

**AVOIDANCE OF WAR BY CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY:  
A CASE STUDY OF IRAN, NORTH KOREA WITH THE USA**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Culture of peace is an invariable issue necessitated from crisis in the world political stage, North Korea, Iran with figured out fully in conflict management strategic in the avoidance of war between United State with the two countries developing Nuclear weapon and acquisition, as the United Nation are campaigning for world peace in how the right for every citizen to leave in peace and avoidance of war. War whether civil political, industrial or otherwise, affects the cooperate existence of a people, and the various mechanisms through which conflict can be prevented and managed by the international organsaiton. Therefore conflict management strategy is now part of every body business, for world peace and conflict free environment.*

*The research method adopted is quantitative and source of data for the study is content analysis of secondary data which are collected from published and unpublished materials such as books, journal and articles and newspaper. These data are collected from existing documentation on the subject matter from libraries, internet on the avoidance of war by conflict management strategy in the case of North Korea, Iran with united state of America had reach a new dimension, that will eventually lead to war, the method of data analysis are historical method and content analysis which are epistemology in nature with aim of adopting a pragmatic position of Survey method and Acaval analysis are applicable.*

*Virtually every part of the world has consistently been embattled in war during the course of history and social interaction, Wars are still position avoidable to resolve the crisis with the use of conflict management strategy, collective security, collecting bargaining of peace, politics approach, diplomatic approach, etc. so as to avoid conflict. Conclusively, war on human environment has increased substantially because of the hostility in the world, therefore conflict management advocate culture of peace to a culture of war, recommendation good education to leaders of nation of the world and coexistence between nation is better and perpetrators of crises should be sanctioned to serve deterrent and to other etc.*

*The finding is that avoidance of war by early warning conflict management strategy is long overdue as of recent the United nation appeal for peace and justice in the 21<sup>st</sup> century for nations to accommodate stability, security and mutual relationship, since the principle of judicial approach, diplomacy state and parliamentary could better solve the problem of Iran, North Korea with united states.*

## **Introduction**

The avoidance of war by conflict management strategy is a germane issue in the contemporary crisis between the developed nation and the acquisition of nuclear armed by nation, that war is as old a voyage to mankind and conflict management has been used in medieval time, pre historical age, even pre-colonial, colonial and modern time has experienced war of different type in human existence. However, of recent time, the world has been subsumed or suffused with incessant dispute that has metamorphosed into conflict that later developed into crisis to war.

This has manifested both in the ethnic, social political security, religion and economic conflict this situation is in obvious dimension, this has made it clearly impossible for nations to manage crisis before it metamorphosed to war and where possible prevent it from occurring<sup>2</sup>. The occurrence has further degenerated to a system in which human beings have now been forced to believe in the realm that crisis to war is an inevitable circumstance in the event of any outbreak of conflict to crisis. The presupposes is a situation in which any human society shall encounter a dispute situation during the interaction process, to stop this argument conflict management may provide a substantive link in the context. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century for example specifically the tension between the United State of America under President Donald Trump, with North Korean government and Iran over the Nuclear Arm Proliferation, which state of the world had agreed none proliferation of Nuclear Arm in war, this further received a boost following the violent behavior in North Korea that fired inter Ballistic Intercontinental missile over Japan and South Korea, which are both allied of United State of America, which they have interest on. Again the Iran under its ruler which is a Muslim state a pure undemocratic leader or nation even North Korea is not also not democratic society which decision is in the Hand of single person, that can easily take decision all alone on the use of Nuclear weapon, hence the American concern for the possession of this two nation acquisition of Nuclear and Hydrogen Bomb, which cause mass destruction of Human Race if used. The unquestionable reaction exhibited by the international community of their behaviour, have the issue of conflict management to restore confidence in the world, for this provocative behaviour of this two nation<sup>3</sup>.

This article is relatively important at this time to address the escalating incidence of violence behavioural attitude and hungry for war nation, that is plaguing of the world and Iran state has been known for building armed factory in Sudan, and is bombed by Israel State with F16 plane and has been involved of supporting act of terrorism in the middle east particular Syria and the Sponsor of Hezbollah in Gaza stripes by arming the Hezbollah against Fatah group although there was reconciliation just last year but the Israel state said the reconciliation of the two group between Fatah and Hezbollah is unacceptable to them, which the Iran are supporting to have a nation of Palestine State, but the Israel government, Iran Egypt is against the interest of Israel Nation will not agree with any move against Israel existence are peaceful coexistence as Nation state with Nuclear weapon, hence the issue of conflict management in world peace is seriously been threatened by unmitigated violence and act of terrorism, as Israel and America has withdrawn from UNISCO and UNWRA funding of displaced person in refugee camp which has provided warfare for the thousands of displaced people in the middle east, that is a sign that the appeasement which in a form of deterrence in conflict management is getting eroded away in confidence building by contributing heavily in sustaining UNISCO to provide facility for the Palestine refugees<sup>4</sup>.

The North Korea, has been appeased for past 20 years by United State by providing food and other warfare to people of North Korea, but they are determined to acquire the nuclear weapon and Hydrogen bomb, that is now a threat to the international community, and countries sharing boundaries with North Korea, under the president Donald Trump who had also ratified the agreement signed by the 6<sup>th</sup> Nation, to with Iran, to stop nuclear weapon procreation is another world issues concerned to avoid another catastrophic war between three nation with potential of nuclear war head.

