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## **The Security Strategy Crisis in the Middle East**

**DR. Al-Rawashdeh Mohammad Salim**

*Associated Professor, International Relations, Al-Balqa'a Applied University Princess Alia  
College. Hashimit Kingdom of Jordan-Amman*

### **Abstract**

*Nearly 5 years after the eruption of the Syrian crisis, the tremors from this cataclysmic event are still reverberating in the region and around the world. A new generation of jihadist extremists and ISIS are gaining experience on the battlefields of Iraq and Syria. All the Arab states in Middle East view developments in the region with varying levels of disquiet. Many commentators believe that the strategic security measure has become the most important regional event framing peace, political and military affairs since the 1967 Six-Day War. All these challenges are converging to frame a new strategic challenge to the Middle East region and the international community, which has vital economic and political interests in ensuring regional stability and security.*

*Moreover, it is difficult for big powers to work on a comprehensive strategy in the region, along the lines of different strategies after World War II, and during the Cold War and beyond, because they are not able yet to find a strategy to bring stability to the region, because of its being between hard power strategy and soft, in the modernization of traditional political systems, and absolute support for Israel, but it is trying to find a compromise formula between the regional powers to enable them to access to a comprehensive strategy for the region far from the sectarian tensions, extremist thinking. Here I would add, For a region as complex, with so many conflicting interests and so many different players—some of which are states, and some of which are non-state actors inside or outside the region—it is difficult to present in a reasonably short form all of the requirements for a workable security structure.*

**Key Words: Strategic security, regional powers, Middle East, National Security.**

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**Introduction: (A crisis or a disaster should not be viewed as a falling star that falls from the sky on an innocent world; the crisis is mostly predictable in many situations).**

At the very beginning I would say that, Standing in the way of arms control and regional strategic security in the Middle East are old conditions—territorial disputes, arms races, security dilemmas, historical rivalries, ideological radicalism, deep-seated fears of the other, and sectarian, religious, and ethnic animosities—that are well known and have been analyzed in some detail else-where. Because of the depth and scope of the political and security problems facing the Middle East, it is tempting to give up hope on the region and accept that no arms control initiative could ever be seriously entertained and practiced in that part of the world. Even those very few idealists who have retained their optimism rarely miss an opportunity to add one important caveat: it will take a very long time before arms control is dealt with in a serious fashion in the Middle East, a region that is deeply troubled, hopelessly divided, and heavily militarized.

The concepts of crises, strategic and national security receive paramount importance, especially in the science of politics. Their use has been popularized recently in the political arena dramatically, so that almost no permit or a conference or seminar in the political field or other revenue of these terms for a thorough understanding or superficial in most cases, particularly that mystery encounters and increases this ambiguity if the term national security is linked with the most complex and multifaceted.

The concept of (The Strategy) is widely spread and considered from various concepts of science to the military and different political, economic, and social. The word (strategy) and (strategic) are used as widely used by specialists and researchers in various sciences. To know more on the concepts of (strategic) and (National Security), we refer to some of the provisions about the origins of linguistic and terminological briefly where it needs to be a lengthy statement to be understood. This is not the precise scope and then point out the extent of national security that needs to build a national strategy and clear objectives and milestones to achieve security and stability in the country and maintain it.

A lot of linguistic references indicate that the word (Strategy) back to the origin of the Greek language, which is gaining its name from the ancient Greek word (Strategos) which means the commander, cited as the big dictionary published by the Arabic Language Academy. Some sources indicate that the (strategic) is the art of leadership (Art of Leadership), a skillfully practiced by the ancient art of military commanders. It is clear that its rooting word was used in the military side as the primary source of it, but it might describe a "strategic" decision on the political or economic important. It has called on some of the major resources affecting the military policy or the economic policy of a State such as petroleum "strategic resources". It may also call on some weapons systems that affect decisively in the course of the conflict "strategic weapons". A particular style of thinking or specialized studies have described as a "strategic thinking" or "strategic studies".

From more areas of the world, the Middle East is dangerous and challenging and violent chaos and competition to fill the strategic and security vacuum, the center of the intersection of regional and international competing projects in the region, and use our Arab peoples and fuel and the scene of its projects and its conflicts for first effectively dividing the countries in the region as it is a real situation, turning to other countries failed states. The decline in the status of a central actor in front of the state of progress armed organizations area) stretching from Pakistan and Afghanistan, and Iran, Iraq, Syria and Lebanon up to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict-zone to Yemen and the Gulf Arabs. Also issues ranging between occupation and terrorism between fundamentalism and democracy. These crises and challenges for Europe and the United States today. The United States and its allies have touched these crises in two different ways, often tense relations between the two shores of the Atlantic as well as missed opportunities to make the world experience secure. It is clear that the time has come for the occurrence of strategic cooperation. Where it is believed that it is time that the roadmap for cooperation among developed countries in the region and the world to meet the challenges in that beset this explosive region of the world.

Moreover, it is difficult for big powers to work on a comprehensive strategy in the region, along the lines of different strategies after World War II, and during the Cold War and beyond, because they are not able yet to find a strategy to bring stability to the region, because of its being between hard power strategy and soft, in the modernization of traditional political systems, and absolute support for Israel, but it is trying to find a compromise formula between the regional powers to enable them to access to a comprehensive strategy for the region far from the sectarian tensions,

extremist thinking . Otherwise, it cannot access the sound political solutions to end the crises in the region (especially the Syrian and Yemeni and even the Palestinian crises) even have the ability to stop the infighting and the fight against corruption and extremist thinking. Thus, it can be said that the American strategy beyond the nuclear agreement is the participation of regional and containment strategy, but this strategy cannot exceed the remaining period of the Obama presidency.

