



Promoting World Peace and the Role of International law

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Abstract

International law in its broad and general sense seeks to establish universal and humanitarian norms for the maintenance and promotion of world peace. For this reason, examining the mechanisms and processes that hinder the establishment of world peace is considered part of the rules for establishing world peace.

By transcending national sovereignty and paying attention to human rights provisions, international law aims to create peace and harmony among people throughout the world, and in this regard, racial, ethnic, national, and religious issues are considered secondary and subsidiary factors.

Thus, solidarity through the rule of law, the prohibition of the use of force, the acceptance of international and humanitarian norms, and the expansion of the role of international organizations and respect for their programs and mechanisms can greatly contribute to the expansion of world peace.

In this regard, the present author attempts to examine the role and position of international law in the promotion of world peace, and also, using a descriptive-analytical method and using documentary and library sources, to consider the obstacles and challenges to world peace.

Key words: *International Law, World Peace, International Rules, International Organizations, Human Rights.*

Introduction

International law in its general and comprehensive sense seeks to create both practical mechanisms and guidelines and recommendations that can promote world peace and create conditions for the establishment of security throughout the world.

However, this process has always faced extensive challenges and obstacles. Although many states are trying to institutionalize this process within their own territories, the limited powers of states in the era of globalization have given a special place to international law, which can play a role in establishing world

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peace. Therefore, the sovereignty of states alone cannot guarantee respect for the rights of nations throughout the world.

For this purpose, international law, in the form of international regimes and organizations, mandatory and recommendatory laws and regulations, the doctrine of the responsibility to protect, normative rules, and measures taken by states and irregular groups, seeks to establish rules for the creation and spread of peace.

To this end, the world community, through international organizations such as the United Nations and its subsidiary and affiliated institutions, strives to contribute to world peace by taking measures.

World peace is used in a variety of meanings. First and foremost, peace was defined as the absence of war and the absence of conditions of conflict (negative peace). However, with the passage of time and the emergence of general and universal rights, and of course the growth of communications and globalization, individual and collective rights, the environment, social justice, civil rights, and positive peace also entered scientific and academic discussions.

Positive peace, in fact, by negating the conditions of war and violence, promised a bright and just future that required providing better conditions for human life. This concept gradually gained widespread acceptance among states, nations, and international and regional organizations. In any case, international law, by determining its own conditions and rules and also by using various mechanisms, tries to institutionalize world peace in its various dimensions.

Therefore, international law still has a special role. For this reason, with the limitation of the powers of states and the expansion of non-governmental organizations and private associations, civil rights in their broad sense are expanding.

Although the role and powers of states and their sovereignty in domestic and international politics cannot be easily ignored, the rapid developments of the age of communications indicate the colorful role of international law in the field of world peace.

In any case, world peace requires going beyond the mechanisms of states, finding a basis for preventing war, denying violence, preventing internal, regional and international conflicts, and of course, creating conditions for citizens around the world to enjoy freedom and real justice. The present study is aimed at answering the question of what place international law has in promoting world peace? The author's hypothesis is:

Despite the numerous obstacles and challenges, international law has a broad and growing role in institutionalizing world peace. The present paper examines the subject using a descriptive-analytical approach and using documentary and library sources.

International law; States and World Peace

International law, as its name suggests, seeks mechanisms that, by overcoming the role of states, provide a framework for the realization of universal and common rights. In this context, the emergence of international organizations and institutions is inevitable.



This is because the implementation of international conditions and rules requires tools and mechanisms for action and implementation. International law can be conceived as the highest instrument available for achieving order that has a global dimension.

Leading the fight against factors that undermine world peace is considered one of the tasks of international law. This system often functions as a positive legal system, in this case similar to the system of domestic law. In this way, the emphasis is on the duties of individual members of the world community, nations and their rights. To better understand world peace, it is important to examine the developments of recent centuries, especially the past four centuries (Hakakzadeh, 2010:26), because with the growth of urban, local, and international communications and, of course, the emergence of civil wars, the initial ideas for world peace and the cooperation of states and nations in ensuring it seem necessary. In this regard, various thinkers have written in this field.

