcott, 2008):

1. The information revolution. It is represented by the huge knowledge explosion in the forms of many disciplines and languages, and the doubling of intellectual production in various fields and the emergence of the need to achieve the maximum possible control over the flow of information and make it available to researchers and decision-makers as soon as possible and with minimal effort, by developing new methods of organizing Information depends mainly on the computer and the use of communication technology with the support of information institutions and push their services to reach all continents.

2. Modern communications technology, which started with wired and wireless communications and progressed to television, spacecraft, optical fibers, mobile phones, the Internet, and other technologies, is a representation of the communications revolution. Up until that point, it was just a collection of many methods, systems, and instruments used to address the desired message. through widespread, individual, group, or organizational communication.

3. The electronic computer revolution has permeated all facets of life, combined with all forms of communication, and integrated with it. It refers to the never-ending evolution in the creation of different information systems and in the supervision of networks and systems for information and communication. This innovation combines electronic computing with telecommunication (the Internet). by gathering and processing data in all of its formats and storage mediums, including magnetic, laser, acoustic, visual, and printed forms. The third industrial revolution resulted in a new information systems policy, and it was transmitted using a mix of electronic information (calculators), methods, and equipment for distant communication. . The development of the optical highway, a fiber-optic network connecting the exterior highways of express traffic between many cities and nations, is perhaps the most crucial step in realizing the possibilities of communication technology. Nevertheless, the third revolution succeeded in fusing numerous information technologies with communication methods. This caused the notion of (communication technology) to arise, which had a significant impact on communication methods and amplified its effects on the political, economic, social, and psychological levels. This led to an expansion of the communication gap in three ways between the established industrialized nations and the emerging nations (the countries of the South) (Eriksson & Giacomello, 2006, 221-244):

1. The unrestricted flow of information in one direction from the center (the industrialized West) to the periphery (the globe of the South), dodging national sovereignty and state interests.

2. The West's dominance in communication and information over the globe of the South, as evidenced by media organizations that have enormous cultural and technological sway at the expense of other nations. has little cultural and technical talents.

3. The decision of the politicians of the industrialised nations in the political and economic fields, as well as the creation of human and material energies that respond to the reality of globalization, led to trade that transcended national borders of countries and the continuous flow of goods and services.

The globe is now much more interdependent than it once was, and the importance of a country's geopolitical considerations has significantly decreased as a result of the growth of information and communication technology. The following are the main characteristics of this trend in international relations (Bach, Abraham, 2010, 505-28):

The management of international relations takes this into account and is managed in ways that go beyond the limitations of international assumptions that were prevalent during the Cold War phase. International relations in the era of (informed communication) are defined by the rule of knowledge and technological progress, and since information and understanding do not recognize the sovereign political borders of states.

- It was feasible for nations to discuss media sovereignty, control the flow of information into them, seek to mold the minds of their citizens, and ensure their utter allegiance to them. control of its international relations and foreign policy.

- The spread of the culture of Western influence and the tendency towards admiration for Western cultures in (violence, sex, fame, wealth, power, usage values, individual ample supply and selfishness) and the value systems of production, austerity and group spirit receded, which had an impact on the role of states in forming the minds of their citizens as well as the frailty of their national or religious popular ideologies.

- According to the interests of industrialized countries (the center), the technology revolution promotes global unity by increasing fragmentation and decentralization on a local and national level.

- The advent of satellite diplomacy and worldwide media in the dissemination of news and images accompanied with aesthetics, colors, excitement, and injustice, which creates shame and undermines the legitimacy of official channels recognized by nations to conduct their internal affairs. Even this new kind of satellite media makes nations uneasy and perplexed since they are unable to regulate the domestic news and media as well as their citizens' propensity for fascinating and influencing other cultures (Mansbach, 2020).

Countries have lost and will continue to lose control over the exchange of communications and information of an international nature, which has a direct negative impact on the unity of the folks and their loyalty to the state to which they live and belong. This is due to the penetration of international channels to the borders of international sovereignty, the decline of the concept of (national sovereignty), and the spread of television culture based on satellites. Under the catchphrases of integrating world culture, integrating the ideals of scientific knowledge, and separating peripheral populations from their national cultures. As a result, the national culture of the majority of South Asian nations, particularly those that practice Islam, has been split into two opposing currents (secularism and Salafism).