The international community is fighting hard to rid of the world of this global menace, but unfortunately, as we mobilize global efforts to combat the cases of disputing conflict, crisis, war and terrorism, we cannot seem to forget that frequent incident of terrorism revolution activities mostly middle east, Africa and war are being experienced in various parts and regions of the world today are traceable to our failure or inability to manage conflict productively, we cannot completely disuse hostility, the extent to which the world is being ravaged with dispute, conflict, crisis and war in whatever magnitude, this is because

almost every part of the world is today emanated by fission this situation become more worrisome, when nation invest more on the acquisition and production of weapon of mass destruction rather than investing on conflict management or evolving a peaceful mean of a co-habitation and peaceful existence<sup>5</sup>.

International politics, like all politics, is a struggle for power. Whatever the ultimate aims of nation-states in international politics, power is always the immediate aim. Statesmen may seek freedom, security, prosperity, or power in itself. They may define their goals in terms of religious, philosophic, economic, or social ideal; they may hope that this ideal will materialize through its own inner force, through divine intervention, or through the natural development of human affairs. They may also try to further its realization through nonpolitical means, such as technical co-operation with other nations in International Organizations. But whenever they strive to realize their goal by means of international politics, they do so by striving for power<sup>6</sup>.

The aspiration for power being the distinguishing element of international politics, as of all politics, international politics is of necessity power politics. All history shows that nations activities in international politics are continuously preparing for, actively involved in, or recovering from organized violence in the form of war. In the domestic politics of western democracies, on the other hand, organized violence as an instrument of political action on an extensive scale has become a rare exception. A political policy seeks either to keep power, to increase power, or to demonstrate power. Since the Nuclear weapon systems now being developed and are capable of annihilating the human race over and over, the major concern has thus shifted to issues of control management and Arms control management therefore reflected dimensions of military policies.

Meanwhile, the urge to acquire arms on a large scale started when armed struggle became an instrument of power in international politics. The study of international politics attempt to answer the questions which tend to dominate politics among nation, in relation to power and supremacy of strong nations over weak nations. World politics is characterized by power play and the pursuit of strategic arms especially by nation states to build up vast military establishment to provide the necessary forces that would be deployed from time to time as occasion demands. Examples of countries with vast military establishment include United States of America (USA), Britain, the defunct Soviet Union now Russia, China and other key players in international politics.

However, scholars and researchers in international politics noted that the military establishments of the United States of America (USA) in form of military missions are stationed in more than 50 countries of the world. The United States of America also maintained nearly 400 major military bases around the world. In addition several military treaties were entered into with other nations. These treaties link USA to the regimes of over 450 countries in Europe, Asia, Latin America and Africa.

The impact of the vast military establishment is that huge sums of money and national resources are spent to support and maintain the vast American Military establishment. During the cold war era, the role of the military in world politics could be seen more visibly in the power play involving the key world powers and their efforts to advance or protect their strategic interest. This was the situation that led to heavy build-up of arms and the struggle for superiority during the cold era.<sup>7</sup>

It was observed by strategist that from the beginning to the end of the cold war, that there was an unending search by main actors of international politics or world powers for military advantages or supremacy over others. This situation created a world that is permanently poised or war. The situation also gave the military a very spectacular place in the active configuration that constituted international politics. Building up of gigantic military capabilities thus became an essential part of national security policy and the pursuit of strategic national interest. At a time the USA was reported to have possessed the equivalent of 30,000 Hiroshima nuclear blasts in its stock pile of automatic weapons, and other weapons of mass destruction. The Soviet Union also developed a robust military establishment to meet the challenges posed by the United States of America military buildup that would be deployed to protect their national interest. The result of this struggle was that during the cold war, the United States of America (USA) and the Soviet Union continued to develop new weapons and military capabilities by means of which each of them attempted to secure a goal and superiority over the other. Other players within the international arena used the opportunity to develop weapons that could be used to protect their national interest and to protect their territorial boundaries should there be outbreak of another World War.<sup>8</sup>

## **CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY**

However conflict management strategy has different meaning and theories, but some scholar definition is the process of minimizing negative and harmful capacity of conflict through a number of measures and by working with and through the parties involved in that conflict. Conflict management strategy covers the entire area of handling conflicts positively at different stages including measures used to prevent conflict in proactive ways. Moreover, it encompasses conflict limitation, containment and litigation. In addition it includes conflict prevention, which connotes containment of conflict through steps introduced to promote conditions in which collaborative and valued relationships determine the behaviour of parties in conflict as in the case of North Korea, Iran with United State of America.