Quote International law is understood as a way out of the exclusive position of states in the global international order. However, this does not mean denying states and limiting their powers, but rather, in situations where cooperation and interaction between international law and the actions of states are necessary. From this perspective, international law is a law based on cooperation between different and diverse states, and the consent of different states in shaping the rules of this Rights are always necessary.

Ratification of treaties by competent domestic bodies is an important mechanism for States to express their views on the declaration of consent to a treaty in accordance with their own accepted values, including their own culture. This is also the case in the process of establishing customary international law, and the continued objection of a subject of international law exempts that subject from the scope of the new custom.

States are therefore Using the instrument of ratification of treaties, they have the opportunity to once again consider their entry into a binding international document, taking into account their national values, including culture. If a state refuses to ratify a treaty, it has its own reasons that it considers logical, but other states may consider them unfounded (Qasemi, 2004:133).

It seems that adopting a cooperative approach and involving states and nations around the world in the codification of international law and the creation of implementation mechanisms by all states will be able to contribute significantly to the implementation aspects of world peace.

Although various states have consistently criticized the decisions of international organizations and bodies as implementing factors of international law, numerous international organizations have assumed the responsibility of maintaining world peace and security on behalf of states and have taken the initiative to implement them.

The United Nations Charter is one of the most important examples of the organization that has established binding and recommendatory commitments for governments around the world. For example, Article 39, Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations states that: The Security Council shall, in the event of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, make recommendations or decide on the measures to be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42 to maintain or restore international peace and security (UN Charter 2015:34). These articles refer to the mechanisms of the Security Council that, if the circumstances so require, Crisis and the outbreak of conflict and war, to take action with their own tools to prevent and control the situation.



Therefore, it must be said that the issue of world peace and security is very important for international organizations such as the Security Council. For this reason, a large part of the programs of this organization are aimed at creating conditions for peace and maintaining security at the world level.

For example, in Article 42, it is stated as follows: In the event that the Security Council determines that If the measures provided for in Article 41 are insufficient or prove insufficient, the Security Council may take such action by naval, air or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include the imposition of a blockade and other operations by air, naval or land forces of Members of the United Nations (United Nations Charter, 2015:36). Accordingly, the Security Council, as the principal organ of the United Nations, shall have the power to: The maintenance of peace and security in the world even uses practical and executive methods to confront and punish states and groups that violate peace. Although these measures are less common in practice and are often influenced by pressure from superpowers, they are nevertheless the most well-known mechanisms for promoting world peace.

The mechanisms included in the Declarations of Human Rights are one of the most famous ways to promote international rights. It is the United Nations among States that most of its declarations and recommendations are taken into account by the governments of the world. This is because these rights are universal and extensive and have been accepted by various governments.

In this regard, the preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights refers to the “equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family.” This declaration [the rights contained in] presents itself as “common standards of achievement for all human beings.” Article 1 of the Declaration recalls that all human beings are “born free and equal in dignity and rights.” The Vienna Declaration reaffirmed the universality of human rights; that is, the belief that all human beings are entitled to these rights simply by virtue of their humanity (Brennel and Randall 2010:297). These declarations and recommendations have been considered among the most effective ways to promote world peace. Thus, human rights The United Nations needs to interact with governments on a global scale to develop and be effective in order to implement its ideas. Human rights are one of the most well-known ways.

International organizations such as the United Nations and the UN Security Council use their tools such as human rights reports, declarations, reminders, threats and even sanctions against states for human rights violations.

In cases where violations are sufficiently serious, These pressures are becoming more intense. In recent years, the Security Council has issued humanitarian intervention authorizations in several cases and has considered serious human rights violations, widespread repression of the people, widespread displacement of refugees, famine and hunger as factors threatening international peace and security (Bozorgmehri and Moaidizadeh, 2017:53). In this context, the implementation of sanctions against Libya, North Korea and Iraq can be cited as examples. Things like the invasion of Iraq have taken on a more serious dimension. Therefore, in the modern era, governments, international institutions, and world peace have become intertwined.

World Peace and Its Types



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Maintaining international peace and security is one of the important goals that the United Nations Charter has clearly mentioned and has considered its provision as one of the duties of the Security Council (Bozorgmehri and Moyidizadeh, 2017:53). However, the concept of peace in the past was limited and did not go beyond the borders of a few states.