We have prevailed in the Middle East, active wave of crisis between the years 1990 and 2015, which changed the way the world looks to the Middle East, Israel has succeeded in pushing the surrounding challenges to outside its borders, and moved the Middle East triangle of crises, to the square of the crisis, where Jerusalem was the focal point which, to Baghdad the focal point, to move on to a major international circle of crises, Mosul will be the focal point, after it became a strategic center of the so-called Islamic State, ugly and frightening their movements. For the first time, the territory of Upper Mesopotamia become a stronghold and scene of her between Iraq and Syria, and will exceed that beyond it to reach to Europe and America to export terrorism. Rather between Mosul and Aleppo to by Lebanese stretching from Yemen to the broader box eight prevail in the entire region and that's what scares the countries in the region, including Iran and the super powers countries on the other hand.

There are those who believe that the weak economy and the threat of the expansion of the Islamic state in the heart of the square crises may limit some of the tools available to move towards Russia in the Middle East currently. But, it is never likely that the overall outlook for Moscow to change its strategy towards Syria, as Washington and Tehran was involved in Iraq that all the countries involved in the Syrian crisis contributed to crush Syria, in betting on Bashar al-Assad and his regime. Russia, one of the most isolated areas in the past from the scene of the Middle East events, have become vital towards Syria in particular, has thwarted the efforts of Western countries and its regional allies in their policies to overthrow President Bashar al-Assad, and hit those attempts, repeatedly, to fail, while the worsening threat (jihadists) and opponents on the ground, and was most recently an (Islamic state) model (Daash), who stood behind him, hidden powers previously, is no longer unknown today, supplied him with the assistance of logistics and movement for the prosperity of the chaos in Iraq and Syria.

Crises that have become Mosul expansive four corners base where all of northern between the Caspian Sea and the Black Sea are located box, located all of the southern between the Arabian Gulf and the head of the Red Sea's, and find regional real players are divided into two wings from several countries, it has flourished in the chaos in the expansion box Crisis to have a great circle, to enter Russia as a key player along with Iran and its allies, and the participation of the United States fixture along with Turkey, Saudi Arabia and their allies. The weakness of the role of both Iraq and Syria, so that has become the scene of their territory strangers and mercenaries from all over the world. If Bashar al-Assad policy scheme operates within Iran, the group led by Iraq's policy is not aware of the meaning of policy and tools properly, they are loyal to Iran, the US is subject to the will of a dispersant positions. If the United States has entered into an agreement with Iran with the participation of the Europeans, the European role is more pronounced than the US role about the crises in the Middle East, it was Europe, and still, carrying the concerns of the Middle East more than the United States, which people began to accuse publicly of being behind the existence of Daash and moves fast and surprise, by the American reactions careless about what happened in both Iraq and Syria since 2012.

**Middle East security strategy and the international community:** Here we would like to mention the role of the global system "new" (New World order) which among specialists in political science, and in the international media, having launched by US President "George Bush" in the wake of the war to liberate Kuwait (the 1991 Gulf War). With so much talk about this new system, no one could not determine its components and foundations until the end of the twentieth century, despite more than a decade to change that password. Maybe it was because this system has been in an unstable state, the large number of variables and implications affecting, however, there are general indications of the most prominent trends of this new system came the Americans to draft the new Middle East, and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) turned into the main player in the region policy, In the new Middle East traditional central core countries it turned in the eastern Arab, led by Egypt, Iraq and Syria, to Parties States, because of the sinking of Egypt in its challenges and internal affairs of the pressing security and economic, political and social. And the disintegration of Iraq, Syria and bleeding, so that the agency and the US military intelligence confirms that Syria and Iraq, they were finished, and the last two are no longer have the presence! Not to mention being the failure of most countries in the global system.

In the new Middle East also came Russia's entry into the fault line in Syria wider. And it became an active player in the region's issues, how may not remain confined to Syria alone, where Russia is fighting and mediated in America areas of influence in the Middle East, the Mediterranean and the banks, and for the first time in decades. It also calls for the meetings, and stick to Assad with Iran, where the alliance to take shape in the new Middle East includes Russia, Iran, Iraq, Syria and «Hezbollah.

Although Russia experienced its economy, and its income fell by half due to lower oil prices, but it continues to fight in America's direct influence in the heart of the Middle East through Syria areas. Russia employs artfully Syrian paper to settle scores with America and the West as leverage to obtain concessions in Ukraine and the Caucasus, and to expand the network of interests with Europe and Israel, as well as energy pipeline through Turkey, which is seeking to lift sanctions against it.

Some observers point out that the confidentiality clauses then agreed upon between the Americans and the Russians what can be done about the Middle East, cannot predict that Tehran was a party to it or not. But, it seems that Russia is found in its push toward the coast and dirt Syrians to meet the ambitions, which had been working for it for a long time, linking the Caspian, via the Iranian mainland Azerbaijan and Kurdistan of Iraq and Syria to the Mediterranean coast, whether the costs to be performed by the Moscow which is limited or unlimited.

How was that? The events sensible to link the whole region into a cycle of conflict, in early December/December 2013, Islamic militants clashed with Russian forces in Grozny, killing 20 of them, and raised Russian fears inspired and planned violence Daash in the North Caucasus. Oil prices have fallen to less than \$ 50, what is the impact of a direct impact on the Kremlin and reduce the budget Russians 35% / in addition to Western sanctions on Russia, in intervening in Ukraine, has the value of the ruble dropped significantly, the Russian economy became back down, Russia was in need of a strategy of a different kind, to cover the deficit and anticipate events that came to political interference in this way and on this scale, not to save Bashar al-Assad, but to save itself essentially .

