

CONFLICT RESOLUTION APPROACHES AND CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS WITH EMPHASIS ON THE CASE OF RUSSO-UKRAINIAN

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ABSTRACT

This study explores conflict resolution approaches and their application to contemporary challenges in international relations, with a particular emphasis on the Russo-Ukrainian crisis. By examining the various methods of conflict resolution the study highlights the difficulties in achieving lasting peace in complex geopolitical conflicts. The Russo-Ukrainian war, which erupted in 2014 and escalated in 2022, serves as a critical case study to evaluate the effectiveness of existing international mechanisms such as the United Nations, NATO, and the OSCE. The conflict underscores key challenges in international relations, including the resurgence of power politics, the limitations of international law, and the erosion of multilateralism in a polarized global order. The study also addresses the role of economic sanctions, arms support, and hybrid warfare, analyzing their impact on the resolution process. By integrating realist, liberal, and critical theories, the study provides a comprehensive understanding of the obstacles to conflict resolution in a multipolar world. Recommendations focus on enhancing multilateral cooperation, addressing the root causes of conflict, and reforming global institutions to better manage 21st-century conflicts

Keywords: Approaches, Conflict, Contemporary Challenges, International Relations, Resolution, Russo-Ukrainian

1. INTRODUCTION

The desire to prevent and resolve war is as old as war itself, with ancient epics such as the Mahabharata and the Iliad providing early examples of divine and human efforts at correction. However, strategies to resolve modern conflicts are rooted in European efforts to establish regional policies that will prevent the return of major power conflicts. The Peace of Westphalia (1648) following the Thirty Years' War and the European war system after the Napoleonic Wars were the first examples of such efforts to maintain peace between states.

In the 20th century, the devastation of the wars that started in Europe led to a global plan to prevent war. The League of Nations, which was established after the First World War, and the United Nations (UN) system which was established after the Second World War represent a serious effort to create an international system for peace and security. However, despite these efforts, the challenge of maintaining a global system of stability remains.

The advent of strategic nuclear weapons during the Cold War introduced new elements in deterrence. The threat of nuclear war forced policymakers and ideologues to explore ways to avoid armed conflict and manage civil conflict without progressing to nuclear revolution. This period saw the development of deterrence theory, soft trade, and diplomacy as strategies to manage conflict. However, the logic behind these plans is complicated by insights from psychology, which have shown the role of misconceptions and confusion in decision-making, causing anxiety about the effectiveness of stopping and preventing nuclear war.

For this reason, arms control and disarmament emerged as alternative means of conflict resolution. Through negotiation, competing states seek to manage individual weaknesses and coordinate responses to international crises. For example, the nuclear diplomacy of the 1970s helped reduce the risk of Europe becoming a nuclear war zone during the Cold War and set the stage for the end of the Cold War and the beginning of a new era of cooperation between the United States and United States. Russian Federation.

1.2 Statement of Problems

War and conflict are universally recognized as threats to humanity. The pursuit of ending war and rebuilding a society where opposing ideologies can coexist in peace is one of the greatest human endeavors.

However, these tasks are fraught with challenges, and modern methods of resolving international disputes often fail, causing great human suffering. The persistence of these failures shows the need for improved strategies in the management and resolution of international conflicts. This study examines Conflict Resolution Approaches and Contemporary Challenges in International Relations with Emphasis on the case of Russo-Ukrainian

1.3 Objectives of the study

The main purpose of this study is to examine Conflict Resolution Approaches and Contemporary Challenges in International Relations with Emphasis on the case of Russo-Ukrainian. Specifically, this study also aims to achieve the following objectives:

- To identify and discuss different methods and tools for resolving international disputes.
- To examine the origins of conflict in Russo-Ukrainian and international dispute resolution.
- To examine the main arguments about the causes of international conflict and the prospects for peace.

1.4 Significant of the study

This study on conflict and conflict resolution in international relations will contribute to current knowledge on the methods used to resolve conflicts between states. Research findings and recommendations will improve international conflict resolution policies, making them more effective. Given the inevitability of conflict in human affairs, the study is relevant and timely, as it speaks to the need for an effective decision-making process.