Therefore, the independence and national sovereignty of states were considered the most important pillar of international security. Along with the phenomenon Globalization and the development of concepts within the key circles of states, the concept of peace, which for some time originated from the Cold War and its predecessors, namely the Westphalian system, has developed. Naturally, with the end of the Cold War and the end of the confrontations between the two blocs of East and West, the perspective of the Security Council has also changed regarding the concept of international peace and security (Lisaani and Naqizadeh, 2017: 1062). The most important changes that have occurred are the spread of movements and It is non-state institutions that in turn challenge the independence and national sovereignty of states, and of course, these changes have made states more sensitive to respecting international law in the domestic and foreign arenas, which has created new opportunities. One of the results of these changes is the transition from “negative peace” to “positive peace.”

In other words, there are two types of peace at the individual and collective levels: negative peace, meaning the negation of conditions War and violence and positive peace are meant to provide conditions for the institutionalization of the necessary conditions for peace. For this reason, some use the concept of peacebuilding interchangeably with conflict prevention, conflict reduction, conflict resolution, or conflict transformation, while others use the concept to refer to relational processes such as negotiation, mediation, and dialogue.

Ultimately, peacebuilding is The title of the process of rebuilding normal relations between people is defined as this requires the existence of peace and reconciliation of differences, apology and forgiveness for past harm, and the creation of a cooperative relationship between groups and the replacement of hostile or competitive relationships (Shahram-Niya and Nazifi-Naini, 2014:54). Accordingly, it should be said that positive peace is expanding in its various dimensions. In addition to the fact that the scope and number of wars on the world stage are limited and The sensitivity of public opinion towards this issue has led to peace in its positive sense enjoying a higher status.

From this perspective, it should be said that in the teaching of international law, war can no longer be considered the sole cause of human misery, but any attack on freedom, equality and human rights should also be considered as a threat to international peace and security. It is this distinction between positive and negative peace that makes international law worthy of Before the end of the Cold War, it led us astray, ignoring all injustices and inequalities due to the priority of security (Askari and Khosrowi, 2016: 247). Therefore, it can be said that peace in the modern era is established when it can respond to the general demands of the people on the social level in the domestic political arena and the international community. From this perspective, the mere elimination of war does not mean the establishment and continuation of peace, but rather the completion of any An action that is contrary to justice may threaten peace and violate it (Ashrafi, 2014:85). According to Kant, who is considered one of the main thinkers and founders of peace in the modern era, three elements are necessary for the management of human affairs in order to eliminate the constant threat of war. These three elements are:



- 1: The basic foundation of every country must be based on a republic.
2. The rights of nations must be respected in a free federation. States should be established
3. The rights of people as world citizens should be limited to the conditions of a friendly world. Kant was a peacemaker and more than anyone else in this field has a right to humanity (Hakkazada, 2010:34). It is clear that Kant meant by peace, the same negative peace that is actually between the winner of the war and the absence of hostile conditions between states. However, as has been shown, this vision has undergone fundamental change and today states and organizations International legal systems have become more sensitive to the demands of the people. First, new security concerns related to transboundary threats such as nuclear annihilation or environmental disasters have made states more sensitive to the rights of others.

Injustice and rights violations within states can no longer be tolerated easily, and state sovereignty has undoubtedly been challenged by the growing arguments in favor of human rights and a more powerful United Nations. (Falkes, 2011: 191) This issue shows that positive peace has an important place in establishing world peace. Therefore, it is necessary for international organizations related to international law to take a special and new look in this field. Moreover, this change makes the role of states as the superior power in the domestic arena more difficult. Non-governmental organizations and social networks are more sensitive to the performance of states. They have become.

It is important to note that despite some similarities between the international legal system and domestic legal systems, each system has its own unique characteristics. In domestic legal systems, the constitution of each country is at the top of the hierarchy of ordinary regulations and laws and regulates the relations between members of society and each other and with the state.

However, in the international legal system, special sources regulate relations between its subjects, including states and international organizations. Among these sources, we can mention resolutions, which are of particular importance due to their plurality and binding force.