- The capacity of global technology to delegitimize the role of the state - the government in enforcing its control over its folks, corresponds to the marginalization of the role of the state in economic life towards its decline in performing its duties related to the preservation of its national security and national defense, and the beginnings of the growing desire of some international powers that dominate the new global situation. To perform that function on behalf of nations in exchange for a significant outlay of resources, in addition to bolstering the conditions of its global hegemony and safeguarding its international interests (Ciik, 2017).

Are countries capable of steadfastness and permanence by absorbing the secrets of the (Maalou Etisalat) revolution? This matter does not call for it to close

in on itself, but to deal with the new international technology by taking advantage of its multiple advantages, otherwise (a new world will emerge) on the ruins of the national state whose pillars were drawn by the Treaty of Westphalia in the world of 1648 to throw the features of new international relations.

2.14. Internet, Information Technology And Politics

In light of the recent changes in all levels, threats that were not there before have been created, such as cyber wars, electronic recruitment, and electronic psychological warfare. The concept of cyber warfare includes targeting military capabilities and systems as well as targeting the vital infrastructure of society, smart networks and data acquisition networks that allow them to operate and defend themselves.

Although cyber warfare may resemble conventional warfare in many respects, it has new and unexpected dimensions. Because systems in cyberspace are linked to computers and communication networks, the disruption created by an ICT attack goes beyond the disruption of a single system, and often even national borders. Hence the definition of cyberpower: It is the ability to use cyberspace to create advantages and influence events in different environments through the tools of power, which is a group of means, energies, and material and non-material capabilities, visible and invisible, that are in the possession of the state and represent resources related to control and control of computers. Information, electronic networks, information infrastructure, and human skills trained to deal with these means, and used by the decision-maker in an influential act that achieves the interests of the state (Hearn, Williams, & Mahncke, 2010).

We see the impact of those forces internationally on many data transfers over more than one country and many services in the Internet are based on services that come from abroad, for example service delivery hosting sites offer web space for rent in one country based on hardware in another In addition, short disruptions in services can cause huge financial damage to e-commerce businesses, and civilian communications networks are not the only systems vulnerable to attack, as reliance on information and communications technology is also a major risk factor for military communications (Njabulo, et al, 2018).

Unlike traditional combatants, cyber attackers need not be present where the impact of the attack occurs or even where the attack appears to originate. During the attack, the attackers can use anonymous communication technology and encryption to hide their identity across the country. World leaders face enormous and unparalleled challenges. And they have to give political attention to the unresolved issues of geocyberspace between the Internet, geography, demography, economy, politics of the state and its foreign policy. The pursuit of geo-cyber stability must become a national goal adopted by the United Nations in the current era and before it is too late, as we see technology rebellion against heads of state and their opinions and ideas being held back in favor of other presidents or other countries. Cyber force now poses an imminent threat to life, and we see data breaches and information piracy between major countries, which portend an uncertain and dubious future in international relations, and we will be facing a complete collapse of nations without the shedding of a single drop of blood (Bollier, 2003).

Modern inventions are always promoted with all the positive elements contained in the invention or discovery, and now we are facing a state of revealing the ugly face of everything that technology included and everything that the Internet revolution brought, and this does not mean waging war on technology, but rather means setting the necessary controls to prevent it Human annihilation overnight. Finally, many countries are taking measures to confront threats to information security, however, the transnational nature of this threat and the veiled identity of the aggressors reduce the efficiency of even the most stringent of these measures, and in such circumstances, no country can be safe if it tries to respond alone It is not possible to limit the proliferation of information weapons and reduce the risk of information wars, information terrorist operations, and cybercrimes, except by establishing an international information security system, in which the participants make unremitting efforts in this regard (Coalson, 2016, 15-29).

