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Application Of Realism and Liberalism Approaches of International Relations to the Traditional Security Dynamics

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ABSTRACT

Security, like many other humanities, is one of the humanities' ideas with unique characteristics such as society, culture, values, complexity and ambiguity. Security is the main concern and basic mission of the country. Scholars have studied it in the context of international relations issues such as war and peace, strategic research, and national security research. For this reason, this study uses a descriptive method. It gives the answer to the fundamental question of how realism and liberalism deal with security. According to one study, realism finds security in survival and social contracts, and liberalism finds security in people's free thinking and interests. In this article, we will first discuss the concepts of security, then explore the concepts of realism and liberalism and how they view security.

Keywords:

Security, realism, idealism, anarchy, national security. International security, institutions.

INTRODUCTION

Security is a vague, vague, divisive, contradictory, and of course contradictory concept (Tajik, 1998). Security has long been recognized as an important concern for all countries, and each country is doing everything it can to protect and grow it (Zaheer, et al., 2021; ul Haq, 2017; ul Haq, 2012). Many security thinkers have worked throughout history in an attempt to emphasize this in different ways. In reality,

people and civilization would not have existed without safety. It can progress and evolve, and somehow progressing to the greatness of society requires complete security in all respects (Rooh, et al., 2025). In contrast to Morgentau and the classical security school, who believed that war-free security and territorial conservation and maintenance of political systems could be summarized and, in a sense, limited to current national security (Khosro, et al., 2024). They disagree. They welcomed the existence of territorial integrity and a broader political system, namely the will in the new security rhetoric. It also assesses the opportunities and needs to increase the well-being of national populations and the efficiency of political and non-political institutions (Janjua, et al., 2025; Faisal, Qureshi & Shah, 2025). Therefore, it is important to look at security from different angles. During the Cold War, security was traditionally associated with the military power of the state, and practitioners and scholars regarded security as a "derivative of power." (Buzan, 1991).

The ability of the nation to develop a war-capable army has been used to assess their security. During the Cold War, a modern element of theory was explored when two strategic competitors participated in a deadly arms race to produce conventional and nuclear weapons to support the balance of power (BoP). Competition has led to the development of weapons for waging war on land, sea and air, as the two countries sought to neutralize the threat posed by the other (Ahmad, et al., 2021; Ali, et al., 2020; Ahmad, 2018). They competed even in space and launched hundreds of military satellites to supplement their army. Therefore, in this study, I would like to work on the science of security first, and then weigh and contrast realistic and liberal views of security (Shoaib, et al., 2024; Zainab, et al., 2023).

LITERATURE REVIEW

There is no commonly agreed definition of "security," and practitioners and academics are continuously disputing it. Instead of defining security, Barry Buzan argues that it is necessary to establish a framework within which it may be understood and researched in a variety of scenarios, conflicts, and circumstances (Ali, et al., 2021; Muhammad, et al., 2020; Farooq, et al., 2019). The rationale is that security is influenced by a variety of aspects in various scenarios, conflicts, and circumstances, including socioeconomic, military, political, cultural, and now environmental concerns. Nonetheless, there are a few widely accepted definitions in the subject of notable security studies (Iftikhar, Iqbal & Hanif, 2021; Bukhari, Ahmad & Hanif, 2021).

M. Bari Bozan, one of the maximum crucial theorists on this subject, asserts that any attempt to apprehend the idea of safety without being aware about the contradictions and shortcomings of the idea is just too simplistic (Yazdanfam, 2007).

The perception of safety has been variously defined through main authors and pupils within the subject of safety studies. All of this highlights the complexity and ambiguity of the idea. In 1973, Arnold Wolfers posted an editorial titled "National Security as a Dim Symbol". "The countrywide safety system, he argues, is not anything extra than a element that amplifies ambiguity with a semantic twist," he said. It's unique. Hugh McDonald tried to make clear the uncertainty of the idea of safety via

a chain of categories, however failed withinside the category circle and declared safety to be a improper idea. Patrick Morgan is a creator and musician (Shah, et al., 2024; Ali, et al., 2023; Yasmin, et al., 2020). "Like fitness or dignity, safety is a feature this is hard to explain and assess," he remarked. Security, consistent with McSweeney, is a slippery and risky time period utilized in a huge variety of industries (Hafeez, Khan & Jabeen, 2024; Irshad, Khan & Mahmood, 2024; Khan, Sarfraz & Afzal, 2019). In this area we suggest a hard and fast of elements, people, resources, goals, outside activities and internal feelings, that are extraordinary and used for plenty motives through individuals, companies, governments and academics. The door is open (Hanif, 2024; Islam, et al., 2020).

