



THE IMPACT OF TERRORIST AND ARMED ORGANIZATIONS ON THE IRAQI SECURITY REALITY (SELECTED MODELS)

Saja Adil Ali

College of Education for Women, Al-Iraqiya University, Baghdad, Baghdad
Governorate, Iraq

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Abstract:

Iraqi security has been of great importance during recent decades and at multiple levels, foremost of which is the ability of the state to face internal and external challenges that threaten the survival and continuity of life. The need for security remains vital for the stability and development of societies. Iraq is still witnessing waves of violence and terrorism at different stages and that there are many reasons, but the results are the same, which is a threat to the security, stability and unity of Iraq, and given the geostrategic importance it enjoys for Iraq. Its location to the present day continues to be an arena for conflicts and settling accounts for terrorist and armed organizations because the Iraqi site represents a land bridge to launch to the rest of the other parts. Especially the Gulf as well as the energy sources that can be invested in multiple ways to serve the interests of the special objectives of these organizations. Therefore, security is at the forefront of the necessities that the state aspires to achieve. Without security, the state remains vulnerable to all risks at all internal and external levels. Security is a philosophy, idea and organizational strategy of society that works to confront all the dangers and social phenomena that cause chaos and unrest and threaten the security of the state and the unity of society, security in its modern sense has exceeded its limitation on the security services. It is only to include all classes and classes of society.

Key Words: Terrorist and Armed Organizations, Iraq, Al-Qaeda, ISIS, The Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK).

Introduction:

Security is one of the first necessities that society and the state seek to achieve through the followers of an organizational and comprehensive philosophy that drives everyone to contribute to the achievement of the highest goals of the state, as the security challenges facing Iraq. It pushed him to develop his own defensive power, as well as to develop unified security policies and strategies that would lend him a greater degree of effectiveness to address internal and external challenges and threats. This has resulted in the pursuit of deliberate, effective and coherent defense policies, especially in light of regional power imbalances and the turmoil facing the Arab region in general and the Gulf region in particular. The US occupation of Iraq in 2003 imposed several variables that affected all parts of the Iraqi state, as well as the waves of the Arab Spring and the accompanying events. This has led to an increased risk of terrorism and the presence of terrorist and armed groups in several areas, especially in Iraq, accompanied by internal challenges that have imposed new concepts to understand the nature of the conflict in Iraq. This has had serious repercussions, perhaps the most prominent of which is a real threat to Iraqi security and sovereignty.

Problem of Study:

With the development of the concept of security and its level according to the evolution of the nature of human life, as well as scientific developments. The need for security has increased and expanded according to several variables imposed by the nature of the Iraqi social reality. Having been limited to providing protection to the individual or region from the danger surrounding it. There have emerged new types of risks and challenges that have expanded to include all the joints of life, which caused confusion and security concern of the state through which it was forced to follow comprehensive methods and strategy to confront and address these challenges. Through this problem we will try to answer a number of questions:

- Who are the terrorist and armed groups?
- To whom does the description of terrorist and armed groups apply?
- Were these organizations the birth of Iraqi society or did they come as outsiders?
- What are the challenges facing Iraqi security?
- Is it possible to have a unified policy to address all the challenges?

Study Hypothesis:

The study is based on a premise in its content: Iraq's internal and external security challenges continue to drive it to develop its own defense force, as well as a comprehensive and diverse security policy. This gives him a greater degree of effectiveness and ability to face the dangers imposed by the nature of variables in modern conflicts that have affected all parts of life.

Structure of the Study:

The study is divided into three axes: the first axis includes the definition of the concept of terrorist and armed organizations and the most prominent characteristics with a statement of similarities and differences between them. While the second axis included the most prominent security challenges facing Iraq at the internal level in various aspects. The third axis talks about the most important terrorist and armed organizations that are active in the Iraqi arena and their strategy to expand and control as much of Iraqi territory as possible, as well as the Iraqi efforts in dealing with them.

