


THE CONSTITUTION OF WAR IN THE MIDDLE EAST


La constitución de la guerra en Oriente Medio

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14291460>**ABSTRACT**

The intricate military operations in the Middle East are impacted by the constitutional frameworks in the area, resulting in significant global ramifications. The article explores the constitutional basis that grants legal authority for military operations in the region. This study aims to examine the constitutional systems that provide authorization for war in the Middle East, assessing their impact on regional and global peace, security, accountability, and the safeguarding of human rights. This study assesses the influence of these frameworks on both the stability of the area and the broader international community, with a particular focus on the significance of transparency and responsibility in managing conflicts. The results suggest that attaining peace and stability in the Middle East is intricately linked to a thorough understanding of its constitutional systems that foster conflict. This study underscores the urgent need for more transparency and responsibility in the legal and political processes that culminate in armed conflict, underscoring their importance in upholding peace and security.

Keywords: Middle East, war, conflict, authoritarianism, religion.**RESUMEN**

Las complejas operaciones militares en Oriente Medio se ven afectadas por los marcos constitucionales de la zona, lo que tiene importantes ramificaciones globales. El artículo explora la base constitucional que otorga autoridad legal para las operaciones militares en la región. Este estudio tiene como objetivo examinar los sistemas constitucionales que otorgan autorización para la guerra en Oriente Medio, evaluando su impacto en la paz, la seguridad, la rendición de cuentas y la protección de los derechos humanos a nivel regional y mundial. Este estudio evalúa la influencia de estos marcos tanto en la estabilidad de la zona como en la comunidad internacional en general, con especial atención a la importancia de la transparencia y la responsabilidad en la gestión de los conflictos. Los resultados sugieren que lograr la paz y la estabilidad en Oriente Medio está intrínsecamente vinculado a una comprensión profunda de sus sistemas constitucionales que fomentan el conflicto. Este estudio subraya la necesidad urgente de una mayor transparencia y responsabilidad en los procesos legales y políticos que culminan en un conflicto armado, destacando su importancia para mantener la paz y la seguridad.

Palabras claves: Oriente Medio, guerra, conflicto, autoritarismo, religión.

INTRODUCTION

The Constitution of War in the Middle East is a pressing, complicated problem with global ramifications. There have been many wars and conflicts in the Middle East, from the Iran-Iraq war of the 1980s to the current hostilities in Syria and Yemen [1]. The human misery, dislocation, and insecurity caused by these wars make it imperative that we have a thorough understanding of the constitutional structures that support the waging of war in the area [2].

Because of the wide diversity of political and legal systems in the Middle East, the constitutional frameworks for waging war there are intricate and nuanced. Among these frameworks is the role of international law in governing war-making operations, the connection between the military and civilian institutions, and the allocation of executive authority. Issues of accountability, transparency, and human rights have been highlighted in previous research as obstacles presented by such systems [3], [4], [5], [6].

This research expands upon those findings by examining the constitutional frameworks and legal and political ramifications of military action in the Middle East. Our research analyzes the various constitutional systems in the area and their effects on accountability, transparency, and human rights using various primary and secondary sources.

Points just how important presidential authority is in starting wars in the Middle East. The executive branch often disproportionately influences decision-making on military conflicts, which may hinder democratic checks and balances. Moreover, because of the murky connection between the military and civilian authorities, it is not always clear who decides whether to go to war.

The function of international law in controlling military operations in the area is also being investigated. International law protects human rights and offers a framework for governing war-making actions. However, our research shows that international law needs to be better enforced in the Middle East, with many governments failing to meet their legal commitments [7], [8].

According to the research, successful tactics for fostering peace and stability in the Middle East need a thorough grasp of the constitutional structures of war-making in the area. It emphasizes the need to promote more openness and accountability in the processes that lead to conflict and the legal and political foundations that enable such acts [9], [10], [11], [12].

In addition, it stresses the need to take a regional perspective while resolving conflicts. The political and military aspects of war are essential, as are the social and economic variables that exacerbate instability and bloodshed [13], [14].

The constitutional frameworks for waging war in the Middle East are a pressing concern. The legal and political ramifications of such agreements are thoroughly examined in our research. The research highlights the benefits and drawbacks of such agreements. It stresses the need to pay more attention to issues of openness, responsibility, and human rights in military operations. Ultimately, our research provides valuable lessons for researchers, politicians, and practitioners who work to establish lasting peace in the Middle East.

The Study Objective

This article aims to thoroughly examine the constitutional frameworks for waging war in the Middle East, as well as the political and legal ramifications of those frameworks. The article will examine the regional constitutional structures, including the connection

between military and civilian authority and executive power. Moreover, the article will examine the obstacles created by these arrangements, such as concerns about accountability, transparency, and human rights, as well as the role of international law in controlling war-making operations in the area. This article tries to illuminate the complex decision-making process behind Middle Eastern wars and to advocate for a greater emphasis on problems of transparency, accountability, and human rights. This article's main goal is to help develop plans that will promote peace and stability in the region.