It is believed that such material interests are, in fact, marginal. Instead, Putin has found through his vision that Syria should be, primarily, of Geo' political strategy to lead the crisis, and plays an international role on the lax and the complicity of US policy account, and harassment that policy to

its allies in the region, and that stood politically and in the media against Assad and his regime in Syria. It seems clear that the US inaction reason breadth of crises in the Middle East Department, we found in Iran's meddling in Iraq, Yemen, Syria and Bahrain openly, all the way to the American complacency about the Islamic state policies, and the end of American complacency about the Russian intervention in Syria, which I suggest a pre-agreed in consultation with the strong ally (Israel), so we see that the this non-obvious policy embarrassed the Europeans in dealing with complex issues in the Middle East.

On the other hand, the West, led by America, wagered on Iran deliberately or false accounts under the pretext of the war against extremism and terrorism, to become a pivotal state in the region's issues. For the first time Iran sits at the table of negotiations with the United States and the West and the Arabs to negotiate on the non-nuclear issue. Despite the confirmation more than once supreme leader, that Iran does not trust to the foreign policy of the US administration, and will not negotiate with them only on the nuclear issue and not about any other matter – for Tehran mentality No « heroic concessions » United States is only on the nuclear issue, which has been reached It agreed in Vienna in mid-July 2015- and so to sit at the negotiating table on regional issues, starting with Syria have in the future include Iraq and other files which invested Iran and stuck its files artfully.

The United States, Europe, Russia considers that Iran is the weight that must bet it regardless of Tehran's role and its activities, and its interventionist, so notes not targeted with its allies and its arms in the region, despite US Secretary of State John Kerry recognition in a speech in «Carnegie» Foundation oct-2015 knowledge of Washington's actions, activities and Iran's strategy destabilizing the security and stability in the Middle East! But it does not seem that Washington is not taking any actions or steps to address the planned Iran and its allies, or even criticism of its policy, despite the threat to the interests and the security and stability of Washington's allies in the Gulf and the Middle East.

In the new Middle East, the Obama administration also continues to confusion and repeats the deadly and costly errors on the issues of the region, the latest improvisation is engaged in third-party solutions in Syria of supporting moderate opposition and then cancels the support plan after spending \$ 500 million. Then the Obama administration's decision to send the 50 special forces to the north of Syria to coordinate and organize the face of «Daash» and to send fighters to the In carlik base in Turkey.

For this reason, all countries must be on in the region to seek and seriously to prepare a clear project of Arab strategy that addresses and balances that interventionist projects and seeks to fill the void, so as not to keep fuel and the scene of the liquidation of international accounts and achieve the interests of others at the expense of the region, there are some fears that keep track of all the state protect its sovereignty policy and its citizens by itself and this increases the region more complex, and perhaps to have in mind the need to stand out of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) as the only option to lead the region in the next phase.

In addition to the above, we must go back to the strategy of Arab national security in the Middle East, specifically, in terms of the balance between idealism and realism, in minutes equation in the course of international relations away from the hegemony and monopoly of resources and. That any illogical behave policies must take it very seriously and all that threatens security and regional peace, which is the responsibility of the Arab national security system, knowing that any action will lead threat and thus it is possible that the Arab countries constitute a threat to the security of other

Arab countries. Secondly mandate regional system a reasonable degree of political and moral authority to restrict the field of strategic and security act solo in cases in which this act arises where the negative consequences on the security of the rest of the parties to the regional system or tangible damage to security interests of the public and the Arab strategy, and thirdly the material translation specific mutual security commitments in the scope of Arab system with the establishment of the state of security and regional executive institutional mechanism, namely the creation of a joint military force as the core of the required update for the advancement of Arab security system, as stated in the 26 Arab conference in Egypt. 28-March-2105.

**The prospects of the Arab strategy crisis:** This study seeks to put many of the internal and external challenges facing the Arab world that clearly affected the Arab system performance recently. And the development that it witnessed and taking place in the Middle East during the past few years that call for reconsideration of the security strategies of countries in the region; as the events of the so-called »Arab spring« is still the direct and indirect effects present within the conflicts and disputes, especially that the region is an attractive conflict of world powers points, policies of major countries towards the region which is determined according to their interests, and what can be produced from the secretions of instability in the region supports the orientation, even if we do not take in considerations the "conspiracy theory."

The external conspiracy is present in all of the events in the region, does not negate the self-responsibility for some of the enhanced policies at home, and teeming with countries in the region spy networks and the eyes of intelligence, both visible and hidden from several countries, among attempts to seek opportunities and to find the gaps and the search for pressure papers, in order to reach policies that are compatible and trends of the major regional countries, so as to dominate the region and to draw its strategic policies.

However, there are still groups within countries in the region that are not logical in adopting their the balances, probably they are the closest to tip the open lanes codifies the conspiracy incubator environment, to push the major powers to intervene in the internal affairs, among these internal and external challenges are the following:

The Arab world is facing a lot of internal and external challenges, which had clear effect on the internal stability in the Arab world and the various institutions; and the challenges faced by the Arab world are divided into the internal challenges of the political, security, economic and social, as the issues of political reform challenges, the completion of the process of Democratic transformation, the situation of human rights, and confronting extremism and internal violence in the Arab countries, the most prominent degree or another political challenges in every Arab state. There is extremism and internal violence, where there is a clear inverse relationship between the influence of extremism, violence and terrorism on the inner tracks of democratization and the preservation of human rights, and the neglect of the latter two; of course, it leads to the spread of violence.