The First Axis: The Concept of Terrorist and Armed Organizations

The nature of military conflicts in Iraq has changed substantially over the past two decades, with many factors contributing to changing the nature of the conflict, moving to new concepts parallel to the nature of the shift in armed confrontations. Through which the regular wars have moved into irregular wars between states and above and below states such as terrorist groups and organizations and armed movements. Several factors have driven Iraq's armed conflicts to change, including: the difficulties and challenges Iraq and its political system faced after 2003, the shift in perceptions of power internally and externally, the difficulty of border control. Finally, the influx of migrants into Iraq that has contributed to the existence of non-international organizations and actors contrary to the norms of the national state, which is the active entity in international politics. This has resulted in Iraq witnessing, at different stages and in successive waves of violence and terrorism, and that its causes have varied, but the results are the same, which is a threat to the security, stability and unity of Iraq. Therefore, because Iraq constitutes a major geopolitical arena for terrorist and armed organizations. Although the concepts of terrorist and armed organizations are similar in their specific conduct towards the national State. The difference between them is relative and narrow in scope, and it is limited to the reasons for this logic and action, On the other hand, researchers in security studies did not meet a specific definition of the two concepts. If what some see as terrorism or armed violence is believed by others to be a legitimate act to restore legitimate rights in their view. However, we can define terrorist groups as human groups that use or threaten to use unlawful violence by an individual, group of individuals or a state against an individual, group, Or a state that results in a threat to human lives or fundamental freedoms, in order to pressure the state to change its behavior towards a subject, or to achieve a main goal for its own interests. These groups use violence in order to spread disorder and chaos between the authorities and individuals, which involves disruption of the security system that threatens the entity of the state and disrupts its basic functions for the purpose of obtaining goals and interests that contradict the main objectives Authority. These organizations adopt the concept of armed jihad by overthrowing the legitimacy of the ruling regimes, considering that their armed struggle with the existing regime is against external enemies who are hostile to the people of Islam and their country and their holy sites, as is the case with the organization of ISIS Al-Qaeda.

As for armed organizations, they are organized groups operating in the broader context of armed conflict like militias and paramilitary groups that are not governed by the national laws of the state and whose reliable determination lies only on the basis of the functional criteria they carry out. Most of its members are local residents who are highly organized militarily to lead hostilities, so they are organizations that commit acts of violence, physical or psychological. To defend a particular cause or ideology. These organizations may emerge in the form of small groups or integrated private armies, and they may use similar technologies to terrorists, but they disagree with them on one side: their work in their community to gain popular support as well as maintain their ties to institutional political forces enabling them to participate in their own way in nation-building. We can point out some reasons that led to the similarity between the concepts of terrorist and armed organizations through:

- Controversy over whether the concept of terrorism and armed violence can be called the parties that take care of terrorist and armed organizations and the territory in which they are located or it is limited to the actors only without the inclusion of the state which are on its territory. Some go on to classify a state as terrorism as Iraq, while others classifies it as a state sponsor of terrorism.
- The problematic difference between terrorism and armed violence based on the right to self-determination as with the PKK.
- The difference between the concept of terrorism and armed violence is that the majority of researchers argue that armed violence is often the main objective politically, and therefore not every political crime involves terrorism. While others believe that terrorism may be used as a means to manage political conflicts and to liquidate violators and competitors, as is the case in Iraq.

As for the Differences, They Range From:

- The Islamic State (ISIS) has benefited from the experiences of previous groups that have failed to achieve their goals, such as al-Qaeda, especially after its role has declined. In addition to the modernity and modernization of the countries that contributed to the creation of this organization through the use of science and technology coincides with the human capabilities that voluntarily entered the organization Daash. Although al-Qaeda has also included human capabilities originating in different countries, ISIS has gone beyond this. As for the organization of the Labour Party, it differed in nature.

His organization and armed method of the Islamic State (IS) and al-Qaeda see himself as the real representative of the Kurds and derive his popular base through this category, that is, it stems from a national basis. Therefore, he sees himself as an independent, modern national movement based mainly on the members of the Kurdish community and their abilities and skills.

- The PKK's influence is limited to the northern part of Iraq, as well as being surrounded by countries hostile to the group such as Turkey, Syria. Iran is accompanied by the fact that the northern part of Iraq is a confined part that does not overlook the seas, and this makes it difficult to communicate with the outside world, and the difficulty of the world to contact them. Unlike ISIS and al-Qaeda, which had multiple branches and in different countries.
- There are those who view the Islamic State (ISIS) as a branch of al-Qaeda. While others view it as an independent organisation seeking to establish an Islamic state, taking in a number of Iraqi provinces and Syria as the scene of its operations and crimes.

