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Speech by the Editor-in-Chief of the Journal

Dr. Ali Latreche / Lecturer "A" at the University of Tlemcen (Algeria)

The science of history hardly shows us the passage of a few years without armed conflicts between peoples and States, and even between alliances sometimes at the global level, and the United Nations has not been able to solve the problem of racial discrimination in all its forms, and even the scene of psychological persecution practiced on certain minorities has not found solutions except those theoretical solutions under the aegis of international law, Not to mention the freedoms confiscated in many countries with regard to international humanitarian law.

With the deterioration of many moral values in the world, a state of fear of the present and the future has emerged strongly, war may beat its drums at any time due to the deterioration of global security in several areas, such as the 'food. , energy, water, health and many more. The appropriate conditions for an international conflict have also emerged despite the existence of international law which permanently regulates it and is only sometimes required to achieve private interests and not the international public interest.

Similarly, the international system has failed, to some extent, to deal with many economic crises, nor has it succeeded in getting the international community to adhere to certain international legal rules that govern certain relations international economies, in particular the state of dissatisfaction of certain countries of the world, in particular those which have become new economic poles in the world, such as Russia and China.

If we do not affirm that the current international system, which is deteriorating, is in a state of bursting, we will be sure that there will be a difficult birth for a new international order. The Journal of Afro-Asian Studies forum allows scholars internationally to present their ideas and the topics of their research in a way that expresses descriptive, analytical, historical, inductive, deductive, statistical, and comparative studies of the recent past and of the lived reality and the hoped-for future in many areas at the level of the continents of Africa and Asia, with the possibility of extending this research to the rest of the continents of the world.

Allocution du rédacteur en chef de la revue

Dr. Ali Latreche /Maître de conférences "A" à l'Université de Tlemcen (Algérie)

La science de l'histoire ne nous montre guère le passage de quelques années sans conflits armés entre peuples et États, et même entre alliances parfois au niveau mondial, et L'Organisation des Nations Unies n'a pas été en mesure de résoudre le problème de la discrimination raciale sous toutes ses formes, et même la scène de persécution psychologique pratiquée sur certaines minorités n'a pas trouvé de solutions sauf ces solutions théoriques sous l'égide du droit international, Sans parler des libertés confisquées dans de nombreux pays au regard du droit international humanitaire.

Avec la détérioration de nombreuses valeurs morales dans le monde, un état de peur du présent et de l'avenir est apparu fortement, la guerre peut battre ses tambours à tout moment en raison de la détérioration de la sécurité mondiale dans plusieurs domaines, comme l'alimentation. , l'énergie, l'eau, la santé et bien d'autres. Les conditions appropriées pour un conflit international ont également émergé malgré l'existence d'un droit international qui le régleme en permanence et n'est requis que parfois pour réaliser des intérêts privés et non l'intérêt public international.

De même, le système international n'a pas réussi, dans une certaine mesure, à faire face à de nombreuses crises économiques, et il n'a pas non plus réussi à faire adhérer la communauté internationale à certaines règles juridiques internationales qui régissent certaines relations économiques internationales, notamment l'état d'insatisfaction de certains pays du monde, notamment ceux qui sont devenus de nouveaux pôles économiques dans le monde comme la Russie et la Chine.

Si nous n'affirmons pas que le système international actuel, qui se détériore, est en état d'éclatement, nous serons certains qu'il y aura une naissance difficile pour un nouvel ordre international. Le forum du Journal of Afro-Asian Studies permet aux chercheurs au niveau international de présenter leurs idées et les sujets de leur recherche d'une manière qui exprime des études descriptives, analytiques, historiques, inductives, déductives, statistiques et comparatives du passé récent et de la réalité vécue et de l'avenir espéré dans de nombreux domaines au niveau des continents d'Afrique et d'Asie, avec la possibilité d'étendre cette recherche au reste des continents du monde.

Birth of the Zaibatsu: Meiji Industrial Modernization

Dr. Habib Al Badawi

Lebanese University – Faculty of Letters and Human Sciences (B.I) – History Department.

Abstract: After one and a half century of the Japanese Modernization entitled *Meiji Ishin* (Meiji Restoration) we are still studying, learning, and analyzing every aspect of that extraordinary Asian success in our noble national quest for the hopeful Arab renaissance. The Japanese insightful leadership seized the opportunity to develop many of Tokugawa institutions and had the unique experience of shaping a modern nation-state through the cautious selection of the best characteristics of Western: government, society and economy.

Economic growth depends on an advanced industry. This study entitled: **Birth of the Zaibatsu: Meiji Industrial Modernization**, will try to explore that Eastern pioneering initiative by focusing on one factor which is linked to the economy, hoping to shade the way to reveal the essential role of those large capitalist enterprises, which was managed and directed by the elite *Samurai* families, in the success of the first Asian - Japanese miracle.

The Meiji administration tried at first to create a national industry to produce particular goods or services. The lack of funds forced the Japanese authorities to turn these industries over to a loyal private business sector that in return for extraordinary privileges would accommodate the government's objectives. This was the origin of the Zaibatsu.

The four main *Zaibatsu* were *Mitsui*, *Mitsubishi*, *Sumitomo*, and *Yasuda*, but there were many smaller concerns as well. While those monopolies holding companies directed the enterprise complexes in a pyramid fashion, stockholding relations cemented together with the companies within *Zaibatsu* complexes. The stock of members was seldom sold by other members to third parties. Beneath this structure of Cross Holding of Stocks, *Zaibatsu* drove the finance, heavy industry and shipping sectors that manufactured the heart of Japan's economy.

During the imperial expansion, the *Zaibatsu* economic power inundated the sectors of finance, trading and many major large-scale industries. From 1914 to 1929, three *Zaibatsu* (*Mitsui*, *Mitsubishi* and *Sumitomo*) controlled 28% of the total resources of the top 100 Japanese institutions. Indeed, as of 1945, the same complexes possessed 22.9% of the total resources of all Japanese stock companies.

After the end of World War II, the Allied occupation authorities ordered the *Zaibatsu* dissolved. Stock possessed by the parent companies was put up for sale, and individual companies of the *Zaibatsu* realms were freed from the control of mother-companies.

After discussing the conditions that led to the rise and fall of those giant family enterprises, then analyzing the different circumstances that made the outcome, we hope to provide answers that highlight the reasons for the success of the Japanese Industrial Modernization to learn from, in our national hope for a better future.

Keywords: History - Japan – Modernization – Meiji Restoration – Industry Development.

The *Meiji* Economic Renaissance

By the end of the *Tokugawa* period¹ the Japanese economy was rudimentary and relied on agriculture, textile manufactures, fishing, and pearl hunting, while foreign trade was tied by unfair agreements with Western countries. The lack of funds forced the new Japanese authorities to turn these industries over to a loyal private business sector that in return for extraordinary benefits would oblige the government's objectives. As a result, the *Meiji* government sold those small industries (which the *Shogunate* had spent years developing)² to the highest bidder, permitting numerous motivated tradesmen descended from the Samurai class to engage in the privatization of the economy.