Finally, consistent with Buzan, the complexity of the concept of safety stems from the reality that safety is an immature idea. Security, in his opinion, has now no longer improved a ways sufficient to be taken into consideration an outside instance with a clean definition (Ahmad, et al., 2021; Ali, et al., 2020; Ahmad, 2018). Consequently, one of the key troubles in postwar safety assessment, which Nasred has exacerbated and maintains to do, is what safety withinside the absence of settlement is (Giouri, 2012). National safety is the time period used to explain the nation's safety. The nation is the maximum crucial referent item in nation or countrywide safety (Naseer, et al., 2024). There are numerous definitions of countrywide safety which can be thought-provoking. Academics, practitioners, and politicians face a hard undertaking in defining a nation's countrywide safety in its broadest sense. In modern converting world, in which dangers, challenges, and dangers are various and multifaceted, it's far nonetheless feasible to outline a nation's countrywide safety (Khan, Khan & Shehzad, 2024; Kousar, Khan & Alam, 2024; Khan, Ann & Kahtoon, 2022). National safety, consistent with Kim Homles, a prominent fellow on the Heritage Foundation, is the "safekeeping and safety of the kingdom and its society towards assaults and different outside dangers via the renovation of militia and the safeguarding of nation secrets." "It is primarily related to maintaining international relations, as long as it is concerned with the protection of national security itself," said Toby Mendel, Managing Director of the Center for Law and Democracy. It is directed by Mortan Berkowitz and P.G. Bock as "the ability to protect national values from external attacks". Despite the fact that all of these experts have different ideas about national security, their definitions all provide a common basis rooted in external threats from other countries.

According to David Baldwin, security is because different concepts are used to address questions such as "security for whom," "values for whom," "how much security," and "from what." It's a controversial term. These questions need to be answered in order to understand the security of the nation, society, civilization and individuals (Dahri, et al., 2021). Understanding the state's national security at the state hierarchy is important for the survival of the reference object. Therefore, the reference object [state] rationalizes security threats, challenges, vulnerabilities, and risks that arise / arise from other states. To strengthen national security, the state is a territory to detour from the survival of the state, especially from sovereignty and his enemy states. The main goal of the nation is to determine the national goal to

rationalize national security policy in the modern world. States usually seek to identify all of their essential core interests before formulating a security policy to achieve key national security goals (Kayani, et al., 2023; Khan, et al., 2021; Naseer, et al., 2021; Khan & Khan, 2020). The reference object estimates relative threats, difficulties, vulnerabilities, and dangers to security in an international political system or structure after setting key national goals. To address the subjective nature of threats and concerns, governments are committed to foreign, defense, economic, social, environmental, health, food, energy, education, and culture to help achieve national security goals (Kazmi, et al., 2024; Khan, 2021; Raja, 2021). Create and implement policies. In addition, the state creates a framework for organizations and institutions to build national security policies. The basis of this policy is laid by outlining defensive and domestic policy alternatives to address internal and external threats (Feng, et al., 2023; Hafeez, et al., 2011).

Regional and international rivalries among states, territorial disputes, severe monetary disparities, ethnic and non secular conflicts, the proliferation of guns of mass destruction (WMD), and transnational organised crime and terrorism are examples of outside threats, challenges, vulnerabilities, and dangers with inside the contemporary-day world. Internal dangers, difficulties, threats, and vulnerabilities, consisting of organised crime, political instability, poverty, awful governance, corruption, terrorism, and a loss of education, all have an effect on a kingdom`s safety (Rana, et al., 2021; Khan, et al., 2021; Sarmad, 2016). To cope with outside threats, ordinary army, police, and expert military-police or paramilitary forces are raised withinside the countrywide safety defence factors to consolidate the kingdom's defence towards dangers, challenges, vulnerabilities, and risks posed to its territorial sovereignty and integrity (Shah, et al., 2025; Haq, et al., 2024; Noor, et al., 2024). The kingdom recognises inner dangers, weaknesses, problems, and dangers posed to its society to complement the policy (Azhar & Imran, 2024). All of those threats and worries approximately society safety are addressed with the aid of using setting up a police pressure and a justice system, making sure that kingdom residents have each proper to take advantage of the governments' pledge to assure social safety.

Research Question

What is the security reference object, what threats does it face, and how do we protect it from those threats? Traditionalist scholars of international security studies are those who draw on mainstream international relations such as realist or liberal theories.

