THE ROLE OF THE GEOPOLITICAL APPROACH IN STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

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ABSTRACT:

This study aims to highlight the importance of the geopolitical approach in achieving international security as it focuses on the idea of national interests, meaning that whatever the nature of the difference in the political, strategic and natural factors that affect the distinct conditions of each country and push it to conflict or cooperation with other countries, the national interest is misleading. Always and ever, the general criterion that can be inferred to determine the external behavior of any member state in the international community. Perhaps among the criticisms leveled at this approach is the exaggeration in the focus of the external behavior of states within the framework of one factor, which is the factor of the national interest.

INTRODUCTION

International relations are considered the fertile field for the geopolitical approach, and this approach, like the realistic approach in international relations, came as a criticism of the idealistic approach that dominated studies and research in the field of political science and international relations, especially with regard to the main objectives of the foreign policies of countries that seek to protect their national interests Protecting regional sovereignty and supporting national security, as there is an agreement and consensus among international relations professors that the first goal in the foreign policies of states, whatever the nature of their political system, their sectarian beliefs, or their relative capabilities of national power, and regardless of their location, size or plurality, It is to maintain its existence and work to strengthen its security to the maximum of the capabilities and energies available to it, whether related to its own strength or to this force, in addition to an aspect of the strength of other countries.

And at the heart of the goal of supporting the national security of the state is to preserve its regional entity, and not to neglect it for other countries, no matter how pressured it is. Its territory, the dispersal of its population, and the robbery of an important aspect of its capabilities and resources, and all these factors weaken the state's ability to survive, maintain its existence, and continue as an effective political and national unit in its regional or international environment.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES:
The geopolitical approach is considered one of the important topics in the field of political studies and international relations strategies. The research aims to achieve the following:

● To highlight the role of the geopolitical approach as a key factor in achieving security between the parties to the international conflict.

● Explaining the lack of substantive discussion of international relations and agreements, and highlighting what international organizations have approved to resolve border disputes.

RESEARCH PROBLEM:
The problem of the study lies in the following main question: What is the role of the geopolitical approach in achieving and strengthening international security in the contemporary time?

STUDY METHODOLOGY:
This study is considered one of the strategic studies in the field of political science and international relations, and in this research, the researcher uses the deductive method, and the descriptive analytical method was used, which is based on a thorough review of the studies related to the subject of the research. On this basis, various sources of data and statistics have been relied upon, including reports of international organizations and scientific journals, in addition to other relevant literature.

The first topic: the concept of international security

The first requirement: the definition of security

The definition of security is one of the relative and flexible topics that are dealt with from different angles (Suleiman Abdullah Al-Harbi, 2008, p. 30). For example, we find that Henry Kissinger defines security as: "an action by which society seeks to achieve its right to survive" or "is the ability to be free from a major threat to individual and collective higher values And that is through all possible means to preserve the right of survival, at least, or is the absence of a threat to basic values" (Lakhmis Chibi, 2009, p.10.), and security has several components that include geopolitical components that include the size of the geographical area, terrain or topography of the land, geographical location, economic components, and social components internal and external political factors.

It should be noted that security has many dimensions, including those related to the security of individuals and human security, and it has five dimensions that include the political and military dimension, which is related to the protection of the political entity of the state, the economic dimension responsible for meeting the needs of the people and providing means of progress and prosperity for them, and the social dimension Which seeks to provide social security to develop a sense of credit and loyalty, and the ideological dimension, which affirms and consolidates freedom of thought and belief and preserves the prevailing customs, traditions and values, and the environmental dimension, which seeks to preserve the environment from land, water and air pollution.