The Japanese master plan was based on:

1. Sustain of Japanese specialists through study and training abroad, at engineering schools and universities, and on-site at state-owned factories.
2. Investment in munitions plants, railways, mining, shipbuilding, and agriculture.
3. Transfer of state-owned enterprises to the private sector.
4. Foundation of indigenous *Zaibatsu* by assisting *Seisho*³ and the easing out of foreign interests.
5. Encouraging invention and domestic production through industrial expositions.

Since the beginning of the *Meiji-tenno*⁴ rule in 1868, under the slogan *fukoku kyohei*⁵, there was a shift towards the development and modernization of the

¹ *Tokugawa Shogunate* 徳川幕府, (1603–1867), the final period of traditional Japan, a time of internal peace, political stability, and economic growth under the *shogunate*, which is a kind of military dictatorship. The shogun role achieved hegemony over the entire country by balancing the power of potentially hostile domains *tozama* with strategically placed allies *fudai* and collateral houses *shimpan*. The resulting system of semi-autonomous domains directed by the central authority of the Tokugawa *Shogunate* lasted for more than 250 years.

Howell, D. (1998). Territoriality and Collective Identity in Tokugawa Japan. *Daedalus*, 127(3), 105-132. Retrieved November 1, 2020, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20027509>

² Smith, T. (1948). The Introduction of Western Industry to Japan During the Last Years of the Tokugawa Period. *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*, 11(1/2), 130-152. doi:10.2307/2718077

³ Influential businessmen



economy by creating the *Zaibatsu*⁶, which was a natural result of both the decline of the old money changing businesses and the end of the classic warrior’s domination.

Timeline of the Meiji Restoration		
year	month	Major events
1867	November	Shogun tenders resignation to the Emperor
1868	January	Declaration of Imperial Rule
	January	Battle of Toba-Fushimi
	May	Agreement of the peaceful opening of Edo Castle
	October	Imperial decree changing the name of the era to Meiji
1869	June	Goryokaku castle surrendered
1871	August	Abolition of domains (<i>han</i>) and establishment of prefectures (<i>ken</i>)
	December	Iwakura Mission (- September, 1873)
1873	October	Political upheaval caused by debate on the subjugation of Korea
1876	March	Sword Abolishment Edict
	August	Abolition of hereditary stipends
1877	February	Satsuma Rebellion (Seinan War)
1881	October	Failed Meiji-14 (1881) coup d'etat
1885	December	Inauguration of Cabinet system
1889	February	Establishment of the Constitution
1890	July	First general election of members of the House of Representatives
	November	First session of the Imperial Diet

⁴ Reigning from February 3, 1867 until Emperor *Meiji* death on July 30, 1912.

Huffman, James (2019). *The Rise and Evolution of Meiji Japan*, NY: Renaissance Books.

⁵ Enriching the country, strengthening the army.

Kublin, H. (1949). The "Modern" Army of Early Meiji Japan. *The Far Eastern Quarterly*, 9(1), 20-41. doi:10.2307/2049123

⁶ Literally translation from Britannica: “Wealthy Clique.”

Zaibatsu. (n.d.). Encyclopedia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/zaibatsu>. Accessed 4 Nov. 2020.



*Meiji seifu*⁷ steadily developed various components of infrastructure for national development. A nation-wide postal/telegram network was established, and a series of civil engineering works were started to expand land transport and water supply networks. Within the late 1890s, national railway construction was started, and in 1870 the Ministry of Engineering was created to manage these infrastructure development programs.

Starting from the first year of the *Meiji* reign in 1868, the public schemes published to revive the rural native economy became known as the General Plans for Commerce and Industry, with the following economic developments taking place:

A/ Creating a Modern Financial Sector

The monetary reform was of the most important pillars of the economic boom during this era. At the beginning of the *Meiji* era, the rice was the unit of measurement and was used for exchanges in rural areas, while in the main cities various coins were used. These differences in money and standards of wealth measurement guaranteed that rice became the standard by which wealth was measured and power maintained, and it was the key to the Japanese economy.⁸

Tokugawa coinage fell apart following the reopening of Japan to the West in 1854, under the threat of Commodore Perry *Kurofune*⁹ as the silver-gold rates gave huge opportunities for arbitrage to foreigners, leading to the loss of large quantities of gold to exportation. Foreign arbitrage led to a massive outflow of gold, as gold exchanged for silver in Japan with a 1:5 ratio, while that ratio was 1:15 abroad.

⁷ The Government of *Meiji* Japan 明治政府.

Silberman, B. (1976). Bureaucratization of the Meiji State: The Problem of Succession in the Meiji Restoration, 1868-1900. *The Journal of Asian Studies*, 35(3), 421-430. doi:10.2307/2053273

⁸ Randall Morck and Masao Nakamura. (2007). *Business Groups and the Big Push: Meiji Japan's Mass Privatization and Subsequent Growth*, Massachusetts: National Bureau of Economic Research, p. 10.

⁹ Black Ships 黒船.

Kitahara, M. (1986). Commodore Perry and the Japanese: A Study in the Dramaturgy of Power. *Symbolic Interaction*, 9(1), 53-65. doi:10.1525/si.1986.9.1.53

Amid the *Bakumatsu*¹⁰ period in 1859, Mexican dollars were even given official currency in Japan, by coining them with marks in Japanese and officializing their exchange rate of three *Bu*. They were called *Aratame Sanbu Sadame*.¹¹



In 1871, the Japanese authorities decided to apply the decimal system¹². They also named the main national currency the Yen¹³. Invisible infrastructures were also arranged. A patent regulation was issued in 1885, and a unified metric system was introduced in 1891¹⁴. Nevertheless, the financial breakthrough occurred in 1897¹⁵

¹⁰ 幕末 *bakumatsu*, a compound word, translatable as "the end" or *matsu* of the military government or *baku*, which abbreviates *bakufu*, in turn literally meaning "tent-government".

¹¹ 改三分定, "Fixed to the value of three *bu*".

¹² Decimalization is the conversion of a measurement system to units related by powers of 10, replacing traditional units that are related in other ways, such as those formed by successive doubling or halving, or by more arbitrary conversion factors.

¹³ Droppers, G. (1898). Monetary changes in Japan. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 12(2), 153. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1882117>

Yen (Japanese: 円 Hepburn: en, symbol: ¥; code: JPY; also abbreviated as JP¥)

¹⁴ The Central Institute for Weights and Measures was established as early as 1870.

when the Gold Standard¹⁶ was approved and started resembling other developed nations at that time.

Japanese banks had been established in 1872, according to the American system under the code of “National Bank Act”¹⁷. Finally, the Central Bank of Japan¹⁸ was founded in the year 1882¹⁹, inspired by the Belgian model²⁰ after a period of unanticipated consequences was ended in *Meiji* 15 (October 10, 1882), under the Bank of Japan Act 1882 (June 27, 1882).