Therefore, the issuance of Security Council resolutions in various fields should be considered not from the perspective of the Council's legislation for the international community, but rather the necessity of their function in creating an international order (Lisaani and Naqizadeh, 2017:1061). In any case, in today's world, peace is not only considered as a need for people and societies, but also as a right for people so that they can live in a space filled with peace and Live in peace. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights refer to this right. The United Nations General Assembly, by adopting Resolution No. 11/239 of 12 November 1984, has also emphasized this right and declared that the main purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security. In this resolution, the General Assembly has considered the preservation of life in peace for people as a fundamental right and a sacred duty for every state. (Ashrafi, 2014:85), however, new changes and transformations in the concept of peace require that emerging needs be taken into account and that human dignity, individual and social freedoms, social justice, and environmental rights be pursued with greater seriousness and sensitivity in order to witness the institutionalization of the global dawn. In this way, it can be said that if the teaching of classical international law ideas had assumed that there was no war, will bring peace, this approach is no longer applicable in view of the above approach.



Rather, in modern international law, which should be taught in universities, peace will only be achieved when public security is established in the international community; a security in which human rights and justice are widely and universally respected (Askari and Khosrowi, 2016: 242), in the sense that first, the challenges of world peace in The globalization and expansion of communication should be recognized, and secondly, effective ways should be provided for the institutionalization of positive peace.

It seems that there are widespread dangers and obstacles on this path, with international terrorism and the collapse of national and international borders, which are themselves affected by new conditions, being the main threats.

Obstacles to World Peace

The most important goal of the formation of the United Nations after World War II was to maintain international peace and security (Purahamdi, Qanbari, and Mazidi, 2013:237). In this context, world governments have also adopted various approaches to promote world peace in the domestic and international arenas.

For this reason, most of the written constitutions have included a kind of declaration of rights for the citizens of their countries. (Tennessee and Jackson, 2013:281) The importance of the issue of peace is such that the United Nations Charter has placed peace above categories such as culture.

Thus, the United Nations Charter has used culture in its limited sense and, in comparison with international peace and security, has placed it at a level - or even lower than those two concepts.

The reason is that the United Nations, with the experience of two wars, has been able to preserve the future of the disasters of war, they were determined to emphasize peace and security above all else (Qasemi, 2004:135). However, world peace is facing fundamental dangers and doubts.

This is because, along with the growth and expansion of public opinion and the spread of democracies, international threats have also emerged. One of the main dangers and a blatant violation of international law is the issue of terrorism.

This issue has become particularly relevant since the September 11th incident. It has taken on more serious dimensions and is considered one of the main concerns of the modern era. In addition, the fragmentation of high-profile terrorist attacks such as the Bali bombings in 2002, the Madrid metro bombings in 2004, and the London bombings of July 7, 2006, has led policymakers in many countries to give greater priority to confronting what might be called radical revolutionaries and those who support them.

In response, many terrorist groups have taken advantage of modern communication channels such as television, video, and the Internet to advance their causes. Both of these developments indicate a significant shift in the global understanding of terrorism (Tennessee and Jackson 2013:198). In this way, and also by threatening to attack more, current terrorists gain advantage from their opponents. However, in today's computerized world, which is associated with People's lives are a world that is threatened by terrorists at every moment, and this concern and the possibility of this event occurring are causing more and more fear and terror in societies every day (Fayrhi and Zuhairi, 2008:156). It seems that new media, rather than being considered a platform for the spread of peace, have also created more complex threats. As an example in



the field of terrorism, we can point to the activities of ISIS, which, by taking advantage of the opportunity it has gained a global face. In this context, propaganda, recruitment and self-expression have been among the functions of new media, especially social networks, for ISIS.

Since then, the ability to exercise soft power and globalization, and the threat of these technologies have become very easy for these players. With these capabilities, and especially the power of technology, ISIS has been able to project its threats beyond the borders of the two countries of Syria and Iraq (Sultani and Others, 2017:15-16).

This issue shows that international law is facing a serious problem in disseminating its views. For this reason, international law, after the occurrence of terrorist incidents in several parts of the world, has added new articles to its own declarations and recommendations that emphasize the threat of terrorism to world peace.

For example, just one day after the events of September 11, the Security Council adopted Resolution 1368. In this resolution, the Security Council, while strongly condemning the above attacks and expressing its sympathy with the families of the victims, recognized the legitimate and collective right of individual and collective self-defense of the victim state and declared its readiness to take the necessary measures to combat various forms of terrorism.