The Second Axis: Challenges Facing Iraqi National Security:

First: The Concept of National Security

As human societies evolve and diversify their forms and spans socially, economically, geographically and politically, the shape and concept of national security has evolved to take on a comprehensive and diverse collective dimension to fit the size and activity of human societies such as Iraqi society. This concept has expanded from its simple meaning to delve into other concepts such as social, economic, food and other security. Achieving security is an obsession for the state, given the challenges it faces through ideological, geostrategic, and social shifts that inevitably vary in their internal influences depending on geographic location, political openness, and others. The objective justifications that make the state affected by special relations in security cases. The national security includes several aspects, including: the security of the citizen and his property, his history, heritage, beliefs and fundamental freedoms. The need for an adequate and capable defense capability in order to deter internal and external strategic threats, the citizen's need for internal stability security. Finally, society's need for growth and inclusive development and that a breach of this relationship in favour of any of these elements disrupts the national security of the state. Accordingly, (national security is all actions taken by the State within its capacity to preserve its present and future entity and interests, taking into account internal and external variables. National security is a state of stability that is far from being controlled or threatened from within or outside. It is a sense of stability for the absence of danger or having sufficient strength to deter and cope with the surrounding risks) .

Or is the daily effort issued by the state to develop and support its main political, military, intellectual, economic and social activities and to push any threat or damage to those activities. As for Henry Kissinger, he defined security as (any conduct by which society seeks to preserve its right to survival). Whereas McNamar defines security as (development and development whether economic, social, or political under guaranteed protection).

As for Barry Bozen, he has put forward five national security sectors:

- Military security: It is concerned with the interaction between two levels, namely the military capabilities of the state, the defense and offensive and the perception of states of each other's intentions.
- Political security: It is concerned with the stability, organization and effectiveness of state institutions, the extent of their democracy, the ideological system of governance that legitimizes these organizations and institutions, and the existence of mechanisms that express and collect interests.
- Economic security: access to resources, funds, improvement of the well-being of individuals and strengthening of state power and economic capabilities.
- Community security: the promotion of lifestyles, language, culture, religion, national identity, customs, traditions, and respect for the rights of communities and minorities.
- Environmental Security: By preserving the local and international ecological biosphere as a vital, supportive format upon which all other human projects depend, it is safe from disasters and environmental degradation.

According to the above there are several national security characteristics perhaps the most notable of which:

- National security encompasses multiple dimensions, economic, social, political, and military with multiple components representing the key dimensions of national security.
- National security is based on a variety of forces to protect it, and perhaps foremost military forces, but it can be political, economic, or social.
- The internal values of all Iraqi society are the first to be protected.
- National security is built on policy planning and implementation.

- The importance of the religious, ideological and ideological dimension in the concept of national security, as a motivation for the development of other dimensions, and as a means of resisting threats is the first means of protection.