METHODOLOGY

Throughout the research work, a descriptive method is employed to analyze traditional security first then through the perspective of two main approaches to international relations, Realism, and Liberalism. Though the study will be based on primary and secondary sources. Primary sources i.e. material for this research is; interviews, official documents, reports, statements, and other official documents issued by the government (Khan, & Hassan, 2020; Khan, Sarfraz, & Tabassum, 2020;

Khan, Sarfraz, & Tabassum, 2020; Khan, Sarfraz, & Afzal, 2019). Secondary sources i.e. Books, journals, research articles, and newspapers explain and analyze both (Realism and Liberalism) main theories of international relations through the lenses of security. After the collection of material and reviewing of the available and relevant literature the researcher would make an analysis on the basis of the literature.

Realism approach

Thucydides' Peloponnesian War displays realism in its conventional form (twenty-seven centuries ago). This become the case. In cutting-edge times, Klaus Weitz (at the war), Leopold (overseas coverage priorities) and Frederick Mainck (the cause for the life of the authorities) have observed this culture in Europe and America, researchers and politicians which includes Hans Morgenthau, Henry Kissinger, and George Kennan have provided and mentioned theories (Qavameh, 2012). International theories have continually been ruled with the aid of using realism. Here are a number of the important thing subject matters of the school: Government is the maximum effective actor in worldwide and nearby systems, so it's far taken into consideration sensible to apply it as a number one unit of education. Governments are essentially rational actors in search of to boost their countrywide pastimes, reply to outside threats and make the most nearby and intersystem opportunities (Hanif, Abidin & Mirza, 2019; Hanif, Naveed & Rehman, 2017). National pastimes of governments are described in phrases of energy. The cappotential of some other actor to undertake sure behaviors primarily based totally on a favored sample or to chorus from undesirable conduct is inspired with the aid of using energy (Shah, et al., 2024; Rasheed & Kiani, 2024).

This authority is obtained and maintained with the aid of using moving powers via diplomatic channels. Conflicting governments and the truth that an excessive amount of protection for one authorities is frequently carried out on the fee of different governments, consistent with countrywide pastimes Let's face it, the worldwide gadget is essentially unstable (Azhar, 2024; Azhar, et al., 2022). After all, the 2 formerly stated assumptions are the supply of this energy. The movements and critiques of overseas coverage elites form elites able to doing politics. Conform the foreigner whilst there's no considerable stress at the political and monetary establishments of his usa of origin. Realism have become the dominant paradigm of worldwide politics across the flip of the twentieth century and stimulated many reflective efforts with inside the exercise of worldwide relations (Ismat, et al., 2016). The significance of realist views in depicting and decoding the primary conflicts of the twentieth century can't be overstated. Notions of realism are comparable throughout the board, such as the choice to win the colonies and the hands race that culminated in World War I, especially in regards to the query of protection. The boom in army energy and the severe protection of countrywide pastimes (specially the emphasis on countrywide energy) are elements that paved the manner for the outbreak of World War II, that's flawlessly plausible (Qavameh, 2012).

According to realists, governments are the principle actors in worldwide politics, at the same time as different actors which includes multinational agencies and non-governmental businesses function in the framework of interstate relations. They

accept as true with that the removal of the thirst for energy is best an ideal, at the same time as emphasizing energy and countrywide pastimes. And the war for energy takes region withinside the absence of a centralized authority. Since worldwide politics operates in an surroundings with out imperative authority, at the same time as home politics takes region in an environment of order and the presence of imperative authority, a few are realists approximately overseas coverage and home distinction (Qavameh, 2012).

Concept of security through the lenses of the realism approach

Realists emphasize the need for security and believe that if the government cannot achieve it, it will do nothing else. In these situations, an army capable of supporting diplomacy, foreign policy and security is essential. Economic capacity plays a smaller role in national security than military capacity. Proponents of this view argue that history shows that people are selfish in nature and have flaws that invalidate them. Realists see the global community as chaotic and unchanging, giving them greater power to ensure national security. It is defined as the main motivation for all government actions. In other words, their attitude is based on violence and power (military aspect). The spirits of people like Morgenthau, Kaplan, Kissinger, and Huntington shape national security (Bassiri, 2001).