B/ Development of the Traditional Economy

The traditional economy of the nineteenth century Japan consisted of agriculture, fishing, and textile manufacturing. Modernization of the economy resulted from importing the best and most fruitful seeds, as well as using electric power and fuel engines installed on fishing vessels²¹, in addition to operating small laboratories in

¹⁵ Laughlin, J. (1897). The Gold Standard in Japan. *Journal of Political Economy*, 5(3), 378-383. Retrieved November 4, 2020, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1817753>

¹⁶ A gold standard is a monetary system in which the standard economic unit of account is based on a fixed quantity of gold. Three types can be distinguished: specie, bullion, and exchange.

What is the gold standard? (n.d.). Investopedia. <https://www.investopedia.com/ask/answers/09/gold-standard.asp>. Accessed 7 Nov. 2020.

¹⁷ Brought the central government into dynamic supervision of commercial banks. It established the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency with the responsibility of chartering, examining, and supervising all local banks.

¹⁸ The Bank of Japan 日本銀行 Nippon Ginkō, BOJ, JASDAQ: 8301

¹⁹ **The Bank of Japan Act of 1882** is promulgated; the Bank is to have a capital of 10 million yen and is given a license to operate for 30 years from the start of business.

History: 日本銀行 bank of Japan. (n.d.). ホーム: 日本銀行 Bank of Japan. <https://www.boj.or.jp/en/about/outline/history/index.htm>. Accessed 8 Nov. 2020.

²⁰ Willy Walle (2007) *Institutions and ideologies: the modernization of monetary, legal and law enforcement 'regimes' in Japan in the early Meiji-period (1868-1889)*, Universiteit Leuven: FRIS Katholieke.

²¹ William W. Lockwood. (1964). *The Economic Development of Japan: Growth and Structural Change 1868-1938*. Princeton University Press, p. 584.



the inherited manner and using imported machines, which increased the productivity of cotton and silk textiles.

Raw Silk Production and Export from Japan 1868 to 1913		
Period	Production annual average (tons)	Exports annual average (tons)
1868-1872	1026	646
1883	1687	1347
1889-1893	4098	2444
1899-1903	7103	4098
1909-1913	12460	9462

Agriculture confronted new changes during the latter modernization effort. The enlightened thinking encouraged during this period permitted farmers to own the land they worked on. Peasants were allowed to move freely and sell their products anywhere within their prefectures. With this change came a 3% land tax imposed on the farmers.

In the *Bakumatsu* era, taxes were paid in crops such as rice, but now were paid in Yen. Taxes were calculated as a proportion of the cash value of the land instead of the actual crop yield²². The landowner, affirmed by the issuance of land bonds, was obligated for the taxes instead of the farmer. The land tax caused numerous riots. To resolve this, the tax was lowered to 2.5% instead of 3%. Many farmers had their land confiscated due to their inability to pay taxes.

²² WATERS, N. (1983). *Japan's Local Pragmatists: The Transition from Bakumatsu to Meiji in the Kawasaki Region*. Cambridge (Massachusetts); London: Harvard University Asia Center. Retrieved November 6, 2020, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1tfjb9d>





By the end of the *Meiji* Period, 67% of peasant families were forced to tenancy²³. Agriculture was dominated by a tenant farming system. Families were regularly driven to pay over half their crops as a lease. In an attempt to pay taxes, relatives were strongly influenced to send their wives and daughters to textile mills²⁴. Many families had a difficult time making ends meet; to make additional cash, daughters were forced into prostitution.

Circumstances went downhill when the deflationary government introduced a new fiscal policy in 1881-1885²⁵. This policy economically lacked rice prices which led to bankruptcies and rural uprisings against the government. The first agriculture cooperatives were established in the 1900s. These served in rural areas as credit unions and purchasing cooperatives. The government was involved in these changes as they created the taxes. Farmers were included since they were directly affected by the changes. Many riots broke out which led to the reduction of taxes. The adjustments started in 1873 and continued until 1900. These changes mostly affected the Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu areas where most of the farming took place. The land tax was presented to pay for urban development. The changes affected numerous farmers as they had to give up their land giving Japan more value for the farmland. Those enhancements in agriculture were both positive and negative.

²³ Smith, T. (1956). Landlords and Rural Capitalists in the Modernization of Japan. *The Journal of Economic History*, 16(2), 165-181. Retrieved November 6, 2020, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2114114>

²⁴ Tsurumi, E. Patricia. (1990). *Factory Girls: Women in the Thread Mills of Meiji Japan*. Princeton University Press.

²⁵ **Matsukata Deflation:** Tax Reform of 1873–1881. Under the new system:

1. a taxpayer paid taxes with money instead of rice.
2. taxes were calculated based on the price of estates, not the amount of the agricultural product produced.
3. tax rates were fixed at 3% of the value of estates and an estate holder was obliged to pay those taxes.

The new tax system was profoundly diverse from the traditional tax gathering system, which required taxes to be paid with rice varied according to location and the amount of rice produced. The new system took some years to be accepted by the Japanese citizens.

ERICSON, S. (2014). The "Matsukata Deflation" Reconsidered: Financial Stabilization and Japanese Exports in a Global Depression, 1881–85. *The Journal of Japanese Studies*, 40(1), 1-28. Retrieved November 7, 2020, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/24242624>

In textiles, which had been the pillar industry in Japan²⁶, although the government's activities were limited mainly to technological support for quality improvement and control, the operations of government turning factories had a substantial demonstration effect on private activity in the sector. The sector invigorated the adoption of modern technology with some adjustments to fit the Japanese environment²⁷.

With the divestiture of government-run factories, the Ministry of Engineering was nullified in 1890. The Ministry of Interior performed general supportive functions for the industry until 1890, and the then-formed Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce took over the role afterward.

The latter steps of development accelerated the traditional economy, but this vast development later receded because the state interest shifted to the heavy industries in favor of the military. The state also took a series of inhumane economic measures to force numerous farmers to leave their land and villages to join the productive sectors, administrative or military. This agrarian reform was too arbitrary, and the imposing of large taxes on land and agricultural production together caused an exodus from the countryside to the cities.

C/ Promoting International Trade Regime

After more than two hundred years of isolation from international trade, Japan re-appeared in the international trade arena through the almost peaceful conclusion of a trade treaty with the United States in 1858²⁸. Similar treaties with other trading

²⁶ Textiles accounted for 30% of industrial production and 60% of industrial exports.

²⁷ Technologies employed by the Government operated factories tended to be too capital intensive for private entrepreneurs who embraced less capital-intensive technologies.

²⁸ It was just sixteen years after the Treaty of Nanking, which was imposed on China by the colonial powers because of the Opium War (1840-1842).

Wakabayashi, B. (1992). Opium, Expulsion, Sovereignty. China's Lessons for Bakumatsu Japan. *Monumenta Nipponica*, 47(1), 1-25. doi:10.2307/2385356



powers followed in successive years. As a result of these treaties, Yokohama, Kobe and a few more ports were opened²⁹.

Up until around 1900, industrial development took place under an almost neutral trade regime. This was not fundamentally desired by the Japanese government. It was not permitted to have independent authority over the formulation of tariffs until 1899. Until that year, tariff rates, which had been bound by an international treaty, were 5% or less. Export was also burdened to a similar extent. Quantitative restrictions played no role until 1931.

