Law And Its Influential Role for Strategic Leadership in Managing Security Crises in Iraq

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Abstract:

The leader does Strategic rule the nature of his job is to perform extremely important tasksFManages a group of subordinates whose number and capabilities vary according to the nature of the organizational structure of the state. From his position, he learns secrets of great importance and performs actions that affect the comprehensive development of the state, which is what presumes with him that the strategic leader possesses an insightful vision.things and perceptionSecurity apparatus policiesfrom nearAnd far and knowWhat is required of him to accomplish through his leadership and position in the tasks of other state agencies so that all of them reflect the state's policy in terms of the services it provides to the public in order to preserve their safety, security and stability and provide them with amenities. He must also be aware of the political, economic and social conditions of society, striving to achieve what is in the public interest of the country and the citizen, taking into account that the interest of society and the general interest is the main goal that he seeks with all his various means and capabilities, and the link between the goals of the security apparatus.And general goals of the state.

Keywords: strategic leadership. Security crises. Iraqi national security.

Introduction:

Prepare the crisisthe wishin Iraq pattern From crises vehicle that intervention in its details Factors international and regional And local, and based in its entirety to me Data the foundation afor the following:The dimension sectarian in the system politician existing on me quotas with imbalance Great in Management resources The state efficiently And justice,And the distance security in overlap And opposes Business Army and official security with militias armed,and interfere international and regional in to talk nonsenseAonIraqi in a form Live And across strong Iraqi and outbreak protests popularity wide and miscellaneous in Different around Iraq,Particularlyin regions party influence ruling Presidenteand weakness Role The state in Investigation Justice social and control on me Sources Power military and security,And incapacity Successive strategic leaders About Management resources The state and basic services In which,Go deeper Intervention regional security in Iraqas well asThe dimension The economist that Prepare From highlighted appearances actors to the crisis may Led to me complications extra internal and external for the crisis.that Policies and directions Strategic leadership in Iraq I became reflexively to nature relations between powers regional and international And her interests in Iraq, it is that weaker Will national Independent that Put Iraq's interests Supreme standard Basisaa her, and in case did not to speak matches international and regional to end the crisis Iraqi the local parties face a challenge big in its ability to Solution the crisis, Particularlyin Shade its continuation by conflict Around benefits private,as well aswrestle Interests Countries external that supports its policies, and in light of the external challenges facing Iraq today, it is difficult to say thatNoable to putastrategy securityNationalIn the near future at least Because the aforementioned challenges causedaGreat repercussions on the Iraqi internal environment from this side, eitherinOn the other hand, some challenges are constantly increasing.withThe possibility of its continuation in the future and the impact of other challenges extending to an unknown time in light of what is happening on the Iraqi scene at the present time. And theMany futurists tend to adopt a five-fold classification of the future tenses: near, direct, medium, far, and invisible. In our study, we will adopt the middle future from fiveeto fifteen years.

Problem Of the Study:

thatThe strategic leader today bears the responsibility for planning, organizing, directing, and selecting effective means of communication within the apparatusaFrom me or between him and other related parties,He is also responsible foraTo make rational decisions that allow the achievement of goals, and when he bears the burden of this, he must be assisted by other specialists in scienceadministrativeThe problematic of this study begins by asking whether the strategic leader in Iraq is able to deal with the data of the strategic environment for Iraqi national security, internal and external, in the field of security crises, and to move towards an effective role in managing security crises in the future.

Study Hypothesis:

In light of the problem from which the study was launched, thedilemma thatfaced by strategic leadershipin how Keep the outer hubs satisfiedFinstability of realitysecurityThe Iraqi points out Clearly a lack of leadershipeffective strategyAnd influencing the maturation of the democratic experience in Iraq, commandthatmakes drivingUrgent needto mecooperationaMine shared with the rest of the countries to achieveits goalsOn the one hand, I seekHaContinuous promotion and protectionafrom himafrom directionother.

Research Methodology

In order to study any phenomenon in general, more than one method must be used. Accordingly, in order to track and investigate, the inductive method has been used, in addition to the analytical method in order to study the variables, events, opportunities and challenges facing Iraqi national security.

Research Structure

In light of the problem from which the study was launched, and the hypothesis that it seeks to prove, the study was dividedto metwo axes as follows:

The first axis - the factors supporting the scene of the stability of the role of the Iraqi strategic leadership. The second axis - the factors hindering the scene of the stability of the role of the Iraqi strategic leadership

The first axis - the factors supporting the scene of the stability of the role of the Iraqi strategic leadership.