In resolution 1373, the Security Council went further and set obligations for countries in the fight against terrorism. These obligations, which are life-threatening, there were documents and conventions that had been signed and ratified by that time, but some states had not acceded to them or were not implementing them, including the obligation of states to cooperate and assist each other in suppressing terrorism, the obligation of states to accede to international conventions against terrorism, and the obligation of them to report on their actions to the Security Council.

Thus, the process that the Security Council adopted after the September 11 incident the goal is to consider any terrorist acts that occur in some parts of the world as a threat to international peace and security (Ashrafi, 2014: 103).

Another doubt about the role of international law in promoting world peace is that this issue is considered a war for great powers to pursue their own interests in the world.

This issue has led to the establishment of humanitarian intervention in various parts of the world. Although in some cases these interventions are considered a necessity (such as the fight against ISIS and terrorism), in others (such as the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan) they have been in fact justified by American and British interests. However, the UN Charter makes no mention of humanitarian intervention; however, the UN is increasingly intervening in the internal affairs of states to protect basic human rights.

Although UN operations in Iraq, Rwanda, Somalia, and Bosnia in the 1990s have had mixed results, the important principle of humanitarian intervention remains in place. In 1994, the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia was established by the United Nations to identify and prosecute perpetrators of crimes against humanity committed in the Bosnian War following the breakup of Yugoslavia (Falkes, 2011:191-192), although there has always been skepticism that this is a tool for the great powers to dominate weak states.



In this regard, it must be said that there has always been a tense relationship between international law and international relations. The view of diplomats and statesmen towards international law as a tool in the service of the foreign policy of the country concerned has always been criticized by legal scholars.

This view stems from the characteristics that make international law susceptible to abuse and, at best, a tool used by the powers that be. Among these features are the absence of a specific and individual institution for lawmaking and interpretation of laws, the lack of hierarchy between rules, and the lack of guarantees for their proper implementation (Aminian and Sanian, 2017:10). In addition, the United Nations Charter has assigned the responsibility of guaranteeing peace to the permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council, and based on the Charter, the Charter is also subject to the consent of the member states. In other words, by accepting membership in the United Nations, member states have already agreed to the structure and composition of the Security Council and the guidance of the world order by the superpowers (Bozorgmehri and Moinizadeh, 2017:55). It seems that this issue is also one of the obstacles that some countries face in the field of cooperation to promote world peace. Because they believe that respecting international law is a step towards being dominated by the great powers.

It seems that to solve this problem, it is necessary to expand the process of cultural exchanges and interaction between developed and developing countries in the field of international law so that the areas of convergence and interaction become wider.

For this reason, it is said that today, many groups use peacebuilding as an umbrella for various activities such as peaceful prevention, containment, resolution, or transformation of conflicts and the creation of peaceful societies. This also emphasizes the processes of building relationships and expanding international relations, and can be a link between peacebuilding, international relations, and cultural diplomacy.

Today, cultural diplomacy, relying on cultural tools, has helped to develop relations between states and nations, and in this way, it facilitates the achievement of a more peaceful space (Shahram Nia and Nazifi Naini, 2014:54). When this is achieved, it is necessary for all countries and the world system to expand the rules and conditions of international law to provide more grounds for peace and interaction. The main prerequisite is that The acceptance of universal and accepted rules by all countries and their implementation. As stated in Article 43:

1. All Members of the United Nations, with a view to participating in the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to place at the disposal of the Security Council, at its request and in accordance with the special agreement or agreements made by that Council, such armed forces and facilities, including the right of passage, as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.
2. Consent The said letter or agreements shall specify the number and type of forces, their level of readiness and headquarters, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.
3. Negotiations concerning the said agreements shall be initiated by the Security Council as soon as possible.

Such agreements shall be concluded between the Security Council and the Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be ratified by the signatory States in accordance with the provisions of the Adopt their own Charter (United Nations, 2015:35-36).



The Future of World Peace and International Law

The primary purpose of the United Nations, according to Article 1 of the Charter, is to maintain international peace and security and, ultimately, to take effective collective action for the prevention and removal of any threats to peace. In short, the formation of the Organization is the most important effort to institutionalize a regime for the strengthening of collective peace.