The growth of ocean fleets played an important role within the expansion of trade. The total tonnage of Japanese ocean fleets was 23,000 in 1872. It jumped to 3.05 million by the end of the *Meiji* era in 1912.

The Size of the Japanese Merchant Fleet in Various Years from 1873 to 1913	
Year	Number of Steamships
1872	23
1873	26
1894	169
1904	797
1913	1514

²⁹ Horie, Y. (1952). FOREIGN TRADE POLICY IN THE EARLY MEIJI ERA. *Kyoto University Economic Review*, 22(2 (53)), 1-21. Retrieved November 8, 2020, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/43216999>



Japan's industry was drastically transformed, creating an effective militarized economy. Some reforms included new railroads to join all four major islands, shipping lines, telegraph and telephone systems, and deep-water harbors to allow bigger ships. Besides, 53 consumer products were created. Examples include munitions, gunpowder, silk and textile, glass, chemical plants, iron smelters, and spinning mills.

The government was involved in these changes as it funded and owned many industries. But after several years, most government-owned factories were handed over to private businesses. This happened to help jump-start capitalism.

Before the Restoration, a few foreign trading companies had some stakes in the mining sectors³⁰. These foreign stakes were obtained back by the new government. Foreign firms resumed direct investment in Japan only after 1899. Most foreign investments were joint ventures, and mostly in technology-intensive sectors such as electrical machinery and automobiles, established through the initiatives of Japanese enterprises that encountered a high demand from foreign enterprises for equity participation in exchanges of technology, hardware, and equipment³¹.

D/ Birth of the *Zaibatsu*³² Monopolies

The *Zaibatsu* were formed from the *Meiji* government's policies of state entrepreneurialism³³, which characterized the modernization of the economy amid

³⁰ Takashima, one of the biggest coal mines then in Japan, was owned by British merchant Thomas Blake Glover, and the first steam railways extended from Tokyo to Yokohama was an investment by Americans.

McKay, Alexander. (1993). *Scottish Samurai: The Life of Thomas Blake Glover*. Canongate Books.

³¹ Toshiba-General Electric for electric valves, Furukawa-Siemens for copper cables, were two examples of these joint ventures.

³² Financial Clique 財閥 (literally)

John G. Roberts. (1973). *Mitsui: Three Centuries of Japanese Business*. Weather Hill.

³³ Definition: The ability to start new businesses, especially when this involves seeing new opportunities to make money.



that era. To understand the significance of *Zaibatsu*, one must consider that at the onset of the *Meiji* era agriculture comprised 70%³⁴ of Japan's national production, and approximately three-quarters of Japanese worked in farming-related employments.

The *Meiji* government's main plan was to carry out a major industrial renaissance that contributed to military modernization. Economic planning for this started by supporting infrastructure and the amplification of the railway networks. The first railway line was opened between the cities of Yokohama and Tokyo in the year 1872, and government control on all construction continued until the year 1877. Private institutions then built the Tokaido line between the cities of Tokyo and Kobe. Economic encouragement was based on the same principle--an initiative of the state at the beginning followed by private sector investment.

Railroad Mileage in Japan in Various Years from 1873 to 1913	
Year	Track (miles)
1872	18
1883	240
1887	640
1894	2100
1904	4700
1914	7100

Entrepreneurialism | meaning in the Cambridge English dictionary. (n.d.). Cambridge Dictionary | English Dictionary, Translations & Thesaurus

. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/entrepreneurialism>. Accessed 11 Nov. 2020.

³⁴ Hideichi Horie. (1962). *The Agricultural Structure of Japan in the Period of Meiji Restoration*. Kyoto University Economic Review, p. 1-23.



Japanese industry also adopted a system of sending Japanese missions to take advantage of Western science, and at the same time appointed Western experts in Japanese factories to benefit from their expertise³⁵. This was followed by the Japanese state implementing several large economic projects in heavy industry, in other words, the industries that the private sector aimed to build-up through self-funds and which required buying Western equipment administered by Western technology.

It must be noted that most factories were sold to the private sector during the 1880s, with several exceptions in military production facilities³⁶, because of the fiscal crisis that resulted from civil wars in Japan. As this divestiture was associated with the transfer of technological resources from the public sector to the private sector, it offered private business opportunities to transform commercial capital into industrial capital and helped to form the *Zaibatsu* bunches as a result.

Japan has been at the forefront of countries that have adopted privatization and did this through the sale of public enterprises to private sector companies, which in turn led to the occurrence of a group of large companies, consisting of private conglomerates called *Zaibatsu*. This term is an abbreviation of the Japanese words referring to the great economic blocs and includes companies and large organizations in all areas such as railways, mines, the shipbuilding industry, the textile industry, banks, insurance companies, etc. Unlike modern shares, stocks served to divide ownership of the issuing companies rather than to raise capital, and so bank loans and bonds became the essential impetus for financing the growth of Japan's private sector.³⁷

³⁵ Hazel J. Jone. (1980). *Live Machines: Hired Foreigners and Meiji Japan*. University of British Columbia Press.

³⁶ Yamamura, K. (1977). Success Illgotten? The Role of Meiji Militarism in Japan's Technological Progress. *The Journal of Economic History*, 37(1), 113-135. Retrieved November 9, 2020, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2119450>

³⁷ Randall Morck and Masao Nakamura. (2005). *A Frog in the Well Knows Nothing of the Ocean – A History of Corporate Ownership in Japan*. University of Chicago Press, p. 414.

Companies and organizations consist of two types:

A/ The Big Four³⁸, the most successful of these businesses³⁹, which were the first proper *Zaibatsu*.⁴⁰

- Mitsubishi (三菱財閥)
- Mitsui (三井財閥)
- Sumitomo Group (住友財閥)
- Yasuda (安田財閥)

B/ *Zaibatsu* “second-tier”, consisting of:

- Taiheiyo Cement/Asano (浅野財閥)
- Fujita (company)/Fujita (藤田財閥)
- Fuji Electric/Furukawa (古河財閥)
- Showa Denko/Mori (森コンツェルン)
- Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd. (川崎財閥)
- Nakajima Aircraft Company (中島飛行機)
- Chisso/Nitchitsu (日窒コンツェルン)
- Nissan Group (日産コンツェルン)
- Nippon Soda Co./Nisso (日曹コンツェルン)
- Nomura Group (野村財閥)
- Taisei Corp.Okura (大倉財閥)
- Riken (理研コンツェルン)
- Shibusawa Eiichi (渋沢財閥)⁴¹

³⁸ *Yondai Zaibatsu* 四大財閥

³⁹ Yamamura, K. (1964). *Zaibatsu, prewar and Zaibatsu, postwar*. *The Journal of Asian Studies*, 23(4), 539-554. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2050237>

⁴⁰ Takeo Hoshi and Anil Kashyap. (2001). *Corporate Financing and Governance in Japan*. MIT Press, p. 9.

