

OPEN ACCESS: "EPISTEMOLOGY"

eISSN: 2663-5828;pISSN: 2519-6480

Vol.8 Issue 9 June 2021

THE FACTORS, ISSUES AND THREATS OF GENOCIDE IN MIDDLE EAST (AN ANALYTICAL STUDY)

Shazia Ashiq

Ph.D Scholar (Islamic Studies) Islamia University, Bahawalpur.

Dr. Sajila Kausar

*Assistant Professor, (Islamic Studies) Islamia
University, Bahawalpur.*

Abstract: The Middle East clash has been savagely bantered by lawmakers and strict and proficient gatherings. Lately, the Middle East clash has been the essential hotspot for distress and precariousness on the planet. The situation in the Middle East, which is becoming increasingly tense, has alarmed the entire Islamic world, and the people of Pakistan, in particular, are worried that whatever happens in the Middle East, Pakistan is directly affected by and its negative effects on Pakistani society and environment are beginning to emerge in many respects. Conflicts in the Middle East have taken a new turn in Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Yemen, Palestine and other countries., which is very troubling for us in particular and for the world in general. By drawing attention to, my aim is to unite the Muslim Ummah on one forum and to create in the Muslim Ummah the idea that as Muslims we need to support each other and keep our eyes open on the current state of the world. And one of the goals is to draw the attention of Muslims in the Middle East who are shedding each other's blood for religious or ethnic prejudices to the teachings of the Qur'an and Hadith and to devise appropriate strategies to address these issues. Let the Muslims of the world be united in a series of unity. In this article, we will look at the events and causes of Muslims killing each other in the name of religion or ethnic pride in some of the major Muslim countries in the Middle East, and the economic, social and cultural effects of genocide. Along with reviewing them, I will also suggest some steps to overcome this unfortunate situation.

Key Words: Genocide, , United Nations, Iraq, Ottoman Empire, Assyrians, Greeks, Kurds, Turkey, Persecution, Extermination.

Introduction

A century ago, British colonialism, with the connivance of other Western countries, abolished the Ottoman Caliphate and created a new map of the geography and international borders of the Middle East. The United States feels the need to redefine this geographical map and international borders to fulfill its future ambitions, and all this chaos has been spread to pave the way. Take a look at the situation from the point of view that every step of all the world powers, including the United States and Russia, is moving in a direction that strengthens the chaos and the atmosphere of war. Even after the massacre of millions of Irāqīs and the deportation of millions, the fires of west have not yet cooled down and more emphasis is being placed on opening new fronts rather than stopping the war.

Secondly, that the Sunni-Shiite differences that have long been limited to scholarly debates, debates, and. religious sectarianism, has now taken the form of open civil war. We have always held the view that these differences in religious circles have been going on for centuries and it is not possible to eliminate them completely. The right path in this regard is to tolerate each other and co-operate with each other in common national affairs while keeping these differences in the proper scope. The extremist expression of these differences and the factional confrontation based on them is of no use to anyone except the anti-Islamic colonial powers. And whoever does so, consciously or unconsciously, only benefits anti-Islamic forces. This needs to be avoided at all costs, especially in the Middle East. This sectarian confrontation is strengthening the ambitions of the colonial powers.

Definition of Genocide

“Genocide is the methodical and purposeful pulverization, in entire or to some extent, on ethnic, strict or public grounds. This term was authored in 1944 by Raphael Lemkin. It is likewise characterized in Article 2 of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 1948 as any of the accompanying demonstrations carried out with expectation to decimate, in entire or to a limited extent, a public, racial, racial or strict gathering, for example, slaughtering individuals from the gathering, And making genuine substantial or mental mischief individuals from the gathering, forcing measures pointed toward forestalling propagation inside the gathering, and persuasively moving youngsters starting with one gathering then onto the next gathering”.¹

Causes behind the Genocide in Middle East

As we know, there are many countries in the world where genocide is being perpetrated on religious, ethnic and regional grounds. The subject of our article is genocide in the Middle East on religious, linguistic, regional and ethnic grounds-So we will look at the other factors that are causing genocide in the Middle East.

The possible factors of genocide are as under:

The perseverance of Israel and the alleged completing of the Middle East congruity measure

- Access to oil.
- forestalling the expansion of partner degree opposing common power
- preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction
- Promoting political and money related correction and through it inward adequacy
- Holding stress mongering inside right cutoff points.
- Demographic Pressures, Urbanization, and Migration
- Dilemmas of financial cycle and Reform in Middle East
- Insecure Societies and furthermore the Erosion of State the board
- Unresolved Political Futures
- Conflict among Islam and Nationalism
- Strategic Implications of Internal Trends

Universal Trends and their Consequences

As the going before discourse recommends, patterns inside Center Eastern social orders will have a considerable impact on long-term shape of the locale as a entire. At the same time, a number of key patterns on the territorial and worldwide level will moreover drive the nature of struggle and the vital environment toward the year 2025.