Realists define national security as a phenomenon that threatens both individuals and the state. Most threats are foreign and military in nature, and the main targets of the threat are territorial integrity and national sovereignty (Mir, Rana, & Waqas, 2021). The best suggestions for the government to achieve national security under this strategy are: Military institutions are built to achieve military superiority, and ultimately military balance. This security advice has had a chilling effect on effective political growth during the Cold War, at least for the world's superpowers. Due to their methodology, realists experienced an intellectual crisis at the sudden end of the Cold War. The emphasis on balance in realistic theory is a source of surprise. Superpowers were thwarted by military power and acceptance of the existing status quo. It can be predicted with such recognition. He did not mention the possibility of a superpower collapse and a rapid collapse of world politics (Siahvashi, 2013).

May is an global month. Realistically, protection method a much less risky and much less violent global than a secure, simply and nonviolent society (Fatima, et al., 2024). Because the feature of global anarchy (secrecy) allows and encourages it, absolute protection isn't always available. Governments are in reality visible as logical and able actors on this protection perspective (Azhar, 2024; Azhar, et al., 2022). Knowing the way to calculate the fees and advantages of various rules to advantage electricity on this risky global weather is taken into consideration adept on this surroundings. These actors (governments) are the number one goal of this device, as they may be answerable for the protection of residents each internally and externally. Without the common sense of governments to construct a converting order, it's miles surely not possible to create secure surroundings on this framework and simplest governments can hold such an order (Rahmati, 2010).

In different words, realists argue that the presence of the ruling electricity in a rustic method that residents want now no longer fear approximately their very own

protection. Be yourself, for they have got felony safety, police and prisons, and inner authority can restrain and direct individuals' needs for electricity in milder ways; on the opposite hand, inner politics is hierarchical and primarily based totally on safety and subordination, at the same time as events impartial of the authorities remember themselves the very best authority on the global stage (Raja, et al., 2022, Raja, 2022; Raja, et al., 2021). Consequently, from the factor of view of realists in home politics, the term "existential protection" has no that means and is described simplest at the extent of global protection. Consequently, realists accept as true with simplest in global protection evaluation and coverage making; in different words, country wide protection is none apart from theirs. Security isn't always a international issue (Khani, 2010).

The realists' view of protection may be analyzed at the ontological foundation of this movement, the terrible view of man, the centralization of the country as a stage of evaluation and, consequently, the anarchist device. Competition among country wide governments has impacted the global community. Pessimistic realists approximately human nature and the destiny As a result, country wide and global social structures pose a assignment to protection and the strategies for resolving them. Considers native land protection as a attention withinside the improvement of a unmarried country wide authorities. Internationally too. The anarchy of the worldwide device and the absence of a critical authorities, systemic electricity members of the family and the enlargement of its navy electricity They additionally remember the weakening of others as an detail of world protection (Sotoudeh, 2014).

How do realists define Security as insecurity?

Realists argue that uncertainty is a characteristic of the international system and a natural phenomenon. Of course, this does not mean a complete lack of international security. After all, actors and systems need a certain level of security. But what exists is the victory of security concerns in the international system. Historical realist skepticism In a chaotic system, the country is taken for granted. Permanent war may not be a permanent feature of the international order, but he argues that there are always serious security conflicts and conflicts are always likely. Of course, classical realists always see the issue of power as a blow. This is one of the main reasons for seeking uncertainty over certainty. Others eat it. As a result, the growing power of the government allows it to harm others. You can earn more than a few perks (usually less than a request). The door is open. In addition to the hostile nature of power, there is also the issue of its appeal. Although there are many supporters, the resources are always precious and limited, and conflicts arise around them (Khani, 2010).

The realistic approach is based on four assumptions. A: Pessimistic attitude towards humanity B: International relations are essentially conflicting and war is the only way to resolve international conflicts. C: The most important values are national security and the continuity of government. D: Lack of confidence in the development of international relations, such as B. D. of domestic political life. H Relationship between states based on disorder. There is anxiety and there is no reliable international administration.

The concept of traditional security in the perspective of three essentials of realism: Government and the concept of Security (statism)

Man is portrayed as a being who has pursued non-public desires and therefore, in sensible thinking, is concerned in aggressive relationships with others. Consequently, he prefers to take the lead in all of his roles. A comparable quandary arises with different macro actors, consisting of conditions wherein the worldwide network works with different nations to steer them. Because different human beings do it too, stopping others from being a success is a worldwide problem. This terrible mindset closer to the character of man, as the only who advanced twentieth-century realist thinking, is explicitly pondered in Hans Morgenthau's idea of worldwide relations. Men and women, he says, each aspire to strength. In particular, worldwide politics is a shape of politics. Morgenthau believed that politics became similar to looking to assert strength over the human beings and that the final aim of politics became to gain, retain, and show strength. These are the equal approaches utilized in politics. Theories related to realism in worldwide politics play a completely unique and long-status function, function and status in influencing worldwide politics and nations' overseas policies (Ayorlou & bashi, 2009).