2.15. Technology And International Relations

For many years, the interpretation of international relations and competition between nations has been based on the concept of geopolitics, or what is called "geo politics", meaning international competition to control or gain influence in areas of

strategic importance from a military perspective. But with the flourishing of the phenomenon of globalization, the analysis then moved to economic geography or what is called "geo-economics", meaning the competition of countries to reach regions of economic importance. Today, we can talk about a new variable to interpret contemporary international relations, which is the "technological variable". The follower of the international media will find that technology issues occupy a large place in international relations. For example, the issue of the use of technology developed by an Israeli company to spy on smart phones has been at the forefront of the international press, and has affected relations between many countries (Kshetri, 2014,23-25).

Last week, the international press also published important statements by US President Biden, in which he stated that his country is ready to enter a real war, not a hypothetical war, if cyberattacks and cyber piracy on the United States increase. Last month, when the US President met his Russian counterpart, Putin, the conversation did not focus on nuclear and conventional threats, but rather on cyber threats and attacks. Several months ago, an American newspaper published a report on the phenomenon of foreign espionage on the United States, indicating that many tend to view espionage on the United States as a phenomenon linked to the American east coast through foreign spies who work from embassies in Washington, or in United Nations missions in New York (Mallik, 2016).

The West Coast, such as the city of San Francisco, and what is known as Silicon Valley, where there is a concentration of leading science and technology companies in the world, such as Apple, Intel, Cisco, and others. Unlike the East Coast, foreign espionage operations do not focus on searching for diplomatic secrets, political intelligence, or war plans, but rather target technological secrets, which is what has come to be called "soft espionage." The report concludes with the words that this type of espionage will escalate, because it is technology that will determine the status of the major powers during the coming decades (Coban, 2016, 60-73).

Another article published in one of the recent issues of the American "Journal of Foreign Affairs", in which its author, "Kevin Drum," indicated that the digital revolution will be the largest geopolitical revolution in human history. And

if the industrial revolution had changed the world by replacing human muscles with machines, the need for human minds remained to build, operate and maintain machines, but the digital revolution would replace the human mind, and "artificial intelligence" would be able to perform many human tasks, and better than The human. That is, smart robots will have both the muscles to do the work, and the brain power to operate themselves (Simmons, &Beth ,2011, 332-368).

The competition between the world's major powers will be a competition over artificial intelligence technology. For example, on the issue of the rise of China, experts point out that the important thing in this matter is related to answering the question: Will the Chinese have the best artificial intelligence system in the world? And if they could, they could take over the world if they felt the need to. It is clear that the trade war that the United States started against China during the era of former US President Trump and continued during the era of his predecessor Biden, is not the main reason for the deficit in the US trade balance with China, but the issue is related to a larger issue and is related to the "Made in China 2025" strategy that targets Transforming China into an economy that focuses on high-tech industries related to information technology, and not industries that are cheap and of limited quality, as is the current impression of Chinese products (Vaishnav,et al ,2011).

The other impact of technology in international relations will be related to the way in which wars are managed, which may be conducted entirely by technology, and countries that do not have a developed system in the field of artificial intelligence will know that they have no chance of winning wars, while countries with a higher level in This technology will have better ways of getting what it wants, and aircraft carriers and cruise missiles will give way to hard-to-detect cyber warfare. The first strike in wars will be of a new type, in which air force or missiles are not used to destroy the opponent's capabilities or infrastructure, but it is a first strike using information technology to destroy or disable these capabilities, i.e. achieving victory before firing a bullet or dropping a bomb. In short, technology will change international politics and change the balance of power in the world, and it will no longer be important what countries possess in terms of strategic location or natural resources, and the most important

thing has become what they possess in terms of technological capabilities (Cižik, & Tomáš, 2015).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This section mainly talks about the type of methodology that was followed, the research community and sample, and the procedures that were applied to reach the results, analyzes and results that were reached within the framework of the research objectives.

3.1. Research Design

The research design is the first step in the pursuit of research goals, as the research design reflects the method used by the researcher to answer the research goals specified within the framework of the subject of the study. This study relied mainly on the descriptive analytical method this method was used as it is the most appropriate method for the nature and objectives of the thesis.

The quantitative method will be used as it is the most appropriate method for the nature and objectives of the thesis. This thesis built on the questionnaire as a tool to collect data from the students and professors in Bagdad university about information technology in international relations' crises.