Problem Statement

Many wars and conflicts in the Middle East have caused massive human misery, displacement, and instability. These wars have highlighted the critical need for a thorough study of the constitutional frameworks that support war-making in the area. Because of the wide diversity of political and legal systems in the Middle East, the constitutional frameworks for waging war there are intricate and nuanced. These arrangements include executive authority, the connection between the military and civilian authorities, and the role of international law in governing war-making operations. These arrangements provide substantial and far-reaching difficulties, particularly those related to accountability, transparency, and human rights. Thus, it is essential to investigate the constitutional frameworks for conducting military operations in the Middle East to better understand this region's difficulties and possibilities. Effective measures for fostering peace and stability in the area must consider these difficulties and possibilities.

COLONIALISM'S ROLE IN MIDDLE EASTERN CONFLICT

Disputes and socioeconomic unrest throughout the Middle East are

typically traced back to colonialism, which is often considered the root cause of these problems. In the past 19 centuries, European nations colonized the area and ruled over most of what is now known as Africa. That resulted in the area needing to be more cohesive as new governments were founded with no consideration for their populations' racial or religious composition.

The continuing Israeli-Palestinian conflict, sectarian bloodshed in Iraq and Syria, and the growth of extremist organizations like ISIS can all be traced back to these historical causes. Several of the boundaries and political institutions established during the colonial period are still in use today, leaving a lasting impression on the area's political landscape and illustrating colonialism's lasting impact [15].

Additionally, the colonial powers typically favored particular ethnic or religious communities over others, creating the foundation for current disputes and conflicts. Many of the divisions and points of contention across the area may be traced back to the actions of colonial powers, which often served to deepen and introduce new fault lines. So, it is crucial to learn about the colonial past to learn about the roots of the Middle Eastern collision and how to solve them [16], [17].

Some of the Middle East's current social and political problems may be attributed to the region's colonial heritage. Since the establishment of Israel in 1948, when many Palestinians were forced from their homes, and a sizable refugee population was created, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict has persisted. Colonial legacies, rival nationalisms, religious divides, and heightened geopolitical tensions are some of the many causes that have contributed to this mass exodus and continued strife [18], [19], [20].

Among the many ways colonialism's lingering effects have exacerbated regional strife is the rise of

sectarian bloodshed in Iraq and Syria. Colonial rulers in both nations preferred certain ethnic or religious groups over others, deepening existing differences and fueling the violence that persists today. The advent of extremist organizations like ISIS may also be related to the colonial legacy since the cluster has exploited historical tensions and divides in the area to garner support and influence [21], [22].

There are numerous additional ways in which colonial history has left a mark on the Middle Eastern conflict that are not included here. To provide just one scenario, colonialists often left their mark on a territory by instituting systems of law and political frameworks still in use today. Human rights, good governance, and democracy may all be affected because many Middle Eastern nations received systems of law and legislative bodies formed by colonial forces. Due to the colonial heritage, it may be difficult to settle disputes and maintain sustainable peace in the area, which has led to uninterrupted power battles and geopolitical tensions [23], [24], [25].

Achieving stability in the Middle East requires first comprehending colonialism's role in fueling the region's conflicts. One must understand the region's history and current legislative, social, and economic dynamics to do this. To achieve lasting peace and stability in the Middle East, it is essential to confront the region's colonial past.

The continuous hostilities and political chaos that plague the Middle East are formed by a constitution of war molded by a vast array of elements. The lasting effects of colonialism on the political and social structures of the area are a central contributing element. Anger and hostility between various ethnic and religious groups may be traced back to the colonial powers' arbitrary boundaries. At the same time, establishing authoritarian states has stoked public rebellion and political opposition [23].

Many factors, including religious and ethnic conflicts, exacerbate trouble in the Middle East. Several of the region's religious and ethnic groups have held grudges against one another for generations, leading to a cycle of bloodshed and strife. Authoritarian governments and radical organizations have been known to intentionally play on these differences in order to solidify their hold on power.

Foreign involvement and the selling of weapons have also played essential roles in shaping the Middle Eastern conflict. Intervening countries' engagement in regional disputes has frequently exacerbated current disputes and tensions, contributed to governments' collapse, and fueled extremist organizations' emergence. The rising degree of violence and destabilization that plague the Middle East may be traced back partly to the spread of weaponry made possible by arms sales [26], [27].