⁴¹ Rapp, W. V. (1994). *Zaibatsu: The rise and fall of family enterprise groups in Japan*. By Hidemasa Morikawa. Tokyo: University of Tokyo Press, 1992. 283, *The Journal of Asian Studies*, 53(3), pp. 946-947. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2059773>

These private parties and enterprises crystallized over time into large, integrated complexes controlled by the government bureaucrats into areas of development craved for the reformation of Japan. To secure compliance, the government provided inducements such as exclusive licenses, capital funding, and other privileges. Although Japan severely needed foreign technology know-how and capital, the government adopted a policy of shutting out foreign entrepreneurs with few exceptions in favor of domestic development.

E/ Zaibatsu Effect: Increasing Exports and Boosting Trade with the new Colonies

The *Zaibatsu* goals focused on a central point; to convert Japan into a rich country, with a very modern army that has cohesion and discipline, and to deal with advanced Western countries as equals. From this point onward the Japanese imperialism trend began in line with its counterpart, Western colonialism.

By the end of the Sino-Japan war⁴², and with the Taiwan Island colonized in 1895, Japan encouraged the cultivation of sugar canes for domestic consumption from 1901 to 1910, during which most of Taiwan's⁴³ land was devoted to sugar cane production.

As for Korea⁴⁴, where there was a small amount of iron ore, the major natural wealth was agricultural land and its products, especially rice, and the Japanese colonizers encouraged this type of agriculture.

Despite the economic domination of these colonies, the volume of trade exchange remained insignificant. For example, the volume of imports from the

⁴² BIAN, M. (2002). The Sino-Japanese War and the Formation of the State Enterprise System in China: A Case Study of the Dadukou Iron and Steel Works, 1938—1945. *Enterprise & Society*, 3(1), 80-123. Retrieved November 10, 2020, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23699998>

⁴³ PING-HUI, LIAO, and DAVID DER-WEI WANG, editors. (2006) *Taiwan Under Japanese Colonial Rule, 1895-1945: History, Culture, Memory*, NY: Columbia University Press.

⁴⁴ Iyenaga, T. (1912). Japan's Annexation of Korea. *The Journal of Race Development*, 3(2), 201-223. doi:10.2307/29737953

colonies for total commerce with other countries increased from 1.7 percent in the period 1894-1903 to 6.9 percent in the period from 1904-1914, and then export to the colonies increased from 2.7 percent in 1894-1903 to 7.8 percent during 1904-1914⁴⁵.

After the Russo-Japanese War⁴⁶, several "second-tier" *Zaibatsu* also emerged, mostly as a result of business conglomerations. A few more popular second-tier *Zaibatsu* included the Okura, Furukawa, Nakajima Aircraft Company, and Nissan groups, among a few others. The *Zaibatsu* grew most rapidly during World War I⁴⁷ with Japan's limited involvement in the war giving it industrial and commercial advantages.

The Japanese government was also committed to settling over five million Japanese citizens in the puppet state of Manchukuo⁴⁸, set up to administer what was once Manchuria⁴⁹, and had already decided to establish modern farms and factories there to further fuel their massive war machine for a thrust into China. The demand

⁴⁵ Benjamin J. Cohen. (1973) *The Question of Imperialism, The Political Economy of Dominance and Dependence*, New York: Basic Books, p. 62.

⁴⁶ The Russo-Japanese War. (1904). *The Advocate of Peace (1894-1920)*, 66(3), 42-44. Retrieved November 16, 2020, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25752278>

⁴⁷ Melzer, Jürgen. (2017) *Warfare 1914-1918 (Japan)*, in: *1914-1918*. International Encyclopedia of the First World War, ed. by Ute Daniel, Peter Gatrell, Oliver Janz, Heather Jones, Jennifer Keene, Alan Kramer, and Bill Nasson, issued by Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin. DOI: 10.15463/ie1418.11172.

⁴⁸ Manchukuo 滿州国 "State of Manchuria" was a puppet state of the Empire of Japan in Northeast China and Inner Mongolia from 1932 until 1945.

Akagi, R. (1933). Japan and the Open Door in Manchukuo. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 168, 54-63. Retrieved November 17, 2020, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1019036>

⁴⁹ Manchuria 滿洲; is a name first used in the 17th century by Chinese people to refer to a large geographic region in Northeast Asia.

Manchuria. (n.d.). Encyclopedia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Manchuria>. Accessed 16 Nov. 2020.



for war material was so great that the Japanese government awarded dozens of profitable contracts to the Big Four as well as the new, “second-tier” *Zaibatsu*⁵⁰.

This rapid expansion would in the long run help to unseat the families in control of the *Zaibatsu* from direct oversight and ownership of the companies which bore their names. The private owners of these companies realized that they could raise twice as much capital and still maintain direct control over their business ventures by allowing 49 percent of the shares of their principal holding company to be sold publicly, which would prop up the cost of their shares as well as supply income from which they could fund still more business enterprises.

For each of these new enterprises, up to 49 percent of shares could be sold, significantly expanding the capital beneath the command of the *Zaibatsu* whereas still permitting direct control of each of their auxiliaries. At the same time, the families themselves and their tremendous fortunes were protected from any legal action or financial loss in any of their subsidiaries; each one was independently consolidated and had its own distinct group of shareholders.⁵¹

We conclude that Japan's economic policy left negative effects on Japanese society; particularly because of the *Meiji* government's focus on the heavy industries, which aimed to militarize modernization to counter the Western powers. The industrial concentration had been focused near cities and disregarded the countryside, which led to labor migration from the countryside to the city. As the new industries only rarely reached capital surplus that allowed them to absorb the constant surplus of labor, the wages in the city tended to be low-level to low wages, and so workers' conditions did not comply with the labor law.

Major mistakes in the application of the agrarian reform pushed the farmworkers to emigrate towards the cities without any hope to find jobs there, putting the

⁵⁰ *A History of Corporate Ownership in Japan*, 2005, p. 23.

⁵¹ *A History of Corporate Ownership in Japan*, p. 25.





Japanese countryside in a situation of permanent tension⁵². By increasing the tax burdens through the introduction of the land tax and indirect taxes, which was also accompanied by a recession of agricultural production, the poverty situation in villages worsened, ultimately leading to the commencement of the Social Questions.

During the industrial boom that accompanied the Sino-Japanese war, factory workers had gone on strike demanding better working conditions and higher wages in several parts of the country, and only in the year 1897 were more than 40 industrial actions taken⁵³. The conditions continued to worsen in the factories and then an outbreak of war with Russia took place in 1904. The unrest during the years 1906 and 1907 was the most violent since the beginning of the industrial era in Japan, and it clearly pointed to the proclivities of workers to the revolution because of the pressures that they were confronted with. Soon after, the workers' movement transformed into a political movement, and the Japan Socialist Party was created in 1906⁵⁴, which was banned in next year.

The *Zaibatsu* most rapid growth occurred particularly during World War I, when Japan's limited engagement in the war gave it incredible industrial and commercial advantages, then boosted on during World War II when the Japanese Wartime Empire⁵⁵ *Dai Nippon Teikoku* adopted her colonial slogan Promote Industry *Shokusan Kōgyō*⁵⁶ in the declared Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere⁵⁷ *Dai Tōa Kyōeiken*.