3.2. Study Population And Sample

The research community includes all students and professors at the University of Baghdad, Department of Political Science, and their number, according to the latest census, has reached about 2800 students and doctors (2400 students and 400 professor). As for the research sample, it was calculated by the following law:

As I will work with finite population, I can use Yamane's Sample Calculation Formula (Sekaran & Roger, 2016).

$$n = \frac{N}{(1+Ne^2)}$$

n: Sample Size

N:Population Size: according to this equation from approximately 2800 students and doctors from baghdad university.

e: Level of Precision/Sampling of Error "the level of repeatability of measurements": 0.05 (Sekaran & Roger, 2016).

According to this Formula I will study with about 350 people.

3.3.Data Collection Tool

The questionnaire was adopted as an important field tool in highlighting the role of information technology in the crisis of international relations through the following dimensions: decision-making, knowledge management, coordination and awareness.

The questionnaire for the study includes the following sections:

1- Section one: includes an introduction that aims to define the title of the research and its importance, and to emphasize the confidentiality of the information that will be collected from the beneficiaries.

2- The second section: consists of three questions that include some preliminary information about the respondents (gender, status, and age).

3- The third section: consists of 20 questions distributed in four main dimensions aimed as follows :

The first dimension: Includes 5 questions about the decision making.

The second dimension: Includes 5 questions about the knowledge management.

The third dimension: Includes 6 questions about the coordination.

The fourth dimension: Includes 4 questions about the situational awareness.

A likert scale with five options was used, as as 1 strangle disagree to 5 as strongly agree

3.4.Analysis of the study

The research applied to students and academics at the University of Baghdad, where questionnaires were distributed and the results were collected, then descriptive analyzes were conducted to show the point of view of each of the participants in the questionnaire about the role of information technology in international relations' crises by the dimensions which were specified above . A variance analysis was also conducted to note if there was a difference between the views of students and doctors, or even between males and females about the subject.

To achieve the objectives of the research, the researcher used the Statistical Package For Social Sciences (SPSS) program, in order to carry out the process of analysis, test hypotheses, and achieve the objectives set within the framework of this research. The significance level (5%) was also used, which is an acceptable level in social sciences. In general, and it corresponds to a confidence level equal to (95%) to explain the results of the study that will be conducted by the researcher, and the following statistical methods were used:

• Krumbach's alpha test to determine the stability of the resolution paragraphs.

• Descriptive analysis:percentages, frequencies, arithmetic averages, and standard deviations.

• One Way Anova Test to see if there is a differnces according to the gender and position .

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS

1.4. Results Of The Study

Descriptive Analyses

Table 2: Gender Descriptive Analyses

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
male	196	56.0	56.0	56.0
female	154	44.0	44.0	100.0
Total	350	100.0	100.0	

By looking at the results that I obtained from analyzing the data of the study sample with respect to the gender of the respondent, we find that about 56% of the sample members are males, while 44% are females, where the number of males is 196 out of 350, the number of total sample members, and the number of females is 154 out of 350. They are the number of people in the total sample.

Table 3: Position Descriptive Analyses

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
student	273	78.0	78.0	78.0
professor	77	22.0	22.0	100.0
Total	350	100.0	100.0	

By looking at the results that I obtained from analyzing the data of the study sample regarding the status of the respondent, we find from Table No.3 above that about 78% of the respondents are students, with a number of 273 out of 350, and that about 22% of the respondents are professors at the university, with a number of 77 Out of 350 respondents.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative rcent
18-24	18	5.1	5.1	5.1
25- 34	158	45.1	45.1	50.3
35 -44	52	14.9	14.9	65.1
45 -55	68	19.4	19.4	84.6
55 and more	54	15.4	15.4	100.0
Total	350	100.0	100.0	

By looking to the table above we can notice that the age of about 5.1% grom the respondents are between 18-24, and about 45.1% from the respondents their age between 25 and 34 , 14.9% from the repondents their age between 35 and 44 and 19.4% their age between 45 and 55 .,

Descriptive Analyses For The Question Items

Table 5: Results Of The Sample Answers About Decision-Making (DM)