Regarding supporting factors For this for a scene F This scene will be based on the assumption that the strategic leadership in the light of these regional challenges will reachStageRole constancy;Because of a nested group of thaRegional political, economic, security, social and cultural reasons are represented the most important reasons as follows:

1-The Political insults: represented Building power in Iraq after 2003And foundedThis is the basis of national, religious and sectarian quotas, and after that the stage of reviving buried and inherited hatreds begins, causing the division of the Iraqi people into sub-groups and identities that conflict with each other until it reached the level of fighting and the undeclared civil war in 2006, after which political retrenchment continues according to sect.;To produce governments established on sectarian and ethnic basis, This made all the governments that were formed in Iraq after 2003 consensual in title and different in practice. Each of them works in a manner that contradicts the method of the other components. To be a government that involves mutual obstruction as a result of its enjoyment of a mutual veto that grants each party to stop party Anofall, Consensual democracy in Iraq was not successful For her lack of democratic heritage and practical experience,And the lack of agreed upon national constants among the components to work towards, in addition to the loss of the entire political process of justice and attempts to monopolize power in a particular group or party or a particular

person and the lack of recognition of the legitimacy of others[1],The factors of internal stability were not overriding the factors of instability, for several reasons[2]:

A-Delay in building a new political system capable of achieving radical change, enabling it to build a real policy capable of drawing inspiration from all aspects of Iraqi society and its components and political forces.as well asHis inability to face the Zamat Interior.

B-fragile democracyaThe outcome of the existing political system is subject to the mentality of tyranny that has taken root in the Iraqi political forces since ancient times.

C-Too muchaIraqi political parties confused the political scene; Because of the mess you madeincompeting process for accessaLi power; Because of the isolation behind sectarianism and its entrenchment.

Dr-The spread of domestic violenceaIt contributed significantly to paralyzing the internal stability of Iraq, which External forces contributed to it, placing their interest's above all human considerations.

2-Economic reasons: There are many economic reasons leading to internal instability in Iraq, and they were shared with AlaPolitical insults andaAspiring to form a large bloc that faced the process of general stability in Iraq, the economy today was not immune from the lack of political stability that establishes a new economic contract and a new economic experience after getting rid of the remnants of the past and the economic decline that characterized the stage before 2003 and beyond, but the overall challenges The economy, of which we will mention a part, is not so difficult to deal with as there are many suitable solutions for it,which enables us toaFind real exits towards buildingaAn economic strategy that is in harmony with the political elements and enhances the security reality and reservationsathe stability of the country[3]. In this regard, we can point out the economic and social reasons behind the delay in stability in Iraq [4]:

a-rentier economy: thoughan Iraqi economy jExcellentWith its diverse resources, it still suffered from hegemony The oil sector on the gross domestic product, and the economic policies usedincontracts past reasonaA failure to achieve the required economic growth;This is due to the dependence on the sector oil only

B-The unemployment [*]: anaUnemployed groups no longer believe in promisesnomoney given to her, she begins to rebel against society, and studies indicate that there is a relationship between crime And unemployment, because whenever aincreasedUnemployment increased crime

c-Weak investment: There are several reasons why investment opportunities were missed in Iraq by companies Among them is the country's lack of stability in all its forms, especially the deteriorating situationafrom me, this matter It led to a weak economy that could not help the state to rise, but rather became a source of sustainabilityaEffectively causing the imbalance in theafrom my siden, the first:Keep unemployment rates high, which increases rates of discontent, frustration, and some turn The unemployed are sources of support for acts of violence in general and terrorism in particular, And the

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[1]Ali Muhammad Lafta Hussein Al-Fatlawi, Iraqi National Security Strategy in the face of external challenges after 2003, unpublished master's thesis, College of Political Science, Al-Nahrain University, 2015, p.p.149-150.
[2] aHamad Fadel Jasim Daoud, Iraq after the war and the strategy of reconstruction, an analytical study in realitynoFuturism, Journal of Political Science, No:56, University of Baghdad, December 2018, pp. 227-231.
[3]SourcePreviousSame, p. 234.
[4]Rafah Abdel-Azim Abdel-Hassan, General policies for national security in combating terrorism in Iraq after 2003, an unpublished master's thesis, College of Political Science, Al-Nahrain University, Baghdad, 2017.p. 122.
[*]I knewUnemployment is the situation in which individuals are unable to engage in economic activityin durationcertain period of time, as a result of factors beyond their control,Althoughof being of working age and able And those who want it and search for it.
For more, see: Hamoudi Abdullah Al-Shammari, reality andaThe causes of unemployment in Iraq after 2003 and ways to address them, Journal of the University College of Economic Sciences, Baghdad,the number:37, 2013, p. 136.

second:The absence of an economic, industrial and technological base through which it can be attributedaEnterprise construction workersahigh profile.