These key drivers include.

- The journey for key stack through modern military advancements and methods
- developing monetary components of security and nearby worldwide issues
- The deterioration of standard separations between the Center Eastern and adjacent security circumstances since of "reach" and overflows
- Uncertain common grindings and threats to the territorial commerce as regular
- New security geometries (courses of action)
- The work of additional regional forces—over all the Joined together States

The “Great Game” in Middle East

The push of this world isn't not conventional for the current condition, with neighborhood rivalries liberated from Cold War requirements and the rigidities of standard Arab-Israeli experience Unequivocal sub-regional rivalries (Morocco-Algeria, Egypt-Libya, Turkey-Syria, Iran-Iraq, Iran-Turkey Russia) would almost absolutely exist close by more expansive battles

for Center Eastern association, with Egypt and Iran inside the vanguard. Nationalism will be an essential control in this world, conceivably propped by exacting or philosophical subjects. Be that since it might, this vision of things to come condition sets a basically basic rivalry among close by adversaries, with critical potential for the consolidation of extra-neighborhood qualities. The articulation outstanding redirection is especially reasonable because perhaps the most focal habitats for territorial rivalry in this setting will.²

Factors behind Genocide in Palestine

There are a lot of genocide factors in Palestine. Some factors, their consequences and the necessary aspects are analyzed here briefly.

The Gaza Strip is the most densely populated city not only in Palestine but in the whole world. It has a total population of 5,000 people per square kilometer. In addition to the local population, many refugee camps are a burden to the city, but the Palestinians have never allowed them to become a burden to them. The only problem for the people there is that they are repeatedly being targeted by the Israeli army's weapons of mass destruction.³

Every two years, Israel carries out mass killings of infants, harmless women, the elderly and the young, using banned weapons to "teach a lesson" to Palestinian insurgents. Every time, after a long silence, the Islamic world, the Arab countries and the international community make a mild condemnation and try unsuccessfully to heal the wounds of the Palestinians. It was feared that the situation following the mysterious disappearance and alleged death of three Jewish boys in the West Bank city of Hebron in mid-June 2014 turned into a war. This incident proved true and Israel really launched devastating air strikes on the Gaza Strip. Israel said that it was destroying the strongholds of the Islamic Resistance Movement "Hamas", Islamic Jihad and other militant groups in the Gaza Strip.⁴

While there has been current analysis of these playing the job that Israel is submitting annihilation contrary to Palestinians, there is a long record of basic freedoms that gives you and real assessment that supports the announcement. Observable analysts of the worldwide guideline bad behavior of slaughter and basic freedoms specialists play the job that Israel's strategies towards the Palestinian public seem to address a design of massacre. Those procedures protract from the 1948 mass butchering and evacuating of Palestinians to 50 years of naval force occupation and, correspondingly, the unreasonable legal organization overseeing Palestinians, repeated military ambushes on Gaza, and genuine Israeli verbalizations expressly preferring the removal of Palestinian. In Palestine, the chief elements are the clash of solidarity by Israel on the Middle East, Jerusalem, and the other couriers' toms in the Palestine zone and the fix favor by the International forces for Israel.⁵

" Israel and Palestine Genocide Watch is issuing a Genocide Warning for both Israel and Palestine. Under the leadership of Prime Minister Benjamin