In pursuit of The objectives stated in Article 1 of the Charter, Article 2 thereof declares for all Members in pursuit of the purposes set forth in Article 1: It shall act in accordance with a set of fundamental principles. Article 2, paragraph 4 of the Charter stipulates: "All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations" (Hakakzadeh, 2000:30), therefore One of the fundamental and future goals of international law should be to set goals and work towards this goal. This goal is especially important in an era of growing diversity of identities.

Accordingly, with the advent of modern mass communication means, such as global satellite networks and electronic facilities such as the Internet, culture and the idea of culture are being discussed all over the world, and in practice the question of borders regarding culture is rapidly becoming blurred or disappearing.

Even the practice of international relations is unconsciously contributing to the creation of a single global culture. In the debate on state sovereignty, the widespread use of satellite programs and information from other societies today weakens the power of states to control their domestic society culturally.

For example, the influence of major television networks in the world is greater than that of many states. Children's movies or cartoons, despite the wishes of governments, promote certain cultures worldwide (Qasemi, 2004:125). In addition, globalization has changed the concept of international peace and security stemming from the Westphalian system.

During this period, the nature of threats has changed and threats have shifted from military to other areas, including poverty and hunger, terrorism, trafficking and organized crime, the spread of infectious diseases, irregular migration, the environment, and human rights violations. Therefore, it is no longer just states that are considered a threat, but the entire human community, including individuals, international institutions, and states, may be considered a cause of threats (Ashrafi, 2014:87), while it should be said that world peace is more important than ever to private and non-governmental groups, and the main focus of these groups is on public issues and problems around the world.

Moreover, in the modern era, not only is there a military threat, but the scope and dimensions of threats and, accordingly, expectations from international law have also changed. For this reason, peace is not equal to the absence of military conflict, but poverty, hunger, discrimination, lack of democracy, ineffective government, and human rights violations are considered to be the basis for threats to international peace and security.

In this view, even interference in the internal affairs of states is not only illegal but is considered a prerequisite for international peace and security. It is based on such an interpretation of international peace and security that the Security Council has considered the following to be threats to international peace and security:



- The civil wars in Georgia, Liberia, the former Yugoslavia and Sudan.
- Humanitarian crises, including ethnic cleansing and racial cleansing in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Rwanda.
- Terrorism, such as the one that the Security Council imposed sanctions on Libya under Resolution 1748.

For the same reason, the United Nations General Assembly, in a declaration adopted on December 9, 1991, stated that peace is not merely the absence of war, but rather a dynamic and participatory process that encourages dialogue and enables the resolution of conflicts through peaceful means with mutual understanding and cooperation (Ashrafi, 2014:88). It seems to be a realistic requirement for all countries in the world, despite all the limitations of the current context. The establishment of international law in the field of world peace, through the acceptance of rules adopted by international institutions, provides the basis for creating positive peace within their own countries and then in the region and the world.

As noted, the Court of Justice of the European Union has emphasized the role of the United Nations Charter in the maintenance of international peace and security and has held the European Union, as an international organization, to respect these international commitments.

Despite all this, the basis for respecting the authority and position of the Security Council is not the direct position of this institution, but rather the regulations of the European Union itself, which, of course, has also moved to establish the superior position of the Security Council for maintaining world peace and security (Alizadeh and Zarnishan, 2017:216). It seems that regional organizations and institutions in different parts of the world can benefit from this approach and provide appropriate mechanisms for world peace.

For this reason, although international players such as multinational corporations and institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund are not rootless players, they rely on a framework of rules that are determined by states.

This means that different strategies towards citizenship are likely to continue, and for this reason, the push to promote citizenship should be aimed at democratizing more states, so that civic values (such as equality) are spread within the borders of the state (Falkes, 2011: 186). Another way to promote world peace from the perspective of international law is to expand international regimes at the regional level.

Evidence suggests that a number of regional human rights regimes have emerged in Europe, the Americas, and Africa. However, European human rights regimes are more effective and African regimes are less effective.

Many thinkers believe that the most important area of human rights protection is national rights. The international regime has been more or less successful in promoting human rights; But it has not been very effective in implementing these rights. Regional regimes have generally been effective only when they have monitored more or less effective human rights regimes at the national level (Brennell and Randall, 2000:291).