Security is also based on four main pillars:

awareness of threats, whether external or internal, drawing up a strategy for the development of the state's power, providing the ability to confront external and internal threats by building the armed force and the police force, preparing scenarios for internal and external threats, and taking measures to confront them. It includes security on four levels, starting with the security of the individual against any threats to his life, property or family, passing through the security of the homeland against any external or internal threats to the state, and then national security or national security, and perhaps what concerns us in this research is international security, which is considered a responsibility international organizations, and this is what we will try to address in some detail in the following points:

The definition of international security

The first trend sees that international security is for states to be assured of their geo-political borders, sovereignty, natural resources, political and social systems, and people from external aggression with the intent of undermining any of these components, or colonizing them with the intention of ruling them. It is noted that this trend focuses on the external aggression that may affect the state and does not address the internal situation of the state, given that what is meant here is international security (that is, security between states), and states are considered the main engine and actor of international relations (It seems that this trend has been greatly influenced by realist theories in international relations such as Dr. Hans Morgenthau and Dr. Kenneth Waltz, and other theorists who represent the realist trend in international relations, as we will see in some detail when we look at the theoretical foundations of international security).

As for the other direction of researchers, it goes to international security, which is basically human security, considering that the human head of state is the main component of any international, global, regional or local social system. Thus, we can say here that the basic needs of humans, such as food, clothing, and Medicine, education, health, environment, immigration, his right to freedom, expression, and choice for his future to the end of the human rights system. These requirements and basic influences in the life of the individual human being are part of the international security system. Security is defined by this The tendency is that it is human security, and from that, the concept of security

includes security at the political, economic, social, cultural, food and other levels without the military concept of traditional research.

The second requirement: Theoretical foundations of international security

The search for the essence and concept of international security calls for us to refer to the most important theories of international relations, perhaps the most important of which are the realistic theory in international relations, and the theory of interdependence, which are the two theories that guide the movement of the current international system, and this is what will be presented in the following:

The Realist Theory:

This theory played a major role in defining the concept of international security through its theses developed by Professor Hans Morgenthau in his book ((Politics between States)) in 1948 AD. It is a theory that is based on purely security foundations, in which he described the international system based on (On the one hand, this theory believes that if the state is able to secure in the aforementioned system (the nation-state) the danger of invasion and external aggression from a state like it, then the people of that state live in security, and on the other hand, the nature of the previous regime His mention requires that each country strive to achieve (the power) that enables it to protect itself and preserve its capabilities and resources, because the international system itself is based on the nature of the differences in interests between states, which is what is called in international relations terms the zero-sum game (that is, what the state earns(A)) Loses the country (B)). Accordingly, realists prefer the use of military force to resolve conflicts between states.

The neo-realist theory:

It was also called structural realism for what it presented to distinguish it from the realism of politics between states. Knett Walzer, the author of the book International Politics in 1979 AD, is considered one of the founders of the roots of international security on the structure of the international system, which consists of states that have reached the ranks of great states. Which preserves international security as (the richest) and (the strongest), and the proponents of this theory believe that security in this theory is a public good that is not invested in or spent on except by the great powers because other countries do not have the capabilities nor the power that enables them to maintain international security. The structure of this system consists of a single superpower (ie a unipolar system), a bipolar system, or a tri-polar one. These systems depend on the concept of a balance of power in maintaining international security.

Interdependence Theory:

This theory is led by Joseph Nye and Robert Cohen. It is worth noting that this theory does not pay much attention to the structure of the international system, as it completely ignores the assumptions that the international system is a (conflict) system, in addition to transcending the assumption that the state is the

only player in international relations, and goes That international relations transcend political barriers and borders between states to form transcontinental relations of organizations, individuals, institutions, and companies. Accordingly, international security according to the perspective of this theory depends on security within states, and is based on human security. The relations of states here are the relations of (the constituent entities of the state) and the interests of these entities are not necessarily (conflicting). Therefore, international cooperation plays a pivotal role in this theory, which distances the collision that leads to insecurity between states (Ismail Sabri Makled, 1979, p. 235), and this theory goes that the one who He exaggerates the value of security theories as (the first concern) is to ignore dozens of activities that take place between countries such as international trade and its increasing size between countries, as well as scientific activities, and social activities represented in the exchange of cultures, sports, art, tourism and others. The mass media and publishing are concerned with (exciting) issues such as wars, revolutions, armed robbery, and kidnappings and fill the chests of newspapers, televisions, the Internet, and radios, but are quickly exposed to the rest of the huge (peaceful) activities that take place between countries.