Second: The Challenges Facing Iraqi National Security

- The Internet and social networks have raised the levels of threats and difficulties to the state through the adoption of new forms of threats targeting security unexpectedly to target vital areas and key. The intellectual and industrial developments achieved by man have made a great revolution in the means of fighting and human conflicts, as the means of electronic communication entered the arenas of human conflict in order to create a huge information revolution in all security, military and political fields. This has led to many changes in the concept of modern conflicts, after armies and military sectors were the language of conflict and power between humans on land, air and sea. Electronic communication has entered the arena of human conflict to bring about a new dimension in the dimensions of human conflict. Electronic space warfare, or electronic warfare (Electronic Warfare): Confrontations in contemporary conflicts have shifted from the traditional battlefield to the media and electronic texts, with the aim of compensating for physical capabilities. In addition to minimizing casualties, these conflicts with the spread of the Internet and space broadcasting have had significant impacts on societies, and have achieved broader strategic goals for this type of conflict and war than planned. Encounters in cyberspace have come to deal with all the informational vocabulary an individual receives as a group, individuals, or social entity .
- That what characterizes Iraqi society is the plurality of its regular components in one state, accompanied by that presence is a problem. It is the lack of components of the principle of consensus, which forms the basis of consensus and related to the subject of the form of the state and the common interests of the classes of society since the establishment of the modern political system after 2003. Since the establishment of the regime, which is unable to manage the differences and arbitrate on the conflict between the different groups, the sectarian situation on the one hand and the other hand, tribalism has emerged. As well as the resulting political struggles stand in the way of a broader political community than social symmetry, the phenomenon of multi-community in Iraq has played an influential role in the state of political instability. This pluralism has not been implemented in accordance with the principle of respect for rights and the right to participation for all, and the Iraqi state has become as a result of the conflict an instrument to impose the formula of forced consensus to create social harmony and political unification between the individual and the state. Which means a consensus that can explode at any moment if the levels of anxiety and tension within the Iraqi society. Having been subjected to Iraq since 2003 to great social changes that have torn apart the diverse social fabric and caused wide differences between its components. Starting with the establishment of the Transitional Governing Council on a sectarian basis, this contributed to the rise of sectarian identities and its rise to the national identity of the mother and the subsequent events that contributed to fueling the security situation that has claimed the lives of hundreds of Iraqis. The displacement of millions inside Iraq. This led to the creation of the Iraqi arena to be a serious security environment, these outputs contributed to a new culture on the rubble of the national culture of all Iraqi spectrum represented by the culture of the sect and sectarian loyalty that threatened and still to the present time threaten the security and stability of Iraq and the exclusion and marginalization suffered by minorities or national or religious sect prompted them to use external parties to obtain their rights and remove the dimensions and marginalization .
- The military campaigns against terrorist organizations such as the Islamic State (ISIS) and al-Qaeda that displaced many Iraqis and destroyed their cities, as well as facing the killing and deportation of these same organizations. For its part, the crimes committed by these organizations have worked to displace and displace thousands of Iraqis, for its part, the World Organization for Migration estimated that about 1.6 million Iraqis, which constitutes 5.5% of the population of Iraq.
- The general framework of a State's foreign policy within its international relations is determined by the defensive relationship between what it seeks to achieve from its fixed objectives. Regional and international events for the purpose of developing the means adopted by them for the implementation of their political components within the framework of their political orientation. This forces them to take specific and clear-cut behavior through their management of the nature of the events, challenges and developments imposed by the geographical neighborhood, the vital area, the extent of influence and the determinants that can leave them on their influence and position in the The region considering the potential and capabilities of the state to achieve its goals. Iraq today falls within the scope of a regionally and internally troubled Djibolutique. This scope, because of the possibilities and effects imposed on Iraq by many determinants and problems, perhaps the most prominent of which is that this scope has become a factor of internal instability of the state. Each country in its own strategic

environment has weaknesses and strengths that rely on a strategic approach to manage challenges and opportunities, as Iraq mediated by a zone of turbulence for regional balance bordered by two influential regional powers, Turkey and Iran. These forces, in addition to some GCC countries such as Saudi Arabia, exploited the US occupation of Iraq and the troubled internal situation to export its internal crises, which are represented by the presence of elements opposed to it because of the US presence in it

- Iraq is living a democratic opening to pluralism that came after a long experience of nearly 35 years of totalitarian rule and one-party rule. Who prevented the establishment of any political party and organization and considered this as serious security breaches threatening the security and safety of the state and its people. The political system that prevailed between the periods (1968-2003) was not classified within the systems of competition and democracy; the system did not allow political pluralism, intellectual, or partisan. After 2003, these changed and imposed new changes so that Iraq became a country of parties, and produced new conditions after the fall of the former regime competition and political struggle and opened the door wide for the establishment of political parties, movements and associations, As well as the return of forces and political parties that came from abroad to practice their activity, and the Iraqi political arena has become characterized by multi-party, some Islamic-oriented, others secular. Some were big and strong, others small and weak with no party characteristic except name. The power struggle between Iraqi political parties has become inevitable, as these parties are in a complex crisis of confidence, even for parties that existed before 2003. It takes a negative attitude towards the other and opposing opinion and does not place much weight on the possibility of conflicting and divergent opinions, not absorbing the field of logic of difference presented by the logic of disagreement. Each of these parties feels that it has absolute truth and does not accept the debate about it, as it is in reality based on belief and absolutes in a world characterized by change and relativity. This is in contrast to the democracy that is based on the acceptance of the other opinion, and perhaps the reason for this in part to the long period in which Iraq remained under the rule of the one-party system.