Ongoing initiatives to encourage conflict management and address the different factors which lead to a conflict will be necessary to address the core roots of tensions in the region. It will need a comprehensive strategy to do this, one that considers not just the current problems of authoritarian, religious, and ethnic differences and outsider meddling but also the historical legacies of imperialism and colonial rule. Achieving peaceful, safe, and environmental sustainability in the Middle East will also need the engagement and collaboration of both local and international players.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The academic literature analyzing the constitutional and international legal justification for war, together with the geopolitical factors in the Middle East, offers a thorough investigation of the continuous conflicts in the region and the efforts to achieve stability. K. Prokop's research offers a profound comprehension of the legal

frameworks that define states of conflict, highlighting the intricate balance between national sovereignty and international legal norms[1]. Developing a foundational perspective is essential for understanding the broader implications of military actions permitted under various constitutional systems in the Middle East.

R. Hanau Santini provides a comprehensive examination of the Regional Security Complex Theory lens, which facilitates a deeper understanding of the present geopolitical conflicts and alliances in the Middle East and North Africa [2]. This study emphasizes the complex connection between regional security dynamics and the broader implications for global peace and stability, illustrating Prokop's legalistic viewpoint on the state of war.

B. A. Miller's research, titled "Balance of Power or the State-to-Nation Balance," enriches the discourse by analyzing the elements that influence the probability of war in the area. The research posits that disparities between states and countries are a primary catalyst for the inclination towards armed conflict [3]. This perspective enriches the field of legal and geopolitical studies by including a vital socio-political element to understand the conflict in the Middle East better.

J. Karakoç's study investigates the notion of "multilateralism in the Middle East" via an analysis of the securitization and de-securitization of Kurdish issues. This paper provides an in-depth examination of specific case studies that investigate the convergence of international law, constitutional jurisdiction, and regional geopolitics [4]. Karakoç's study highlights the many challenges in achieving peace and security in an area marked by a diverse range of ethnic and national interests.

H. H. Hama's study adds to the continuing discourse by examining

the complex connection between the pursuit of justice and the maintenance of order within the domain of international and constitutional law [5]. This research, along with M. Gunter's analysis of a de facto Kurdish state in Northern Iraq, emphasizes the significant impact that regional entities and non-governmental actors have on shaping the geopolitical and legal landscape of the Middle East [6].

Incorporating supplementary scholarly contributions enhances our understanding of the many and varied facets of war and peace efforts in the Middle East. The study conducted by S. Akbarzadeh and C. H. Koch examines the political and societal factors that have impeded attempts to attain peace and reconciliation. They provide a valuable understanding of the underlying factors, both internal and external, that perpetuate conflict and instability[7]. This research enriches the legal and geopolitical analysis by including a vital viewpoint on political aspirations and the challenges linked to nation-building.

L. Fawcett's examination of "Regional Order in the Middle East" provides a comprehensive overview of the efforts to establish a lasting regional order, examining the interplay between power dynamics, international legal principles, and regional cooperation [8]. Fawcett's insights are particularly noteworthy for their role in situating discussions on constitutional frameworks and global connections within the broader efforts to achieve regional peace and security.

J. P. Cerone conducts a comprehensive examination of the legal principles governing armed conflict and their application in the Middle East [9]. Cerone's research is essential for understanding the legal obligations of states and non-state actors in times of war, highlighting the need to adhere to international humanitarian law to protect human rights and promote peace.

M. Mahmoud's comparative study provides a unique perspective on the importance of constitutional reform in the context of political transition and efforts to construct peace[10]. Mahmoud emphasizes the importance of inclusive and participatory processes in creating a constitution, which is crucial for ensuring stability and democratic governance.

The collective wisdom derived from these scholarly investigations underscores the complex intricacy involved in understanding and addressing the genesis of war in the Middle East. The interplay between international humanitarian law, regional geopolitical dynamics, and local constitutional frameworks creates an intricate backdrop for fostering peace and stability. According to the literature, a comprehensive approach that includes a profound understanding of the legal, political, and social dimensions of conflict is essential for developing effective strategies to attain peace and stability in the region. This extensive synthesis of perspectives from several disciplines in Middle Eastern studies offers essential insights for policymakers, scholars, and practitioners seeking to tackle the enduring conflicts in this pivotal part of the world.

LEGAL SYSTEMS OF EACH OF THE COUNTRIES MIDDLE EAST

Many historic, ethnic, and political powers have influenced the systems of law and political frameworks of the Middle East. Human rights, good governance, and democratic rule may all be adversely affected by the colonial-era justice principles and constitutions that many nations in the area have inherited. In addition, power conflicts and geopolitical tensions have persisted across the area, making it difficult to construct stable and successful governmental institutions.