The third requirement: threats and challenges to international security

First - Threats to traditional international security:

Tendency to wars between states:

the military clash between states is considered the most serious threat to international security, as such tendencies for wars between two states may lead to other states entering into the conflict between two states, then the matter escalates to an international conflict involving many states, and perhaps the best example of that The First World War (1914 AD - 1981 AD) between European countries, as it represents the best example. Germany invaded Belgium and advanced to France, which prompted Britain to declare war, and it was the intervention of the United States with more than a million soldiers that led to the tilt of the balance of power in favor of the allies and forced Germany On the search for peace, this led to the signing of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 and the drawing of a new map of Europe. Another example of a threat to international security comes in World War II (1939-1945), which was initiated by Nazi Germany by annexing the regions of Alsace and Lorraine (1935-1936), and then annexing Austria, and this behavior led to the attack of Poland, which made Britain and France declare war and ignite the war In Asia and then the entry of the United States in favor of the Allies against the Axis Powers, the losses of this war were the death of 45 million people (Ismail Sabri Makled, 1979, p. 235).

1-   Proliferation of nuclear weapons: The proliferation of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction is considered one of the most important threats to international security, especially among middle-power countries. It is known that atomic weapons have been used once and for all in the history of the modern world against Japan. In addition to the possession of nuclear weapons by America, Russia, China, Britain and France, we find that there are other

countries that have announced their entry into the nuclear club, namely India, Pakistan, and Israel, which has an arsenal of up to (200) nuclear warheads, and Iran's constant endeavor to acquire nuclear weapons. It seems that some of those who are interested in nuclear weapons indicate that the current situation may lead to the possession of such weapons by outlaw organizations and then use them against some countries, which constitutes an increasing threat to international security.

2-   Failure to respect the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of states: Interference in the internal affairs of member states in the international system leads to a threat to international security. For example, the (Vietnam War) between the American intervention and the Soviet intervention, which led to a war between the two halves of the country between (1964 AD - 1973 AD), in which thousands of lives were lost, and the United States participated in this war with its soldiers and military equipment until the numbers of its forces that perished To 60,000 soldiers and more than 200,000 Vietnamese soldiers, another example is the international intervention in the internal situation of the Congo-Kinshasa in the sixties, which led to the killing of the then Secretary-General of the United Nations (Dag Hammarskjöld). At the present time, we find that most of the great powers such as America and European countries are interfering in the internal affairs of countries under the pretext of intervention for humanitarian motives, which constitutes the most serious threat to international security, and perhaps the best example of this is the American intervention in Iraq, Afghanistan, Sudan, North Korea and others of countries.

3-   Arms industry institutions: Many officials and leaders in various countries of the world, led by former US President (Dawitt Eisenhower) have previously warned of the influence and power of arms industry institutions on the conduct of their country's foreign policy, and it is noticeable that these huge institutions in America and Europe It is the one that supplies the world with weapons, from bullets to intercontinental nuclear missiles, and makes the weapon available from the supply side. It must achieve a demand for it, and the demand can only come through the continuous consumption of weapons products. The only source of arms consumption is to ignite wars around the world. Based on this, the (arms pressure groups) play a major role in the foreign policies of the manufacturing and arms-exporting countries in the world, namely the five permanent members of the Security Council (USA, Russia, China, Britain, France). Accordingly, the supply of arms in the world plays a major role in threatening international security (Sabri Faris Al-Hiti, 1981, p. 17).

4-   Border disputes: The problem of conflict over political borders between countries is a major source of international conflict, and this problem has exacerbated and intensified with the growth of national sentiment and even its extremism in many cases, and the existing divisions of borders are, as it is said, the material result of a conflict powers at the international level. When disputes erupt over the common borders between countries and some of them, the countries do not focus on the diplomatic negotiation tool to settle those differences as much as they focus on their military power, and according to the

results of the use of force between the conflicting parties, the final form of those borders is decided in this way or that.