1.5 Scope of the study

This study focuses on the ongoing Russo-Ukrainian conflict, examining the prevention and conflict resolution mechanisms operating at the international level. This research will examine the strategies adopted so far to address this long-standing conflict, taking a broader view of the process used to resolve international disputes between states.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Russo-Ukrainian conflict

The Russo-Ukrainian conflict, which began with Russia's annexation of Crimea in 2014 and turned into a hybrid war in Eastern Ukraine, serves as the main topic for this study. This issue is particularly important for analyzing conflict resolution strategies because of its complexity and the different ways that different actors respond to the problem. The different aspects of the conflict, including regional conflict, geopolitical dynamics, and international intervention, provide a comprehensive explanation for examining how different strategies of conflict and their effectiveness are applied in the contemporary geopolitical environment (Herszenhorn, 2021)

2.2 Compare Dispute Resolution Procedures

i. Diplomatic approach: Diplomatic efforts, including the Minsk Agreements (Minsk I and II), aimed at de-escalating the conflict and establishing a framework for peace. These agreements sought to end hostilities and outline procedures for demobilizing the government and the military. However, the implementation of their policies has faced many challenges, including bilateral violations and disputes over the process (Harrison, 2021).

ii. International Campaign: The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) has played a major role in resolving conflicts, facilitating dialogue between conflicting parties, and monitoring ceasefire agreements. The effectiveness of these media efforts is mixed, with success and temporary breaks but lasting issues in achieving full and lasting peace (Zygar, 2018; Toal, 2021).

iii. Coercive measures: events : economic sanctions imposed by the European Union, the United States and other international actors on Russia in order to force Russia to change its behavior and comply with international standards. The impact of these restrictions on the conflict and the calculation of Russian strategy will be analyzed to determine their effectiveness (Eliasson, 2020).

iv. Diplomatic response: political measures, such as international isolation and restrictions on political participation, have been used to show disinterest and put pressure on Russia. The analysis will consider how these processes affect the conflict and behavior of the main actors (Drezner, 2021).

v. Coercive tactics: Both Russia and Ukraine have used military tactics in the conflict, including conventional and unconventional tactics. This section will examine the role of military actions in shaping the dynamics of the conflict, including their impact on overall decision-making efforts and the humanitarian situation (Miller, 2022).

2.3 Theoretical Framework and Systematic Approach to International Relations

This study divides international relations theory into four main categories: realist, idealist, critical, and specific. These ideas are being thoroughly researched today

Realist theory

On this note, Mearsheimer (2021) argues that liberal internationalism—a commitment to promoting democracy, human rights, and free markets worldwide—fails to account for the nature of politics. permanent government between states. He insists that the state takes the lead in the international system of chaos, which suppresses the influence of independent thought. This theory of offensive reality emphasizes the inevitability of conflict, driven by the struggle for

power between great powers. Mearsheimer criticizes the inability of liberalism to understand the constraints of the chaotic system of the international system as liberal policies can provoke reactions that undermine global stability.

Waltz (2020), the founder of realism (or neorealism), focuses on the structure of international politics rather than national characteristics. He says that the poor state of the international system forces states to act in ways that will ensure their security and survival. For Waltz, the distribution of power—especially bipolarity or multipolarity—defines the international system. States, constrained by the lack of overarching powers, rely on self-help strategies, which often lead to power imbalances, conflicts, and wars as they seek to avoid dominating others.

Idealist Theory

In this note, Doyle provides a comprehensive comparison between realism, liberalism, and socialism, focusing on how each system understands war and peace. Liberal ideologies emphasize cooperation, democracy, and institutions as ways to reduce conflict and promote peace. Doyle traces the intellectual roots of liberal internationalism through thinkers such as Immanuel Kant and Woodrow Wilson, insisting that democracies are not at war with each other (Democratic Peace Theory), that international institutions can promote peace and cooperation between states. **Doyle, 2022**).

Keohane & Nye (2020) developed the concept of complex interdependence, a hallmark of liberal international relations theory. They argue that states are held together by various economic, environmental, and social relations, reducing the likelihood of conflict and increasing the ability to cooperate. Unlike the ideals of free political correctness, liberal ideals believe that states can benefit from cooperation in a world where the military is not usually the main instrument of government. country. Their work reflects the importance of international organizations and governments in managing global problems.

Critical Theory

In this context, Cox introduces a materialist theory of history that criticizes mainstream theories for ignoring the role of social forces and economic systems in shaping international relations. Drawing from a Marxist perspective, Cox argues that global political power creates and sustains powerlessness between the state and social class. His critical thinking challenges the status quo, focusing on how the process of production affects power relations and how dominant ideologies serve the interests of those in power. For Cox, the world order is made not only by the state but by the wider relations of the military, capital, and production (**Cox, 2023**).