⁵² Mulgan, A. (2005). Where Tradition Meets Change: Japan's Agricultural Politics in Transition. *Journal of Japanese Studies*, 31(2), 261-298. Retrieved November 24, 2020, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25064569>

⁵³ *History of Showa 1926-1989*, 1998), p. 6.

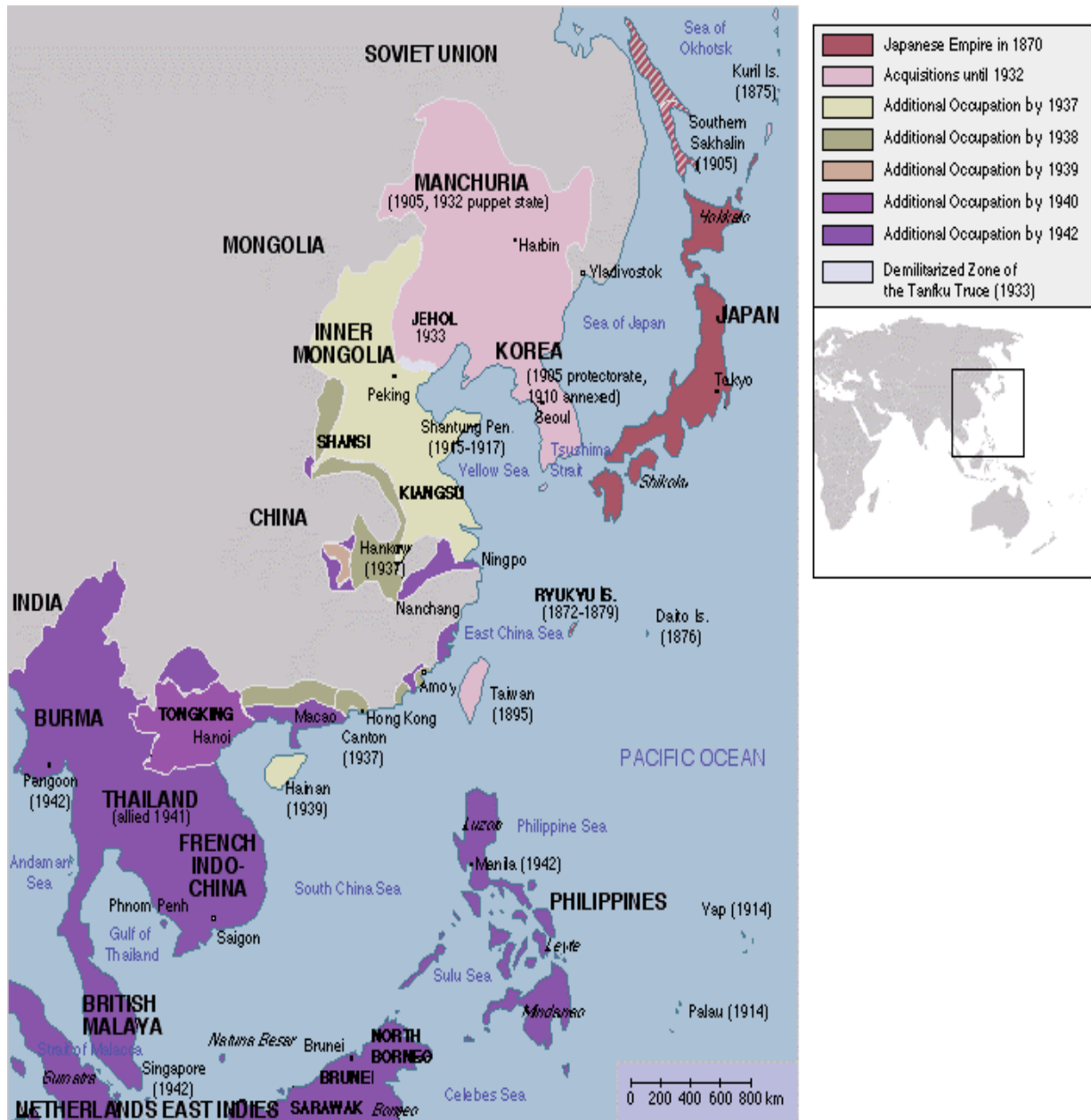
⁵⁴ Kublin, H. (1952). The Origins of Japanese Socialist Tradition. *The Journal of Politics*, 14(2), 257-280. Retrieved November 25, 2020, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2126522>

⁵⁵ Peter Duus and Others. (1996). *The Japanese Wartime Empire, 1931-1945*. Princeton University Press.

⁵⁶ Brian Victoria. (1997). *Zen War Stories*. Routledge.

⁵⁷ Swan, W. (1996). Japan's Intentions for Its Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as Indicated in Its Policy Plans for Thailand. *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*, 27(1), 139-149. Retrieved November 26, 2020, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20071764>

Stages of Formation of the Japanese Empire⁵⁸



The Japanese ambitious encounter was ended by Hiroshima and Nagasaki crimes against humanity⁵⁹, followed by the American occupation of Japan itself.

⁵⁸ A 1942 declaration for greater east Asian Co-operation. (n.d.). The Asia-Pacific Journal: Japan Focus. <https://apjif.org/-James-Orr/2692/article.html>



In 1946, the Allied occupation authorities represented by Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP)⁶⁰ ordered the *Zaibatsu* dissolved, abolished, and banned. Stock possessed by the parent companies was put up for sale, and individual companies of the *Zaibatsu* empires were freed from the control of parent companies. The administration of the individual companies, however, was not drastically changed, and to some extent, the coordination and control of the previous organization remained⁶¹. After the signing of the Treaty of San Francisco⁶² *San-Furanshisuko kōwa-Jōyaku*⁶³, many companies began associating into what became known as enterprise groups *Kigyō Shūdan*⁶⁴. Those created with companies that were formerly part of the big *Zaibatsu* Mitsubishi group, Mitsui group, and Sumitomo group were organized around leading companies or major banks. The cooperative nature of these groups became a major factor in Japan's tremendous postwar economic miracle⁶⁵ which was planned and organized by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry *Tsūshō-sangyō-shō*⁶⁶.

Finally, inspired by the Japanese model in *Meiji Ishin*⁶⁷, the most important characteristic of the modern spirit is rationalism, and it has been said that the nation is people who want to be a nation, and who submit to the authority and participation

⁵⁹ Kramer, Ronald C. "Resisting the Bombing of Civilians: Challenges from a Public Criminology of State Crime." *Social Justice* 36, no. 3 (117) (2009): 78-97. Accessed November 26, 2020. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/29768550>.

⁶⁰ Taylor, P. (1950). The Administration of Occupied Japan. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 267, 140-153. Retrieved November 27, 2020, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1026736>

⁶¹ *Zaibatsu*. (n.d.). Encyclopedia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/zaibatsu>

⁶² (n.d.). United Nations Treaty Collection.