Netanyahu, the Israeli government has systematically discriminated against its Palestinian population, including Palestinians who are legal citizens of Israel. Israel's 2018, Basic Law removed Arabic as an official state language and defined self-determination in the State of Israel as uniquely for the Jewish people. These are denials of Palestinian culture and nationality. Palestinians have been forcibly transferred to settlements in the West Bank, and movement of goods and people out of the Gaza Strip is restricted. These actions are violations of the rights of residence and travel under Article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The U.N. has identified 46 Palestinian communities at high risk of forcible transfer, which could make their residents into internally displaced persons. Thousands of Palestinians have fled to refugee camps in Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria. According to Amnesty International, 38 Palestinians, including 11 children, were killed by the Israeli Defense Forces in 2019. The Israeli government is responsible for arbitrary detention, torture, and killings of political dissidents. As of November 2019, 182 Palestinian children were in prison. Under cover of night, Israeli military and police have raided hundreds of homes in the West Bank. Hamas, a Palestinian organization based in the Gaza Strip, has sent thousands of rockets into Israel, killing over 30 civilians and wounding over 2000 more. Israel, the United States, and the European Union recognize Hamas as a terrorist organization. The founding charter of Hamas calls for the destruction of Israel, an incitement to genocide. The Israeli government desires increased national security against attacks from Hamas, the Palestine Liberation Organization in the West Bank, and from Palestinian terrorists based in Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, and Egypt. European and U.S. Jews have faced a rise in anti-Semitic attacks. To demonstrate his support for Israel, U.S. President Donald Trump recognized Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, angering Palestinian groups. Genocide Watch recognizes the complexity of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Both Jewish and Palestinian groups claim religious and political rights over their territories. Criticism of the Israeli government is not an attack on the Jewish right to a national homeland. Israel was created legitimately by the United Nations and has a right to defend itself. Genocide Watch has no sympathy with groups advocating destruction of Israel, as Arab states have repeatedly waged war to do since Israel's creation and as Hamas still advocates. Genocide Watch opposes Israel's violations of Palestinian human rights as Persecution, Stage 8 in the genocidal process".⁶

Factors behind Genocide in Syria

Syria's ten-year common war has murdered in excess of 400,000 individuals; including over 116,000 civilians. Six million Syrians are inside dislodged. Five million more fled Syria and became refugees. Military mediations by Russia, the U.S., and Turkey have delayed the war. The Assad regime tortures

and murders its rivals. Syrian prisons killed up to 13,000 prisoners in only four years as per Amnesty International. The systematic persecution proceeds. The war in Syria is not limited to Bashar al-Assad and his opponents. It involved a number of organizations and a number of countries, each with its own agenda. On the one hand, there is a religious war, in which the Sunni majority is fighting President Assad's Alawite Shiite minority. Extremist groups such as Daolat-e-Islamia and al-Qaeda have had the opportunity to set foot there, and the Kurds in Syria are isolated, not fighting government forces but wanting a separate country. The Syrian government has the support of Iran and Russia. While the United States, Turkey and Saudi Arabia are supporting the rebels. Russia has set up military bases in Syria and has launched airstrikes in support of Bashar al-Assad since 2015. The Russian military says it only targets "terrorists", but aid workers say they It also attacked anti-government organizations and civilians⁷. Iran, on the other hand, is believed to have hundreds of troops active in Syria and is spending billions of dollars in support of President Assad. Iran is training thousands of Shiite fighters. Most of the fighters are from Lebanon's Hezbollah, but they also include Shiites from Irāq, Afghanistan and Yemen. All of them are fighting alongside the Syrian army. The United States, France, Britain and other Western nations have provided various forms of assistance to the rebels. An international coalition force has been bombing Islamic State targets in Syria since 2014. They have helped the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) rebel group gain control of some areas. Turkey has long supported the rebels, but its focus is on the Kurdish militia. It is accused of being linked to Turkey's banned rebel group PKK. Saudi Arabia is concerned that Iran is increasing its influence in Syria, so it is providing arms and money to the rebels. Israel is concerned. Hezbollah's weapons could be used against it, so it is also carrying out attacks in Syria.⁸

Factors of Genocide in Yemen

Global Institutions is giving a Genocide Emergency Alert for Yemen. In 2014, the Arab World's poorest country imploded with tension from the Arab Spring uprisings and entered into the Yemeni Civil War—the world's worst humanitarian crisis. The conflict between the Houthi rebel group and the Saudi-led government of Yemen has killed 100,000 people, many of whom are civilians.

Despite promises of a quick victory from Saudi officials, the war has remained in a military stalemate while widespread hunger, a deadly cholera outbreak, and American-made bombs continue to maim, mutilate, and kill innocent civilians. There is no end in sight.

The reason for Saudi Arabia's invasion of Yemen was that Yemeni civic and voluntary organizations were unwilling to accept the president that Saudi Arabia wanted to impose on them. Saudi Arabia's inexperienced Crown Prince

and Defense Minister BinSalmān was under the impression that the Yemenis would kneel before him with a threat. But today, the war has entered its sixth year and Saudi Arabia and its allies have not achieved the desired success. In this unequal war, Saudi Arabia has suffered a lot, while on the other hand, the country of unarmed Yemenis has also been destroyed. The next generation of Yemenis is deprived of education due to war and unrest.⁹

According to UNICEF's January 2020 figures, 12 million children in Yemen are awaiting humanitarian assistance, while 1.7 million Yemeni children have been displaced. According to official Yemeni statistics, five million Yemeni children have suffered from educational and psychological problems since the beginning of the war. Three and a half thousand educational institutions, including schools and universities, have been destroyed in Saudi attacks, paralyzing Yemen's education system.