The idea of natural obstacles (such as mountains, rivers, etc.) that could be relied upon as lines of defense had its own attraction for many countries, as every country aspired to have such natural borders through which it could provide for itself protection, and security against external attack possibilities. And if the long-term development in the technology of modern warfare has made it completely possible to invade these natural obstacles and threaten the national security of the countries in which they are sheltering or hiding behind them, the idea has not completely lost its attractiveness, and it still has strong effects on the behavior of countries from the problem of borders in general. Perhaps the most prominent contemporary practical example of this trend is what Israel tried to do after its victory in the June 1967 war, and its seizure of the West Bank of the Jordan River, the Syrian Golan Heights, the Egyptian Sinai, and its arrival to the east bank of the Suez Canal. And what it called the Israeli peace projects to keep these areas under its possession and under its direct control, citing the idea of natural borders that can be relied upon to deter Arab threats that may be exposed to them in the future (Abdelaziz Jarad, 1992, p.34).

It is worth noting that the most just solutions to the problems of regional borders are either by holding free referendums so that the peoples of the disputed border areas can decide, of their own free will and without external dictation, which side they wish to join.

However, the practical reality confirms that such referendums take place only in one of two cases: First, when the two countries concerned with the problem agree to implement this procedure, as France and Sardinia did in the past regarding Savoy and Nice. Second, when the procedure is imposed on the parties concerned by one of the major powers, and this happened in the aftermath of the First World War, when the major powers held many of these popular exceptions in the disputed border areas in the territory of Europe. Usually the parties to these referendums were either one of the defeated countries in the war, or one of the smaller countries allied to these great powers. It is worth noting that these regional areas did not represent any strategic value of importance to these major powers, otherwise they would have seized and annexed them without the need for free referendums to decide their fate, and this happened in the case of the distribution of German colonies in Africa. And also when the Arab countries that were parts of the Ottoman Empire were divided into spheres of influence between some of the major victorious powers in the war, as well as when France annexed the region of Alsace and Lorraine to it...etc. Then this happened again after World War II when the major countries that won the war imposed the regional conditions that suited them without thinking about the desires of the peoples affected by these changes, and the changes included the borders of the defeated countries Germany and Japan, as well as some of the smaller countries allied in the war such as Hungary, Romania, Poland and Finland.

The problem may appear in another form, when the major countries lose the desire to hold such referendums, or when they are actually unable to do so. Then

all or some of the parties to the problem will be able to prevent it from taking place, for fear of the consequences that may result in their unfavorable, for example, India's stubborn and insistent refusal since the end of the second war to hold a free referendum in the region of Kashmir, which was the subject of an ongoing dispute between it and Pakistan, and then the problem remained the same, and over time turned into a dangerous focus of conflict and friction in the entire Southeast Asian region and led to many international complications.

Second - Contemporary International Security Threats:

The theory of interdependence, through its basic assumptions, called for looking at the human being as the focus of the security process, and not the state, given that it is the human being who creates social systems, states or empires, and other political patterns that govern his societies, which is what is now called human security (HMAN SECURITY) versus state security (STATES SECURITY), and some contemporary security threats can be mentioned as follows:

The exacerbation of the Black Triad phenomenon (poverty, disease and ignorance):

With regard to poverty, we find that it stands at the head of threats to international security, because the existence of a world divided into two categories, the rich (industrial countries) and the poor (developing countries) necessarily leads to a world of turmoil and threat security, and many political science experts have argued that the current phenomenon of international terrorism is caused by poverty that has struck large areas of the world, and the lack of a fair distribution of the capabilities of states leads to a kind of loss of confidence between the ruling regimes and peoples, especially in developing countries, which led to a flare-up Wars and internal revolutions against the ruling authorities, and perhaps the best example of this is the so-called Arab Spring in Tunisia, Egypt and Libya, and this posed a challenge to the social and cultural systems of these countries, and they began to suffer from successive blows to their political, economic and social systems (Ismael Sabri Makled, 1985, p.49) .