Realists see the authorities as a supply of safety, and with the aid of using disregarding the difficulty of safety withinside the usa due to its availability withinside the shape of assist from the prison machine, police, and prisons, they are trying to find safety in the worldwide machine they suppose they need. it's miles the supply of all phenomena. Consider the lack of confidence and safety threats that exist in different nations. They finish that seeing that governments are critical actors withinside the worldwide machine, after such tracking of safety performance, they'll be the supply of safety tools. Government, on the opposite hand, is tested the use of the political theories of Marx, Hobbes and Kant. According to those votes, the authorities is visible as a manifestation of the need of the human beings; Accordingly, he distinguishes the safety of the human beings from that of the authorities. At the equal time, they do not trust that human beings are equipped on this place and trust in equality. Only the authorities has jurisdiction over the nameless activities and threats that exist in the chaotic shape of the worldwide machine. She has to cope with it and the threats also are treated with the aid of using the authorities and whilst the authorities is attacked, the complete usa is threatened. It's the equal (Khani, 2010).

The authorities, in keeping with realists, performs a outstanding function in worldwide politics, as do different entities consisting of multinational corporations. Nationalities, in addition to non-governmental agencies in general, paintings in the framework of intergovernmental relations (Dahri, et al., 2021). The authorities sees home actors as impossible, however they're not able to behave independently. While the authorities has the cappotential to workout strength internally, different governments coexist in a machine without a valuable authority. In such an environment, governments compete for safety, marketplace and different resources. The essence of this kind of opposition is defined the use of the zero-sum game. Logic follows this reasoning. Competitive strength politics prevents agreeing on worldwide standards and standards (Ghavvam, 2016).

In other words, from a practical point of view, the concept of state is linked to the use of power, as Weber's Marxist formulation shows. As a result, the government monopolizes the use of legitimate physical forces in certain areas. So I will order. The government has the ultimate authority to enact and enforce laws in such an environment. Indeed, this is the basis of a written contract between citizens and the government. In a sense, it can be argued that security is sacrificed for freedom. According to this theory, civil society makes sense if it is safe, but art, culture, and society lose its meaning if it is not safe. Therefore, the first act of realism is the power of the internal organization. Governments can exercise authority at the national level, but at the international level a system without central authority coexists with other governments. In this atmosphere, the government is competing for security and markets. Zero-sum games are used to explain competitiveness. According to this paper, the competitive logic of power politics undermines consensus on global principles and norms (Ghavvam, 2011).

Survival and security

All countrywide dreams should be met to survive. Whether those dreams are pursued with the purpose of gaining energy or now no longer. Maintaining independence on this scenario, realists once in a while practice a sort of Machiavellianism (justifies the motive of the device) to the subject. Survival is at stake, as governments dedicate even their political life to admire those conditions. Realists are regularly reprimanded for now no longer adhering to ethical ideals, which ends up in this mentality. And assume to be punished. Some modern-day realists argue that the set of ethical and political norms that govern home politics do now no longer continually practice to overseas policy. Kissinger, Henry During the Nixon presidency, an global family members professional and US Secretary of State, believed that the essential and final intention of all authorities is accountability, to make sure its survival, which should in no manner be compromised. Endangerment In different circumstances, this duty has been given a ethical tint and luster that would function a justification for transgression. Consider the legal guidelines of conflict. For example, the US justifies any such cause withinside the atomic bombing of Japan in 1945 (Ghavvam, 2011).

In different words, realists who trust in survival see protection as synonymous with survival and survival because the ability for survival. In the global system, the existence of the kingdom is lived from us of a to us of a. They outline protection in a well-described framework with the aid of using choosing the survival option. Naturally, they have got installation a mitigation in order that many dangers springing up from this answer are eliminated from the circle of protection threats. Only conflict and comparable phenomena fall into the class of protection events. Safety on this area is described because the possibility of survival or survival, and this equation, like different probabilities, is a mathematical system. The variety is 0 to one, wherein 0 stands for entire destruction and one for best protection. Here is the order: the destruction of the kingdom deprives it of its sovereignty to the quantity that the territory and the populace of the kingdom are in its arms and can not be overthrown. If one of the viable bands is 0, the authorities is typically safe; however, the much less

possibly every dating is, the higher the extent of protection; however, it have to be burdened that it isn't always pretty much authorities protection; it's miles an all-encompassing query.