Then seems a change to political reform and democracy, the only way to be out of the protracted and comprehensive crisis, to ensure the peaceful development of society and the state in most Arab countries, after the Arab societies lived more than half a century under the sanctity of the rights and freedoms of emergency systems, and weakened the participation structures, and the political community suffered substantial distortions and lack of mechanisms for organized working and peaceful party.

Among the economic and social challenges, the issue of Arab food security, and the issue of water security, which water has become a crisis currently important paper in the political and

economic conflict in the Arab region, and probably considered defuse the crisis in regional conflicts. As well as poverty and poor distribution of national income, as more than two-thirds of the population live in low-income countries, there are more or more than 100 million Arabs out of 380 million fall into Arabic and below the poverty line.

Hence then the cause and effects of unemployment in the Arab world, where are varied reasons for the high rates of unemployment and the rate of the labor force in Arab countries the growth of different countries and political systems, which confirmed that these reasons are the result of poor economic performance on the one hand, and poor development trends and weak and faculty members of educational and training institutions at all levels on the other hand, which necessitated a deep economic reforms to all levels.

External challenges faced by the Arab world, threats and political challenges of security, which is the most prominent issues currently on the Arab arena, and affect the Arab world as a whole; and that this kind of challenges cannot state on its own face or put solutions for them, because they require the concerted efforts and potentials a group of Arab countries or all, to find a common policy, away from the regional factors or exclusivity given to the first set of challenges. The Arab governments have taken a positive attitude from the international campaign against terrorism and participated in one way or another with the United States and the world in the war on terrorism, and at the same time sought to launch many of the statements that distinguish between terrorism and legitimate resistance to the occupation.

By the end of the Cold War and the entry of the United States as a main a party to the peace process in the Middle East, after the start of "the Madrid Conference in 1991", it began waving the paper of democracy in the region, as the new security to face the risks of instability, also did not move away goals for oil or Israel or face the new threat posed by the emergence of fundamentalist Islamic movements in the Arab region, and ensure not to obstruct the peace process, and the trend towards the adoption of a Middle Eastern version of Israel as a regional party, with the Arab world and accept normalization and peaceful relations with it . From here we see that for the achievement of the desired security goals, in the region of the Middle East, we must deal with security as a whole and not dispersed as parts, and every country that is seeking to achieve security in its tracks, (to achieve comprehensive security in all its forms and types and in many ways and methods of variety, to make everyone feel in his heart that he is directly responsible for the security of his family, his neighbors and his community and his country), as a concept of comprehensive security which is a vital path for binding security leaders in those countries because of its importance (The concept of comprehensive security has become an obsession than in some aspects of political and economic concern in today's world, because the lack of security undermines the foundations of stability, and cannot make any progress on the political and economic) levels.

As a result of the multiplicity of tools and the development of technologies and scientific knowledge and incentives security, security has been beyond the traditional concept to the concept of comprehensive security, to the fact that the security dimension exceeds the geographical boundaries of the state, and the spread of regional and international, to achieve security through the face of internal and external challenges professionally, and with the emergence of new forms of Organizational crime emerged from the repercussions of globalization and economic, social and media and opening up, and the spread of electronic and cross-border crime, all this imposition of comprehensive security concept and application of employment.

As the imposition of the concept of comprehensive security the same as a result of the complexity of its branches, and the differences and the multiplicity and the large challenges faced, and become a comprehensive security includes the following: national security, political security, economic security, information security, military security, cultural security, intellectual security, cognitive security, cyber security, industrial security, agricultural security, commercial security, financial security, water security, food security, security of facilities, personnel security, border security, prison security, the security of the Hajj and Umrah, VIP security, medical security, health security, family security, social security, school security, job security, educational security, information security, religious Security, drug security, the security of communications, security of transport, space, nuclear security, tourism security, environmental security, administrative security, operational security, regional security, international security and others.

It is intended by the overall security (a group of foundations and pillars that keep the state cohesion and stability, and to ensure the ability to achieve a degree of stability, stamina and stability in the face of problems, not only in the field of security and safety, but in all walks of life) .. Security infrastructure:

Many Arab countries suffer from the availability of basic infrastructure, security and national that help them to accomplish their development tasks and security and ambitions, such as the availability of communications networks, and networks of good roads, transport land, sea and air, to get to the crime sites and theaters as soon as and to the most difficult place and shorten the response to the calls of the request period multiple direct and frequent security positions, in addition to that most of the security institutions in the Arab countries and assess the security and technical exercise, their functions in the role of the rented houses do not suit the situation and the performance and privacy of those institutions.

In terms of security infrastructure, security organizations did not expand and keep pace with population growth and the expansion of urban and municipal in the state, they did not become functional alignment and appropriate automation and digital technology to data and outputs the information revolution that require technical staff competent, security sectors. Many of those countries are still give education and training for Security Sciences and supporting science that have require to promote and support the infrastructure of educational institutions and training and security, as well as the absence of quality and quality standards for many of these educational activities, including the forensic laboratories that may generates crises to some degree.

**Security leaders:** The development of security leaders, and to increase the professionalism and professionalism improves cognitive performance and job security institutions, and affect the data and the nature and level of strategic security environment. It is clear that some Arab countries concerned with the establishment of educational and training institutions to train cadres of leading security characteristic, while others are still suffering weakness in this path, making the situation even more complicated and the creation of an internal crisis in such countries, and reflected on the nature of the security tasks accomplished, and therefore the security situation At the national level of the state, most of the Arab countries in the Middle East, especially Jordan and the Gulf Cooperation Council have set up training centers for crises where took care of the rehabilitation of security and administrative and technical multi cadres, and leadership, scientific and educational levels and different ranks, both in security science, or in support of science to it, and it turned out the role played by these countries in the rehabilitation of the security leaders, thus helping them to strategic planning, by estimating the strategic security situation, and deal with arising from such strategies

security plans, and in the short, medium and long ranges, and continue to develop Arab security systems and cadres of leadership and activated rehabilitation, and interaction with their activities, and apply what you learned in them.