3-The regional environment: Not all neighboring countries were satisfied with the change that took place in Iraq in 2003, and at the same time they are not satisfied with the democratic developments that await them. One of the Iraqi identities is in charge, which means that it may intersect with the political system that exists in itaOne of the regional countries and differs with the regime ideologically, and tends to others. On the other hand, the success of democracy in this country will make the possibility of its transfer to neighboring countries a possibility, and for this reason, it did not stand and will not stand idly by, but rather did everything that would stop the democratic wheel in Iraq by various means, and perhaps encouraging the phenomenon of violence is one of the most prominent of these means [5], And the file of the regional countries' preoccupation with the reality of Iraq stands out. There is no doubt that it is one of the elements of the complexity of the Iraqi fileaAnd his engagement is the large number of actors involved in it,In this context, it transcendsaAfter the internal forces and their struggles, Lirsi VaWith the exclusion of external forces and what they want, as the formula for the new and established Iraq Externally driven and motivated to build A regional model is an element Owns palaces of presence and effectiveness,This comes back, of courseaLi intervention volume Dimensions and channels of influence obtained that the certain subscriber is determined by the realization of the idea of influence in Different measurement indicators and selection criteria[6].

4-TheaMilitary slurs: It happen Iraq permission front of infiltrators, mercenaries, and foreign intelligence tampering with the security of the homeland and citizens [7]. And theThe new armed forces attracted some senior officers along sectarian and ethnic lines, apart from KafaYehIntegrity and devotion to the homeland, and even a good portion of them were expelledaA member of the former army for reasons related to job and professional performance, honesty and efficiencyYeh,Political reasons had nothing to do with their expulsion, and the officers were granted military promotions that were not based on career progression.aand real experiences,aThe conditions for promotion are according to the Military Service and Retirement Law[8]. centered establish Our forces the wish distance 2003 on Quantum, not on me Type.And thedid not Attention is given to me loyalty this is forces meaning planting loyalty or audit with whom pro And from not pro. Finally I tried parties political duty Persons associated with it,this is factors The three combined made From institutions the wish not Compete And tough Change. The military establishment suffers from other bodies that are not subject to regulations, including operations command centers. Its main center is the Baghdad Operations Command, which is responsible for security in the capital, and coordinates the operations of the Ministries of Defense and Interior.And foundedThe leadership to implement the Baghdad security plan (Operation Fard al-Qanun) in February 2007 as a direct response to the growing sectarian conflict at the time, and after the security operations ended, the Baghdad Operations Command remained in place, with copies of it in most of the governorates, and the command centers put all the security forces in the governorate under the control of a commander One military runs it allaA high-ranking officer in Baghdad has been delegated some powers, and the Prime Minister or the Office of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces contacts the leaders in the provinces directly without going through the Ministers of Defense and Interior[9].

The researcher here believes that it is the most important reason for the lack of improvement in the situationaMona;This is because the division commanders have the same contact with the operations commanderWasin BaghdadMotherprovincesand thenThe deliverySituationTheaMy real stand up to the negatives and the needs will be by the chief of operations throughaHis contact with the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces who represents the Strategic Command, has the Strategic Command been

[5] Kawthar Al-Yasiri, Public Policy ofaFrom the Iraqi National after 2005, Al-Hiwar Al-Motaddin, website:https: //www.ahewar.org/debat/show.art.asp?aid=623792Entry date 8/12/2022.
[6]Muthanna Ali Al-Mahdawi, The Impact of the External Factor on the Iraqi Security Situation after 2003, Journal of International Studies, Issues 72-73, Center for Strategic and International Studies, University of Baghdad,2018, p. 37.
[7]Muhannad Abd Rashid Al-Janabi, The Iraqi Role in the Regional Environment (Constraints and Opportunities), unpublished PhD thesis, College of Political Science, Al-Nahrain University, 2012, p. 98
[8]SourcePreviousSame, p. 15.
[9] The groupazamat international,Unresolved Endings: The Iraqi security forces between reducing the number of US forces and their withdrawal,Middle East Report No. 99, October 26, 2010, pp. 5-7.

informed that the vast areas are not being held With human numbers only, but the technological aspect must be introduced to control the land and preserve the lives of the fighters and not leave them in the open to be easy targets for the enemy?,Was the Strategic Command informed of the level of armament, equipment and training??,And when he asks the Ministers of Defense and the Interior about the violations, theaMonia WaAmong the martyrs, their answer will be that they are not responsible;BecauseaThe order of military movements is received by the Operations Command in Baghdad and the provinces for all units of the Ministries of Defense and Interior?Regarding trainingAlthoughThe successes achieved by the armed forcesinlast stageOnly thatIt does not change the fact of its strength that these forces still suffer from weakness in their performance, as they are fragile forces that lack command and control systems, experience in planning and implementation, and technical and combat work contexts, in addition to theaThere is a lack of infrastructure in terms of physical, training, administrative, industrial, equipment and armament bases[10].