The Third Axis: The Most Prominent Organizations Affecting the Iraqi Security Reality

First: ISIS

The Islamic State (ISIS) relies heavily on foreign fighters from around the world to capture and hold territory for its benefit. The Islamic State (ISIS) has succeeded in attracting fighters from more than 80 countries in the world by advocating violence and extremist ideas, demonstrating its ability to rapidly expand beyond its core areas from following a group Strategies that include sending followers and supporters around the world to carry out attacks and calling on local Muslims to carry out terrorist acts within the framework of local cells. As well as the connection of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) to its establishment with walls directly related to al-Qaeda in Afghanistan. The establishment of the organization is due to the branch of al-Qaeda called the base of jihad in Mesopotamia, known at a broader level as (Al-Qaeda in Iraq), founded by Abu Musab al-Zarqawi in 2004. To fight the forces led by the United States and its allies. This branch then turned into a new group founded by Abu Omar al-Baghdadi, the prince of the so-called Mansoura sect army in Iraq, who announced his sale to the branch of al-Qaeda in Afghanistan. And the start of the formation of the so-called Mujahideen Shura Council, which emerged from a new group under the so-called Islamic State of Iraq. After the announcement of the death of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, Abu Omar al-Baghdadi was killed in April/April 2010. Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi to declare unity between the Islamic State of Iraq and the Nusra Front in Syria. In June 2014, the so-called Islamic Caliphate (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant) was announced by Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi and he is the successor of Muslims in his famous sermon Delivered at Al-Nuri Mosque in Mosul Governorate, Iraq .

The messages of the Islamic State (ISIS) are key to its global operations, despite its superficial and incoherent faith, the vast majority of its fighters are ignorant of religious matters and Islamic law, but his identity and ideas have been accepted by many communities. The group has been transformed as one of many other terrorist groups focusing on multiple messages rather than one message by the need to defend Muslims against tyrants while giving a sense of legitimacy and providing a strong identity to local militant groups. In his favor, focusing in marketing the existence of a major caliphate in Iraq and Syria, the followers of a range of broad media operations.

In 2014, the U.S. Intelligence Agency (CIA) estimated the number of ISIS fighters at approximately 20,000 and 31,000. The evolution of the Islamic State (ISIS) through advance planning and conditions that allowed the emergence of an organization capable of launching numerous attacks, and in the period from November 2011 to May / May 2014, reports affiliated with the Islamic State (ISIS) to carry out more than 19 thousand military operations in several Iraqi provinces. But these attacks were at relatively low levels and received little attention, allowing the Islamic State (ISIS) to bring its operatives into Iraqi cities and rally its allies by making deals with them in preparation for launching A full-scale military attack on Iraq, and in December/January 2014, the Islamic State (IS) launched convoys of armed trucks and fighters through the

Syrian-Iraqi border. Down the western Euphrates River valley and directly towards the city of Fallujah, the organization announced its control of the city, allowing it to establish a base for its military operations inside Iraq and less than 60 km² from the Iraqi capital Baghdad. This attack caused confusion and security concern and the collapse of the Iraqi army units that withdrew towards their bases, and in June/June/ In June 2014. The Islamic State (ISIS) made significant progress towards other Iraqi cities, capturing the second-largest city of Mosul. In addition, in the city of Tikrit, he killed more than 1,500 members of the Iraqi security forces in what was known as the massacre (Spaker ??) as well as capturing the city of Ramadi. Violence has become the hallmark of the operations of the Islamic State (ISIS). and with the worsening security situation accompanied by the collapse of Iraqi army units .

In late 2015, the Islamic State (ISIS) faced some challenges but continued to maintain control over large parts of Iraq. In mid-2016, Iraqi security forces proved more effective by relying on airstrikes. The use of special forces for the anti-terrorism apparatus in which the Islamic State (ISIS) has lost large areas of its control, including the city of Fallujah and Ramadi. The Iraqi Ministry of Defense has indicated that the Islamic State has lost 47% of its areas of control. The war with the Islamic State (ISIS) has exposed the weakness in the armament, organizational, command and control systems and logistical support on which the Iraqi security forces are based. However, the Islamic State (ISIS) faced the problem of not having a fixed territory. And to own it is for a short duration according to the rule of hit and run on the battlefields and in October/ In October 2016, Iraqi forces and Peshmerga forces supported by the Popular Mobilization Forces launched coordinated operations to retake the city of Mosul with the support of the international coalition forces. In addition to relying on elite units of the anti-terrorism apparatus to carry out offensive operations.

The events taking place in Iraq in the framework of the control of the Islamic State (ISIS) on a large part of its territory is due in large part to the outcome of the policies followed by many governments in dealing with the layers of the people. Terrorist organizations took advantage of the confusion and confusion to create a space for themselves and turn to work in public to try to form a state or a caliphate contrary to their traditional guerrilla-based style. Which makes Iraq an arena and a vital area for regional and international policies and strategies within the framework of the war on terrorism.