Furthermore, conflict management strategy is an admission of the reality that conflict is inevitable like Syria war and since not all conflict can always be resolved<sup>9</sup>, what practitioners can do is to manage and regulate them, as in the case of this two Nation, by Soviet Union and China. However, conflict resolution sometime arises from its management. According to C.A. Millers conflict resolution is a variety of approaches aimed at terminating conflicts through the resolution, it is expected that the deep-rooted sources of conflict are addressed and resolved and behavior is no longer violent, nor are attitudes hostile any longer, while the structure of the conflict has been altered<sup>10</sup>. Conflict resolution is equally an outcome in which the issue in an existing conflict is satisfactorily dealt with through a solution that is mutually acceptable to the parties, self-sustaining in the long run and bring in a new and friendly relationship between parties that were formerly hostile adversaries. In term of Nuclear weapon and hydrogen bomb. On the basis of one authority conflict resolution has a sense of finality where the parties to a conflict are mutually satisfied with the outcome of a settlement by Rusia.

Conflict is resolved when the basic needs of parties have been satisfied and their fears have been allayed by China which is undergone some measure against North Korea, which has resulted to North Korea alleged denuclearization of it military Acena which America has resulted are lies.

In addition, there are the concepts of conflict suppression and conflict transformation. Conflict suppression arises where a party to the conflict or a third party is powerful enough to force terms of peace on the other party or both parties. According to S.G. Best, as China had stop China bank from doing business company against North Korea. Conflict suppression is used to portray the unwillingness of more powerful parties, or stronger interveners who have the ability to transform or manage a conflict situation, to take necessary measures leading to the management or resolution of the conflict. Instead they use instruments of power or force to push away the issues under the carpet or to impose a solution that is not sustainable and with which the parties are not satisfied.<sup>11</sup> "Governments and repressive regimes are usually guilty of this situation by declining to take appropriate decisions as and when due... leading to protracted conflicts. Sometimes, the state uses its coercive apparatus to suppress conflicts, but this cannot be sustainable most often.

The strategy of conflict transformation is to change the parties, their relationships and the conditions that engendered the conflict. It involves the coming into being of new situations on conflicts issues, perceptions, relationships and communication patterns<sup>12</sup>. Conflict transformation is a matter of change. It can be seen in the changes created by social contact and in the deliberate intervention by third parties to create change. At the personal level of conflict transformation, it involves emotional, perceptual and spiritual aspects of change desired for the individual. Moreover, it affects relationships that border on communication between parties and leaders that needs to change to affect for better poorly functioning communication. In addition, change seeks to understand cultural patterns and values of parties. Moreover, change needs to affect structures that generate conflict through deprivation, exclusion and other forms of injustice,<sup>13</sup> this has not be done in Case of Syria, an America intent but Russia is against with Navy base at Syria.

The idea of conflict transformation stems from the recognition of the dialectical element of conflict about the inevitability of change. Secondly, it recognizes the neutrality of conflicts as such, and that conflict can be either negative or positive, but parties can transform it into positive to maximize opportunities. Finally, there is the continuity element, meaning that parties and interveners continue to work on problem areas to achieve continuous change.<sup>14</sup> including the power play of super power in middle East

The disturbing issues in the mind of scholars on conflict management, is how to reduce or minimize dispute which is party of human co-existence to metamorphosed into war is how to reduce or stop war or hostile behaviour of nation over economy interest or geographical interest rate so as to secure peaceful world. To this very end the act for nations to invest extensively in the techniques for dispute management in the world, before it become crisis situation to be management with heavier resources its becomes very crucial and germane to the subject matter. However for our purpose of specifies the article shall suggest some possible ways of management conflicts and how it can be preserved by imbibing the culture of investing on conflict management techniques.<sup>15</sup>

However we have the following terms:

(1) **Dispute:** A state of disagreement in contending issues between two or more parties which generate conflict.

(2) **Conflict:** It represents a condition of hostility and such hostility could be verbal or at times violent which sometimes involves armed confrontation between opposing parties in a dispute. Conflict emerges from a particular combination of parties, incompatible positions over an issue, hostile attitudes and certain types of diplomatic action. Conflict is likely to result when part A occupies a position that is incompatible with the wishes and interest of party B. the critical condition is thus a condition of scarcity, where a move by one part is seen to be at the expense of the other party. The critical condition is thus a condition of scarcity, where a move by one party is seen to be at the expense of the other party.

(3) **Crisis:** This refers to one stage of conflict, its distinguishing features include sudden eruption of unexpected event caused by conflict. The hallmark of crisis are: (i) Unexpected actions by opponent. (ii) Perception of great threat (iii) Perception of disastrous consequences from in-action. None of these events or perceptions is likely to occur unless there has been proceeding conflicts.

(4) **War:** This is an armed conflict between two or more parties, usually fought for political ends. Its everyday meaning is clear, and the main focus of the ide is on the use of force between large-scale political units such as states or empires, usually over control of territory. The boundaries of the idea are, however, difficult to pin down. Some of this difficulty is suggested by the numerous adjective's that can be placed in front of it; civil war, guerrilla war, limited war, total war, gang war, tribal war, cold war, race war, \*trade war, liberation war, propaganda war, class war, and so forth. Some of these are metaphors exploiting the image of ruthless and violent conflict over political ends taken from international relations, and transferred to actors other than states. In a legal sense, states can be at war without actually using force against each other, but merely by declaring themselves to be in a state of war (phoney war).