5-The intelligence aspect: Despite the availability of a huge amount of intelligence information circulated by various intelligence institutions, it lacks comprehensive coordination or classification of information according to its importance. This makes it difficult to collect data and determine the significance of it. The result is that the analysis and response to intelligence information does not match the size of the security threat to which the country is exposed.aTo the absence of a law that regulates the work of the various agencies, which encourages each of them to cover all important areas and at the same time all of them reserve the exchange of information.; Because each of them wants to attribute success to themselves [11].

6-Armed groups: The the challenge Most prominent Before Strategic leadership And who for him Link document entitlements TheaA wish and political,he is Curb restrain groups armedcompetingin country The mission the boss embodied Exactly a movement and behaviors the actors not government From Species and groups armed And who Patwa have Energy military big And a role Politicianaa And my securityaa give them freedom the movement And the verb And influence, the government new need to me extend her authority on me forces Security Iraqi From Yes Investigation stability Real in country, Iraq laden By the presence of several units Same military,Liebers over here Role factions armedAlthoughlights out this is factions under Establishment crowd popular, non that there Contrary to great Around its roles and see it and creed that grounded on her,She is entities Independent subjectivea,In spite oftheir association by the crowd pdf And thesheSpecies armed Same wings political permit to her Intervention in affairs political And some Associated state jurisprudence for the guide the above in Iran Than Makes its roles fleeting limits, eitherwas itin Confrontation the states United in Arena IraqiMotherArena Syrian, this puts it in dispute and intersection with Vision Iraqi Strategic Command[12].

7-The challengeaAlami: represents the influence Media in reality The environment The strategy for Iraq factor for him many From semantics that be determined most of it semantics threatened for security ThepeopleYes, it has become the society Iraqi Affected in a form big About road What Satellite TV shopping Arab and regional, which It has become represent Gate From portals the influenceinopinion industry and visualization and perception to the public Iraqi, which What Create something like from exposure Media The scopes strategy wide,FSuch as TheaAlam regional Especially the ocean in Circle interactions regional Hot, working influencer on the environment The strategy national, take It is permissible border Sovereignty Informative which adoption on me Basis constants trust perceptions The audience national, as Try This is theaAlaman Manages trends The audience national, especially it's a enjoy Strongly Effect big due to its newness Engineering Informative that owns it, as well About potential physical that has it;So van Iraq Suffers From exposureamy flag Strategist, this exposure surely no Out From Circle rate it after him a threat Realistically security, especially if We looked to whom corner challenges The strategy that It has become form a threat for delimiters The securityNationalIndeed though From that the challenge security he is obsession the first

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[10]Same previous sourcepp. 5-7.

[11] Ali Muhammad Alwan, andaKron, Iraqi National Security after the American withdrawal, Al-Mustansiriya Journal of Arab and International Studies, No:41, Al-Mustansiriya University, 2013, p. 66

[12]Adel Abdel-Hamza Thajeel, Politics andaWho is in Iraq: Challenges and Opportunities, Friedrich Ebert-Stiftung Jordan and Iraq Office, Amman, 2020,p.10

I have devices Security,Except that challenges Informative burglarySometimeson format and hierarchical challenges the wish traditional for security TheNationalIraqi[13].

8-Border Problem: Political borders have become major factorseBecause of internal and regional instability, by virtue of their definition as dividing lines that begin and end state sovereignty overaSatisfying it, it was linked to two axes, one of which was internal and related to the ability of the state to secure it fromaExisting threatsaand potential andaOther external influencesaregional and international inafrom the border. The threats focused on the Iraqi border after 2003, with its exposure to the American occupation and the state's loss of its sovereignty, in addition to leaving the borders open and the borders losing their function of protecting the borders.aof the state, andaIt has become a gateway to non-traditional threats of an intertwined and escalating nature at the same time, represented by cross-border terrorism, as well as employing some of the geographical neighboring countries of their borders into a pattern of conflict with the Iraqi state, taking advantage of the geographical characteristics of the border region in light ofincursionTerrorist groups and their support, in addition to political and economic differences supportedYuLogia contributed to the growth of the phenomenon of terrorism in Iraq to this day;For reasonsfollowing[14]:

anawestern bordertoIraq has with Syria and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, one of the most borders thatcontributedIn the growth of the phenomenon of terrorism after 2003; Because of the length of the border, its terrain, as well as the rugged mountainous nature of the Turkish border, which was exploited by the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK).pkk), in launching its attacks on the Turkish forces, it made the border area active in the phenomenon of terrorism.

The borders of these countries have turned into borders of conflict with the Iraqi state for political and economic goalsYuLogia in support of the groupsaphobic in lightaArouse sectarian segregation by issuing fatwas, as well as material support, whilesharessomeHaTheaKherBOpening its borders to smuggle Iraqi oil and disrespecting Iraq's sovereignty, represented by the Turkish and Syrian borders.

The small number of soldiers assigned to guard the border strip, and the lack of advanced equipment to resist the difficult climatic conditions, in addition to the poor infrastructure of the border posts represented in the absence of a horizontal paved road along the border line and vertical from the border lineaMineaThe proximity of a distance between a district or a city is between (100-150) km.