**Arab security strategies in the Middle East countries:** The Current challenges that face the Arab security are considered the most important crises facing the Arab security. To address them, we need for concerted efforts in all tracks, particularly in the security and strategic path, and out of the traditional framework to Arab security, to space the concept of comprehensive security, through the analysis of theoretical and applied dimensions of this concept, which address those challenges in a scientific and professional manner. We need to ensure the development of Arab security, and activation domains and its relationship to Arab security trends, with a clear analytical study on the subject of the study of crises before they occur.

Some argue that the threats to Arab security are the risk or crisis that surrounds the Arab world, and preventing the achievement of Arab security goals, the external and internal security and domestic threats. In this analysis, we summarize some of the challenges that are summarized in the following:

- (A) The human, economic, social development, etc.), and the subsequent unfavorable economic conditions in some Arab countries, in the Middle East, such as Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Yemen, most notably the rise in unemployment and inflation rates and an increase in poverty rates, and their impact on the security track.
- (B) The worsening of sectarian, religious, ethnic, and regional, nervousness, tribal, ethnic, and regional in most Arab societies, and its impact on the construction, affiliation and the development, stability of the Arab rights and the threat to its security and Secretariat in the near, medium and long ranges.
- (C) Social tension for many of the Arab peoples, as a result of the adoption of some Arab countries to unfavorable policies to live up the living standards of citizens, or that the state live in ineffective economic conditions, and for long periods.
- (D) The emergence and activity of terrorist organizations, the impact in many Arab countries, and on the tracks of development, security, and plans, and this phenomenon is a regional and international dimension, and spread these effects that touched the national security and national interests and delayed the achievement of some of the national objectives of those countries.
- (E) The external security threats, whether regional or international, traditional and non-traditional, and the pursuit of some of the parties to perpetuate instability in the Arab region, through: the rape of Arab land, the attack on the rivers, seas, bays and the Arab islands, the threat to control Arab water resources, damage to the environment of Arab economy, damaging the Arab national interests outside the Arab region, the Arab attempt to exploit natural resources, export deviant thought, penetrate the Arab security agencies, drug trafficking, crime, transportation, smuggling weapons, and attempts to obliterate the Arab identity ..
- (F) The internal Arab security threats, including: an attack on another Arab state, border problems, crime, Arab cross-border, the problem of ethnic and religious minorities, natural and industrial disasters, water and food crisis.
- (G) Local Arab security threats including: widespread poverty, ignorance, civil wars, tribal conflicts, political instability, displacement and migration.

- (H) Some Arab countries suffered crises of wars and disasters, and did not address those crises, wars and disasters in a professional manner, and still these countries are suffering from the results of these crises, wars and disasters.
- (I) The biggest current challenges to Arab security started the absence of national strategies for many of the Arab countries, and therefore missed the political, economic, military and information technology, security, and other strategies. In light of this absent ones of branching strategies, such as branching strategies of the security strategy.

These countries have become the security chores. The sense that they are reactions to the actions of a procedural way real-time and practiced in all its activities frameworks and methods of the traditional concept of security is planned.

- (J) Arab national strategies: each state has national goals, national interests and national objectives, and each country seeks to clarify those goals and interests and objectives. Then prepare a national strategy to preserve these national goals and achieving national interests and goals.

Then sub-strategies are the main ones, and all its sub-strategy sub-sub-strategies. Among the most important strategies and its security branches. To activate the role of Arab security strategies, which covers some areas and security sectors, it is necessary for those countries that have national strategies and strategies subset, and strategies for sub-sub, and at the same area and sector, to develop from which the roles and methodologies and procedures, plans and methods and planned routes for implementation of their required roles through Arab security system.

As a result of the issuance of an Arab security strategies approved by the Council of Arab Interior Ministers under the auspices of the Arab League, including: Arab Strategy for intellectual security, the Arab strategy for civil protection, and the Arab strategy for combating terrorism, and the Arab strategy for traffic safety, media and strategic Arab security awareness and prevention of crime, and the Arab strategy to combat the use illicit narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances, the typical Arab strategy in the field of political security, the typical Arab strategy for the prevention of events and reformation ..

From this point it has to be for each Arab country the preparation of the security strategy in crisis management, to take into account the roles that it is possible to accomplish the strategies above, and reflect this role through the duties and functions, procedures and methods, methods and policies, and complemented this role in the sub-strategies of the security strategy.

In this context, it is significant to mention that science strategy necessitated the three pillars of the strategic framework, it is necessary to be introduced, namely:

- I: The first strategy is not limited to a particular field without the other fields of life.
- II: All strategies and all levels are based on theoretical and intellectual assumptions related to the objectives we seek to achieve them, and the fact that it is starting, and the proposed method used.
- III: Process of putting a strategy, a search for the best ways and means to achieve the ends (objectives). In the fourth and last part of this proposal, we'll look at the future and recommendations vision.

Colorful dreams and security concerns began to be translated into the reality of a security that must be lived, and became the overall perspective of the security in the Middle East represents a reality that must be treated, and the study of crises and the strategy of the reality of Arab security

lead us to hope that it must be consistent with our the physical and professional capabilities, and is compatible with our religion and our constants and values, customs, traditions, our culture and our history. As a result of the fact that security represents a totalitarian principles and foundations of life and data, to perpetuate the human with all the components.