Question item	Absolute I agree	I agree	I am undecided	I disagree	Absolutely I disagree	Mean	Standard Deviation
Proper management of information and the effective use of resources are crucial in international relations	34	34.5	19.5	7.5	4.5	3.0175	1.49089
The resulting analysis of crisis situations are crucial for informed decision-making in international relations	36	26	21.5	6.5	10	3.8500	1.50438
In any crisis in international relations, the critical factor in making timely, appropriate decisions is to have the benefit of the optimum amount of quality information.	42.5	35	10	10	2.5	3.6900	1.63572
A coherent and coordinated reaction can only be based on accurate information that must be produced and transmitted with speed	35.5	31.5	20.5	10	2.5	2.8100	1.60166

and precision in international relations.							
Better use of information technology would provide access to critical, real-time decision-making information in international relations.	20.5	24.5	36	10	9	3.9625	1.60078

With regard to the decision-making dimension, we note by looking at the results of Table 4 above that 34% of the respondents responded with strong agreement, 34.5% answered with agreement, and only about 12% answered without agreement that proper management of information and resources are essential in international relations and that 36% strongly agreed, 26% agreed, and about 16.5% disagreed with the question that proper information management and proper analysis is critical to making correct decisions in the context of international relations.

Regarding the question that the decisive factor in taking the appropriate decisions at the right time is the use of high-quality information, the results ranged as follows, where 42.5% of the respondents responded with strong agreement and 35% answered with agreement.

While about 67% of the respondents expressed positive opinions when asked that a coherent and coordinated reaction can only depend on accurate information in the framework of international relations.

And about 45% of respondents said that better use of information technology would provide access to information critical in real time for decision-making in international relations.

Table 6: Results Of The Sample Answers About Knowledge Management (KM)

Question item	Absolutely I agree	I agree	I am undecided	I disagree	Absolutely I disagree	Mean	Standard Deviation
Crisis management operations in international relations are characterized by a rapid turnover of	51.0	22.0	10.0	4.0	13.0	3.0250	1.77546

staff and information							
The effectiveness of the work suffers tremendously from the lack of information technology and institutional memory in the organisations in the international relations between countries.	50.0	29.0	15.0	4.0	2.0	3.1475	1.68883
Vast amounts of information are exchanged over the Internet in international relations between countries.	54.0	27.0	10.0	5.0	4.0	3.1300	1.50167
The challenge in international relations between countries is of information management, not of technology.	28.0	56.0	10.0	4.0	2	2.9850	1.52695
There is a lack of global institutional memory in crisis management in international relations	44	39	7.5	6.5	3	3.1050	1.66283

Regarding the dimension of knowledge management, we note through the results in Table No. 6 of the descriptive analysis that 51% of the respondents answered very much agree and 22% of them answered in agreement to the question that crisis management processes in international relations are characterized by rapid change of staff and information.

While we find that about 79% of respondents expressed positive opinions when asked about the fact that work efficiency suffers greatly from the lack of information technology in organizations within the framework of international relations between countries. On the other hand, about 54% of the respondents answered very much agree and 27% agreed that there is an exchange of huge amounts of information via the Internet in international relations between countries. In addition, about 84% of respondents considered that the challenge in international

relations between countries is the challenge of properly managing information, not technology. On the other hand, 83% of the respondents considered that there is a lack of global institutional memory in managing crises in international relations

Table 7: Results Of The Sample Answers About Coordination (CO)

Question item	Absolutely I agree	I agree	I am undecided	I disagree	Absolutely I disagree	Mean	Standard Deviation
Crisis management involves the activities of a great number of agents confronting the same problems but lacking shared or consistent knowledge, coordination or communications technology or a common user culture	24	46	10.0	14	6	3.0225	1.68493
Information technology would facilitate sharing of information and communication amongst multiple organizations and agencies in international relations.	49.0	25.0	10	12	4.0	3.0050	1.46100
Information technology It would help to identify and reduce redundant efforts quickly in international relations.	37.0	23	12	14	14	3.1675	1.54043
It is often required to develop manual systems in the first instance simpler is better in most cases, especially in real-time situations in international relations.	30.0	29.0	10.0	15	16	3.8125	1.68585
Information sharing and coordination requires connectivity	50	24	18	5.0	3	2.8250	1.53471

and interoperability in international relations .							
Each of the institutions is governed by specific information sharing policies and operates a range of technologies to implement those policies in international relations.	50.0	29.0	10.0	5.0	6.0	3.9000	1.59490