The weakness of information exchange between some neighboring countries in detecting the infiltration of the aggregatesaterrorist, as well as the departure of some border areas from the control of the Iraqi state, after the events of Mosul in June 2014.

Technology side: jIraq suffered from a large technological and information gapPrevent the process of industrial transformation of IraqTherefore, the growing technological gap implies the inability to enter Iraq as an active and influential member of the global economyFIraq needs advanced technology in order to employ it to pass the stageThis obstacle, and this requires two things first Build an advanced scientific and research foundation and the second Technology transfer within an effective development effort.[15]

The second axis - the factors hindering the scene of the stability of the role of the Iraqi strategic leadership

concerninghindering factorsFor this scene, theneffectiveness Strategic leadership embodied in harmony with Data and indicators,As well as About Ability on me deal with variables Indeed And the environment With all kinetic and flexibility And realistic,Than makes the behavior The politician external more Adaptation And acclimatized with environment annuity,Than Gives strategic leadership

[13]Ali Hussein Hamid, Ali Ziyad Abdullah, Analyzing the Iraqi Strategic Environment from a Security Perspective, Hammurabi Journal of Studies, No:33-34, eighth year, 2020, pg. 224.

[14]Shadows of Jawad Kazem and Ahmed Marzouq Abd Aoun, The Political Borders of Some of Iraq's Neighboring Countries and Their Impact on the Growth of the Phenomenon of Terrorism after 2003, Journal of Geographical Research,Number: 27University of Kufa, College of Education for Girls, 2018, p. 313.

[15]Hamid Obaid Haddad, Economic Challenges of Iraq after the US Withdrawal, Journal of International Studies, Issue 52, University of Baghdad, Center for International Studies, April 2012, pp. 71-72

freedom and margin From the movement and maneuver to reach to me his goals,meaning that Distinguish dynamically and get away with it About inertia,So it is measured capacity And effective this Leader and his success and its effect Across Adaptation his capabilities And conditioning its potential What does it serve? interests,And he achieves Objectives The strategy supreme to the state, ie that is hiring potential and capabilities available Really aim investigation Objectives. gotta most Countries potential and items strength, except that this is potential and items vary From nation to me Others, there is rich medium,And there From Countries that she has potential specific Very, however this does not mean that The state that own potential to her effect Decisive and influential,So much From Countries she has potential Huge but shedo not performrole that fits with its potential,As well as About that its goals that you specify Does not fit with its capabilities and potential, andThereasonhe isHow align items Power with environmentAnd theexploited so that be able on me adaptation And coping with Circumstances surrounding The potential Whatever I grew up Or younger,nolead torole the necessary Unless get hired Employmentaa strategically makes it able on me adaptation with environment And coping with her to serve Objectives The strategy supreme, except that Employment requires tactic and flexibility high Make the strategic leader able on me response with events and volunteering with her With what serve interests The strategy in The end,Employment strategic successful that should that You get dressed with it Countries Especially on me level Strategic leader he is the work on me implementation policy External effective drive And run events international instead of From monitor it, WhichPursuit to me to have initiate and keep on it,and this is not achieved Except in a manner Capacity adjustment and capabilities and adapt it voluntarily Practically Realistically far About hopes And wishes[16].aN the strategic leader's desire to make an asloBE by himself and moving away from tradition in a new way to define what strategic thinking is;And thatBFocusing on the ability of the strategic leader to create a variety of promising tests after many factors interfere in their maturity and effectiveness, including[17]:

1-The ability of the strategic leader to discern and observe the conditions, what and the circumstances of the situation,And theHis ability to perform a complete survey of the most important nodes that it contains, the methods of performance of the opponent and the opportunities available to him.

2- Its potentialon arrivalaI have a specific definition of the conflicting situation and motives

3- CourseDetermine the necessary solutions to the phenomena of the situation,This process requires the leader to have distinguished leadership experience and know-howwas itIn terms of referenceMotherThe ability to use it to seize the opportunityMotherso choose thastrategic sloop, as well as the commander's qualifications in sorting the information receivedafor himaAnd get what you needaHis management of the situation and the development of his method of work thereof, thenChoosing a performance styleaLike and most appropriate to complete his goal.

4-CuffYehNecessary for the strategic leader to evaluate his performance, it appears that the possession of this competencyYehIt is very necessary according to what is required by the circumstances of the situation in terms of reducing the emerging gap between capabilities as such, and desires by urging them to achieve them. This evaluation process is often difficult not only in practice, And even in theaIn front of her.