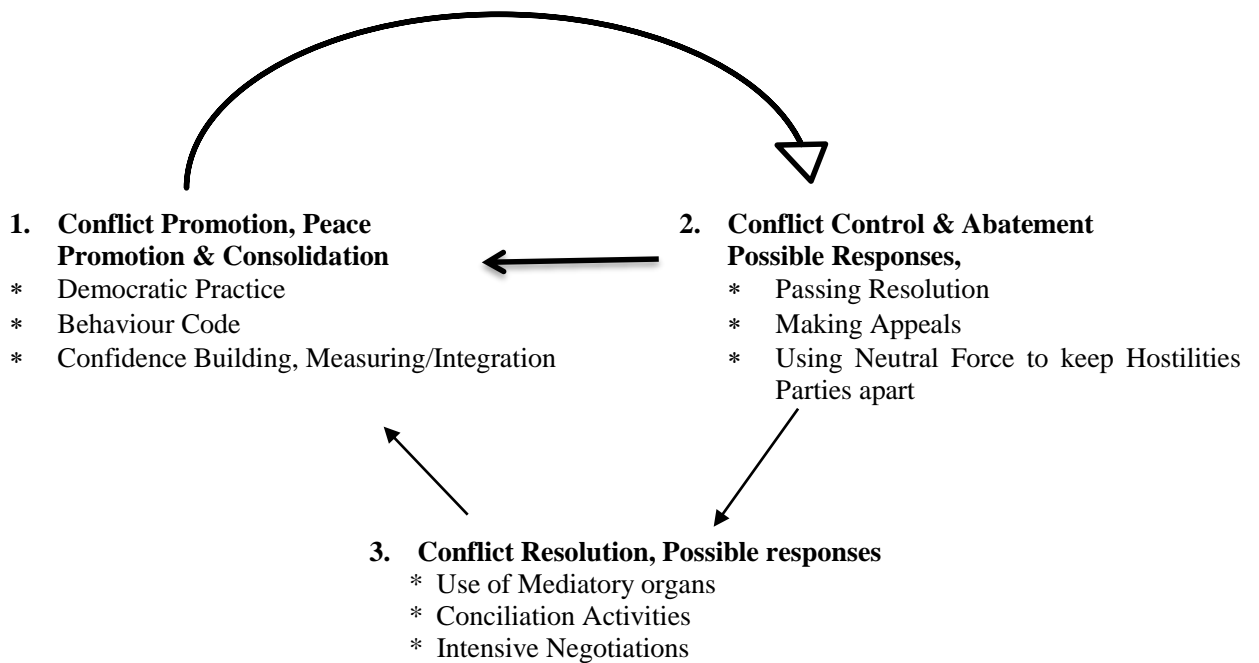
(5) **Tension:** Refers to the set of attitudes and predisposition – such as distrust and suspicion, that politician and policy makers hold towards any other parties. Tension do not cause conflict, but only predisposes parties to employ or manifest conflict behaviour should they seek to achieve incompatible objectives. The above explanation can be seen in our dictionary.

### **Using conflict management strategy in North Korea, Iran with United States of America**

The use of conflict resolution strategy in preventing and resolving conflict situation before escalating into crisis to war as in the recent cases of trade of words and hungry for war nations. The management of conflict is essential based on the fact that conflict is an important part of social relation, life, and economy but endemic in personal, interpersonal and inter group relations. The abilities of nations and groups to be able to effectively manage conflicts their use of various system and techniques will depend on the state of harmony and peace among them, it is tempting to see conflict as inevitable as an expression of deep animities between groups, religion, ethnic nations that are made to fight. Nation can engage in conflict tin situation of an economic interest or developed state, or a power vacuum not because of enduring hatreds but because of uncertainty and a fear of discrimination, if they do not control the state, infact in anarchy in which there is no overreaching government, nation faced security dilemma or quinine, they must protect themselves. A world peace is seriously threatened by unmutegated violence, hostilation and terrorism as in the case of iron, North Korea age against their neighbouring state Iran action against Japan, South Korea Hawal, Island, which America, alliance, and in the case of Iran either exporting terrorism to the middle east, with constant crisis in the region which as now a threat to world peace, the environment fundamental conflict

management as propounded by T.A. Imobighe, it has three level of activities, namely, conflict prevention and peace promotion and conflict control and abatement and conflict resolution.<sup>16</sup>

**The integrated conflict management circle of T.A. Imobighe as illustrations below:**



**Adoted from Imobighe T. A. (1993)**

The conflict management strategy approach is holistically either regional and international stage, it can been an advantageous for conflict management, conflict can be political, military and humanitarian, either by natural occurrence, conflict management before it escalates to crisis as the thread of North Korea, Iran and united states of American. Consist of different model of dealing with divers form of crisis again NATO is highly committed to conflict management. The NATO's strengths is the ability to resolve different kind of conflict that metamorphosed into crisis before war, within the framework of the alliance, members, planning, policies process and practical will have the capacity to have multi-national conflict management at every short notice, it's goes a long way in conflict management even beyond military operation to include issues, such as the protection of its citizen against any natural technological humanitarian disaster operations, few NATO's countries, and then major involves co-operation and partnership with other international organization examples China and Russia wanting to mediate into the Nuclear proliferation programme of Panyong in Iran is clackside case, mostly involves operation and partnership with the international organization, in a more global Arena approach to conflict management be it descated into crisis that will be unmanaged this will regreviated into war between United State and any of the countries. Iran or North Korea that will cause disaster in world economy, humanitarian and infrastructure damage, etc.