Regarding the dimension of coordination, we find that 24% of respondents responded very agreeably and 46% agreed to the question that crisis management involves the activities of a large number of agents who lack common knowledge, communication technology, or a common user culture. While 74% of respondents expressed positive opinions about the fact that information technology facilitates the exchange of information and communication between many organizations and agencies in international relations. Also, 60% of the respondents considered that the effective use of information technology in the framework of international relations would help to identify and reduce redundant efforts.

In addition, about 59% of the respondents expressed their positive opinion regarding the development of simple systems for international relations. On the other hand, we find that 74% of the respondents said that the exchange of information requires work, coordination, communication and interoperability, and about 79% of them considered that each institution is subject to a specific policy in exchanging information within the framework of international relations.

Table 8: Results Of The Sample Answers About Situational Awareness (SA)

Question item	Absolutely I agree	I agree	I am undecided	I disagree	Absolutely I disagree	Mean	Standard Deviation
The concerted use of information technology in crisis management can improve	26	49.0	21.0	14.0	3.0	3.9800	1.46969

the safety and security.						
Functioning information sharing between countries improves situational awareness.	19	40	21	10	10	2.9250	1.52157
Functioning information sharing between countries leads to Support of the local governments and civil society in post-conflict countries	22	39	26	10.0	4.0	3.0000	1.64218
Functioning information sharing between countries creates opportunities for early-warning on threats and prevention of conflicts	53	22	12	5.0	2.0	3.0550	1.39350

Looking at the questions about the dimension of situational awareness, we find that about 75% of the respondents answered that the coordinated use of information technology in crisis management will necessarily lead to improved safety and security. Also, 19% answered strongly in agreement and 40% answered in agreement with the question that the exchange of information between countries leads to better awareness of the situation, and 61% considered that the exchange of information between countries leads to support for local governments and civil society in countries emerging from conflict, and 75% of the people The sample considered that the exchange of information between countries leads to creating opportunities for early warning about threats and conflict prevention.

Reliability Test

The stability of the resolution and the degree of internal consistency were confirmed by Cronbach's alpha test, which indicates a good degree of reliability as its value exceeds (0.7) as shown in table below

Table 9: Reliability Analysis

Factor	Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
Decision-Making (DM)	.755	5
Knowledge Management (KM)	.864	5
Coordination (CO)	.849	6
Situational Awareness (SA)	.804	4
To all factors	.818	20

We note from Table above that the value of Cronbach's alpha coefficient for each of the study axes and for the axes in total is higher than (0.7), which means that there is internal consistency between the questionnaire questions and therefore the possibility of relying on this questionnaire to study and achieve the research objectives.

Variance Analysis

ANOVA test is a parameter test used to compare averages or reach a decision regarding the presence or absence of differences between the performance averages in groups that have been subjected to different treatments, with the aim of finding the factors that make one average different from the other averages.

Table 10: One Way Anova Test According To The Gender

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
DM	Between Groups	.244	1	.244	.291	.590
	Within Groups	291.848	348	.839		
	Total	292.092	349			
KM	Between Groups	.311	1	.311	.255	.614
	Within Groups	423.872	348	1.218		
	Total	424.182	349			
CO	Between Groups	42.004	1	42.004	54.440	.000
	Within Groups	268.504	348	.772		
	Total	310.508	349			
SA	Between Groups	8.472	1	8.472	7.999	.005
	Within Groups	368.563	348	1.059		
	Total	377.035	349			

Through the results of ANOVA's analysis of studying the differences between females and males regarding the role of information technology in the international relations crisis through its four dimensions (decision-making, knowledge management, coordination, and situational awareness), we found that the value of the moral coefficient for the decision-making dimension is 590, which is the largest From 5% at a degree of freedom (1 between groups and 348 within groups) and therefore there is a difference between males and females with regard to the dimension of decision-making regarding information technology within the framework of international relations, and the results also showed that there is a difference between males and females with regard to the knowledge management dimension, where The morale coefficient is 0.614, which is greater than 5% at the same degrees of freedom. As for the dimension of coordination and situational awareness, the results of the ANOVA analysis showed that there are no significant differences for males and females with regard to situational awareness, as the value of the morale coefficient is less than 5% for for both dimensions.