Ethnic violence and armed conflicts:

Armed conflicts within states resulting from ethnic, cultural and economic reasons have led to damage to human security. Armed conflict within any country between a region and a region or an ethnic group and another leads to the death of many people and harm to others. Conflicts confirm this, as we find that these conflicts led to the dismantling of many countries into other states, and perhaps the best example of this is the departure of the old Yugoslavia from the European map. The Serbs separated and their state was established, Serbia and its capital, Belgrade, and the Croats went to establish their state, Croatia, with its capital. Zagreb As for the Bosnians, they formed their state, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and its capital, Sarajevo, after a civil war that broke out between the ethnicities, which resulted in many human losses, such as mass death and massacres, until the intervention of international parties such as America and

NATO, which resulted in the demise of an entire state from the map of modern Europe. This conflict is a constant threat to international security, among many other examples on different continents.

Violation of human rights:

Human security has become one of the important threats to international security, to the extent that it has become the first pretext and the main justification by which major countries such as America and others interfere in the internal affairs of states, and it has become a double standard in relations between states. The main reasons on which the superpowers rely for interfering in the internal affairs of countries, such as what is issued in an annual report by the US State Department, in which it identifies countries where human rights are violated as a kind of political and international pressure in an attempt to change their political system.

International terrorism:

After the events of September 2001, international terrorism has become one of the main threats to international security. A war has now been waged on various fronts against terrorism, politically, militarily and economically. Despite the differences in schools and thinkers on setting a comprehensive and anti-terrorism definition, they agree that it represents a clear threat. And the frankness of the capabilities of states and their security in all its forms.

Third - international security challenges

What is meant by the challenge here is to disobey the order, not to implement a peaceful solution, and to resort directly to taking violent measures to reach the goal to be achieved, whether at the internal level of countries or at the regional or international level, and this poses a threat to international security, and it is worth noting that there are challenges that have continued From the era of the bipolar system to the present time, which is a unipolar system, and perhaps the most important of these challenges are the following (Hassan Tawalbeh, 2005, p. 78):

The Arab-Israeli conflict since 1948 AD,

This conflict, which extended for more than half a century and continues to this day. Israel's possession of more than 200 nuclear warheads and the missiles carrying them constitutes the greatest challenge to international security.

The Indian-Pakistani conflict over the Kashmir region since 1947,

this second conflict, which represents one of the important challenges facing international security, a conflict with Indian and Pakistani national roots because India and Pakistan were one country and separated on the basis of religion, and this conflict developed and pushed the two countries to enter the club Nuclear The two countries tested and succeeded in launching nuclear

weapons, and this situation is considered the only nuclear confrontation in the Indian Peninsula and South Asia.

The concept of modern state sovereignty,

it is noticeable that the post-Cold War era is weaker than the concept of state sovereignty, after the great respect that international law attached to state sovereignty in its modern sense, this concept has been weakened and there is a clear violation of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of states as a principle that protects and The sovereignty of the state over its territory is sanctified, and this intervention has always been under the pretext of preserving human rights or the so-called international intervention for humanitarian motives or under the justifications and claims of the war on terrorism and democracy, and others, which caused instability around the world, and constituted one of the challenges to international security that emerged from the period Post-Cold War ie unipolar regime (Ali Harb, 2010, p. 60).

The search for resources (energy),

the competition over control of oil deposits in the Middle East, Africa and Central Asia is constantly escalating, and perhaps the best example of this is the race to control Africa's oil is growing between America and China, especially since the known oil reserves in the world reach up to Between (1-1) trillion barrels, this is because the major consuming countries such as America, China and Japan do not have oil reserves that do not cover their consumer needs, which pushes them to race towards controlling the world's oil by various means, and this constitutes a major challenge to security International.