The root cause of North Korea aggrectecting for war is the embargo imposed by America, to stop the proliferation of Nuclear material, with the treaties all nation has signed in general contention, hence this

tousle attitude of North Korea because of the poverty rate among it citizen, is high but he is not defer but sudden change is an unprogramming of effort by the international strategist for world peace is but the case of Iran is due to the ethnocentrism of the Islamic Nation, who want to play a major role in Arab, states politics, hence the disagreement, through deliberate policies of arming it nation and programme of acquisition of various ballistic missiles, bring about failure of control by the developed nations result to conflict situation, therefore in conflict management recommended the following:

- Judicial approach
- Diplomacy
- Dialogue
- Collective security
- Collective bargaining
- Negotiations
- Power politics approach
- Conciliation
- Mediation
- Appeasement
- Peace promotion etc.

The fear of style of leadership in North Korea and Iran is one of the fears of the world. In respect of the countries involve in the recent dispute, between the United State of America, which is an uncompromisingly autoerotic non-participatory etc., tension could rise, or lead to industrial conflict in the world, as most countries involve or concerned are the most industrialized nation, Japan, South Korea, Russian, China, America, and NATO countries etc<sup>17</sup>.

The Iran perception to acquisition or entering into arm race of Nuclear material acquisition its philosophies and idiosyncrasy way as an Islam Nation, that has under gone war, hence the need to build arm factory around the world promote terrorism, therefore the differs in perception result in their national hostile by sending their solder to fight in other state in middle East like Syria and Palestine, if not properly managed can cause castastrophy in the Region of Middle east, as Saudi Arabia is a leader in that region, is not comfortable with Iran Intercontinental ballistic missile that can put any part of Saudi Arabia, hence leasing with America and Israel to help curtain Iran, the North Korea issue on bad leadership were one person wage an autonomous power to take decision, as Khin Young inherent the power from his late father and most citizen , were force to cry, after the death of the president father, which we seen as arcane loyalty in modern world. The resultant effect on conflict in the international stage.

### **The United Nations Conflict Management Strategy, Approaches on Institutions**

The following instruments are veritable tool employed by the UN in conflict management strategy processes, are as follows:

- The use of the process of negotiation and dialogues
- An application of the theory of mediation
- Conciliation mechanism
- Arbitration procedure
- Judicial settlement system
- Making report to regional agencies and arrangement. E.g. EU and AU etc.

These have long been use in international diplomacy and law, in situation whereby conflict exists and persist, the role, mission and gospel of the UN is to encourage disputing parties to resort to settlement. It is only when these recesses have failed that the UN then employ these mechanisms to assist belligerent to resolve their differences. While a large chunk of its conflict resolution and management involves the use of peaceful mean, the UN, unlike its predecessor, the League of Nations or any other international or regional organizations with a similar philosophy, has the legal powers to use coercion. The reason is simply as spelled

out in the opening sentences of the charter's preamble, such as, to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind.

Main idea behind the theory of collective security is that peace can best be preserved or established when state joins together automatically to prevent any of their members from using force against one of their members from using force against one another. For example, 'the untold hardship' wrought by two World War's (first and second world war), collective security in 1945 seemed possible. The understanding here is that, the UN is mainly involved in the peace promotion with conflict management and conflict resolution.

### **The organs of the United Nations**

Virtually all the organs of the United Nations are responsible for the maintenance, prevention and management of conflicts. For the purpose of this paper, I shall endeavor to discuss the two organs listed below.

1. The security council, and
2. The international court of justice.

#### **1. The Security Council**

The Security Council is the institution that is saddled primarily with the handling of dispute among nations. The Security Council as a principal organ of the UN plays a major role in maintaining peace and security in the world. Its resolutions, recommendations and sanctions, are binding and must be carried out by member states. As an organ of the United Nations, they function in the area of peace promotions through the following ways.

- Applying the use of dialogue, friendliness, negotiations, and any other relevant means of settlement and management of disputes.
- The organize empowered by law to exercise legal powers to set precedents, norms and create international law breakers and also interfere in the domestic jurisdiction of any state without consent. The whole is to deter or prevent nations from going on war.
- They ensure the quality of all, members' state, whether by big and small nations. This is done to further promote a world, devoid of conflict.

#### **2. The International Court of Justice (ICJ)**

It should be well noted here that, apart from the above organs of the UN that is involved in the management of world conflict, the International Court of Justice, (ICJ) also have a major role in ensuring peace. For example, the International Court of Justice was able to adjudicate between Nigeria and Cameroon over Bakassi. This was after the failures encountered by Nigeria adopted subtle diplomacy, put forward in resolving the crisis.

Throughout the history of the United Nations so far, the body has often been called upon to make peace or to prevent a dangerous situation from escalating into war, to persuade opposing parties to use the conference table rather than weapons, and to help restore peace when conflict occur. For example, Yemen opposition party is currently calling for the intervention of the Security Council of the United Nations, in the crisis raiding its system, so as to avoid its further spread. What is of interest there is that, the United Nation through the instrumentalities of its existing organs, renders enormous role in ensuring peace and a conflict free global system.