In this regard, the safety of the authorities is better than that of the actor in query if the ability for conflict and defeat of the actor in query is extraordinarily excessive and the possibility of the authorities and authorities in query being destroyed could be very low. The result of this calculation will be; on this context, for example, America warfare with the Baath regime in Iraq. The system may be decomposed in order that every dating withinside the system is in chronological order till the execution phase. After the defeat withinside the conflict, the Ba`ath authorities and dictatorship had been at the verge of collapse, dropping each land and people (Khani, 2010).

Self-help and security

From a realist point of view, the main factor influencing government behavior in international politics is the issue of "helping others to help themselves," which is effectively justified by the lack of global governance. Hopeful government-wide style (Ghavvam, 2011) that cannot be seriously cooperated at the same time. In this view, governments cannot rely on the promises of other governments for their livelihoods and security. Without a universal government, the framework of international politics makes friendship and trust impossible. We are in a blurry situation. This concept of coexistence is based on maintaining a balance of forces. Limited collaboration at meetings is feasible if the actual government wants more rewards than other governments. Some realists believe that the balance of power appears in the self-help system even in the absence of anything. Sound and planned policies will also be revealed. They believe that the balance of power does not necessarily indicate that the situation is unstable. Wars and peaceful changes can disrupt the balance of power. You need to find a new balance. On the other hand, some modern realists believe that the regime can be changed. To promote cooperation, I agree with the liberals, but I find it very difficult to achieve and maintain cooperation in a self-help system (Qavameh, 2012)..

Realists recognize the importance of mutual aid and emphasize the distinction between domestic and foreign, as diplomacy takes place in an environment without central power and domestic politics takes place in an environment of order and control. .. Certainly there is central authority. Realists attach great importance to national independence and believe that governments cannot rely on the protection of other governments to ensure their survival, as the structure of the system does not allow friendship and trust in international politics. increase. Without global governance, we would have virtually the same scenario. And we live in an unknown territory. According to this principle, coexistence is achieved by maintaining a balance of forces. Limited international cooperation will be possible if a realistic government seeks to enjoy more benefits than other governments. Some realists believe that check and balance are in the self-help system, even without politics. It will also give the impression that you are well informed and ready. They believe that relationship of power always reflects the scenario. The situation is not stable. War and nonviolent

transformations can disrupt the balance of power. Under these conditions of self-help and self-confidence, new results are achieved because governments are primarily interested in their own survival and are independent political entities that do not obey any central authority. It is forced by them. In the political system, the quest for security means a lack of governance. The reality, the natural answer to the mystery, is that the principle of self-help is necessary to maintain oneself.

In the political machine, the look for protection implies the absence of governance. The reality, a herbal solution to the puzzle, is that the precept of self-assistance is vital to preserve itself. It is taken into consideration safe. Since the precept of self-assistance is the made of the political independence of states, it's going to persist so long as the arena keeps to exist. This association persists so long as there are numerous decentralized based political units. Indeed, the absence of self-assist as a essential behavioral idea in worldwide politics implies a tremendous extrade, and withinside the machine it's far broadly believed that the sort of extrade has now no longer but came about beneathneath present day circumstances (Ghavvam, 2016).

Liberal approach

Theory of Idealism, Wilson of Neoliberalism (Walker, 1993; see Nye 1997, 1989), Theory of Side-to-Side Image (Gurovich, 1978), Political Political Perspective (Allison and Zelikov, 1999), And all domestic politics as a result became part of liberalism (Reese-Kopen, 1995 and Schneider, 1991). Liberalism is an ideology that naturally seeks to modify and transform human civilizations and organize them in line with their principles and goals. If a liberal system or other order is based on a static philosophy, its legitimacy diminishes over time. Such an order should be expanded or extinguished. We need to pursue growth in all areas. Advances in science and technology must continue to progress. It is clear that such shifts and adjustments lead to instability and instability in all sectors and institutions of society. Change is not a definition of the current state of any intellectual system, including liberal ideology, but a solution to the problem. In a liberal system, the watchword is free, and as Waltz said, "if you want freedom, you have to tolerate uncertainty," or, as Dean Epsen said, "we are free." I'm a child. " They are, except in an environment where freedom is paramount. I feel comfortable. (Khani, 2010).