Table 11: One Way Anova Test According To The Position

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
DM	Between Groups	25.640	4	6.410	8.300	.000
	Within Groups	266.451	345	.772		
	Total	292.092	349			
KM	Between Groups	143.823	4	35.956	44.246	.000
	Within Groups	280.359	345	.813		
	Total	424.182	349			
CO	Between Groups	139.137	4	34.784	70.027	.000
	Within Groups	171.370	345	.497		
	Total	310.508	349			
SA	Between Groups	133.126	4	33.282	47.076	.000
	Within Groups	243.909	345	.707		
	Total	377.035	349			

Through the results of ANOVA's analysis of studying the differences between students and professors at the university regarding the role of information technology in the international relations crisis through its four dimensions (decision-making, knowledge management, coordination, and situational awareness), we found that the value of the moral coefficient for all dimensions is less than 5 % at a degree of freedom (1 between groups and 348 within groups) and therefore there is no significant difference between students and professors at the university.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION

5.1.Conclusion

This study mainly aimed to explore the role of information technology in managing international crises through the dimension of decision-making, knowledge management, coordination and situational awareness. Political science, media and international relations Information technology has an important and pivotal role in the framework of solving international crises, as it helps in transmitting information in an accurate and timely manner, allowing appropriate decision-making. It also enhances knowledge management systems within the framework of international relations and makes coordination between governments and institutions higher in the framework of international relations. And it contributes to building awareness at the international level. The study concluded that there is no difference between students and professors at the university in the context of their view of these four dimensions, but on the other hand, this study found that there is a difference between males and females in the framework of decision-making and knowledge management at the international level, and this is related to the different nature of males. About females, where scientific studies have proven that females tend to make decisions calmly, with no careful evaluation of the subject, while men tend to be decisive in the context of international relations.

Whereas, according to Kaplan (1969: 53), at least six systems models can be identified to explain the role of information technology in international relations crises in the context of decision-making and knowledge management on an international scale where a detailed examination of international systems can be done by focusing on six factors. By paying strict attention to these six factors, the essence and structure of the international system may be discerned. The six elements are as follows: There are the international players first and foremost. They are the organizations that are involved in the activities that influence international relations and play a significant role in the international system. Since the beginning of time, all nations have been viewed as international participants, but with the great

changes of the contemporary era, this has gradually altered. All nations have made their presence known and taken up their respective roles in the global scene.

We can also conclude that the effectiveness of international relations between countries is greatly affected by technological innovation, especially when they are developing countries such as Iraq. As weak technical growth may affect the building of effective international diplomacy, and this is what happened in Iraq in its relations with other countries. Although many technological developments are not documented in the current regulation, oversight, policies and legal structure, they can also disrupt the social contract that the authorities have with their citizens on the one hand and bilateral and/or international treaties, as well as between states.

What is important here is for a country to have independent decision-making skills to qualify as a sovereign state, regardless of its size. To maintain the state, it must have a sufficient number of people, land and resources, as well as a willingness to take on obligations and tasks Information is gaining vital importance at the present time due to its important role in rationalizing decision-making in various fields, making it respond to the desired needs and goals. In the face of the complexity of the various crises, the escalation of their development and the growing local or cross-border risks, employing information with its advanced technologies has become an urgent necessity. Given their importance in preventing or minimizing any potential damage or losses by accurately identifying the natural and human causes behind these crises, as well as through the creation of early warning systems, and the development of a database and advance plans that allow rapid and effective intervention to contain them, prevent their development and reduce losses. The success of crisis management remains dependent on the availability of a set of elements and determinants. In addition to the need to provide a stable and accurate ground of information, supported by advanced communication technologies, and an accurate early warning system to facilitate taking appropriate and effective decisions, the available time should be invested, realizing its importance, and taking the necessary measures without delay, and mobilizing and mobilizing the necessary energies and efforts. This process can derive its efficacy and effectiveness from the strength of the party managing the crisis, the consistency of its team's strategy and the flexibility of its decisions in this regard, by identifying the causes and circumstances of the crisis, assessing its severity, determining its

geographical scope and time range, investing information well, and providing the necessary capabilities to control the situation. Availability of information is of great importance in crisis management; because it allows timely intervention to confront disasters and crises with a methodology and planning characterized by flexibility, calmness, effectiveness and readiness, away from improvisation and haste, in a way that prevents losses or limits them to the lowest possible degree.