Twenty million Yemenis have inadequate food, with ten million near the precarious edge of starvation. Small kids are biting the dust in huge numbers, and more than 2,000,000 need treatment for extreme intense ailing health. Yemen is encountering the world's biggest cholera scourge. Kids younger than five make up 23% of complete cases. As of July 2020, Yemen had more than 1,500 affirmed instances of COVID-19 and 440 passing. The genuine number of cases is likely a lot higher. The Houthis have would not uncover the quantity of affirmed cases and passing in the domains they control. Yemen has one of the least testing limits on the planet at 31 tests for each million residents. Yemeni residents have one of the most minimal invulnerability levels on the planet because of starvation, making them amazingly helpless against COVID-19. Yemen's medical services framework is almost wrecked. Clinics dismiss patients for absence of fundamental supplies.¹⁰

The Yemeni populace is kicking the bucket. Houthi rebels, the Yemeni government, the Saudi-drove alliance, and UAE-sponsored powers are largely carrying out atrocities. They have purposely focused on regular folks and caused what the UN calls "the world's most noticeably terrible compassionate emergency." The U.S. organization Raytheon sells the Saudi laser-guided bombs utilized by Saudi aircraft to slaughter Yemeni regular citizens, in spite of an arms ban forced by Congress that was superseded by a waiver from the White House. The vast majority of Yemenis depend on helpful help. However the UN and helpful associations experience reliably experienced issues conveying help because of a Saudi barricade and Houthi obstruction. Just \$1.3 billion has been vowed toward the UN's \$2.4 billion raising money objective. Without all the more subsidizing, 3/4 of UN guide projects might be downsized or closed down. The U.S. should stop its help for Saudi atrocities. It ought to send help to the destitute individuals of Yemen.

Although the number of Saudi crimes against Yemen is innumerable, by attacking educational institutions and depriving the next generation of

Yemenis of education, Saudi Arabia has committed the Yemeni future and the educational genocide of Yemeni children. Genocide is not only committed by killing human beings, but if the children of a nation are deprived of education, the future of that nation and country becomes bleak. Buildings can be rebuilt, roads can be rebuilt, infrastructure can be rebuilt, but children cannot be given back their childhood and the waste of their educational time cannot be compensated.

Worldwide Institutions believes Yemen to be at Stage 9: Extermination.

Factors behind Genocide in Lebanon

Lebanon is an important Arab country in the Eastern Mediterranean in the Middle East. In 1975, civil war broke out in Lebanon between Christians and Muslims, who were relatively poor. The civil war lasted for about fifteen years in which about 200,000 people were killed. During this time, Israel seized the opportunity to invade Lebanon twice.

“The 1982 Lebanon war began on 6 June 1982, when Israel invaded again for the purpose of attacking the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Israeli army laid siege to Beirut. During the conflict, according to Lebanese sources, between 15,000 and 20,000 people were killed, mostly civilians”.

Israel occupied southern Lebanon until 2000. Hezbollah's¹¹ guerrilla attacks in 2000 forced Israel to leave southern Lebanon, but it still occupies Shebaa farms. The Lebanese civil war affected Lebanon's development, but the world powers resolved the civil war in such a way that no Muslim demand was met and the situation still exists-

Israel-Lebanon relations have always been fragile. One reason is that Israel has illegally occupied the land of their Arab Palestinian brethren. In other Israeli religious books and future plans, the land of Lebanon is considered part of greater Israel. Israel has invaded Lebanon several times in the past and occupied southern Lebanon for 20 years. In the absence of war, Israeli warplanes often fly illegally over Lebanon and carry out bombings. On September 16, 1982, Israeli commandos, along with Lebanon's Maroni Christian militia, attacked Palestinian camps in Beirut, killing about 5,000 Palestinians. While the massacre was going on, the Israeli army surrounded Sabra Vashtila so that no child or woman could escape. The Western humanitarian organizations of the world have not made any fuss about freely entering a country and targeting its citizens or guests. The reason is that Lebanon's army is not equal. In July 2006, Israel invaded Lebanon on the pretext that Hezbollah had captured two of its soldiers. Even before that, Israel and the Lebanese organization Hezbollah have been holding each other hostage. Hezbollah thwarted Israeli and US plans to occupy Lebanon or southern Lebanon. The war lasted until October 2006-