There are significant ramifications for problems like sex equality, free speech, and the separation of church

and state that have resulted from various Middle Eastern nations adopting systems of law based on Islamic law (sharia). Some nations, for instance, have embraced literalist interpretations of sharia, which curtail civil liberties like those enjoyed by women and the press.

Some Middle Eastern nations have adopted civil law or common law systems based on European precedents. The systems themselves are based on European and Middle Eastern judicial systems, but they have been adapted to suit the local culture, creating novel hybrid systems [28].

Al-Sharia law is established in the constitution of Iran, an Islamic republic, and is the foundation for many of the country's laws and regulations. Islamic law plays a significant role in the judicial system, with religious experts providing interpretations and judges carrying them out [29], [30].

Israeli is a parliamentary system with a legal system that combines elements of civil and common law. Jewish law (halakha) plays an important role in family law and has a significant impact on the legal system [31].

Syria is a civil law country with a Western-influenced judicial process. There are two main types of law in this country: civilian law and shariah law. The country's judicial system has come under fire for its inability of uphold basic freedoms and safeguards for its citizens.

Civil law is the basis of the legal system of Iraq, which is a parliamentary federal republic. In certain cases involving families, the nation's judicial system follows Islamic law, which has had a significant impact on the country's overall legal framework.

In accordance with Islamic law, Saudi Arabia is ruled by an absolute monarchy. Strict adherence to sharia law, as interpreted by religious experts and implemented by judges, is the basis of the judicial system [32].

The legal system of Jordan is a hybrid of civil law and Islamic law, reflecting the country's constitutional monarchy structure. Several aspects of family law are based on Islamic law, which has a significant impact on the legal system [33].

Legal principles in Yemen are derived from both Islamic law and civil law and are administered by a president-led republic. Some aspects of family law are based on Islamic law, which has a significant impact on the legal system [34].

Lebanese law is founded on civil law, and the country is a parliamentary democracy. In issues like individual status and family law, the secularism courts and religious courts follow separate sets of rules [35], [36].

Egypt is a democratic state whose legal system is rooted on the French model of civil law. Judiciary, prosecution, and law enforcement make up the three pillars of a country's legal system.

The legal system of Kuwait is founded on civil law, and the country is ruled by a constitutional monarchy. Civilian courts and religious courts are the two main parts of the judicial system [37].

The legal system of Bahrain is founded on civil law, and the country is ruled by a constitutional monarchy. Both them exist side by side in the legal system [38].

Many historic, cultural, and political elements interact to determine the systems of law and political frameworks of the Middle East. In order to build stable and successful political systems, it's crucial to comprehend the multifaceted dynamics of the area and tackle the causal factors of geopolitical instability and conflict.

Even the region's political systems are complicated and have a wide range of variations. Authoritarian regimes, which rule several nations in

the area, restrict citizens' ability to express themselves politically and actively stifle any kind of protest. Some nations have tried to construct democratic structures, but have struggled to strike a balance between opposing interests and set up efficient institutions. Additionally, the area is characterized by continual power struggles between diverse groups, including as religious, cultural, and political forces, which may make it challenging to construct stable and successful governmental systems.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION AND ARMS SALES IN THE MIDDLE EAST CONFLICT

Tensions and wars in the area have frequently been exacerbated by foreign interference by powerful countries like the United States, Russia, and many other international and regional entities. The 2003 U.S. occupation of Iraq, which was nominally conducted to remove WMD, nevertheless destabilized the nation and paved the way for the growth of extremist organizations like ISIS. Russians, Iranians, and Turkish, among others, have sent military supplies and other kinds of support to different sides in the continuing Syrian civil war, fueling it from the outside [39].

The exportation of weapons is another central external element that keeps wars raging in the area. One of the world's largest weapons markets, the Middle East has received billions of dollars' worth of armaments from many countries, including the United States, Russia, and China. During the Middle East's many wars, these armaments have been employed, fueling the region's already high bloodshed and instability [40], [41].

The United States shipped over 4.09 billion TIV of weaponry to the Middle East in 2021, according statistics from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (Figure 1). Sales of all main military systems,

such as airplanes, missiles, tanks, and guns, are included in this total. Throughout this time period, 37percent of the total among all U.S. weapon shipments to the area went to Saudi Arabia, making it the largest purchaser of American armaments. Nations like the United Arab Emirates, Turkey, Israel, and Egypt were all big receivers of U.S. arms at this time. Several commentators have claimed that the high number area.