First: The political process in Iraq: There are many political parties of different intellectual and ideological tendencies, and in each party there is a center for decision-making and a perception based on a special political vision for Iraqi security that is supposed to serve common national interests and economic, social and political patterns related to contributing to the management of the economy and the state. society, and when reading the Iraqi political situation after the 2014 parliamentary elections, We find that the Iraqi political parties unanimously agreed to change after the elections The phase of change began with the highest positions of the Iraqi state, the presidency of Parliament, the House of Representatives, and the Prime Minister. This step had a great impact on Iraqi society and political parties[18] The current security situation in Iraq was also a factor for the political parties to come together after realizing that the danger threatening Iraq does not exclude anyone. And everyone must

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[16]Adel Abdel-Hamza Thajeel, The Impact of Strategic Employment in Achieving the State's Goals, Journal of Political Science, Nothat38-39,Faculty of Political Science,University of Baghdad, 2009, pg. 192.

[17]Monem Sahi al-Ammar,aStrategic thinking andaChange House (An Approach in Introductions), Political Issues Magazine, No:21-22,Faculty of Political Science,Al-Nahrain University, 2011, p. 6.

[18] Ali Muhammad Lafta Hussein Al-Fatlawi,Source previously mentioned, p. 182.

confront him, and this is what prompted the political blocs to be Prepare The war against terrorism T Like the unity of Iraqis and will increase their cohesion in the future As well as support for the supreme reference[19].

secondly-The geopolitical and geopolitical status of Iraq:Iraq seeks by various means to adopt a security strategy with the ability to respond quickly and flexibly to current challenges and to ensure the requirements of Iraqi national security,As well as restoring the status and active role of Iraq, which requires Iraq's endeavor to deal efficiently with structural and structural changes and intellectual shifts in formulatingaContemporary security strategy that adopts the idea of common security, using the geostrategic elements and the war on terrorism. There is a relationship between environmental variablesaIraq's strategy and security challenges on the one hand and an efficient response toaIraqi national security strategy In the sense that the intensity of interactions affecting the Iraqi strategic environment produces opportunities that the strategic leadership can employ in terms of enhancing security[20] In addition, geopolitical characteristics influenceinBuilding the state's armed forces, its military market, and its comprehensive security. There is a great difference in the method of each country in building its military forces and finding balance in this construction. Each method must have a meaning and meaning that explains the relationship of its military market to this structure on the one hand, and on the other hand, this method defines principles Finding a market balance for the state and its neighboring countries, given that building the security forces of the state is the way to manage its armed conflict according to its approaches and policies, and this construction is subject to vital factors stemming from the realities of internal, regional and international challenges, and here the geopolitical characteristics enter as a basis for studying and analyzing the balance of power on the regional and international stage and in regions The conflict, the objectives of those powers, the extent to which they are likely to intervene to assist the conflicting parties, calculate their reactions to the world, the development of the course of events later, and the natural, human, economic and military capacity and potential of the state to confront these conflicts in the future.[21] And theIraq has an increasingly important geopolitical position, and this is confirmed by geostrategic theories,The importance comes from the importance of the Middle East region on the one hand, and its location in the heart of what is known today as B_____: (Crisis arc)[*]Iraqi security, according to its strategic location in the Middle East, is of increasing importance, especially at the present time, to the security of the region as a whole. Through a look at the geopolitics of Iraq, it is noted that no country in the region can develop a security strategy.FromWithout understanding and realizing the security situation in Iraq, ason meAccording to this geopolitics,Which is an advantage and a challenge at the same time for Iraqi security. We find before Iraq a historic opportunity to transform this challenge into a strategic weight that contributes toaUsually the role and regional status of Iraq[22]From a strategic perspective, it is possible to turn this challenge (what was mentioned above in the factors supporting the scene of the stability of the situation and the stability of the role) into an opportunity, especially if the foundations of Iraqi security are realized and activated, strategically employed, and referred to as a political capacity.YehIn the political performance, which in turn is the cornerstone of KafaYehThe other ingredients and tools, including the

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[19]SourcePreviousSame, p. 183.

[20] Suhad Ismail Khalil, Strategic Variables and Iraqi National Security (A Study in Employing Opportunities), Journal of Political Issues, Issues 43-44, Al-Nahrain University, January-July 2016, p. 216.

[21]Qassem Muhammad Abd, Geopolitics of Iraqi National Security (a study in challenges), Journal of Political Issues, No:48-49, Al-Nahrain University, Faculty of Political Science, 2017,p. 200.