### **An alternative approach in preventing future war and conflict**

Given the pervasiveness of inters state conflict, state devote significant attention to preparing for war, trying to prevent attacks from others, and negotiation their differences. As part of the measures put in place for maintaining a friendly relationship among state in the international system, this paper has also suggested the following veritable tool for avoiding conflict in the international environment.

- Disarmament
- Collective security



- Deterrence theory
- Demilitarization
- Bargaining and negotiation etc.

For the purpose of this paper, I shall only consider disarmament and collective security as a mechanism in conflict prevention and avoidance in Iran and North Korea with United State of American.

### **Disarmament**

Disarmament is the act of reducing, limiting or abolishing weapons. Disarmament generally refers to a country's military or specific type of weaponry. We have complete and general disarmament that implies a complete removal of all forms of weaponry, including conventional arms.

The concept of disarmament as a way of reducing conflict in the international environment, involves three processes or forms, they are:

- Unilateral or voluntary disarmament
- Bilateral or multilateral disarmament
- Force disarmament

For instance, the recent cries in the Persian Gulf demonstrate that disarmament is also an approach often taken on the ground of lessening the potential for future conflicts. It is usually a method used after war, hence, it is termed future conflict resolution and management approach. E.g., Germany after World War I versus Germany World War II, have used disarmament. In 1991, the principle of disarmament was equally used to expelling Iraq military forces from Kuwait.

### **Why is disarmament important in conflict management between Iran, North Korea and United State of America?**

It is generally difficult for actors to ensure that rivals will not attempt to gain undue influence over them through the use of violence. Trust is often lacking in social relations, particularly during times of uncertainty and hostilities. This often lend opponent to seek increasingly greater capacity to inflict pains and violence on others that can result in the stock pile of overly threatening or pernicious weapons. This heightens mutual skepticism and significantly reduces the prospect for resolving differences peacefully and through negotiation, e.g. Nuclear disarmament submit by UN in 1946, to a very large extent, reduces the production and distribution of the spread of nuclear weapons.

By and large, disarmament in general term plays the following roles in ensuring peace and management of conflict among nations:

- It serves as a means of reducing further production and distribution of arms among nations, thereby promoting and enhancing peaceful co-existence among state.
- It helps to strengthen, increase and reciprocal behaviour among nations.
- It reduces the unlawful proliferation of harmful weapons, such as nuclear weapons, etc.

Although disarmament have proved very efficient in conflict management and termination of war situation, the process is however associated with several problems such as, problem of ideology distrust and what I will like to call disarmament in disguise. Despite pessimism that generally befalls discussions about disarmament (e.g., labeling such proposals as unrealistic and euphoric), there is reason to believe that disarmament is a viable tool for reducing the livelihood and dangers of conflict. The United States under President Nixon, during the cold War for example, unilaterally declared that it will dissemble its biological weapons programme. Also, in 1990 South Africa voluntarily announced the dismantling of its nuclear weapons through the development of an internationally recognized African Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (ANWFZ). All these were geared towards reducing conflicts.

### **Collective Security**

Collective security can be understood as a security arrangement in which all states cooperate collectively to provide security for all by the actions of all against any states within the groups which might challenge the existing order by using sanctions and force as one type of coalition strategy in which a group of nations agree not to attack each other and to defend each other against an attack from one of the others. Proponents of collective security say it is a much more effective approach to security than individual countries trying to act alone, as weaker countries trying to act alone as weaker countries can't possibly defend themselves, and countries that try often become involved in never-ending arms races which actually detract from, rather than enhance, their security over the long term. In addition, collective security arrangements encourage international cooperation, thereby resulting in a conflict-free global environment.

### **The ingredients of collective security**

Collective security arrangements attempt to safeguard the collective interest of one state that might profit from aggression by inhibiting war through the threat of collective action. For collective security to foster the desired peace, it must embrace the following elements.

1. There must be an international institution that can make authoritative decisions about disputes and designate aggressors.
2. There must be an authoritative process to reduce the cost of resisting aggression.
3. The state of the world must be so committed to peace and so loyal to the world community that they will be willing to forsake their short-range interests by imposing sanctions against states that are involved in a dispute of no immediate concern to them.
4. Also if collective security is to be upheld, the members of a collective security organization must be willing to give up the right to fight to change the status quo and fight against any state not willing to give up that right.
5. Finally, if collective security is to preserve peace, there should be a diffusion of power in the international system so that one or two very powerful states cannot withstand the threat of force by the world community.

### **Avoiding duplication of Mediation Efforts**

The temptation to undertake rival efforts should be avoided by the international community. Once a framework for mediation has been established, it should be given a chance to work. The selection of a mediator in armed conflict must be carefully considered and carried out with a very close consultation. The reason for this is not to discourage the designation by governments of officials with special mandates to pay close attention to a particular conflict situation. Although, the appointment of special envoys and representatives facilitates information sharing, consultation and decision-making within the global community, this should not provide an opportunity for protagonists to play one effort against another.