5.2.Recommendations

The researcher recommends the Iraqi government mainly to rely on information technology and technology in the framework of relations with other countries, as the results have proven that it contributes greatly to the management of crises that may occur, whether at the economic, political or other levels, which contributes to building friendly and solid relations with Other countries and this is reflected in the interest of Iraq within the framework of the state and institutions.

These results that have been reached are considered limited in terms of the number of respondents and the environment in which they took place, as they depended on the opinions of students and professors at the University of Baghdad. Therefore, this study recommends expanding research on the role of information technology in managing international crises, including institutions, countries and other times to reach results that can be reached. circulate.

Information technology is changing dramatically in the modern era, which means that its dimensions and forms of influence within the framework of international relations and crisis resolution have changed. The researcher will take it in later studies, such as the security, economic, technical, and other dimensions.

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APPENDIX 1

QUESTIONNAIRE

<u>Declaration</u>

Dear Sir / Madam

I am student of Political Science and Public Administration department. As part of my master thesis I am required to do a questionnaire on the students and professors' opinion in political faculty and law faculty in University of Baghdad about the role of information technology in international relations' crises. All responses given by you will be kept confidential and used for academic purpose only.

PART A

1. Gender

        a)   Male   [ ]

        b)   Female   [ ]

2. Education

 a) Less than   College   [ ]

b) College   [ ]

c) Master   [ ]

d) PHD   [ ]

3.Age

a) 18-24   [ ]

b) 25-34   [ ]

c) 35-44   [ ]

d) 45 and more   [ ]

PART B

(Please choose the appropriate answer)

STATEMENT	SCALE				
	Absolutely I disagree (1)	I disagree (2)	I am undecided (3)	I agree (4)	Absolutely I agree (5)
Decision-Making					
Proper management of information and the effective use of resources are crucial in international relations					
The resulting analysis of crisis situations are crucial for informed decision-making in international relations					
In any crisis in international relations, the critical factor in making timely, appropriate decisions is to have the benefit of the optimum amount of quality information.					
A coherent and coordinated reaction can only be based on accurate information that must be produced and transmitted with speed and precision in international relations.					
Better use of information technology would provide access to critical, real-time decision-making information in international relations.					
Institutional Memory – Knowledge Management					
Crisis management operations in international relations are characterized by a rapid turnover of staff and information					
The effectiveness of the work suffers tremendously from the lack of information technology and institutional memory in the organisations in the international relations between countries.					

Vast amounts of information are exchanged over the Internet in international relations between countries.					
The challenge in international relations between countries is of information management, not of technology.					
There is a lack of global institutional memory in crisis management in international relations					
Coordination					
Crisis management involves the activities of a great number of agents confronting the same problems but lacking shared or consistent knowledge, coordination or communications technology or a common user culture					
Information technology would facilitate sharing of information and communication amongst multiple organizations and agencies in international relations.					
Information technology It would help to identify and reduce redundant efforts quickly in international relations.					
It is often required to develop manual systems in the first instance – simpler is better in most cases, especially in real-time situations in international relations.					
Information sharing and coordination requires connectivity and interoperability in international relations .					
Each of the institutions is governed by specific information sharing policies and operates a range of technologies to implement those policies in international relations.					
Situational Awareness					
The concerted use of information technology in crisis management can improve the safety and security.					
Functioning information sharing between countries improves situational awareness.					
Functioning information sharing between countries leads to Support of the local governments and civil society in post-conflict countries					
Functioning information sharing between countries creates opportunities for early-warning on threats and prevention of conflicts					