

Effectiveness of international law in international relations of countries in a changing world

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Abstract: Given the turbulent world that is currently related to legal and political with each other in a changing and unstable way, in the current changing world that all of the countries' relations are contrary to the spirit of the UN Charter, which was based on the principle of mutual respect, equality and fraternity, and behave in a libertine way without respect for human rights and principles governing the diplomacy, and all these international relations are unhealthy and causes war all over the world, especially the Middle East and Africa. With creating division and excommunicating sectarianism among Muslims, we are faced with killings of hundreds of thousands of Muslims in different parts of the changing world with changing international policy that adopted by superpowers.

Key words: International relations; Diplomacy; Government; Politics; International law

1. Introduction

In international law and international relations among countries, given that the majority of the doctrine of international law was injected by European and American legal scholars to other countries and would have the field of international law (legal scholars in the West) in most international organizations, especially the United Nations and unfortunately, the Security Council and the International Court of Justice and the Economic and Social Council and seats in the United Nations Secretariat is also dominated by them, International Relations of the countries around the world with different legal systems are influenced, induced, intervened and invaded by western international scientists' ideas and unfortunately, the atmosphere on global politics and power in America and its Western allies, has virtually eliminated the opportunity for empowering and theorization of law scientists in other countries or weakened or disappeared their role in the arena of international law in the current changing world. Also, colonial and imperialist policies of the Western countries are dominant in the UN, and the most equitable western scholars' views are inevitably stems from the Western Europeans' traditions. For example, some of the liberation movements are pointed out as terrorist movements. British Broadcasting Company is known as representing truth and imperialist actions are justified in this way that governments have used the economic interests in the way of national development. In the thinking of Western scholars of international law, the West and their

policies are regarded as true and on the other hand, campaigns of people in the third world countries are regarded as insurgency.

Today, the international relations among countries is faced with varying conditions compared to the one in 1964, both governments have risen and international issues are very diverse and variable and interpretation of treaties and analysis of strengths and weaknesses is very difficult and specialized which the students of international law in the field of MS and PhD in Third World countries, particularly the Islamic countries cannot have correct interpretations due to poor living conditions in terms of practical and research work that is often stereotyped and repetitive.

1.1. An approach to International Relations

Thinking about international relations is largely mixed with issues related to thinking about other areas of social life. The author intends to refrain from describing the methods of the social sciences which by necessity is a long and contentious debate, and instead merely refers to some useful classifications of thought (Poorhashemi, 2007). All social phenomena, according to their nature, have some common features shared with other phenomena, which gives the possibility of classification and categories, and have unique and specific features.

Like all political and scientific analysis, it focuses on the common features, but a comprehensive understanding of each phenomenon without a knowledge of its unique features, that is the spotlight of a historian's attention, cannot be perfect. In addition, since the social life is an analgesia society,

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the boundaries of subject and its link with content should be determined. Social reality has crossover features. Conflict is associated with cooperation, capability with weakness, idealism with realism and attention to the past is along with visions of the future. Each analysis that ignores each of these elements is incomplete. Opposition explanation is useful in terms of analysis, but a more realistic condition of real life can be involved in the (spectral) of situations between two final extremes (Ziae Bigdeli, 2006).

At least occasionally, we should neglect modern obsession (scientific explanation) of social phenomena-which shows cause and effect dependencies and choose wisely and widespread desire of understanding totality of phenomena that raise accuracy. Causal explanations of social phenomena may be misleading, not only due to the high complexity of social phenomena, but because they ignore the fact that humans have the subjective power of choice and use it. In the social sciences, there is not something equivalent to affirmative reasons in the natural sciences. This belief that war initiates as a consequence of expansionist desire of governments, competition on the way to acquiring land and resources, or in the minds of people is not equivalent with this rule that the gravity is not the cause of rock fall. The fact that a multitude of conflicting theories can be developed at the same time clearly shows that none of them alone is not true. All that can be recovered through scientific research is a probable estimate of the situations where certain decisions-or social scientists express partly with tastelessly, (action parameters), will be taken. The more detailed analysis of the parameters is obviously crucial; but according to those who claim that some wars are due to circumstances and to those who say other situations stop the wars cannot be trusted. In fact, the best way to exit from this situation is to think about increasing indeterminacy and instead to probabilities and correlations to abandon the notion of (causal relationship) altogether. It is necessary to specify the period of study. On the one hand, it is undoubtedly must remembered that while the Earth created four billion seven hundred years ago, thoughtful man (*Homo sapiens*) in its current form, has fifty thousand years of history and was settled only about ten thousand years ago for farming. On the other hand, if we focus on the present, future, the political, economic, environmental, and nuclear power, our immediate reference should be much closer- the new international political system that was formed in the seventeenth century, is an event before Napoleon, and according to many views, it was the period following 1945. We take an entirely different variety of experiences (historical experiences). The more we go back in history, once the doubts and concerns on the subjective opinion makers are gradually away, it seems that occurring important events was avoidable. Engaging in occasional surveys on history, not as it is, means the effort to regularly check the other results that could be created by the

occurrences can reform temptations and our broad subjectivity in the postwar period about the uniqueness of contemporary issues in a fruitful way. To provide a dynamic model, there is no a solid theoretical foundation that blends the past with the present and future, and despite great efforts to address global models, this theoretical basis is exceeded from human mental capacity. Therefore, an essentially static model has been accepted here which reflects the situation in the late 1980s and at the same time shows the historical roots of this situation and its dynamics. This means that the structure of the international system will consider- namely the specific relations among the actors over time- and not the process- that fleeting shapes and styles of interaction (Fazel, 2000: 135).