Current ethnic and strict brutality in Lebanon is a final product of sectarianism, which developed to get recognized in Lebanese society all

through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Episodes of ethnic nervousness and savagery have been basic in developing the beginnings of a subculture of sectarianism. Sectarianism is typically seen as resistance to the contemporary country building, and the immediate opposite of concurrence, principle to a patriot insight that paints sectarianism as a troublesome power. This paper will find the strict strains in the nineteenth century that ejected into viciousness in 1841 and 1860, coming full circle in the presentation of Lebanon and how this analyzes and interfaces with the savagery that has been an outcome of sectarianism in the 20th century. The presentation of sectarianism in Lebanon is a period of the pilgrim inheritance that the British, French, and Ottoman domains left at the rear of their season of association in the Levant. The overall inclusion in Lebanon's Civil War from 1975 to 1990 also engrained the partisan nature to be at the factor it is currently in Lebanese legislative issues and society. To catch the vital inconveniences of Lebanon's faction separates, it is fundamental to dissect the effect of worldwide impacts that have persisted thinking about that the mid-nineteenth century.¹²

Mass Violence and Genocide

There is no difference over the truth that innumerable slaughters took the area and that hundreds, in certain examples stores of regular people have been killed. Or maybe, historiographical discussions center on the translation of the political circumstances encompassing the slaughters and the apparent need of these violations. In different cases, the events need to end up being primary for one comprehension of political gatherings. Unraveling them from the philosophical talk is a difficult endeavor and not, at this point one that Lebanese history specialists are constantly competing to satisfy. Today, a phalanges account, as addressed on the Lebanese Forces' site page, proceed with that the slaughters of 1975-76 and 1982 have been in truth responses to attacks on the Christians of Lebanon, defensive estimates made essential by methods for the moves of the LNM1. Alternately, advocates of the left (who dwarf "conservatives" in the group of learned people and specialists overwhelming the public discussion about the war) stress that the most noticeably terrible slaughters have been submitted through supporters of the Christian right.

Massacres of the two-years war

The episode of the contention was once set apart via its first slaughter, recognized as the Ayn al-Rumana occurrence on thirteen April 1975, the spot 27 Palestinians have been executed by utilizing Kata'ib assailants (Picard 2002: 105). Albeit the attack used to be unquestionably dedicated through Kata'ib, Christian pioneers denounced the Palestinians and their central Arafat of the startling battle of words in environmental factors of elevated nervousness (Hanf 1993: 204). Ayn al-Rumana used to be seen via various slaughters in the purported two-year struggle from April 1975 to November

1976. As Elizabeth Picard factors out, the attacks on displaced person camps and towns in this length have been currently not the result of rebellion and state armies controlling the road, however, an enormous wide assortment of local armies had been exuberant and numerous territories had been quite untamed. Or maybe, the slaughters went with a decision-making ability to frame homogeneous cantons spread via pioneers, for example, Pierre Jumayil and Camille Chamoun, anyway similarly – regardless of whether in counter – by methods for heads of the LNM like Kamal Jumblatt (Picard 2002: 110). The practical insight required purifying territories of non-Christian, or non-reformist, components, and it authorized mass homicide. The slaughtering of regular citizens used to be furthermore propelled by methods for a pattern of vengeance, as bloodbath followed bloodbath in the two-years war.¹³

Since then, “Lebanon has been plagued by civil war. Genocide Watch is a very important side of genocide. According to it, Lebanon is ranked seventh in the list of genocides. At the same time, they are suffering from civil wars. Among them, Christians and Rhodes are notable. And Hezbollah is engaged in their genocide”.

Lebanon Is Paralyzed by Fear of another Civil War

“Beirut has been break up into sectarian lines, mirroring the country’s sect-based power-sharing constitutional system. But this political edifice has been below project for months. In October, Lebanese people from throughout the religious spectrum got here out on the streets and verified in opposition to their political leaders, whom they described as a corrupt and self-serving elite. Lebanon’s a range of communities are extra suspicious of every different than at any time in current memory. At the core of tensions, keeping the key to each chaos and peace is Hezbollah. It’s now not clear how these vitriolic sectarian tensions will be resolved. No one desires the state of affairs to enhance into some other civil war. Hezbollah’s weapons, he said, have been vital safety for the Shiites, historically Lebanon’s poorest community, each towards Israel and in a state riven with sectarian divisions. The Shiites’ subordinate social function dates returned centuries and displays the assist historically given to Christians via Western powers, and the larger wealth and have an impact on of Sunni Muslims, specially beneath their coreligionist Ottoman overlords. The upward thrust of Hezbollah, feared via each of these different communities, is a be counted of delight for many Shiites”.