From this intellectual sense, it is clear that Arab security reality explains and estimates the strategic security situation, and the extent of employment or lack of future vision and strategic dimension, and the extent of beyond or close to the system and the network and the framework and the concept of the enhanced strategic dimension of national security, overall security of different security types.

Then the future vision of how to build medium and long ranges of security strategies, that takes into account the compatibility, fit, alignment and synchronization of the Sub-security strategies with the main security strategy of the state, clarify the roles and duties of the state in the implementation of what was assigned to them in the overall Arab strategy security, and to highlight the role of the strategic hierarchy under the foreseeable and the largest, which is to maintain our goals and interests of Arab and national goals, toward formulated a comprehensive Arab Strategy, to be one of the security reality we live in, based on scientific and practical strategy for the environment and security of Arab analysis, and to highlight the challenges and threats and determinants and the ingredients and components and policies of those strategies .But we must analyze and assess the strategic security situation for the Arab States, and the study of the availability of security strategies for the Arab States, and their compatibility with achieving the objectives of the Arab security strategy (if any), and the extent to which each security strategy with the strategic ambitions, to find perspective and vision for the future comprehensiveness, produces by crystallization comprehensive strategy of Arab security, as we seek to appreciate the strategic security situation of Arab countries to find out what has been achieved from national strategies and strategies of national security, as well as sub-strategies, focus on the security strategy in those countries, and strive towards the creation of Arab comprehensive security strategy, With a clear vision for the future, for achieving a comprehensive Arab security strategy.

One of these external challenges of the Arab national security, that the impact of the United States and Israel on the Arab national security, as Israel refuses to admit the possessing of mass destruction weapons, based in this refusal to evade the obligations of this property.

It is the economic and social external challenges, external debt, that the Arab economy faces pressure since the early nineties which is very strong and external challenges, and with dimensions and the direct impact on the march of Arab economic integration, and these pressures began when the United States launched the concept of "globalization" of different political, economic dimensions and social and cultural dimensions, the United States seeks to dominate the capabilities of the developed world and the developing alike. The new international environment has imposed challenges to the Arab world to embark on institutional and economic reforms to avoid the negative aspects of that environment; and to reap the expected benefits of the changes, and contribute to their integration in this environment, which is moving towards globalization and liberalization of trade in a way that has disadvantages in the performance of the Arab economy, and the depletion of Arab funds for the benefit of foreign labor through migration to Arab countries . There are signals to the new looming crisis to weaken the Arab economy and depletion through political and military means such as internal wars in Yemen, on the one hand and the war on terrorism and the fight against the Islamic status in Syria, where we see that the Arab internal wars is only drain economic capacity.

Moreover, we find that there is a reality crisis facing the main market for oil prices, which fall to the levels do not cover the extraction ratio in some cases, but indicates that there is an ideological strategy for the faint of the a global strategic political approach and to dominate it again in another way through colonialism, where we are witnessing signs of the region's plans for infusing strong situations that hard to avoid them as they occur, therefore it is necessary to avoid them early, otherwise the consequences will be dire.

Furthermore, we see that there are many factors that will help the success of the promotion of Arab national security strategy, the most important of the Arab Spring factor, and the decline of the American role in the world and the emergence of new powers in the international arena.

In the first factor, the Arab Spring that swept the Arab countries from Tunisia to Egypt, Libya, Yemen and Syria will be a driving force in the way of the national project which is the great dream of unity and progress the completion of which will be reflected positively on all walks of life, including national security, we have seen the Arab citizen in these countries what the status of the case among his peers all over the world, even in countries that did not have a significant weight on the international scene long ago and became in a short period in the ranks of the powerful and developed countries and the fair achievements that cannot be denied a such as China, India, South Korea and Brazil experience, and many others, they continues to suffer despite the great potential that God gave him . Because he believes in his ability to change and making the future worthy of its history and its present, he has begun to move toward stated objective to achieve freedom and democracy, and social justice, which will be the starting towards the advancement of society at all levels. But the fear of a lack of agreement about this principle, which is the dream of every Arab citizen wherever as a solution, from Western countries, which are striving to pre-empt any which the countries of the region in the unit can fight against terrorism. The decline of great powers in the world strategy and the emergence of new powers on the scene shared in the international adult decision-making impact in giving the region an opportunity and space for freedom of movement and work, where the international structure of the system since the early nineties, taking in mobility and volatility since the end of the bipolarity era of quasi-imperial-based control style where only superpower and the United States and its allies can spread the force near one way or another model of balance power .A number of countries and groupings of unequal power "of the United States, European Union, China, Japan, Russia, Brazil, India, and the other, a It was confirmed by the report of the National Intelligence Council in the United States entitled: Global Trends 2025: A transformed world, concluded that the relative strength of the United States will diminish during the ten years or the next five years, and that America will not be able alone to solve the world's problems, or at respond to threats to national security challenges, but it needs to third parties, who share to assume this task, and cooperate with it, the world is bearing the largest ever threats, and America now feels that it is alone in the world, and it seeks to the establishment of multi-party to deal with the world's unilateral strategy pursued by the super powers used a long period of the last century until now. What will be in the end in favor of the Arab region in their efforts towards the establishment of an effective strategy to Arab national security system to shift from just a dream and strive to achieve the ambition into reality we live in and enjoy its advantages? the US handling of the Middle East is going according to their interests needs that require the imposition of the reality of stability in the region, Just as the permanent tension in this region, one of the Cold War requirements with the Soviet Union, the stability in the Middle East during the stage of US President George W. Bush the son ruling. Basic requirements in the interest of America in order to devote its

ability to dominate and conquer the world and impose its conditions on key allies in Europe and Japan.