[*]The arc of crises, according to the sayingFormer US Secretary of StateHenry Kissinger: There are empty spaces suggesting lawlessness that dominate parts of the map.,The collapse of any state would turn its land into a base for terrorism. Areas of no government now extend across the Islamic world, from Libya to Egypt, Yemen, Gaza, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, and even Afghanistan and Pakistan.,With this void, the Middle East will remain in the grip of a confrontation similar to the religious wars of Europe before Westphalia, where religion is being transformed into a weapon in the service of geopolitical purposes, which is what It threatens the disintegration of the regional and international order. Therefore, the first thing that is noticed about this type of threat is that it is a product of American policies in the region, and if the various hotbeds of conflict, the center of which is the Middle East region, have prompted the adoption of new American policies in the countries of the crisis arc to adapt to the change of parties. and motives.
look:Imad Jassem Muhammad, The New American Strategy to Contain the Arc of Crises, Iraqi University Journal, Issue 2/37, Iraqi University, 2019, pp. 547-548.
[22]Suhad Ismail Khalil, a previously mentioned source, pp. 218-219.

efficiency of the security and military performance, and this is what has been achieved today through the liberation operations led by the Iraqi army, and Iraq constitutes a factor of stability and balance in the region, as it forms a right-angled triangle whose sides are Turkey, Iran and the Arab depth, and thus it is the cornerstone of the northeastern corner of the regional security of the East region Middle. And if the strategic leadership realizes this importance and the geostrategic position of Iraq from a geographical location and civilizational extension, then it is possible through the strategy of alliances based on action, interest, and joint security arrangements, or what is known today as_____: (globalization of security)[**]This opportunity can be used to revive the Iraqi role in regional or global arrangementsfor beingpillaraA strategy to ensure the security of the Middle Eastand thenarea security[23]Preserving Iraq's geopolitical unity is a necessityaregional security and strategy based on the reality of the social, religious and economic overlap of Iraq with neighboring countries, and therefore the threataFrom Iraq and its stability is a threat toaregional stability and the adoption of preventive plans to face the threats and challenges ahead and at the levels All internal and external regional and international requirementsaNormally rehabilitating and activating the Iraqi foreign policy[24]The geographical location plays an important role in enhancing the state's strength and security.Iraq has a great importance in the ancient and modern world, not only because of its natural resources or its military importance, but also because of the importance of its geographical location, which gave it a characteristicControl over the eastern part of the Middle East, which made it a competitive position for the great powers[25].

Third-Strategic planning and recoveryaFrom: that planning Strategic needs to me potential to her capacity anticipation And the prediction Receptive, especially that our country in this the time embarrassment need to me Vision schematic Located on me it rests Solution challenges the wish Across crystal program Govt Fixed Pillars with mechanisms schematic Should adopt it to counter for coming challenges,meaning adoption thinking and planning The effective strategist that Before start by finding Solution for muscles Iraq to adjust performance system The overall strategy and improve it in Shade Possibilities available, fcrises It has become Trait From Features The environment internal strategy Iraqi,Than obligatory Use planning as a style Survival and confront That's it crises, across Recruit mechanisms Adaptation with regional variants and international haste,it becomes necessity Desperate to avoid That Risks to attain condition From stability relative for the situation the wish Iraqi in Shade the situation regional and its outputs, as well About statuses Interior through the stepsfollowing[26]:

1-Activating the role of Iraqi diplomacyAcrossInvesting in the elements of strength and ability in a strategic and renewed manner to ensure the pursuit of the objectives of its foreign policynoEspecially regional, in a way that guarantees him an influential regional role.

2-Dealing with Turkey in a way that guarantees the interests of Iraq,noEspecially with regard to increasing Iraq's share of the waters of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, and ending the military presence and ambitions in our country.

3-Dealing with Iran according to the method of equality and mutual respect, without any transgressions by any party towards the other, in order to realize the reality of Iraq's strategic weight and not makeeA party or arena in any Iranian-Gulf-American conflict, but moveon meAccording to our strategic interests to adopt the appropriate attitude towards such a conflict.

[**] Security globalization is based on three basesshe:The use of the armies of different countries for a unified approach and context, the application of a single military doctrine, subordination under the central military to a unified command, regardless of national affiliations, and the readiness to use it in any part of the world. And the diversity of the threat sources and comprehensivenessTahaAnd its departure from the internal domain to the regional and external, the concept of security globalization emerged for us.look: Suhad Ismail Khalil,previously mentioned source, p. 241.

[23]SourcePreviousSame, p. 221.

[24] Dina Muhammad Jabr, Iraq and the reality of the Arab regional system, a vision of the mechanisms of activation andaUsually balance, political and international magazine, issue:12,Faculty of Political Science ,Al-Mustansiriya University, 2009, p. 132.

[25] Saif Saad Jasim, Security Policies in Iraq after 2014, unpublished master's thesis, College of Political Science, University of Baghdad, p.82

[26]Marwan Salem Al-Ali, the strategic challenges ofaFrom the Iraqi National in Light of International Changes, Tikrit Journal of Political Science,the number:20, Tikrit University, 2020, pp. 67-69.

4-pursue a policyclearTowards Syria in light of the confusion in our foreign policy towards it.

5-Adopting a policy of pragmatism and reciprocity in dealing with Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

6-Preserving some elements of balance and sources of strength and maneuvering towards the countries of the regional periphery, and working to eliminate problems and avoid differences with them.