A new approach to international law studies should also be based on such a perspective and move beyond negative peace and towards positive peace. Positive peace, in a simple definition, is respect for rights and



justice and avoidance of violence in international relations, including structural violence or direct violence, which, in addition to war and conflict, includes injustice, poverty, underdevelopment, environmental damage, and intolerance (Askari and Khosrowi, 2016:241). Therefore, the study of international law and the expansion of rules such as human rights can become a basis for creating world peace. Positive peace not only addresses the specific and specific conditions of each culture and state, but is also a kind of effort to develop the national culture in each country based on its internal conditions.

From this perspective, positive peace will not be achieved in this position, except through the creation of a culture for peace and social education on the one hand and the strengthening of international norms on the other. The system of international law education in both fields must be transformed so that, first, lawyers are trained in this system who can support the concept of positive peace as an infrastructure for achieving international cooperation and solidarity, and secondly, with a different approach in They are taking steps to institutionalize norms that will facilitate the establishment of an international order based on positive peace (ibid., 241).

The future of world peace seems to depend to a large extent on respect for human rights rules. This is because human rights have become the ultimate instrument accepted by a large part of the world community.

However, international human rights law must be such that it takes advantage of the opportunities arising from globalization. to be used as a framework for the responsibility of States to address human rights issues. This means that States have a duty to provide appropriate mechanisms for all individuals, groups and others to be able to assert their claims regarding any rights they have (McCordell, 1996:25).

States have therefore become aware that they should pay more attention to the observance of human rights and their own internal affairs. Furthermore, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights The development of cooperation between nation states for the realization of human rights has been emphasized. Therefore, the necessity of this cooperation is that developed countries should assist developing countries (Alston and Steiner, 1996: 1177).

In this regard, it should be said that in addition to recommendatory instruments and human rights declarations, it is necessary to create mandatory guidelines based on the obligation of all to respect human rights.

In this regard, if international law, the rights of the community of nations It is international, and if the international community includes other actors in the international arena in addition to states, it is obvious that the mandatory and definitive norms of international law, including the international norms of human rights and humanitarian rights, not only entail obligations and commitments for states, but also include other players in the international community (Askari and Khosrowi, 2016: 243). When these practices implemented by states and other actors Non-governmental actors can hope for international law processes for world peace.

In addition to mandatory rules and support for states to promote world peace, cultural approaches can also be considered. Resources such as organizing cultural and artistic gatherings, workshops and conferences, cultural exchanges, the development of educational institutions and knowledge-building with the aim of achieving national and ethnic reconciliation and a network of coexistence, are present. Personalities and artists in the international cultural arenas, from their involvement in supporting traditional handicrafts,



sports and artistic activities, theater, filmmaking, and cultural or propaganda programs, can be considered as cultural tools and projects in the peacebuilding process (Shahramania and Nazifi Naini, 2014, 58). These solutions seem to be an important step for peace education and culture in the domestic and international arenas.

Conclusion

International law seeks to create mechanisms for the establishment and maintenance of global peace and security in various dimensions. To this end, numerous declarations and recommendations have been issued in this field, each of which mentions global peace as an important issue of the present era.

However, international law faces extensive challenges and obstacles. Because international law lacks effective and specific enforcement guarantees; because the international system lacks coercive and mandatory rules on the basis of which various approaches can be applied in the field of world peace.

Also, the respect for the law by states as the main actors of the international system is rarely observed in practice, and this has turned international law into an optional and even optional rule for nations. In the sense that fewer states have been prosecuted or punished for violating this law.

It seems that peace in the modern era has undergone extensive transformations, and the implementation of the rules of international law requires that these transformations be taken into account in a precise and systematic manner and that its implementation mechanisms be communicated to international organizations, including the United Nations, the Security Council, human rights institutions active in the international system, and states as the main actors of the international system. The most important changes in the field of peace can be to pay attention to the category of positive peace and issues such as poverty, hunger, malnutrition and health and medical issues, social justice, and support for individual and collective freedoms.

Most important of all is to eliminate discrimination and pay attention to the role of developing states and systems in the development of international rules, which can lead to greater participation of societies and nations in the establishment of world peace.

Therefore, international law should be considered a guarantee for creating world peace by taking into account all cultures and societies and by creating non-discriminatory mechanisms as well as mandatory rules.

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