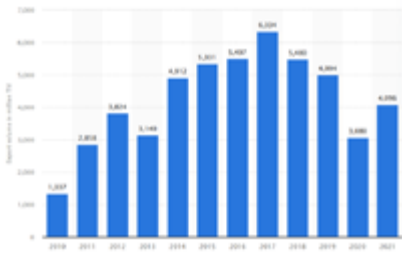


Figure 1.Weapon Sales from U.S. to the Middle East: Trends from 2010 to 2021

Table 1. External factors of Conflict in the Middle East

Factor	Description	Example
Foreign Inter-vention	The involvement of outside pow-ers in regional conflicts, either in support of or opposition to vari-ous factions.	The ongoing civil war in Syria, which has been fueled by outside support from countries like Russia, Iran, and Turkey.
Arms Sales	The sale and transfer of weapons to governments and non-state actors in the region.	The United States’ multi-billion-dollar arms sales to Saudi Arabia, which have been used in the conflict in Yemen.
Geopolitics	The strategic and political impor-tance of the Middle East, often due to its natural resources such as oil, and the resulting competi-tion for influence and control.	The rivalry between Iran and Saudi Ara-bia for regional influence and power.
Economic Fac-tors	The economic conditions in the region, including poverty, unem-ployment, and economic inequal-ity, which contribute to social unrest and political instability.	The high levels of unemployment and economic inequality in many countries in the region, which have contributed to social unrest and political protests.
Identity Politics	The role of religion, ethnicity, and other forms of identity in shaping political conflict and social dy-namics.	The sectarian divisions and tensions between Sunni and Shia Muslims in Iraq and elsewhere in the region.
Historical Fac-tors	The legacies of colonialism, impe-rialism, and other historical factors that have shaped the region and contributed to ongoing conflicts.	The impact of the Sykes-Picot Agree-ment, which divided the Middle East into spheres of influence between France and Britain after World War I.

In 2021, many people died as a consequence of state-based wars across the Middle East and Europe. The Uppsala Conflict Data Program found that in 2021, the most people were killed as a result of war in Syria, Yemen, Afghanistan, and Iraq. An estimated 18,000 people have lost their

lives due to the continuing civil war and warfare between both the govern-ment and rebel groups in Syria. An estimated 9,000 people lost their lives due to the fighting in Yemen between of government and the Houthi rebels. An estimated 7,000 people have been killed in the continuing combat be-

tween both the Taliban and also the military in Afghanistan, while in Iraq an additional 2,000 people have been killed in the fight between the authorities and different resistance parties. There were also many deaths in conflicts in other nations in the area in 2021. They included Libya, Turkey, and Ukraine. There is a pressing need to keep working for peace and security in the area, and these confrontations are a stark reminder of the difficulties that persist due to political instability and violence.

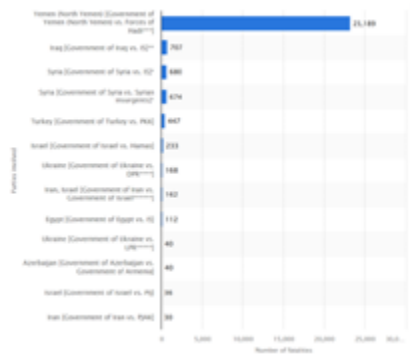


Figure 2. State-Based Conflict Fatalities in Europe and the Middle East in 2021 by Country

The MENA area spent more than any other on defense in 2021, coming in second only to the North American continent, based on the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (Figure 3). According to the SIPRI analysis, the MENA area spent \$168 billion on the military in 2021, or 6.4% of the entire world military budget. Saudi Arabia, Israel, and Iraq, other huge military purchases in the area. Notwithstanding the economic

effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, the research also reported a 4.3% rise in military expenditure in the MENA area in 2021.the United Arab Emirates all spent over \$20 billion annually on their militaries. Egypt, Iran and

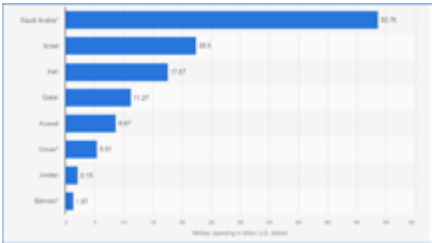


Figure 3. Military expenditures in the Middle East and North Africa region In 2021 (billion U.S. dollars)

Overall, external factors like foreign intervention and arms sales have contributed significantly to the perpetuation of conflict in the Middle East. Addressing these factors will be essential for promoting peace and stability in the region.

UNPACKING THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF MIDDLE EAST CONFLICTS

Wars and crises have plagued the Middle East for decades, leaving a legacy of bloodshed and political instability that has shaped the region's complicated geography. The root causes of these wars are complicated and varied. Millions of people throughout the area have been displaced, injured, and traumatized as a direct result of these wars.