The United States has felt that reliance on the implementation of its political and security in the Middle East, which includes a set of critical priorities of the American engagement in the region, is no longer enough to bring about the desired region of change. It do not want to fight the threats that only faced but desire also include changing regional dynamics, such threats have had to pursue additional pillars in its policy on the Middle East countries.

But on the one hand, with respect to the US strategy in the Middle East, where the theory of force was used in dealing with it which based on actual US strategic behavior in this area, which can be accessed through the features of US objectives that it seeks to achieve in light of the vital interests in this the region because of its features strategy, which originates all interests of America and objectives of the primary objective of ensuring and confirm the hegemony over the entire world, the United States has justified its interests in this region that it has a number of strategic objectives and within the political, economic and security aspects, so were the decision-making process. The construction of these goals for making the American strategy can be divided into: its Foundation principle : the Congress- the National Security Council- Ministry of Defense- security institutions- Ministry of Foreign Affairs Foundation. We also see that the new US strategy in the Middle East, represented a series of goals that President Barack Obama's administration seeks to achieve in this region, as a result of the decline in the influence and impact of the United States because of the wrong policies pursued during President George W. Bush's administration, which imposed on President Barack Obama that he should take the initiative by asking a set of policies which can handle effectively, and to serve the strategic objectives of the United States in this vital region, and special attention is required on the part of the US administration of how to deal with it, Iran crossed the nuclear threshold and the fragile situation in Iraq and Syria, which is draining the American armed force, and there are weak governments in Lebanon and Palestine under the mounting strength of the armed militias, and of Hezbollah in Lebanon and Hamas in Palestine and the Islamic state, as well as the war in Yemen, with considerable ambiguity surrounds Obama's policies lines in the Middle East, especially in the arena of the Israeli- Palestinian conflict.

In this framework, President Barack Obama worked to rearrange the priorities of its foreign policy in the Middle East, by not continuing to make Iraq is a key issue as in previous years of the rule of his administration, this deliberately to gradually ease the US military presence in Iraq and the transfer of security responsibility to the Iraqis, but at the same time taking into account that the situation there is still very fragile. So Obama has focused since the beginning of his administration in the White House on four key issues relating to the political side is the Palestinian- Israeli conflict, and in the security aspect, including Iraq and Afghanistan and Iran's nuclear file to the side four problems that are the relations between his country and the Islamic world and the processes of political development in the Middle East.

It is worth noting, too, that the US administration faces significant problems in its quest to develop a comprehensive strategy in the Middle East. Especially with the Arab countries allied to the United States in the Middle East. And that the situation had worsened after the failure of the United States and the rest of the members of the group (5 +1) to reach an agreement with the Tehran regime on the Iranian nuclear program.

For the first time since the seventies of the last century, the success of Western targets in the Middle East depends on choosing the right ally in the struggle between Shiite Iran and Sunni Arab

states as much as what has become dependent on the mend fences no longer as much as possible between Sunnis and Shiites, in order to work with both parties to face the dangers growing that is threatening everybody, I mean, Islamic organizations, especially extremist represented in the organization of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria. Wandering the Middle East today in a state of chaos and unrest growing in the absence of security and stability in many countries in the region. It was able to organize the Islamic State of control over large Sunni areas and turned it into powerful strongholds from Iraq to Syria. The Arab governments have become wary of the growing influence of such an organization as they are afraid of popular demands regarding the creation of necessary change.

Differences still also exist between Arab and Islamic countries allied to the United States of America where these differences are reflected in particular in the large variation in the position of the Muslim Brotherhood in the case of polarization continues between Arab countries on the one hand and Shiite Iran on the other hand, a proxy conflict now extends from the Lebanon to Pakistan.

These disorders also represent a big problem of the United States of America, which lies deep in dealing with all of these countries in their interest, but there are significant contradictions which continue to hinder US efforts to develop a comprehensive strategy in the Middle East.

Of course our strategy of transforming the full attention of the Middle East to Asia represents no longer right option for the United States of America. The current President Barack Obama's administration has begun practically to retreat from this strategy through the military operation led by the now organizing against the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria- Daash, and support for the new Iraqi government and to mobilize allies and unifying their ranks against the forces of extremism. In fact, these moves are part of the concept of crisis management that does not live up to the comprehensive and integrated strategy in the Middle East level.

The real strategy is based on long-term goals to strengthen institutions and national borders and to contain regional conflicts and tackling extremism so that there will not be any need in the future for any US military intervention.

We must highlight the most important contradiction, despite the fact that States and parties allied to the United States of America are necessary to achieve regional stability and service of American policy itself, America finds itself today in a weaker position than ever and less able to maintain regional stability. For example, many parties have become in these regional countries in favor of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria- Daash, despite the fact that governments in these countries address the challenges posed by the Muslim Brotherhood on the one hand and Shiite Iran and its allies on the other.