It seems that the continuation and survival of these threats and challenges, such as the growth of the arms industry in the world and the increase in demand for it and the entry of the use of this industry into the era of high technology, satellites and computer uses, in addition to the increasing poverty rates in the world, the high population count and the unfair division of wealth in the world, where 20% of the world's population controls 75% of the wealth, while 80% of the world's population lives on 25% of the wealth, interior to others.

The second topic: the geopolitical approach and its role in achieving border security

The first requirement: the concept of the geopolitical approach

First- Definition of the geopolitical entrance:

Before addressing directly to the definition of the geopolitical approach, we must first define what is meant by political geography that forms the basis of this entry, and from it political geography is an analysis of the elements of strength and weakness of states, diagnosing their symptoms and probing the depths of their entity and dimensions in order to reach an assessment of the political weight of the state Political geography is concerned with the study of similarities and differences, i.e. spatial variation in the political personality of

the state as a self-contained entity consisting of different elements, natural, economic and human.

By defining what is meant by political geography, we can derive a definition of the geopolitical approach: "It is that methodological, scientific and analytical method for the elements of strength and weakness of the state, diagnosing its symptoms and probing the depths of its entity and dimensions in order to reach an assessment of the political and strategic weight of the state and then determine its status and position on the Regional and international level (Ali Harb, 2010, p. 98)

Second- Characteristics of the geopolitical entrance:

1-   This entry is based on the premise that the state is nothing but an organic unit of population and land. And it is similar to living organisms whose ability to grow depends on the amount of spatial good in which they move and interact, and that if the state begins to disintegrate and deteriorate, this is due to its neglect of spatial thinking.

2-   What distinguishes this approach from other approaches to political research is that it considers the state as an organic unit of the population and the land, the two basic elements of the geopolitical approach. This entry is a successful attempt, albeit relatively, in the field of political science and international relations.

The second requirement: Theoretical foundations of the geopolitical approach

The geopolitical approach is considered one of the most important approaches that are concerned with studies of the science of international relations, which try to explain the phenomenon of international conflict. On the process of the struggle for survival and growth, and perhaps the most important of these theories are what will be mentioned in the following (Hassan Nafaa, 1994, p. 45):

The traditional theory

It is based on the assumption that the state does not depart from being an organic unit of the population and the land because it resembles living organisms whose ability to grow depends on the amount of spatial good in which they move and interact, and that if the state begins to replace and deteriorate, this is due to its neglect of strategic thinking in Its geographical borders, and at this point in particular, Ratzel sees that territorial borders are fluid areas that are unstable but can be moved in the interest of the most vital state. Ratzel emphasized that borders often lead to international conflicts and wars for a reason. Natural according to Ratzel's point of view, which is that the borders, if we look at them as final and permanent, will thus be an obstacle to the growth of the state, and the idea of the vital space, which was embraced and applied by Nazi Germany, and was the reason behind the outbreak of World War II, was linked to the

theory of ((Ratzel)), which became known as the theory of the organic state and dynamic boundaries that are subject to movement and change.

Also one of the biggest advocates of this theory is Karhar Keelen, who focused a lot on the nature of the state as a living being, and he believed that the most important characteristic of the state is power by force.

Contemporary Theory:

Contemporary Theory: The Contemporary Theory is based on the importance of the vital field as a main driving force for the international conflict, and it infers this by the continuous quest to expand its spheres of influence, but it has come to see in conflict with peaceful tools and means the inevitable alternative to the catastrophe of nuclear war and has crossed the geopolitical world The German ((Rudolf Ha-Indler)) about this new trend by saying: "Nuclear war carries with it the danger of the complete annihilation of human life. Therefore, the geopolitical approach should focus its attention on how it can adapt spatial factors when researching or designing a peace strategy.