Table 2. The reason that started the wars

Name	Description	Result	Year
The Syrian Civil War	Ongoing conflict fueled by authoritarianism, religious and ethnic divisions, and external intervention. Legacy of colonialism contributed to the complex nature of the conflict.	Over 400,000 deaths, displacement of millions of people, destabilization of the region, and ongoing humanitarian crisis.	2011 - present

The Yemeni Civil War	Conflict fueled by sectarian tensions and external intervention. Legacy of colonialism contributed to the complex nature of the conflict.	Humanitarian crisis, displacement of millions of people, ongoing violence and instability, and destruction of infrastructure.	2015 - present
The Libyan Civil War	Conflict fueled by the legacy of authoritarian rule and destabilizing effects of external intervention.	Ongoing violence, displacement of people, destruction of infrastructure, and political fragmentation.	2011 - present
The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict	Ongoing conflict fueled by the legacy of colonialism and ongoing imposition of Israeli settlements in the West Bank.	Continued violence, ongoing human rights abuses, displacement of people, and political instability.	1948 - present
The Kurdish-Turkish Conflict	Ongoing conflict fueled by the legacy of colonialism and imposition of arbitrary borders.	Ongoing violence, displacement of people, and political instability.	1978 - present
The Sinai Insurgency	Ongoing insurgency fueled by the legacy of authoritarian rule and destabilizing effects of external intervention.	Ongoing violence, displacement of people, and insecurity.	2011 - present
The Bahraini Uprising	Protests and uprisings fueled by sectarian tensions and legacy of authoritarian rule.	Crackdown on political opposition, ongoing human rights abuses, and political instability.	2011 - present
The Sudanese Civil War	Conflict fueled by the legacy of colonialism and imposition of arbitrary borders.	Ongoing violence, displacement of people, and destruction of infrastructure.	1955 - present
The ISIS Insurgency	Rise of extremist group fueled by destabilizing effects of the Iraq War and legacy of authoritarianism in the region.	Violence, displacement of people, and destabilization of the region.	2013 - present
The COVID-19 Pandemic	Pandemic highlighting fragility of political and social systems in the Middle East, underscoring need for sustained efforts to address root causes of conflict and instability.	Increased strain on already fragile healthcare systems, economic disruption, and ongoing social and political challenges.	2019 - present
The Qatar-Gulf Crisis	Ongoing diplomatic crisis fueled by the legacy of colonialism and destabilizing effects of external intervention.	Diplomatic tensions and economic disruption.	2017 - present
The Turkish Military Intervention in Syria	Intervention fueled by legacy of colonialism and ongoing tensions between Turkey and Kurdish minority.	Ongoing violence, displacement of people, and political instability.	2016 - present
The Lebanese Protests	Protests and uprisings fueled by sectarian tensions and legacy of authoritarian rule.	Ongoing political and economic instability, and political uncertainty	2019 - present
The Armenia-Azerbaijan Conflict	Conflict fueled by legacy of colonialism and imposition of arbitrary borders.	The conflict has resulted in numerous casualties and displacements, with both sides accusing each other of war crimes. A ceasefire agreement was signed in November 2020, but tensions and sporadic violence continue to this day.	2020 - present

The Israeli-UAE Normalization Agreement

Agreement seen as positive step towards peace, but criticized for ignoring ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict and legacy of colonialism.

The agreement was seen as a positive step towards peace in the region, but was criticized for ignoring the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the legacy of colonialism in the region.

2020

To this reason, it is essential to investigate the historical origins of the current conflicts in the Middle East and how they have affected the political and social landscape of the area. Doing so may help us better understand how to resolve conflicts and bring forth a more peaceful Middle Eastern future.

RESULT

Warfare in the Arab World may be reduced or eliminated if underlying causes were addressed. Yet, resolving these underlying reasons is a difficult and comprehensive endeavor that calls for consistent work by a wide range of actors, including national and international governments, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector. It may be more challenging to address certain core reasons, such as historical grudges or religious and ethnic conflicts. Addressing external concerns such as foreign interference and weapons sales is also crucial for fostering stability and security in the area. While addressing the sources of conflict is no guarantee of sustainable calm in the Middle East, it is a necessary step toward establishing lasting peace in the region.

The historical role of imperialism and colonialism has had a significant effect on the social and political dynamics of the Middle East. Anger and hostility between various ethnic and religious groups may be traced back to the colonial powers' arbitrary boundaries, while the establishment of dictatorial states has stoked public opposition and political opposition.

Several Middle Eastern nations have a history of authoritarian governance, which has fueled political instability and public resistance. Protests

in nations like Iran and Iraq have been going on for quite some time, and they have their roots in the same causes as the Arab Spring uprisings: a shortage of political independence, corruption, and abuses of human rights.

Disputes in the Middle East have often been exacerbated by religious and ethnic differences, notably among Sunni and Shia Muslims. The continuing Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the dispersed Kurdish population are two further sources of friction in the area.