An approach to the principles of liberalism in the context of Galetti's theory of international relations for example, a liberal approach to the development of international organizations owes much to modern international relations. Like the League of Nations and the United Nations, it is closely related to the liberal idea of resolving the struggle between internationalization and the rule of law and is a multi-institutional liberal philosophy of international affairs. This is primarily due to internal system conflicts in terms of interpersonal relationships within government, including peace, which can best be achieved through the development of democratic institutions around the world. It is the government, not the people, that causes the war. As a result, democracy is essentially more peaceful than any other political system. As a result, a global system based on democratic government will lead to lasting peace and conflict resolution. Imperialism under these circumstances is considered an immoral phenomenon, and happiness is the only important factor. It's

about the legitimacy of the government.

Therefore, democracy requires self-determination, and the judgment of world opinion is an important part of peacekeeping. In fact, the right to determine the fate of nation-state theory is that the state has the right to know the form of government through external interference. Belief in the inherent harmony of interests is the second determinant. That is, as in this case, the invisible hand of Adam Smith stood between national and international interests when people and the government were careful to rationalize their interests. Coordination is made as free markets and humanity promote interdependence in these situations. This leads to the avoidance of war, as the parties are interdependent and dependent on each other. Whatever happens to one of your servants can affect others. Based on a liberal position, both individuals and governments can benefit from the rule of law, and conflicts between governments can be eliminated and resolved by impartial justice (Ghavvam, 2011).

According to this approach, people have the qualities that make them want to work together and do good things. Talent and human interest in the welfare of others is the basis of progress and development in national and global communities. This idea has its roots in the Enlightenment, which promised to improve civilization. In this context, humans are deviant and the idea of causing violence, war and conflict does not come from their nature. However, the existence of unwanted institutions and the lack of adequate facilities for personal growth and prosperity provide a necessary foundation for continued selfish behaviour and harm to others. Therefore, institutional reforms help us avoid conflict. War is a global problem that requires macro-level management and resolution. This is a multinational and collaborative effort, not just domestically. Liberals believe that international cooperation is essential. Institutions that involve the nation in conflict must be aware of this, and the nation must be reformed. Its democratization is one of the most successful ways to achieve peace and cooperation between governments (Qavameh, 2012).

Liberals believe that in addition to the state, multinational corporations such as international organizations, multinational corporations, international associations and regimes should play an important role in international affairs. In the international trading system, generous money for maritime power seemed natural and wise, and this was the case in countries like the Netherlands where Britain and the United States could be trusted. The Dutch Hugo de Groot and the Briton Adam Smith were one of the first liberal thinkers. Therefore, these authorities play a role in establishing and enforcing rights. The international community played an important role and was in perfect alignment with their commercial goals (Qavameh, 2012).

The Liberals provide a chain of suggestions to sell international cooperation on worldwide institutions, disarmament and worldwide law, including:1: Instead of emphasizing the life of country wide and neighbourhood affiliations of ruling governments, it's miles important to enhance the mindset toward the boom of human unity.2: Use the capacity of ideologues to mobilize international public opinion towards conflict and violence via confined political socialization.3: Instead of selling monetary nationalism, inspire open worldwide exchange and get rid of obstacles to worldwide loose exchange. 4: Creation of an navy primarily based totally on public

needs in place of mystery diplomacy.⁵ Strengthen multilateralism and militarism primarily based totally on collective cooperation in place of bilateral alliances and the so-known as stability that outcomes from the formation of those alliances (Qavameh, 2012).

Liberalism and security

Liberalist Although they, just like the realists, factor to the turmoil withinside the global device, this state of affairs isn't always inevitable. Knowledge and, opposite to them, they verify that conflict is a truth of the sector device and that it's far useless; The Field Champion As losers and spectators query the conquering authorities for worry of threats, the continuing conflict is threatened with the aid of using the long-time period outcomes of conflict, so triumph constantly has meanings: "greater protection" current "and "call destiny threat." Another critical axis in liberal protection answers is the subject matter of "beliefs." Liberals consider that energy politics is the end result of thoughts and thoughts represent the belief of protection in actors. critiques may be changed, so the idea of protection with unique actors can constantly be (Khani, 2010).