However, Held discusses the changing effects of globalization on international relations, challenging the traditional view that focuses only on state actors. He suggests that globalization has changed the nature of power and sovereignty, creating new forms of global governance that transcend national borders. Held's critical theory examines how economic, political and cultural processes are changing the world order, often resulting in inequality between the Global North and South. His work encourages rethinking international relations in a world where states are no longer actors in world politics (**Jide, 2021**).

Method-specific Theory

According to Tickner (2020), he criticizes the international relations theory which is mainly for being blind to gender and making male ideology responsible for power and security. She advocates for a feminist perspective that emphasizes the role of gender in shaping international politics, including how to include women's experiences and perspectives in discussions of war, peace, and diplomacy. Feminist internationalism calls for a transformation of security that includes human security, justice and the well-being of individuals, instead of focusing on the military defense of states.

While Barry (2023), builds on Marxist theory to examine international relations through the lens of class struggle, capitalism, and imperialism. He argues that the global power system is shaped by the economic exploitation and power of capitalist governments in underdeveloped countries. Barry's Marxist approach explains international conflict as a result of capitalist expansion and competition for resources. Marxism views international relations as determined by economic interests rather than geopolitical considerations alone, criticizing the capitalist world order for promoting inequality and dependency.

Overall, Baylis, Smith, & Owens (2023) provide a comprehensive overview of various international relations theories, including realism, liberalism, Marxism, and constructivism, while also discussing the current global context. to security, global governance, and environmental challenges. The book explores the ways in which globalization has changed state sovereignty, power, and the role of non-state actors in world politics, providing students with a foundational understanding of how these concepts interact. real world situation. While Jackson & Sørensen (2023) provide a broad introduction to the main theories of international relations, including realism, liberalism, constructivism, and critical thinking. They provide a fair analysis of each theory, its strengths and weaknesses, while also addressing new approaches such as postcolonialism and feminism. This book serves as a basis for understanding how different

ideological systems approach global issues and how these ideas shape policy debates and decision-making in international relations.

Four hypotheses supported this study; he divides international relations theory into four main categories: realist, idealist, radical, and specific. Rationalism emphasizes the role of power, the common good, and the inevitability of conflict. Positive (or liberal) ideologies focus on international cooperation, institutions, and promoting democratic values to promote peace. Critical ideas question power structures, social injustices, and historical contexts, challenging mainstream forms. Specific approaches to the issue, such as Marxism, Feminism, and cosmopolitanism, focus on a specific goal or issue within international relations. These different theoretical frameworks provide useful insights for understanding and navigating the complexities of world politics

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study uses a qualitative research design, combining historical research, empirical research, and the research based on case study methods. A qualitative approach is chosen to provide a comprehensive understanding of conflict resolution strategies and their origins, focusing on both historical and current contexts. By using a case study method, this study seeks to capture the complexity of the Russo-Ukrainian conflict and assess the effectiveness of various resolution strategies in depth. This design allows for a more nuanced analysis of the relationship between historical principles, theoretical frameworks, and the actual application of dispute resolution.

3.2. Sources of data collection:

Data for the study were collected from news reports, diplomatic records, scholarly reports, and expert interviews. These sources will provide insight into the various aspects of the Russo-Ukrainian conflict and the strategies that will be used to resolve it.

3.3 Data analysis process:

The study examined the application and effectiveness of various methods of conflict resolution in the Russo-Ukrainian region. These in-depth reviews provide insight into how these strategies were implemented, their success and limitations, and their impact on the success of the conflict.

3.4 Reasons for choosing a case study approach:

This study was chosen because the Russo-Ukrainian conflict represents a significant contemporary example of an international conflict that has broad implications for conflict resolution theory and practice. A continuous conflict model allows detailed analysis of the effectiveness and limitations of different decision strategies. In addition, the historical roots of the conflict and the current situation make it important to examine how historical and modern conflict resolution approach and influence each other. Understanding these changes is essential for creating more effective strategies for similar conflicts in the future (Kuzio, 2022; Mankoff, 2023).