In international relations, and deliberate theory that combine all the related and encompassing elements mentioned above, are not available probably to make a decision about the primacy of the relationship existing between the various categories. Such a decision, even if possible, is much more complicated than it is to actually be useful. Stating the obvious choice due to some important questions and try to give answers to other questions is important. Other questions are also important, but altogether removed for the opposition to answer and other questions despite being important. As often happens, if the analysis is limited to those that are fully explained, particularly in an accurate and quantitative amount, the analyses obtained will oppose with the wise perceptions of the reality. For example, in attempts to explain the phenomenon (power) that takes place in terms of specific abilities, while the elusive psychological elements have been removed, it often happens. Regarding the complete importance of phenomena for a basic and fundamental discussion, the authors partially agree, but they disagree about their relative importance. For example, one cannot deny that there is a stable factor in determining geographic events, or accumulation of collective historical experience and trends play a role in determining national values. However, the mode of action of these agents vary from one book to another and also there is a difference about generally accepted variables such as power and abilities, perceptions, values, interests, etc. But we must make the difference between them and be careful not to separate the different levels of analysis by revealing continuously that one speaks about micro level of governments and other actors, or about macro level- the international system as a whole.

2. Governments

2.1. The International Community Structure

The authors on international relations agree that the international community is increasingly complex, but they are strongly disagreeing about the most helpful way of looking at it. Traditionally, governments regarded as units that are historically

dominated and other agents (or as I often say, actors) that has not the main features of state sovereignty and territorial integrity- and will be discussed later, will be ignored. The evolution of behavioral science in the post-World War II has been led, more or less, to International acceptance of behavioral analysis system, consisting of numerous and autonomous actors that have relations among themselves. Many innovators have noted extremely on crises of traditional states or on neo-emerged non-state to compensate the things that traditionalists ignored.

It seems that to restore balance, combining the two methods of analysis are reasonable. The international system should be considered as a combination of several actors that have various autonomy in international behavior and governments have a prominent role among them, but their role is by no means exclusive or integrated. However, the difficulty of analyzing such a system that has many players is immeasurable, and the writers want to pay attention to state or non-state actors. Paying attention to each one inevitably creates an obstacle on balanced analysis of the international system as a whole and it is here try to behave fairly on both of them. However, non-state actors have given less importance than the state for two associated reasons: first, they have little importance behaviorally, second, their analyses have been given here; otherwise, it would not be quite acceptable (Samavati, 2002; 146)

3. Government system growth

New governments and the international community are very new phenomena: three or four centuries of history are a small part of more than seven thousand years of recorded human history, and a smaller part is its much longer biological history. However, there have been international relations from a long time ago. Aristotle's famous comment that man is naturally a political animal well explains the current system of government in the broadest perspective. People at all stages of development need something and want something that cannot achieve it alone. Therefore, they constitute social groups. Nature and scope of action of these groups is very different according to different situations. They have often coincided with a bunch of organizational difficulties related to the structure of the group as well as its relationships with other groups. One of the main difficulties here is the issue of determining the scope and finding the problem is the best fit for the group. Plato and Aristotle discussed it in an analysis of the state-cities of Greece. New social scientists are dealing with the same issue. Is there rational homogeneous states or is the smallest units show that they are not habitable or is the largest single non-ruling? Or governments will be combined in larger units or come from a centralized state, or both? For the convenience of the citizens, sovereign political units should be smaller as much as possible, but to keep the peace and

protect the environment, only a global organization will finally act. Is this reasonable inference is politically possible that the governments' positions should be replaced by various organizations that are large or small according to their tasks? The main theoretical approaches are related to social communication approaches, approaches to areas of loyalty and the intermediary approaches (extraversions and introversions). Economists have also been paid attention to economics of size and, more recently; the issue of whether (Small Is Beautiful).

4. Conclusion

To improve the scene of international justice and human rights in the world and expansion of conciliatory relations with negotiations-compromise-non-interference in each other in their civil rights, and comply with all customary principles and legal processes of international law by observing the right of brotherhood and equality without discrimination and out of a sense of superiority by seeking military and economic powers are fully possible by complying with Charter of the United Nations and accepting the judgment and the judicial investigation of the International Court of Justice. And at this point of time, Islamic legal scholars, especially NAM must be united hand in hand to improve international relations among the countries and inspired by the verses of the Quran and sayings of the divine essence of the Prophet (Prophet Muhammad) (PBUH) and clean and without suspicion Islamic laws, they should develop and provide and Islamic international model to improve the country's international relations and consequently the relations among countries, which comparing and matching with current laws and way of conjunction and Western public and private international law has created an international shock and subjugate Western scholars of international law against the authority of Islamic administrative and pervasive, no matter what is their theory and thought dissertation related to every legal institutions or legal schools. There will be no doubt in the doctrine of international law and all legal systems of the world for submitted this Islamic rule.

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