Liberals consider that rewriting the idea of protection calls for the relocation, reform and transformation of governments. The important targets of this method are human rights, cultural identities, financial and ecological lifestyles; Yet protection have to increase a platform for famous engagement globally, lest it's monopolized with the aid of using experts. cast off protection and authorities' politicians; In different words, efforts have to be made to dispel the concept that governments are self-sufficient. Contrary to the practical vision, protection and order aren't the manufactured from a stability of energy withinside the liberal vision. It is the end result of interactions at many ranges of presidency and compromises among legal guidelines and conventions. There are not unusual place global regimes and institutional rules; In this sense, liberals ought to assist cooperation via global disarmament establishments and global regulation and a device primarily based totally on institution cooperation. Rather than forming bilateral alliances and constructing the so-referred to as stability on account of those alliances, the collective makes a speciality of setting up the so-referred to as stability on account of those alliances (Sotoudeh, 2014).

Poverty, development, human rights, lifestyles problems, the environment, strength coverage and communicable sicknesses are all at the authorities' political schedule and are actually handled as protection challenges. Many contributed to the safety of the sector, in line with the post-war liberal financial order. As a result, we use coercion to increase interdependence when markets and resources are freely and competitively available. Use more power to lose your efficiency. This situation leads to multilateralism rather than unilateralism.

As a result, the focus of security is shifting from more advanced military politics to economic, social and cultural politics. This brings a new dimension to the concept of security. As shown in the figure above, liberal approaches to security such as realism are based on ontology. This tendency is characterized by optimism about human nature and intellect and the importance of man as a key figure in the global

system. As a result, disorder and lack of optimism, unlike realists, affect the stable order of the international system, which is completely optimistic. How Institutionalism, Mass Security, Search and Rescue Exist (Sotoudeh, 2014).

Michelle Doyle proposes the following security options for dealing with non-liberal governments: Liberalism is known: 1-building a strong alliance of like-minded nations against non-liberal regimes in the context of power balance 2: non-development of liberal regions or using some extent of diplomacy Liberalization of liberal countries Economic means, especially in countries on the border between liberal and non-liberal. 3: The third option is based on encouragement, punishment, and some form of coercion, and the concept of conditioning is the most important response. 4: The term "intervention" is defined as the last, near-shortest route. For the first axis (inspiration), the solution is doubled. He believes that people in other countries will continue to use these tactics to fight for their independence. This solution can be seen from a Wilsonian point of view and the city can be interpreted as "Fara's Tape".

According to this, liberalism radiates the prosperity and progress of liberal nations. Neville sees "inspiration" as the first axis that non-national liberals expect to fight for independence. This method is emphasized in connection with Wilson's vision and the interpretation of "City on the Hill". In a liberal country, liberalism prospers and develops according to this idea. It radiates that ray into the non-liberal world, taking the non-liberal world a step towards liberalization. He chooses a second solution (problem raising) that is based on some kind of education and focuses on the issues of peacekeeping and economic recovery. Human rights and economic reconstruction through international financial institutions, primarily in the liberal world, in a third solution (conditional) to coordinate economic aid to harmonize the structure and function of non-liberal economic systems with the liberal model. Includes economic privatization that contributes to promotion. But today, the aid and support of non-liberal countries is based on changes in political systems and legal norms that bring humanity closer to a liberal model. Use all forms of sanctions and pressures, especially political pressures, in this context. Fourth Solution and Solution (Intervention) (Khani, 2010).

CONCLUSION

Security has lengthily been taken into consideration a essential problem for all international locations, and international locations are dedicated to maintaining and growing it, as have many theorists at the issue at some stage in history. Several faculties have attempted to carry it to mild. In reality, if there had been no safety, guy and civilization could now no longer exist. It can comply with the course of improvement and development, and by hook or by crook society`s development closer to excellence calls for general safety in all respects. As a result, severa faculties have engaged in protection studies and feature used sand from the college of realism on this study. The college of realism sees the ongoing life of a social agreement as assured. Security is felt at the bottom degree of the college of realism for all of society, so those human beings should offer it. Their safety is geared toward the status quo of a nation agreement with

a social agreement, which ends up withinside the introduction of an institution. It is the reliable call of the government. The management initially fashioned withinside the usa has to stand some of troubles, consisting of a disaster of piety: it faces a disaster of legitimacy, identification and authority which, if now no longer unresolved, will cause inefficiency and, therefore, to its collapse; however, while those troubles are resolved, this management can continue. The fact in unfastened thoughts and the profit-orientated nature of guy may be summed up withinside the college of liberalism; in different words, this imaginative and prescient believes in collaboration and social interaction. Peace, interdependence and competitiveness waft from the distinctive accounts, ensuing in general safety. In short, every attitude examines and defines safety withinside the mild of its concept and practice.

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