High poverty rates, unemployment, and inequality in the Middle East have contributed significantly to the region's social and political turmoil, especially among the region's youth. Poverty and economic suffering have been major contributors to violence in nations like Yemen and Syria.

Water and oil are two commodities that are in short supply in the Middle East, which also has a number of other challenges. The current crisis in Yemen is just one example of how competition for these resources has fueled a number of wars in the area.

Foreign influence and intervention have a long history in the Middle East and have exacerbated political instability and war in the area. A U.S. occupation of Iraq in 2003 and continued engagement in the wars in Yemen and Syria are two such examples.

The Middle East ranks among the greatest weapons markets on earth, and several nations in the area are well-equipped with a wide variety of weaponry. Sales of weapons to both states and non-state entities have fueled instability and increased bloodshed in the area.

Poor or insufficient governance is a fundamental element in many conflicts throughout the region, especially the present crisis in Syria. These issues have been exacerbated by a combination of a lack of efficient institutions, widespread corruption, and unpredictability at the political level.

Disputes over territory and borders have been a driving element in numerous Middle Eastern wars, notably those between Israel and its neighbors and those in Yemen and Syria.

A key contributor to social and political turmoil in the Middle East is the continuing Arab-Israeli struggle, and the Palestinian dilemma in particular. The region's tensions and volatility have persisted in part because this dispute hasn't been resolved.

11) Religious strife, most notably among both Sunni and Shia Muslims the continuing crisis in Iraq is only one example of the numerous crises in the Middle East that have been exacerbated by sectarian tensions and confrontations involving Sunni and Shia Muslims.

Conflict in the Middle East has been exacerbated by regional tensions and power struggles between nations such as Saudi Arabia and Iran.

As a consequence of wars involving Syria, Yemen, and Iraq, many people have been forced to flee their homes and seek safety elsewhere in the Middle East. The facilities and social stability of nations in the vicinity have been severely tested by these crises.

Trouble and chaos throughout the Middle East have been exacerbated by competition over the region's precious water and oil supplies, to name just two examples of natural resource disputes. Several nations in the area face severe water shortages, and disagreements over shared water resources have heightened regional tensions. Nevertheless, competitiveness and geopolitical conflicts among

regions have historically sprung from struggles for oil deposits.

Because of the strategic importance of the Middle East to many nations, political reasons and geopolitical interests have played a significant role in several battles there. For instance, oil riches and regional influence played a role in motivating the United States' decision to invade Iraq.

16) Genocide & ethnic cleansing: Genocide & ethnic cleansing have been a terrible part of many wars in the Middle East, such as the continuing mistreatment of the Rohingya in Myanmar and the slaughter of the Yazidi community by ISIS in Iraq & Syria. The political tensions and instability in the area are exacerbated by these tragedies.

17. Pollution and depletion of natural resources Pollution and depletion of natural resources have exacerbated social and political tensions in the Middle East. Migration and social conflict have occurred as a result of environmental issues such as desertification, water shortages, and others.

Eighteen. The proliferation of extremist organizations, including Islamic State and Al Qaeda. These organizations are accountable for countless terrorist attacks and violent acts, and they have aided in the spread of political instability, social discontent, and war.

19) Corruption and capitalism: Corruption and cronyism are major problems in many Middle Eastern nations, exacerbating social dissatisfaction and political instability. Recent unrest and political unrest in countries like Lebanon and Iraq have been mostly caused by corruption. Twenty, a lack of economic diversity has made many Middle Eastern nations very vulnerable and unstable, since oil and gas exports account for a disproportionate share of their economies. Nations such as Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates have been working

on diversifying their economies away from their reliance on oil exports, but development has been gradual.

Conflict in the Mena Region may be reduced or eliminated if underlying causes were addressed. Yet, resolving these underlying reasons is a difficult and comprehensive endeavor that calls for consistent work by a wide range of actors, including national and international governments, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector. It may be more challenging to address certain core reasons, such as historical grudges or religious and ethnic conflicts. Addressing external concerns such as foreign interference and weapons sales is also crucial for fostering stability and security in the area. While addressing the sources of conflict is no guarantee of sustainable calm in the Middle East, it is a necessary step toward establishing lasting peace in the region.

DISCUSSION

The article investigates the correlation between constitutional frameworks that permit military action in the Middle East and the broader academic debates on the geopolitical, social, and legal aspects of the region. Through a comparative analysis of our research with other scholarly works, we can discern the intricate nuances that delineate the persistent conflicts in the Middle East and the endeavors to establish stability and peace.

M. L. Ghezzi's analysis delves into the potential and obstacles of change in the Middle East. The research primarily examines the dialectical process of integration and disintegration that cultures in the area undergo in response to internal and external causes [11]. This conceptual framework aligns with our understanding of the constitutional and legal foundations of conflict, indicating that achieving peace requires a more comprehensive reorganization of societal norms and institutions, in addition to addressing urgent issues.