7-The inevitability of establishing good neighborly relations based on common interests with the region, acting on the will and independent Iraqi decision, and not mortgages our positions andaOur will is abroad with regard to our national interests and issues.

8-The Iraqi strategic leadership needs to realize that any strategic alliance in its political and security scope means, in the first place, removing the throes of wars andaAfter theaFear and regional threats and avoid falling into the conflicting interests of countries. The geopolitical situation and security unrest in Iraq do not qualify it to take this side.,Or that is within the axes of existing or upcoming competitions.

9-The need to focus the Iraqi security strategy on deepening contacts with the Arab and regional depth in the fields of military, security and intelligence cooperation through the conclusion of joint security agreements in a way that is a guarantor to achieve security stability for our country and for neighboring countries in their confrontation with terrorism.

Proceeding from the centrality and centrality of the Iraqi geopolitical position, the Iraqi strategic performance should be directed towards rearranging Iraq's relationship with the countries of the region, adopting reassuring positions for those countries, and facing challengesa lot;KRestore status and roleAnd theFace the challenge of continuityAnd thePoor ability to manage, intertwine and complicate problems, and the inability toperformanceThe role of the balancer, and such challenges require strength, will and cohesion in the economic base andaI have national confidence, as the absence of these three necessities makes the strategic leadership incapable of preserving Iraq's lands in the face of external threats[27].

Fourthly-military strategy and wish: The armed forces are the state's protective shield against aggression, and it is the one that preserves the integrity of its national soil and defends its gains. Its tool is to deter the aggressor and destroy him if he thinks of aggression.FStrengthening the strategic construction of the armed forces and raising the degree of readiness and preparednessaLimit the main elements to ensure the security of theNationalProtecting the Iraqi army from internal and external threats, and preparing the armed forces is one of the first duties of the strategic leadership[28], And theThis strategy stems from the necessity of preserving the security of the country and protecting its borders internally and externally, and here The Iraqi strategic leadership, after the completion of the victory over the forces of terror, must resort to an early return of theaIts military and security strategy is in accordance with modern formulas to ensure the introduction of new and advanced work systems and to benefit from foreign expertise in this regard,Therefore, the following steps must be taken[29]:

1-Rebuilding the Iraqi security forces on modern and advanced professional and academic foundations, mediatedDeveloped with various advanced weapons, electronic programs and modern technology.

2-Reformulating the Iraqi military doctrine, which prioritizes protecting the country from any external aggression, as it is responsible for protecting everyone and is not subject to any political or partisan side, because the military establishment puts the country's interest above partisan interests.

3-Developing local police agencies and investing large numbers of university graduates who have distinguished scientific skills and employing them in this institution in order to develop it academically and scientifically.

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[27]SourcePreviousSame, p. 69.

[28] Enas Abdel-Sada Ali, and others, leadership and rebuilding the post-conflict state (Iraq after 2003), a case study, Journal of Human and Social Sciences,Volume: 4, Issue: 5,Gaza National Research Center, 2020, p212

[29]aHamad Fadel Jassem Dawood, Iraq after the war and strategyaThe habit of building is an analytical study of reality and future prospects.previously mentioned sourcepp. 247-248.

5-Eliminate financial corruption in the military and security establishment, especially foreign contracts for the purchase of weapons and equipment, which are usually included in it Suspicions of financial corruption and activating the government's oversight role in this and holding violators accountable, and therefore this strategy enhances the capacity building of the army and security.

Reforming the military and security agencies, and moving them to working mechanisms commensurate with the next stage (the post-ISIS terrorist organization) [30]:

1-concentrationinUnity of command and decision in the work of the military and security agencies, and their integration in their roles.

2-Creating appropriate conditions to limit the work of the military institution to protecting security, and preventing its presence.

in population centers within cities; In order to reduce the militarization of Iraqi society.

3-concentrationinProfessionalism, integrity and independence in assuming positions within the armed forces.

4-Restricting weapons to the state and preventing any armed manifestations outside its framework.

5-Organizing the legal status of the Popular Mobilization Forces and the rest of the factions,To be part of the security system to the state.

From the foregoing, we can note that the nature of the data included in the strategic environment for Iraqi internal and external security constitutes pressures for the strategic leadership in the field of dealing with the terrorists.aZamat theaMinya, and at the same time pay towards The continuing instabilityaMona;Because of the unwillingness to confront the threats and the expansion of terrorist groups in controlling the regions of Iraq, and this means that the future possibilities are rushing towards the data that is heading towards instability in the field of security,ParticularlyWith the availability of internal and external stimuli that push towards theaZamat theaMinya, which will be settheyIn its entirety, it pushes the scene of the stability of the situation and the stability of the role against the scene of the continuation of the role, its development, and the scene of its declineThe role of the Iraqi strategic leadership.

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