### **Improving the Efficiency of Sanctions**

Sanctions are effective in the maintenance of peace and security. Sanctions may be preventive or punitive in effect. Sanctions take various forms. It could take the form of economic isolation. The threat of economic isolation may help to facilitate dialogue. Moreover, the application of rigorous economic and political sanctions can reduce the ability of the actors to sustain a prolonged armed conflict. Economic sanctions without prior adequate measurement of their consequences may impose hardship on the civilian population in a manner disproportionate to the impact of the sanctions on the conduct of the combatants. Sanctions should target decision makers and their families, including the freezing of personal accounts and organizational assets. The most effective sanction having no effect on civilians is an arms embargo. The imposition of an arms embargo can help reduce the ability of the combatants to sustain the armed conflict.

It has been suggested that where poor countries that are called upon to apply sanctions are likely to be affected adversely, adequate arrangements should be made to reduce the harsh effects on civilians who depend on trade with the sanctioned party.

### **Harmonizing the actions of external actors**

To resolve armed conflict, the major external actors should maintain a common political approach to an erupting or ongoing crisis. It is vital for neighbouring states to hold a common ground. When an armed conflict is at an early stage, neighbouring countries are the first to be approached by the factions who search for allies. If the conflict is out of control at the beginning, international sanctions can succeed only if there is genuine cooperation and support of such measures by neighbouring states. In middle East Asian, for example, the decision of United Nation to hold a common stance over Iran and North Korea was a key achievement in the road to peace in that country. Moreover, concerted and timely action by the Solvent Union and China is necessary UN was used to contain political troubles in world stage China now play a new role in word politics as stated by their presidential work.

### **Mobilizing Support for Peace Efforts**

There should be adequate international support for peace efforts to be able to maintain peace. There should be set up contact group of interested countries, which is effective in mobilizing such support for peace. In case of North Korea, and Iran a special committee was convened. The committee brought together the United Nations countries, Bretton Woods institutions and donor countries.

The objectives of the special committee were to ensure that the essential resource requirements of the peace process were understood and provided for; help to harmonize the views of the key external actors and mobilize international support for the peace process. The usefulness of the special committee prompted the idea that it should be retained to deal with the challenges of post – conflict peace building.

### **Post Conflict Peace-building**

Post-conflict peace building means actions undertaken at the end of a conflict to consolidate peace and prevent a recurrence of armed conflict. The vital need in such situations is the security of ordinary people by way of peace and access to basic social amenities. The consolidation of peace requires more than military and diplomatic action. An integrated peace building effort is needed to address the various factors that cause or threaten conflict. The peace-building process involves the creation of national institutions, monitoring elections, promoting human rights, providing for reintegration and rehabilitation programmes and creating conditions of meaningful development.<sup>17</sup>

Since a smooth and early transition to post-conflict peace-building is critical, the Security Council should look favourably on the establishment of post-conflict peace-building support structures. Prior t the end of an armed conflict, there should be a clear assessment of key post-conflict peace-building needs and of ways to satisfy them. Elements of peace building should be clearly identified and integrated into the mandates of the peacekeeping operations.<sup>18</sup>

Moreover, the international community must work towards a coordinated international response. For example, in Liberia, the circumstances required extraordinary support from the international community. Accordingly, United Nations peace-building support office was established. The aim of the office is to strengthen and harmonize international political support for recovery and reconstruction and to assist in their efforts to armed conflict. It could be necessary to have a strategic framework approach providing the foundation for a coherent effort by the UN system in nations in war. Such framework would involve political, human rights, humanitarian and development activities aimed at promoting a durable peace and development.

Again, for there to be an effective post-conflict peace-building, there must be adequate funds. Consideration must be given to relating strict financial conditions imposed by international lending institutions where a country's capacity to develop and implement a comprehensive economic programme has been disrupted by conflict. The process requires an urgent infusion of funds to support a fragile state during a delicate political transition. In such situations, it is necessary to avoid imposed conditions that are antithetical to peace process or in which international financial institutions and the donor community cut off funds from a weak government. Also, bilateral and multilateral agencies can make a distinct contribution by directing their assistance to areas, which will facilitate the rapid re-establishment of income-earning

activities. In addition, special attention should be paid to quick-impact micro-projects, especially when they include training and other capacity-building activities that can promote the reintegration of former combatants, refugees and displaced persons into their communities. There is an expectation of progress after armed conflict is made only when there is reconstruction and development. Relief effort is a step towards development. Therefore, such relief effort must be made in ways that promote long-term development objectives<sup>19</sup>.

Societies that have come out of armed conflict need special assistance. This is necessary to avoid a return to conflict. In laying a foundation for development emphasis must be placed on vital strategy like mobilizing the domestic and international resources for reconstruction and economic recovery; curtailing the availability of small arms, reintegrating former fighters into productive society; ensuring the safe, smooth and early repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons; promoting political incisiveness; promoting national unity and encouraging reconciliation and demonstrating respect for human rights.<sup>20</sup>