B. K. Nouri's study provides a comprehensive examination of how the interests of the privileged class influence the dynamics of conflicts. The author emphasizes the negative consequences of policies advocated by the privileged class in intensifying pre-existing conflicts and impeding endeavors to achieve peace and stability [12]. The article aims to examine how constitutional frameworks might be in harmony with and enhance the interests of powerful groups, therefore impacting the course of conflicts and stability in the area.

Werfelli emphasizes the intricate character of security threats in the region, including both interstate conflicts and terrorism [13]. Our emphasis on the constitutional and legal dimensions of military engagement is in line with this comprehensive view of security. This implies that in order to achieve peace, a holistic strategy must tackle a diverse range of obstacles to security.

Aras and Kardaş undertook the study to offer a geopolitical analysis that illuminates the external and internal elements influencing the political situation in the region [14]. The central focus of their study, which examines viewpoints from both within and outside the Middle East, corresponds with our research emphasis on the interplay of regional geopolitics, national constitutional frameworks, and international law.

A. Battalov's study elucidates the ideological and social factors that propel the conflict in the area [15]. This method enhances our study by emphasizing the significance of comprehending how sociopolitical and religious matters intersect with legal and constitutional structures to influence the dynamics of conflict.

Turan's examination of the significant origins of war raises the inquiry of whether profound divisions rooted in identity or geographical disputes serve as the principal instigators [16].

This investigation into the fundamental factors that contribute to conflict is consistent with our research since it emphasizes the intricate procedure of settling conflicts in an area where identity, politics, and legal matters are intimately intertwined.

By concentrating our article on the constitutional and legal structures that permit military engagement in the Middle East, we enhance our comprehension of the mechanics of warfare and also position these activities within the broader sociopolitical, ideological, and geopolitical contexts that have been extensively debated in academic circles. To effectively tackle the challenges in the Middle East, it is necessary to conduct a comprehensive analysis that takes into account legal, political, social, and international aspects. This analysis should be carried out systematically and should include comparing and contrasting our findings with those of other academics. Utilizing this comprehensive approach is crucial for the development of practical measures that promote stability and harmony in a region marked by intricate linkages and persistent disputes.

CONCLUSION

The constitution of war in the Middle East is complex and multifaceted, and addressing its root causes requires a deep understanding of the region's history, geopolitics, and social dynamics. A legacy of colonialism, the presence of authoritarian regimes, and religious and ethnic divisions are among the key factors that contribute to the prevalence of conflict in the region. These factors are often compounded by external factors, including foreign intervention and arms sales, which exacerbate conflicts and make them more difficult to resolve.

The ongoing conflicts in the Middle East have resulted in widespread devastation and suffering, affecting the lives of millions of people. The region is also a major source of instabili-

ty and insecurity, with conflict spilling over into neighboring countries and threatening global security. Addressing the root causes of the conflict in the Middle East is therefore not only a moral imperative, but also a strategic one.

The promotion of democracy, human rights, and decent governance should be at the forefront of any effort to end war in the Middle East. These values are essential for building a more stable and peaceful region, and are central to addressing the underlying factors that contribute to the prevalence of conflict. Countries that promote democracy, human rights, and good governance are less likely to experience conflict, and are more likely to be stable and prosperous.

Another key area for addressing the root causes of conflict in the Middle East is through economic development. High levels of poverty and unemployment are major drivers of conflict, and addressing these issues can help to reduce the risk of conflict. Investing in education and job creation, particularly for young people, is an important way to build a more stable and peaceful region.

A thorough grasp of the past and current social dynamics of the Middle East is essential for efforts to address the underlying causes of violence there. It is essential to engage with local communities, civil society, and other stakeholders to identify the underlying factors that contribute to conflict, and to develop context-specific solutions that are tailored to the needs and concerns of the people in the region.

Lastly, the international community must maintain and coordinate its efforts to address the core causes of violence in the Middle East. The international community has a duty to back initiatives to advance democracy, human rights, and good governance as well as to make investments in the region's economic growth. The in-

ternational community must also work together to address the destabilizing effects of external factors, such as foreign intervention and arms sales, which exacerbate conflicts in the region.

In conclusion, the constitution of war in the Middle East is a complex and multifaceted issue, and addressing its root causes requires a comprehensive and context-specific approach. Promoting democracy, human rights, and good governance, investing in economic development, engaging with local communities, and working together as an international community are all key strategies for addressing the root causes of conflict in the Middle East. By doing so, we can help to build a more stable and peaceful region, and promote the well-being and security of millions of people.

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