

# Strategies for institutionalizing peace



Teenagers educated about peace by the Heavenly Culture, World Peace, Restoration of Light (HWPL) non-governmental organization pose for a photograph with their certificates in a Zambian school in 2022.  
● hwpl.kr



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**EXCLUSIVE  
OPINION**

*Institutionalizing peace means striving for peace-making through the creation of sustainable structures for achieving global peace or positive peace. Peace-making means creating social institutional cohesion and empowering governments and societies to establish sustainable and legitimate peace. This requires strategic planning with the goal of creating a long-term commitment to the rule of law and the peace-making process, assisting in the reconstruction and capacity-building of government and civil institutions, creating basic infrastructure for peace, and strengthening good governance.*

*All members of the global community, including nation-states, international organizations, local organizations, civil institutions, and all citizens as main actors participating in peace-making, must strengthen the economic and political infrastructure to create a framework for maintaining sustainable peace in the long term.*

In this regard, creating peace-making structures to promote sustainable peace requires encouraging civil participation for human development, strengthening comprehensive peace education through formal and informal methods, integrating peace values into the educational system, and supporting indigenous and endogenous capacities for peace management and conflict resolution. Peace education is the process of acquiring knowledge, attitudes, skills, and behaviors for living in harmony with others and with the natural environment. Peace education for building peace in post-conflict situations aims to reduce

economic, social, and ethnic polarization, institutionalize peaceful coexistence, and create conditions for sustainable peace, and strengthen the culture of dialogue.

Peace education is essential in that it emphasizes the need for peaceful conflict resolution and promotes universal values based on human dignity, preventing the occurrence of conflicts and disputes.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the institutionalization of peace is achieved in the light of justice, as just peace is based on positive peace, but also encompasses cultural elements within its framework. Such institutional peace, meaning the institutionalization of peace and the cre-

ation of a legal foundation for sustainable peace, leads to systemic development that promotes values, norms, and peace culture for all countries, societies, and individuals, based on the principles of coexistence and interdependence of the global community.

Peace-seekers, in order to establish just peace, must not only understand how to resolve misunderstandings between political and economic groups but also minimize potential cultural conflicts that may threaten human societies. It is only then that the combined efforts of governments and civil society will lead to the creation of a legal foundation for sustainable peace and the institutionalization of peace culture.

## Arbaeen inclusivist worldview symbol of peace, justice



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**EXCLUSIVE  
OPINION**

*The United Nations has declared September 21 as the International Day of Peace. Every year, it also sets a goal. The official title for its previous goal was "Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions".*

*One can see that the titles the UN comes up with for these goals are very beautiful and correct every year. However, do they actually implement them? In practice, the UN itself is arguably one of the main violators of peace in the world. Despite its mission and goals as stated in the UN Charter, we have recently witnessed several instances of massacre and injustice in Gaza, Yemen, and other places.*

*The governments that devised the UN's structure are the main violators of peace. After World War II, the UN was established to maintain global peace and security and prevent a third world war, but in practice, the United States and Britain — i.e. the Western bloc — formed the Global North themselves and divided up the Global South among themselves.*

In international relations, four "Great Debates" have taken shape. Out of these debates, various paradigms including idealism, realism, behaviorism, and pragmatism came out on top for a while. It must be acknowledged that the new world order emerging from the UN's structure has failed to establish peace, justice, a healthy and sustainable environment, and welfare for individuals worldwide. So, it is in need of fundamental reforms. This flawed structure still has rotten power centers, both in the UN Security Council and the UN General Assembly, which supported the occupation of Palestinian lands and the massacre of Palestinian lives by the Zionist regime.

Today, we are also witnessing the promotion of state and international terrorism and the strengthening of extremist groups, fueling genocides, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. Yet, the UN, with all its international judicial structures like the ICJ and the ICC, has failed to create sustainable peace.

In today's world, we are seeing fundamental shifts in regional perspectives, actions, connections, and integrations in political, cultural, economic, and other dimensions. This indicates the ineffectiveness of the power-based UN. As a result, global powers are now seeking to create new legal institutions. However, in its stated Sustainable Development Goal, the UN is trying to cover up the flaws in its

structure, using its self-made symbols at a great cost, and continuing to maintain its flawed system. Of course, looking at the realities on the ground through the lens of realism, we are in need of giving more strategic depth to the intellectual foundations of international relations.

To attain the UN's previous Sustainable Development Goal on the occasion of the International Day of Peace, one need not look further than the inclusivist worldview of Arbaeen. It is a new global paradigm in the field of international relations that has brought peace, tranquility, and justice.

It must be acknowledged that the power paradigm of Arbaeen, with its goals and components, is strengthening public diplomacy and global public opinion, as well as promoting intersubjective commonalities between states and nations based on human nature. This paradigm can play a crucial role in creating new structures through research and reinforcing commonalities and cohesion among nations by triggering a robust identity-building process. Arbaeen diplomacy is a new process for today's world. The world needs a power paradigm that can bring cohesion and create a coherent world order based on global inclusivism. However, this requires regional connections, strengthening connections between Middle Eastern humans, European humans, African humans, and others. Of course, the focal point of these global connections is a humanistic world based on the Arbaeen thought and ideology. This new power that has come out of Shia jurisprudence has assumed a significant role in bringing cohesion to all of humanity.

This powerful intellectual and ideological approach can be formulated in a manifesto, similar to the UN Charter. This means that intersubjective commonalities between states and nations can take the form of strong institutions within the new global structure. We believe that in today's

paradigm of soft power, commonalities have been reinforced. Today's world needs to expand these dimensions in thought, ideology, and practice, creating new structures based on the Arbaeen inclusivist paradigm. This paradigm will strengthen intersubjective commonalities and create coherent relationships between nations and governments, forming a new composition of the UN.

This can be the future of peace, justice, and strong institutions as the Arbaeen inclusivist thought uses force solely against the oppressor, not the oppressed. Through this paradigm and thought, governments will not be against each other, and a solidarity-based, development-oriented cooperation will be formed based on sustainable peace, security, and justice.



Devotees hold up Palestinian flags and wear keffiyeh scarves in support of Gaza as they take part in a ritual at the shrine of Hazrat Abolfazl Al-Abbas in Iraq's Karbala.  
● MOHAMMED SAWAF/AFP