Factors behind Genocide in Irāq

Irāq emerged as a country more or less within its current borders after World War I. After the fall of the Ottoman Caliphate, the Arab provinces of Baghdad, Basra and Mosul were annexed by the British in the name of Irāq. Irāq is a country of multiple ethnicities and religions. Out of a total population of approximately 27.5 million, Muslims comprise 97% of the population (Shia 60-65%, Sunni 32-37%). The remaining 3% of the

population belongs to a range of different religions and denominations.¹⁴The factors of genocide are under as.

- Arabization: The approach of "Arabization," i.e., constraining ethnic Kurds, Turkmen, and Assyrians from their homes to transform them with Arabs, begun during the 1930s. This promoting effort was once done by methods for a lot Irāqi systems to firmly shut the Kirkuk oil fields as appropriately as scant arable land in the district. Arabization brought about ethnic cleaning quite through administrative constraint, for example, arrangements disallowing non-Arabs from gladly possessing land, going to class, and appealing in certain business undertaking rehearses. Brutality used to be also utilized anyway less significantly than state-supported separation. Governments ousted non-Arabs from their homes and land and offered motivations to Arabs to withdraw their homes of beginning spot to take once again seized properties.
- AnfālGenocide : In the 1980s Saddam Hussein began a deliberate exertion to curb Irāqi Kurdistan by methods for wrecking towns and uprooting individuals, explicitly in provincial zones. Subsequent to being ousted from their properties and having their towns bulldozed, uprooted Kurds have been forced to remain in "aggregate towns" the spot they had been completely founded on the Irāqi system for the essentials, for example, food, safe house, and water. This was once went with through al-Anfāl, the destructive executing of Kurdish residents by methods for destroying them into mass graves and the utilization of compound weapons on them.
- The Gulf War: Immediately after the Gulf War in 1991, the Kurds in the North revolted. Albeit the US specialists animated this uprising, it wouldn't help it and Irāqi powers quickly subdued the uprising. Dreading likewise synthetic attacks and seeing no Allied help, 2,000,000 Kurds, thusly, fled to Turkey and Iran.¹⁵
- Political Clashes in Kurdish Areas: Disputes between the two prevalent Kurdish groups, the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK), got brutal in 1994. This brought about removals and the trip of festivity supporters who came to fruition to remain in adversary party-controlled territories; irregular naval force conflicts furthermore occurred. This realm of undertakings went on for a very long time till a settlement was once endorsed in Washington. Notwithstanding conflicts between the KDP and PUK, fighting between Irāqi Kurdish armed forces in the north and the Turkish-Kurdish revolt gathering, the PKK (the Worker's Party of Kurdistan) has brought about the relocation of 15,000 individuals.

- **Iran-Iraq Relations:** Many of the Iranian Kurds who battled in the Iran-Iraq battle, as pleasantly as these who have been political rivals of the Iranian system, fled from Iran to Iraq. More than 12,000 of these Iranian Kurds, for example, have been living in the Al Tash Refugee Camp in Ar Ramadi for extra than 20 years. Notwithstanding the removal of Iranian Kurds, Iran-Iraq relations moreover brought about the dislodging of Iraqi Kurds. During the 1970s, Saddam Hussein began to remove Kurds who, accordingly, fled to Iran. Many stores of ousted Iraqi Kurds have been upheld through the Iranian specialists till 1975 when Iran and Iraq consented to the Algiers Arrangement. This Agreement debilitated Iranian guide for Iraqi Kurds. Over the long run, large numbers of these people lower back to Iraq, yet at this point not to their exceptional homes.
- **Ethnic Discrimination:** While the Palestinians have been a liked and included team underneath the previous system, bunches of family units have been uprooted in view that the appearance of Coalition powers in Iraq because of close by disdain of their favored status. Landowners who, under the previous system, had been constrained to take conveyance of underneath market rents or no rent at all from Palestinians harping on their homes have both powerfully ousted their Palestinian inhabitants or requested leases so inordinate that the Palestinians should now not figure out how to pay for to remain.
- **Economic Displacement:** The most recent fighting in Iraq brought about a financial issue that, thus, has provoked the uprooting of Iraqi residents. Like the Palestinians, Iraqis have been removed from their homes for inability to pay the lease. Numerous Iraqis lost their positions because of the most recent war and have been not able to find new ones. Subsequently, they have left their properties looking for a higher way of life in various pieces of Iraq or as monetary exiles in various nations.
- **Political and Military Prisoners:** During Saddam Hussein's system, bunches of Iraqis have been detained or finished for their supposed violations against the state. Groups of these detainees, explicitly political detainees, had been routinely boycotted via the public authority. Their property was once seized. Spouses lost their positions. Youngsters were currently not permitted to whole their schooling. With the fall of the public authority, political detainees have been delivered. Broadened families who had at first focused on the family units of political detainees should at this point don't bear the weight of doing as such and mentioned that different parts and kids re-visitation of their spouses and fathers. Since these families have no methods for

endurance, they are constrained to crouch abandoned designs and live off philanthropic help.