<https://treaties.un.org/doc/publication/unts/volume%20136/volume-136-i-1832-english.pdf>

⁶³ Treaty of Peace with Japan 日本国との平和条約

⁶⁴ Abe, E. (1997). The Development of Modern Business in Japan. *The Business History Review*, 71(2), 299-308. Retrieved November 28, 2020, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3116163>

⁶⁵ Nishimizu, M., & Hulten, C. (1978). The Sources of Japanese Economic Growth: 1955-71. *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 60(3), 351-361. doi:10.2307/1924160

⁶⁶ Johnson, C. (1982). *MITI and the Japanese miracle: The growth of industrial policy, 1925-1975*. Stanford University Press.

⁶⁷ The Meiji Restoration 明治維新



in government institutions was not the founding of the Nation *Kokumin*⁶⁸, This situation was just citizens *Shinmin*⁶⁹ of the State *Kokka*⁷⁰. So even people become a nation, they must want to belong to a common community and participate in building institutions⁷¹ established by a cohesive society that shares mutual national hopes and dreams.

⁶⁸ National Alliance 国民同盟.

⁶⁹ People 市民.

⁷⁰ Hirai, A. (1987). The State and Ideology in Meiji Japan--A Review Article. *The Journal of Asian Studies*, 46(1), 89-103. doi:10.2307/2056668

⁷¹ Masao Maruyama. (1974). *Studies in the Intellectual History of Tokugawa Japan*. Translated: Mikiso Hane, University of Tokyo Press, p. 179.



Analysis of the phenomenon of double deficits in the structure of the Iraqi economy

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Abstract:

The study sought to test the hypothesis that there is a causal relationship between the budget deficit and the current balance deficit in the Iraqi economy and to achieve this aimed at analyzing the macroeconomic variables of the period (1990-2018) to identify the effects of the fiscal deficit on the level of economic activity as a result of the large limit of public revenues to the oil sector instead of looking for other sources of revenue, and the slowdown in the investment of fiscal surpluses during the days of the recovery of oil prices to diversify non-oil revenues, The role of the private sector in economic life has been neglected, as well as the decline in the contribution of manufacturing and the services sector to the GDP structure, while the results have found a unilateral impact from the net trade balance towards the budget deficit.

Keywords: Iraqi economy - the structure economy – of double deficits – the current balance deficit– the budget deficit

Introduction

The relationship between the budget deficit and the trade deficit in the countries of the world has captured the attention of many economies and economic decision makers due to the continuing deficit for a long time, which produced a package of economic effects, which in turn has exacerbated the process of economic development and worked to drain fiscal surpluses to pose a threat to fiscal policy in achieving internal and external economic balance, as most of these countries, especially very unilateral, such as Iraq, suffer from the permanent deficit in the public budget due to the widening gap of government spending At the expense of the low public revenues, which make up oil exports as the main source, as the association of the country's financial revenues with external variables difficult to control its price behavior, made the Iraqi economy a loose economy unable to cope with crises even simple ones. In addition to the underdevelopment of infrastructure and its high expenditures, the rigidity of the tax system, as well as an undeveloped banking system, and the inflexibility of the national production apparatus, which has made the economy in a state of double deficit embodied in the trade balance deficit and deepened the deficit gap of the general budget deficit. The concept of the budget deficit is a chronic phenomenon in the overall economies of both developed and developing countries after the introduction of the ideas and proposals of the Kinzi doctrine through the adoption of the government's policy of intervention in economic life and its positive role, which exacerbated the problem of the budget deficit and widened the negative impact on economic variables, and the means and channels of financing this deficit varied from country to country according to the advantages and economic features enjoyed by the country as well as technical and economic progress, Most of the time, the method of financing is adopted through the channel of domestic and external public debt, raising the tax rate or selling the government securities to the central bank, making the economy in a state of structural imbalance .

The trade deficit, which is represented by the growing import side at the expense of exports including foreseeable goods and services, and due to the inflexibility of the national production system, which leads to a decrease in the total supply of goods and services in exchange for a surplus total demand for these goods and services domestically, and since government spending represented by operational and investment expenditures in the general budget, In view of the inflexibility of the national production system, which leads to a decrease in the total supply of goods and

services in exchange for a total surplus demand for these goods and services locally, and since government spending represented by operational and investment expenditures in the general budget, where the proportion of operational expenditures is the largest percentage (salaries and wages of employees) spent on imported goods and services as a result of the undersupply and the inability to meet the total demand, which will contribute to keeping pace with the deficit in the general budget and the deficit in the trade balance In that one.

First: - the deficit of the general budget

1-Concept

One of the economic phenomena affecting the level of economic activity, whether in developed or developing countries, is the issue of other economic phenomena such as stagnation, inflation and unemployment, as it is necessary to address the multiple views of the concept of budget deficit, some of them know the budget deficit as a phenomenon that reflects the excess of public expenditures from public revenues as a result of the state's overspending of government spending and the inability of the tax system to respond quickly to this spending during the period of time, whether it is military spending Or administratively, socially or servively, and from another point of view known as increased public revenues and a decrease in some others, i.e. actual revenues are lower than the estimated or expected revenues when the budget is implemented during the fiscal year (Khatib, 2007).

2- Types of budget deficit

- **Regulated deficit**

The phenomenon of organized deficits to address the recession associated with stimulating effective aggregate demand through full operation until maximum production capacity is reached, the government has a set of measures to address the Great Depression, but the expansion of government spending or the reduction of taxes or policies together results in a phenomenon called the theory of the intended deficit (regulator).

The government also resorted to organized budget deficits when it adopted lower tax collection than government spending, at which point developed countries adopt a successful expansionary fiscal policy, as increased government spending stimulates effective aggregate demand as a result of higher real incomes among individuals and

thus a rise in strength. The increase in incomes is more than their tax burden and lower tax collection encourages an increase in overall supply when using better and efficient resources.

Developing countries, characterized by the inflexibility of the national productive system and the high rate of marginal tendency to consume, will not be able to finance the deficit by issuing government bonds, which have to issue a new cash issue that is growing high (Khalil, 1994) stimulates effective aggregate demand and does not result in an increase in the total supply of goods and services, thus limiting the increase in cash income rather than real to inflation and a decrease in purchasing power.

- **Unregulated deficit**

There are types of old women under the name of unregulated deficits that are divided into:

- A. Current and overall deficits: The rate of difference between total expenditures and government revenues is expressed after government spending was introduced to meet previous government debt, while the overall deficit represents the negative difference between total total public expenditures, including interest paid between total public revenues from taxes, customs duties and other revenues (Thomas, 2016).
- B. Operational deficit and accumulated deficit: The operational deficit relates to the obligations of government debt and the public sector after the introduction of interest on debt due taking into account the high rate of inflation and the depreciation of the real debt, the government is obliged to pay the difference to creditors as a result of the high prices (Zaki, 1999). The accumulated deficit theory is one of the theories that uses the general budget deficit to reduce the economic deficit during acute crises such as unemployment and recession, where the government spends public spending in the form of salaries, wages, workers and subsidies to absorb unemployment and without public opinion flags to maintain the state's confidence and financial position, but in the case of emergency crises such as wars, where public spending is financed by issuing banknotes and the government's trend towards economically unproductive employment such as military production, and to avoid inflation using the

system of emergency war. Government price control cards or controls (Qatish, 2013).