Now we come to the third contradiction. President Barack Obama's administration considers that cooperation with Iran is essential and a must in order to manage conflicts- similar to what is happening now in Iraq and Syria. In short, the US administration has realized that it needs today to partners, Sunni and Shiite partners. So is Washington's goal today in the quest to reduce the conflict between Sunnis and Shiites to work on instead of exacerbating. This goal requires of course the adoption of a comprehensive diplomatic involve various parties of Sunnis and Shiites in order to mobilize all resources and capabilities in the battle against al-Islamic state- Daash- so that then tighten the screws on other extremist organizations, which has lagged «Daash.» organization

The United States has been associated with over the past decades mainly regional allies. We have to impose Iranian Shiite partner itself with the growing organization «Daash» and its expansion

across northern Iraq, the Americans and the Iranians found themselves quickly linked to relations of cooperation quiet where began to US warplanes pounded strongholds of extremists to take over the Iraqi militias backed by Iran's Revolutionary Guards, Manifested undeclared cooperation between Washington and Tehran in the removal of former Iraqi Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki in order to calm the feelings of anger is the year of the fuel armed Sunni organizations in Iraq.

In the letter sent recently to the leader of the Islamic Republic Ali Khamenei, President Barack Obama publicly called for cooperation between the United States and Iran against the Islamic state relationship, but it has to be emphasized on the need to reach a settlement of the nuclear dispute first in order to move on to building a genuine strategic and more inclusive cooperation.

It must be emphasized that even if he was able to reach a building such as this strategic cooperation, President Barack Obama will face a fourth contradiction. In the end it seems that the issue of Sunni Islamic extremism is about to become more dangerous than Iran.

The differences between the United States and Iran is deeper and more rooted to several decades, which could make them amenable to diplomatic tools, particularly after the Khomeini revolution witnessed by Iran in 1979. The phenomenon of Islamic extremism Sunni are considered revolutionary force growing at the present time and which is now threatening the Universal system.

President Barack Obama has taken some steps that can develop to form large new strategy. He seeks an alliance with the Arabs in order to weaken the organization of the Islamic state and then destroy it. At the same time President Obama wants to reach a nuclear agreement that would give Iran the opportunity to openly seek to strike Sunni extremist Islamic organizations. The biggest hope to build a lasting alliance between the moderate Sunni regimes on the one hand and Shiite powers in the region to contain the Sunni extremist Islamic organizations, which represent a threat to everyone.

Any comprehensive and long-term strategy Cannot be stopped at this point in any case, the problems experienced by the Middle East are a large and complex and as they are rooted to the distant past. Confidence with goods may be most scarce in the Middle East dominated by suspicion and mistrust. The Arabs leaders- for example- believe that they can contain the organization of the Islamic State that they consider that same speech cannot be applied to Iran, which is seeking to break the cycle of isolation.

Above all, even in the form of elimination of the organization of the Islamic state, the extreme disparity will remain between the Arab world and Iran on the distribution of power in the region and that the two sides will continue to depend on other regional parties to continue the direct conflict, which will make peace, is always threatened.

The United States thus confronts the altered regional security environment with a strategy that remains rooted in its Cold War experience that featured collective defense arrangements backed by security guarantees, forward military presence, and strong U.S.-host nation military relations. These Cold War relations saw the United States establish a military infrastructure around the world to support global operations. In the Persian Gulf and Middle East, the development of the infrastructure received particular momentum after the ejection of Saddam from Kuwait in 1991, which saw the development of basing facilities in Bahrain, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia.

The U.S. invasion of Iraq is reordering the regional balance of power in ways that make the threat environment more dynamic and unpredictable. Iran is taking advantage of the environment to

position itself as the dominant regional power, i.e., moving into the vacuum created by instability in Iraq and the weakening U.S. regional position. The aftermath of the Iraq War is creating a new security dilemma for the regional ruling elites, who can no longer outsource their strategic security to the United States. This dilemma has forced the regimes into embracing a changed nuclear posture as seen in their response to Iran's rise and their own domestic opposition to the United States. In dealing with this security dilemma, the regional elites must at the same time confront the rising power of Islamist political movements with reduced maneuvering room.

Similarly, the overwhelmingly negative U.S. domestic public reaction to the Iraq War promises to diminish the willingness of future administrations to support an open-ended military commitment in the Persian Gulf and the Middle East—commitments manifested mainly through a forward military presence. These political uncertainties aside, however, the risks to global security emanating from the region demand that strategists adopt an integrated, long term approach to address the region's geopolitical instability. This may mean that the United States will have to return to a posture based more on an over-the horizon naval and air presence to give regional elites the political breathing space they need to manage their dynamic intrastate environments and allow the roiling political currents sweeping through the region to run their course.

Regarding Iran threats to the Middle East security, there will still be thick wall of mistrust between the United States and Iran, even if nuclear countries signed an agreement in the end, as well as relations between the United States and the Arab world will not return to what it was before. No doubt also that the US withdrawal from the Middle East as the positioning in the rising Asian axis has undermined confidence in the intentions of American foreign policies. No doubt also that the efforts exerted by the United States in order to achieve its independence in the field of energy has undermined the belief that has prevailed over the past five decades, which is considered his companions that the future of America will continue to be closely linked to the Middle East.

Contributing to maintain the stability of the Middle East will require the involvement of the parties in the region and the sooner we do so whenever it easier. I've become strife and divisions, the first enemy of the Middle East, so it must be a rapprochement between the Arab world and Iran, the most important priorities of our foreign policy.

Wasting more time would increase in fueling regional conflicts and the worsening crisis in Syria, Iraq and fueling extremism and sectarian tendencies and the arrest of terrorist organizations which are sufficient factors to push in reaching important strategic agreement as soon as possible.

Decades before now, Europe sought harmful to from World War II to do the impossible and rebuild the foundations of peace. If we hope to achieve the same goal in the Middle East, we should be thinking of ways to transform conflicts into cooperation relations between the countries in the region. Investing in such a comprehensive and long-term strategy is a perfect way that will enable the United States to get rid of the problems of the Middle East.

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