- Genocide in opposition to Yazidis¹⁶:“Throughout history, the Yazīdīs have suffered from systematic destruction, deprivation of their religious and socioeconomic rights, and other human rights violations. This neighborhood has skilled more than one trauma on each the character and collective levels.1 Since the so-called Islamic State’s assault on Yazīdīsettlements in Northern Irāq on Aug 3, 2014, 3100 Yazīdīs have been killed and 6800 have been kidnapped”¹⁷
- "Under international law, the crime of genocide refers to violent crimes committed against groups, with a special intent to destroy, either in whole or in part, the existence of a national, ethnic, racial or religious group, by means of five punishable acts”.:
 1. Killing members of the group;
 2. Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
 3. Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its Physical destruction in whole or in part;
 4. Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
 5. Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

The Anfāl and Halabja operations targeted Irāqī Kurds as members of a specific group, and specifically because they were perceived as belonging to this group by their perpetrators. On account of their ethnic or collective identity, rather than their individual status, they became targets of Saddam’s Arabisation campaign”¹⁸.

Suggestions to prevention genocide in Middle East

- Autonomous Administration of North and East Syria (AANES)representatives must be remembered for all harmony talks between the Syrian government and resistance.
- The U.N., Russia, U.S. what's more, European Union must give more humanitarian aid to Syrian IDP's and outcasts.
- Turkey must withdraw its troops from Syria and end its coercive resettlement of Syrian refugees.
- Turkey, Syria, and Russia must maintain the ceasefire they agreed upon in March 2020 until a nonaggression treaty can be reached at forthcoming Geneva exchanges.
- The U.N. General Assembly ought to make an uncommon criminal court to attempt atrocities, violations against humankind, and decimation carried out in Syria and Irāq.
- We must pay attention. We must hold our representatives accountable for indirectly supporting the genocide of Yemenis. Do not let this crisis go unnoticed.

- Vote for candidates that support ending the arms deal with Raytheon, cutting off support to Saudi Arabia.
- Investment by the US, EU, and UN in resettlement, improvement, and mental help for Yazīdī exiles and survivors.
- Adoption of a more dynamic NGO part in goal of Sinjar's nearby administration issues.

- Recruitment and preparing of Yazīdīs into Irāq's true security powers and more noteworthy portrayal of Yazīdīs in Irāq's administration.
- Prosecution of Islamic State warriors in a Special Tribunal for Irāq and Syria for atrocities, violations against mankind, and decimation.
- Dialogue is a form of contact that can address the past, develop relationships, and make proposals for the future. However, when people engage with the past, they often start with expressing hurt and anger toward the other party. In our workshops in Rwanda (Staub and Pearlman, 2006 – see below), participants led by third parties engaged with information about the origins and traumatic effects of violence, reconciliation, and prevention, and then met in small groups to talk about their experiences during the genocide. The prior “informational” engagement made the subsequent interaction highly constructive.

Leaders, important cultural figures, the media, and people in general writing/ talking about the “other” in positive ways, can humanize the other and model positive engagement. While there are examples of this – such as Nelson Mandela putting on the jersey of a traditionally white rugby team during the 1995 Rugby World Cup, or Arafat and Rabin shaking hands in front of the cameras on the White House lawn on September 31, 1993 – we need research on the effects of such communications and symbolic actions.

Contact and dialogue should also include leaders. Beyond occasional negotiations, this has not happened between Palestinians and Israelis. Although people there have probably been brought together more than any other group for meetings in various settings, hostility and violence continue. In addition to the inclusion of leaders in contact and dialogue, to resolve significant conflict and hostility requires a combination of the approaches I am proposing here. Creating constructive ideologies is important for prevention. Because a vision or ideology that aims to bring about a better future for everyone identifies all groups as “us,” it also helps overcome devaluation. The vision of a South Africa for all its people, offered by Nelson Mandela and his associates, was an example of such an ideology.. Inhibiting the evolution of increasing hostility and violence is crucial to prevention. Individuals and groups who engage in harmful actions change. They justify their actions by seeing the targets of their hostility

and violence in increasingly negative ways, and ultimately by a reversal of morality that makes killing them not only acceptable but right. Devaluation increases, discrimination becomes more intense¹⁹