The issue between the North Korea and Iran Nuclear acquisition could be explained with conspiracy theory, which will make it impossible for North Korea to acquire full potential of Nuclear capacity, between the Chinese who are neighbours to North Korea, who will not allow North Korea to be full Nuclear capacity, ready as a deterrence as China has taken further step to debar or sanction Bank transaction, which most Donyong Banks doing business in China, to frustrate the programme and the United State transport of Heavy arms to the border of North Korea. From South Korea base however, the Iran Nuclear programme is on watchfully ears of the Isreal, as the only country with Nuclear deterrence in the middle east, know the effect, danger of nuclear arm hence Saudi Arabia that wage, greater influence political, social and economy power, want to be over shadow by Iran military power, hence the recent visit of Saudi Arabian crown prince to the Isreal primitive (Jonathan Nasayanwu) these show how countries conspire among themselves to achieve a single objective. Again Iran acquisition of nuclear capacity is a threat to the world and middle East, because it will weaken the Saudi Arabian strength over other countries in middle East, as President Trump has order the withdraw of Iran soldier way from Iraq and the Isreal who are bombing strategic arm factory in middle East built by Iran weaken it military power to Iran, who are determine to be nuclear weapon capacity, even the sign of agreement between 5+1 countries therefore this conspiracy theory will help in stopping Nuclear proliferation in the world.

The management of the conflict over acquisition of Nuclear weapon by North Korea. Infact judicial approach which a stage for conflict manager and even the appeasement is no longer an option for the getting peace between North Korea and South Korea.<sup>21</sup> Again the Iran Nuclear programme is another issue negotiation has work for the signing of an agreement between countries 5 +1, which still an option to achieved a result in de-nuclearization of the world. The question the researcher ponder upon is whether United State and its allied will not take Iran and North Korea unaware, and destroy the country after denuclearation of North Korea because of fear of its unprecedented attack, the two countries are unwillingness to denuclearized.

## **Conclusion**

There are still options available to resolve the conflict in world stage. Considering the severity of crisis in the world, and of recently United State issues between Iran and North Korea is assuming a new dimension because from dispute to war is a manifestation of real or perceived injustice and cruelty done to people, it is vital that states of world should avoid crisis by investing and promoting conflict management strategy system, hence the conclusion are, the impact of crisis on our human environment has increased substantially of recent. This dramatic incase in the impact of conflict and violent in the world has made it impossible for nations of the world to achieve a lasting global peace and harmony. Peace is the absence of war. Making war anywhere is the most expensive exercise and venture. This is why this paper advocated for nations to be more concerned with investing on conflict management, resolution and prevention. Although conflict is now a global disease due to the fact that the world has shrunk so much into a global village, a common global peace agenda has become very body's business. Peace is now a "Human right" as sanctioned by the United Nations. But peace can become a reality in our lives (that is, if we want peace to be planted firmly within every nations), if we learn to invest on conflict management by taking the following steps.

Determine the root cause of the conflict, the main culprits, and thereafter, you fashion out a means of dealing with the situation.

Conflict management is an admission of the reality that conflict is inevitable and since not all conflict can always be completely resolved, what could be mostly done to bring the situation under control is to manage and regulate them before it escalates into war. According to millers, conflict management and resolution is a variety of approaches aimed at terminating conflict through the constructive solving of problems distinct from other modes of settlement of disputes.

The activities of the United Nations and the African Union was also examined in this work, and should be made clear here that the above mentioned organisations could only get involved in conflict management process where countries are unable to resolve their conflicts through peaceful means, and war became imminent, the untied nations and other relevant regional and sub-regional bodies.

### **Findings**

After carrying out an empirical investigation, my findings reviles as follows:

- Lack of Education on danger of war.
- That conflict is an inevitable event and occurrences in any human society.
- That virtually every part of the world is today plunged into war as a result of their inability to effectively utilize the concept and principles of conflict management and prevention.
- That most nations of the world has lost so many resources to war, hence there is problem of under-development in most part of the world due to conflict, as in the case of African countries.
- That conflict could be avoided or prevented if dialogue, diplomacy, mediation and conciliation amongst others are well applied whenever there is an outbreak of conflict.
- That conflict management process has attracted the attention of individuals, groups and organizations, both local and international towards ensuring a global peace.

### **Recommendation**

- The root cause(s) of any unrest must be addressed to give room to peaceful co-existence among nations. Perpetrators of such crime must be accordingly sanctioned to serve as a deterrent to others.
- International laws as it relates to processes of conflict management should be strengthened to reflect the current societal change and crime trends. The laws governing production and distributions of weapons of war, especially weapons fo mass destruction which make some nations to want to descend on weaker nations and which make them sees war as the only way to determine who is superior to who under the power politics approach should revisited.
- The non-coercive approach in conflict management should be adopted by nations in resolving dispute. Conflict if possible should be prevented rather than allowing it to occur, as suggested in the conflict management circle of T. A. Imonbighe.
- Every nation must establish conflict management institutions that will have as is primary responsibility in the management of both internal and external conflict, realizing the fact that he who kill by sword shall also die by sword. Nations irrespective of her greatness, position and powers, must respect international laws, treaties and agreements. This will further minimize the rate of conflict was among nation.
- Finally, the paper also recommended that regional commands be established across the globe to carry out the following responsibilities of early warning mechanism
  - Prevention and monitoring of elicit arms traffic.
  - Maintaining the region free from weapons of mass destruction as well as threats from transnational terrorist and criminal groups.
  - To strengthen the relationship between countries so as to increase their level of friendliness.
  - Directing government attention towards meeting the need of its citizenry, as this will help reduce internal heats and crisis. To serves as an instrument for improved intelligent gathering and sharing, within and outside the region.

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