4. ANALYSIS

Evaluation Of Performance

4.1 Effectiveness of the plan:

i. Analysis: The analysis examines the effectiveness of various methods of conflict resolution applied to the Russo-Ukrainian conflict. This includes considering the outcome of international negotiations, the impact of sanctions, and the role of mediation. The effectiveness of these strategies is determined based on their ability to reduce the burden of war, solve underlying problems, and achieve lasting peace (Kuchins, 2022).

ii. Challenges: The analysis also mentions the challenges faced in the implementation of the resolution, such as the issue of lack of agreement and agreement, the ongoing conflict, and the impact of geopolitical conflicts. These challenges have hindered progress and contributed to the duration of the conflict (Smith, 2023).

4.2 Main Stages

Annexation of Crimea (2014): Russia's annexation of Crimea was the beginning of the current crisis. The move has been widely criticized by the international community, but it can be interpreted from a legitimate point of view as Russia's attempt to acquire important military assets, such as the Black Sea fleet and Sevastopol, and to restore influence near abroad. .

Donbas Conflict (2014-2022): The ongoing conflict in the Donbas region, where Russian separatists are supporting a war against the Ukrainian army, reflects a hybrid version of modern warfare. Russia has used a combination of civilian forces, cyberwarfare, and propaganda to undermine Ukraine while maintaining its legitimacy. This reflects a new type of conflict that goes beyond traditional state-based warfare.

Full-scale invasion (2022): In February 2022, Russia launched a full-scale invasion of Ukraine, escalating the crisis to a global level. The attack has led to widespread condemnation, international sanctions, and massive military aid and aid to Ukraine. From a logical point of view, this is an attempt by Russia to force Ukraine into submission and prevent further integration into the Western political and security system.

International response: Western countries, especially NATO members, have given military aid to Ukraine and imposed heavy economic sanctions on Russia. However, the international response has also been divided, with some countries in the Global South and China remaining neutral or sympathetic towards Russia, often citing Western imperialism and double standards

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Human impact: The conflict has had significant humanitarian consequences, including the displacement of civilians, casualties, and economic hardship. This section will examine the extent of these effects and how they affect the various strategies of conflict resolution at work (Tsygankov, 2021).

Geopolitical Implications: The broader geopolitical implications of the conflict and resolution strategy will be explored. This includes understanding how the conflict affects regional stability, international relations, and global dynamics (Baker, 2020).

5.2 Lessons Learned:

Successful strategies: The analysis will provide an understanding of the most effective strategies in the Russo-Ukrainian conflict, including understanding why certain strategies have succeeded or failed. This will help identify the key factors that lead to the success or failure of conflict resolution efforts (Chivvis, 2021).

Failures and limitations: This study will examine the plans that did not meet the requirements, analyzing the reasons for their weaknesses. This includes identifying lessons from failed approaches to inform future conflict resolution efforts (Kohl, 2023).

6. CONCLUSION

The analysis of the study will summarize the findings related to the effectiveness of different strategies of conflict in the Russo-Ukrainian conflict. Key successes, failures, and lessons was highlighted to provide a comprehensive understanding of the conflict resolution area (Kuzio, 2022). Three concepts are discussed here: ideal, philanthropic, critical, and specific and those concepts provide a framework for understanding the complex process of international relations, providing insight and inspiration in 'back to state behavior, world governance, and power systems that shape world politics. .

The research focuses on conflict and conflict resolution in international relations. The case of Russia and Ukraine was accepted and analyzed and analyzed carefully. Reasons and different working methods are discussed in the same way. Despite the intervention of international organizations such as NETO, the conflict is still ongoing. Many are homeless, property is destroying lives. From their different viewpoints, the soldiers use this conflict for their own interests and affect the members. The study shows that conflict resolution in international diplomacy requires a multifaceted approach that considers the interests, concerns, and grievances of all parties involved.

6.2 Recommendations

- i. Based on the Russo-Ukrainian case study, recommendations will be made for improving conflict resolution strategies. This may include suggestions for more effective political intervention, sanctions relief, and better settlement mechanisms.
- ii. This study will identify areas for further research to deepen understanding of long-term conflict and develop more effective decision-making strategies. This may involve exploring new ways of thinking or studying similar issues

6.3 Implications for International Relations: The implications of the Russo-Ukrainian conflict for international conflict resolution practices will be discussed. This includes insights that can manage similar conflicts in other areas, helping to create more effective strategies for global conflict resolution.

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