Conclusion

The Middle East region has been a battleground between nations and empires for centuries due to its unique geographical location, but with the advent of the European colonial system, many new dimensions have been added to the region's importance. With the beginning of the twentieth century, when commercial oil production from Iran began and oil was discovered in other parts of the Arabian countries, the Middle East became a hotbed not only for European powers but also for the United States, Became a very important region. The current political map of the Middle East is the result of the same conspiracy and division of European powers, which, under their imperialist ambitions, have created small and large puppet states through artificial lines. In this regard, national, linguistic, religious and sectarian prejudices were used to implement the ancient policy of "divide and rule" through a number of treaties, such as the Sykes Pact and the Belfort Declaration. And all of the problems that plague the Middle East today are met by the same tricks of the European powers. These include the Palestinian issue, which has led to four major wars between Arabs and Israelis since 1948, and small and large-scale clashes, including thousands of Palestinian civilians, women and children. They have been martyred in Israeli air and ground attacks. The Middle East is in the throes of a human tragedy. More than 4 million people have been displaced by Syria's civil war .Irāqand Libya are in a similar situation. The state in Yemen is shattered. After getting rid of one dictatorship, Egypt is in the grip of another puppet dictatorship. Genocide has multiplied under the guise of general embrace and religious racism. Barbarism, genocide, and puppet states can only be eradicated through the peaceful teachings of Islam. Only the peaceful teachings of Islam and Socialist Federation of the Middle East can guarantee a future based on peace, prosperity and brotherhood by erasing the false lines drawn by imperialism. Only by uprooting the capitalist system that is at the root of all destruction and carnage can this region be made a center of hope for the human race, rather than a human tragedy.

References & Notes

¹George, A.L., R.Smoke 2011, *Deterrence in American Foreign Policy: Theory and Practice*. New York: Columbia University Press. p, 11

²*Palestine In An International Historical Perspective On Genocide*, 9 Holy Land Studies 1, 5 (2010).

³Martin Shaw in Martin Shaw & Omer Bartov, *The Question Of Genocide In Palestine, 1948: An Exchange Between Martin Shaw And Omer Bartov*, 12 Journal of Genocide Research 243, 244 (2010).

⁴Mahan, Fairgrieve, Mackinder, Spykman are the exemplars. See Saul B. Cohen, "Geopolitics in the New World Era: A New Perspective on an Old Discipline," pp. 2–35.

⁵*Palestine In An International Historical Perspective On Genocide*, 9 Holy Land Studies 1, 5 (2010).

⁶ https://d0dbb2cb-698c-4513-aa47-eba3a335e06f.filesusr.com/ugd/552d78_363f33201d7146fa908ccf01a28f8e11.pdf

⁷*Culture war with Iraq B-2's*, p. 55.

⁸Etel Solingen, "Quandaries of the Peace Process," *Journal of Democracy*, July 1996, p. 151.

⁹Ian O. Lesser and Graham E. Fuller, 1995, *A Sense of Siege: The Geopolitics of Islam and the West*, Boulder, CO: Westview, p. 4.

¹⁰Semelin, J. 2005. *Purifier etdétruire: Usages politiques des massacres et genocide*. Paris, Seuil. p. 59-70.

¹¹ In Lebanon, Hezbollah is considered a very powerful political and military organization of Shiite Muslims. The group, formed in 1980 with Iranian backing, fought for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

¹²*Development of Violence and Sectarianism in Lebanon*, Alicia Mallo, The University of Akron, spring 2019.

¹³Cobban, Helena, 1985, *The Making of modern Lebanon*, London: Hutchinson. p.122.

¹⁴Central Intelligence Agency, THE WORLD FACTBOOK 272 (2006). The ethnic composition of Iraq is 75-80% Arab and 15-20% Kurdish, with the remaining 5% being made up of Turkomans, Assyrians, and others. p.106.

¹⁵Cetorelli V, Sasson I, Shabila N, Burnham G. *Mortality and kidnapping estimates for the Yazidi population in the area of Mount Sinjar, Iraq*, in August 2014: a retrospective household survey. *PLoS Med* 2017.

¹⁶ Their real name is "Yazdi". Yazid was the name of God in ancient Persia, hence the name Yazidi.

¹⁷Cetorelli V, Sasson I, Shabila N, Burnham G. *Mortality and kidnapping estimates for the Yazidi population in the area of Mount Sinjar, Iraq*, in August 2014: a retrospective household survey. *PLoS Med* 2017.

¹⁸ Human Rights Watch/Middle East Watch Report, *Genocide in Iraq: The Anfal Campaign Against the Kurds*, 1993 (report version)

¹⁹Adam Jones, 2018, in *Genocide and Crimes against Humanity*, Routledge Studies, University of British Columbia in Kelowna, Canada. p. 255.