Second: Al-Qaeda

Reports indicate that the base extension began to form inside Iraq before the US war on it. That small group of al-Qaeda formed cells for them in Baghdad and ranged from 30-40 individuals who fought during the main battles of the organization to be later supported by other elements. Al-Qaeda portrays its struggle with governments as a conflict between the West and Islam, Islam under siege and jihadists alone can remove this siege, as Jihad is the only source of reform and salvation. Iraq would be the right opportunity to realign the organisation, train field cadres and recruit many volunteers by exploiting Iraq's neighboring borders given the group's ambition to be able to move into new battlefields. So the work was done by contacting entities and people in Saudi Arabia, the UAE and other countries who have a relationship or are associated with the Salafist movement in the Gulf region and inviting them to participate in what was prepared for it. Therefore, Gulf governments that were facing problems and difficulties that threatened their national security, especially with those returning from the war in Afghanistan, Bosnia, Chechnya and those who have a desire to fight in Iraq, So they were pushed towards Iraq and the detainees were released on condition of going to Iraq, so the leakage into Iraqi territory was done directly at the beginning. Soon, however, it was being done by a third country (Syria) to avoid problems and embarrassment it could face.

In January 2006 The name of the Jihad base in Mesopotamia or al-Qaeda in Iraq was canceled and turned into a new organization entitled Mujahideen Shura Council, which was a group of local organizations that announced that Its mission is to resist the US occupation, and during the month of October/ October of the same year 2006, the name of the organization was changed to the Islamic State of Iraq, which was able to eliminate the rest of the other organizations and forced its leaders and elements to integrate into the organization of the Islamic State of Iraq by intimidation. This declaration was aimed at achieving several objectives, the most important of which:

Cut ties to al-Qaeda and form an independent organisation, stressing that such a breakaway would be amicable given bin Laden's popularity with the al-Jihad base in Mesopotamia. Solving the problem of taking over the leadership of the organization for non-Iraqis, which was confirmed by al-Qaeda from the days of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. Attracting other armed organizations and integrating them into the new organization entity under the slogan of the Islamic State as a dream of advocates of political Islam since the fall of the Ottoman Caliphate. In addition, that declaration will be a pillar to gain more support and assistance from inside and outside Iraq, especially from those movements and forces that are predominantly Salafist. To force other armed groups that have refrained from selling by force on the basis of the illegality of the multiplication of flags when the Islamic State is established. The declaration of the state is the nucleus of a larger project that goes beyond the borders of Iraq and its mission is to attract armed Salafist groups from all over the world, considering that the new formation represents the ideal model of jihadist Salafism. He later verified the birth of ISIS from the womb of the Islamic State in Iraq.

As the circumstances changed, the Islamic State announced the change of its name in June/June 2014, to the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant known as ISIS (ISIS). Thus, al-Qaeda did not have any presence in the Iraqi arena to form a new page in the history of Salafist takfiri in Mesopotamia.

Third: The Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)

The Kurdish issue faces many challenges and difficulties that make the construction and formation of the Kurdish state a factor of great difficulty. These difficulties were divided by political factors such as the difference in ideologies between the Kurdish parties and the continued fighting among them for personal interests. There are economic difficulties surrounding Kurdistan because of the geographical location among countries that are hostile to it, as well as being a confined country that makes it difficult to communicate with the outside world and the difficulty of the world to contact them. Finally, societal factors present a challenge to the formation of the Kurdish state as Kurdistan has shared four countries - Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Syria. If these countries tried to integrate and dissolve the Kurdish community in their communities for various reasons and this has led to the divergence of the Kurdish community among themselves according to their affiliation with these countries. The multiplicity and diversity of Kurdish parties and their differences in thought and belief have created a state of divergence, not unification, and the fighting between them has increased the depth of divergence. This imposed a lack of integration and consensus between party leaders on the one hand and party members on the other. These parties did not obtain legal approvals and licenses from the countries in which they are present to work publicly for reasons related to the nature of the political system on the one hand and their fear of the political system of these countries on the other hand.