Rudolf adds: "As long as nuclear war has become practically impossible, the enemy is no longer an enemy in the previous sense, but it has become inevitable to approach him and enter into relations with him of coordinated cooperation, for self-preservation is no longer achievable by any means. The destruction of a hostile foreign society, but by means of coexistence, and since the implementation of the principle of coexistence within the scope of this conception still encounters some difficulties that may arise despite everything, the possibility of war, it becomes necessary to begin by eliminating all feelings of hostility and compounds of hatred that were generated in the It is worth mentioning that there is a similar trend expressed by "Genchet" who laid the basis of a global geopolitical theory, as he combined it with a social and political program based in principle on the recognition of the possibility of implementing a kind of coexistence stemming from the will and reason between the various international powers (Hassan Nafaa, 1994, p. 86).

The third requirement: a model study of some border conflict issues in the world

Border dispute between Qatar and Bahrain

This conflict erupted between two of the Arab Gulf states, Qatar, which occupies a peninsula that protrudes into the waters of the Gulf for a distance of about 130 km from south to north, while its width is about 65 km. Rocky along the western coast that overlooks Salwa Bay. The waters of the Gulf are shallow around Qatar, in which coral reefs abound, and for this reason it is said that there is a place on the coasts suitable for the anchorage of ships, and therefore there are few ports on its coasts.

The other party to the conflict is Bahrain, which consists of the main island of Bahrain and a group of small islands scattered around it. The area of this island country is about 707 km. The dispute between the two countries is related to the

sovereignty over the Hawar Islands and the Al Zubarah area, which are uninhabited desert islands that take a longitudinal extension and are distinguished in terms of location, close to the western coast of the Qatar Peninsula.

The International Court settled the matter and issued on 6/3/2000 its decision to end the border dispute that has lasted for more than 60 years between the two countries. on the Hawar Islands. The court decided to resolve the border disputes between them in the future by demarcating the border line between the two countries, and the two parties, Qatar and Bahrain, accepted the court ruling (Hasan Nafaa, 1995, p. 78).

Ethiopia Eritrea case

On the thirteenth of May 2000, fighting resumed sharply along the Arab front on the Ethiopian and Eritrean borders, where the crowds of the two countries reached in the first week of fighting to six hundred thousand fighters, to start a new and violent break in the border conflict, which began its first spark two years ago, specifically on the sixth of May 1998 When the two countries exchanged accusations of violating the borders, which quickly turned into military confrontations, they escalated at times and faded at other times until they reached what we believe to be the conclusion of that chapter of the relations between the two countries in light of the indications of the Ethiopian resolve of the war militarily (Muftah Omar Derbash, 2007, p. 90). Researches taking place in the Horn of Africa indicate the continuation of the series of cleavages and disputes that the countries of the region have suffered internally and regionally throughout their history, which has made competition and conflict the dominant feature of the network of internal and regional relations for the countries of this region. This is expressed by the difference in the official national cultural identities of these countries, between Arabism, Anglophone, Francophone, Somali, Amharic and Tigrinya.

Focusing on the two conflict states, we find that Eritrea is still in a position with regard to defining its identity in terms of the difficulty of defining that identity in light of the historical legacy of the Eritrean national movement and its ethnic and religious structure. As for Ethiopia, it classified itself until the mid-fifties as a Middle Eastern country, but with the increasing wave of independence and liberation of African countries, Ethiopia began to raise its African identity, and despite that, the dominant feature remained the dominance of the Amharic group on power and government until the early nineties when nationalism came The Tigrinya replaced the Amharic in power, and despite the wave of optimism that accompanied that change, those expectations and hopes quickly dissipated with the escalation of internal tensions between the nationalities that make up the Ethiopian community, led by the Oromo and Somali nationalism in the Ogada, as well as the Amharic nationalism because it was not satisfied with the relative decline of its position in society (Muftah Omar Derbash, 2007, p. 90).

The developments of events in the Horn of Africa in general, and the Eritrean war in particular, cast doubt on the credibility of talking about regional mechanisms for intervention to resolve and settle disputes, not to mention

preventing them before they occur, as events indicate the complete failure of those tools. In addition, the facts of the Eritrean-Ethiopian war confirm that mediation efforts in relation to border disputes do not do much to reach a final settlement of the conflict as much as they lead to calming the situation and stopping the fighting without resolving or treating the real causes of the conflict in a way that allows the conflict to erupt again. The multiplicity and crowding out of mediators and initiatives leads to a delay in reaching a settlement in light of the rejection of the initiative by each party, which it does not like, waiting for a better initiative that achieves more of its demands, or until the appropriate opportunity to resolve the conflict militarily, and forcing the other party to accept it in a manner that provokes the events of the Eritrean-Ethiopian war (Ahmed Ibrahim Mahmoud, 2001, p. 97).

Third - the Georgian issue:

Georgia occupies one of the most important locations on the geopolitical map of the contemporary world. Despite its small area, which is only a little more than the area of the Sinai Peninsula (70,000 km2), its population of about 5.5 million people, and its lands, of which mountains occupy a large proportion, it occupies a unique position between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea in a region, one of the most regions Importance - On the political and economic level, it is the Caucasus region, and between the fourteenth and eighteenth centuries, Georgia was the scene of Turkish and Persian invasions, and it seemed that the end of the eighteenth century had brought stability and calm under the Russian-Georgian agreement in 1783 to guarantee the independence of Georgia(Report of the International Committee on Intervention and State Sovereignty, 2001, p. 209.) .

But this calm was nothing more than a calm that preceded the storm of Tsarist Russia's annexation of Georgia at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and as part of the multi-ethnic Russian Empire, representatives of the Georgian people did not abandon the thought calling for Georgia's independence and sovereignty from the Russian body, and during the second half of the ninth century Ten There was an increasingly clear tendency to resurrect the national consciousness of the Georgian people (Muftah Omar Derbash, 2007, p. 66). The Georgian national movement took a quantum leap in its struggle for independence with the outbreak of the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 (Report of the International Committee on Intervention and State Sovereignty, 2001, p. 254). In January 1921, Georgia obtained legal recognition by the Allied countries - although it was not a member of the League of Nations, and soon Stalin issued his orders to enter the Red Army in Georgia in 1921 (Report of the former Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan, 2000, p. 189.).

At the end of the eighties, the stagnant waters moved, and Georgia was able - after a series of successive episodes of dramatic events - to be the second republic (after Latvia) to officially declare on April 9, 1991 its complete independence from the Soviet Union. Since independence, Georgia has been in a transitional phase in its history after about seven decades of the Soviet regime, preceded by long decades of tsarist grip (Danesh sarooshi , 1999, p. 5).
Conclusion:

This research showed the importance of the geopolitical approach in achieving international security as it focuses on the idea of national interests, meaning that whatever the nature of the difference in the political, strategic and natural factors that affect the distinct conditions of each country and push it to conflict or cooperation with other countries, the interest Nationalism always and never misleads the general criterion that can be inferred to determine the external behavior of any member state in the international community.

Perhaps among the criticisms leveled at this approach is the exaggeration in the focus of the external behavior of states within the framework of one factor that is the factor of the national interest, in addition to that, the national interest is considered one of the flexible (flexible) factors that do not have a specific content and a specific criterion to be followed for its interpretation and identification, also The authors of this approach relied on the fact that the state is an organic unit of the population and the land as two main elements upon which the geopolitical approach is based, but despite those criticisms of the geopolitical approach, it is considered one of the important factors in the field of strategic studies and international relations, and perhaps what proves and confirms this It is his conclusion that the international political phenomenon is a phenomenon based mainly on analyzing the elements of strength and weakness of states and diagnosing their symptoms and probing the depths of their entity and dimensions in order to reach an assessment of the political weight of the state.

Supporters of this trend also see that the borders, if they are seen as final and permanent, constitute an obstacle to the growth of the state, which results in wars and conflicts over borders, and in the belief of some political geographers regarding the location that the history of Germany and the Netherlands because of its occurrence in The middle of the European depression, and among the realistic examples that embody to us the practical value of the geopolitical approach to the border conflicts that exist until now, and the introduction of this approach in the field of international policy research is in itself a scientific value that has been provided with knowledge.

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