The Turkish PKK/PKK), which is an acronym for the party's initials, was created in Kurdish-language Partiya Karkren Kurdistan in December 1978. The party was officially announced in April/ March 1979 The basic idea of the party led by Abdullah Ocalan is that northern Kurdistan, the southern regions of Turkey, is under the control of Turkish forces and must be liberated and the establishment of an independent state for the Kurdish people. The whole of Kurdistan includes the Middle East, and the party was influenced by Marxist ideology by Abdullah Ocalan's assertion that the solution of the Kurdish issue in Turkey depends on the extent to which the principles of Marxism are applied, As well as the party's emphasis in its literature on guerrilla warfare, as for the political side of PKK it was based on the creation of Kurdish nationalism and the creation of a Kurdish state based on the borders of Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Armenia. Abdullah Ocalan asked Kurdish leaders in the four countries for understanding and dialogue to leave differences by stressing that the Kurdish tribe in its traditional form is an obstacle to Kurdish unity, because it encircles democratic thought and national will. In practice, the PKK has differed in its nature, organization, and approach to organisational and armed political action from other Kurdish parties and organisations. He sees himself as the true representative of the Kurds and considers himself an independent national liberation movement, so the party announced the start of its armed activity in 1984 by attacking two Gendarmes sites in August/August. This threat then escalated after the 1991 Gulf War through the establishment of a Kurdish state in northern Iraq under Western protection that provided a logistical base for armed attacks by the party (PK). However, these ideas quickly changed the impact of the sniping on Abdullah Ocalan after the harassment of the party at the hands of the Turkish forces. Abdullah Ocalan has floated the idea of establishing a federation with Turkey and accepting any peaceful democratic solution based on respect for Turkish sovereignty. One of the most important reasons that led to the reduction of the party's activity is due to the adoption of the party's campaign largely from the Turkish inside on the axes reached by its bases in northern Iraq and Syria. Since the mid-nineties, Turkey has pursued a cross-border strategy in its dispute against the PKK/PKK)) by deploying its security forces on the other side of its border with the Iraqi side to disrupt the party's military operations Fighting with him to the maximum extent available within Iraqi territory instead of Turkish territory . Which proves the failure of the Turkish political and measures to contain the Kurdish issue, which reached the extent of the armed revolution more than once.

As it became during the nineties the seriousness of the Kurdish problem drives the issue to the civilian sector. There have been increasing demands for recognition of the overall dimensions of the problem. The recognition of the Kurdish problem as an identity and ethnic problem, not just terrorism, and this fact forced Turkey to officially recognize the Kurds as a people within Turkish territory with cultural ambitions and aspirations of special identity Turgut Ozal, by acknowledging that he is partly Kurdish and has played a leading role in the process, has begun larger resource disbursements in the southeast region, including the South Anatolia (GAP) project. As a result, the problem has been addressed further and the EU has encouraged this progress and made clear that Turkey should pay more attention to human rights issues and the legitimate grievances of the Kurds. The Kurdish movement has thus turned to non-violent political activism and cultural resistance, and the AKP has adopted many reforms in its bid to join the EU. In light of these reforms, the Justice and Development Party has taken several steps, most notably the abolition of the state of emergency in Diyarbakir and the city of Chernak, southeast of Anatolia, reducing restrictions on speaking the Kurdish language in public places. Allow Kurdish detainees to speak to their families in Kurdish, compensate Kurdish and non-Kurdish citizens who have been forced to flee their villages as well as return Kurdish names of villages whose names have been changed to Turkish .

In 2008, the PKK stepped up its military operations against the Turkish government, which retaliated in return for declaring that the Turkish PKK (PKK) was part of a terrorist front waging a war of various names. This prompted the Turkish government to respond violently, accompanied by U.S. logistical support for air strikes on PKK (PKK) positions in northern Iraq and the arrival of troops Turkish to the depth of Iraqi territory to pursue the party in the caves and mountains of the Kurdistan region of Iraq, and the Turkish government during the months of August/August– September/ September 2011 with heavy shelling of the positions of the party (PKK) in northern Iraq, while at the same time discussing with the Iraqi government and the Kurdistan Regional Government the issue of the establishment of Turkish military bases in the nearby border areas and on the Iraqi side, too, in addition to asking the US to deploy reconnaissance aircraft to help the Turkish government fight with Kurdish fighters, and on 18 October/O/ In October 2011, the LP (PKKK) launched two attacks on the Turkish-Iraqi border in the eastern Turkish province of Hakkari, killing 24 Turkish soldiers. This attack is the largest in terms of casualties and death toll since the nineties.

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