C. Structural and cyclical deficits: The structural deficit reflects the inability of public revenues to meet and cover government tunnels permanently and continuously, which is more than the state's financial outcome, and cannot be addressed by using fiscal policy instruments only because it represents an imbalance in the structure of the national economy, especially in the economies of developing countries, so that the government should take action to reduce the proportion of structural deficits, including (hashish, 1982) :-

(1) Reducing the overuse of government tunnels in accordance with a well-thought-out mechanism consistent with the economic, financial, social and political objectives that the state seeks to achieve, since expenditures vary according to the role and contribution of economic activities and sectors.

(2) The expansion, increase and diversification of public revenues to cover public tunnels that are less returnable and productive than private sector spending due to poor economic planning, guidance, regulation, stagnation and underdevelopment of the tax system, and others point to structural deficits when income is equal to full employment (Musgrev, 2010). As for the periodic deficit: - The concept of periodic deficit applies then exceeds the actual deficit to the deficit of use or full operation. The cyclical deficit is a temporary short-term deficit that is within the economic cycle and is because government expenditures and revenues are linked to (GDP. 2003).

D. Vulnerabilities and power deficits: These old age are new types of budget deficits, the first of which is known as the deficit caused by the weakness of government administration and its inability to generate revenues on the one hand and irrational spending on the other, while the old women of power are known as the deficit resulting from the support provided by the Government in the form of social and economic subsidies, whether for individuals or projects to achieve economic and social goals or work to raise growth rates in their economic sectors(Robert,1974).

E. Nominal deficit and real deficit: The nominal deficit represents the amount of the difference in the digital match in the general budget between public revenues and public expenditures regardless of economic factors, while the real deficit represents the nominal deficit adjusted for inflation (David,2006).

The phenomenon of inflation erases debt (accumulated deficits - accumulated surpluses), as debt fades through the phenomenon of inflation and deficit equal to the rate of increase in debt from year to year, and therefore the phenomenon of inflation affects the deficit through the following equation: $\text{Real deficit} = \text{nominal deficit} - (\text{inflation} * \text{total debt service})$

Second: - The concept of trade deficit

The balance of payments is one of the most important tools and indicators used by the state in formulating its foreign economic policy by providing a statistical database of importance to foreign economic policy makers to make an external economic decision, as well as providing information on payments and receipts of the state that contributes to the regulation of monetary policy, as well as showing the degree of international openness to national income within a period of one year, as the balance of payments is an accounting record in which all movements of money between a country with The rest of the other countries during a certain period of time are mostly one year and the balance of payments is divided into the following (Mohammed, 1999) :

1. Current account or trade balance: - Represents the calculation of trade and service account and records all economic exchanges that affect the balance of payments during the same year or period in which they occurred and is divided into- :
 - A. The balance of trade perspective: - represents all paragraphs related to the exchange of tangible goods from exports and imports to a country with the outside world and is registered when crossing the border in the customs department.
 - B. Invisible trade balance: - is the economic processes of services such as navigation, aviation, railways, tourism, travel insurance, and investment returns.

2-Unilateral account of transfers: This account represents one of the sub-accounts of the balance of payments unilaterally transferred free of charge from foreign currency such as grants, donations, transfer of workers abroad, subsidies, which are provided by the state to other countries free of charge where they are fixed in balance accounts Payments upon receipt of foreign currency by the state are in credit either when the state pays foreign currency, which is fixed in the debtor's

custody (Amin, 2008) and for another free of charge where it is fixed in balance accounts .

3- Capital Account: Represents all items related to the creditor and debtor side that reside between residents and non-residents over a certain period of time is not current but previous or subsequent (Sr.2000), and is divided into a long-term capital account (David, 2011) and a short-term capital account.

4. Net international reserves of cash gold and liquid assets: the exchange of gold internationally to settle international payments and not for a consumer purpose to cover the deficit in part or entirely in the balance of payments, results in a balance between creditor and debtor i.e. balance of payments (MIROFI, 2006).

Third: - types of trade deficit

1-The deficit of the foreseeable trade balance: - represents the difference between the value of physical commodity exports and the value of the physical commodity imports of a particular country with the countries of the outside world when recorded in the data of the Customs Department within a period of one year.

2-The deficit of the invisible trade balance: - represents the difference between the value of the creditor and the value of the debtor for the commercial and financial operations of a particular country with the countries of the outside world within a period of one year, which is related to the production process, income and wages such as services, transportation, life insurance, expenses of study missions, commercial commissions.

Fourth: - The causes of the trade deficit

The trade balance is more important than other sub-accounts within the balance of payments, which include the current account, the capital account and the gold account (Shaqir, 1961) because of its large size and acquisition of all consumer and productivity activities in the national product, as the causes of the trade deficit are divided into the following:

1-Reasons arising from the imbalance in the relationship between the trade balance and national income .

Exports are the outputs of national product, and imports from national income payments, which indicates an inevitable relationship between the trade balance and national income, and this can be explained by the identical Keynes- :

$$Y=C+I+X-M) 1$$

The equation of the national product of goods and services of a particular country is directed to domestic consumption (c), domestic investment (i) and government tunnels (G), these economic variables can be coded by code (B) and called local uses and (x-m) is called the balance of trade balance.

$$B=C+I+G 2$$

After compensation equation (2) in equation (1) we get the following- :

$$Y-B=X-M 3$$

The right side represents the balance of trade balance (x-m) the difference between exports and imports of a particular country and represents the bulk of the current account resulting from the trade deficit when GDP is lower than domestic uses $y < B$ and thus the annual government tunnels on imports increase more than exports ($m > x$) (2) and vice versa in the case of surplus.

2-Reasons arising from the different relationship between domestic savings and domestic investment

$$I+(X-M) (1) +GDP=C$$

GDP includes private consumption (C), domestic investment (I) and net exports, i.e. balance (X-M), as this GDP of domestic goods and services is used against income (Y) and GDP is directed to consumption (C) and the remaining savings (S)

$$Y=C+S(2)$$

This indicates that domestic investment (I) is equal to domestic savings (S) plus trade balance (X-M) after consumption has been completed or excluded

$$S-I=X-M (3)$$

That the left side of equation (3) S-I determines the right side X-M, the superiority of domestic investment from the level of domestic savings indicates that the tunnels are higher than the level of GDP and leads to increased imports from exports causing a trade deficit (Serenkel, 2015).

3- Unexpected sudden causes (emergency) there are sudden causes that cannot be expected or predictable cause a trade deficit such as natural disasters, the climate affecting seasonal crops, wars, a change in consumer taste, whether at the local or international level, in demand for goods.

4- Structural reasons: these reasons are the different contribution of multiple sectors and economic activities in varying proportions, as well as the sovereignty of the oil sector and giving it leadership and the decline in the contribution of other sectors as a result of the inflexibility of the commodity production system, high labor wages and the depletion of commodity stocks, misuse of available resources, changing consumer tastes, as well as the increasing import of capital productive goods to provide economic development requirements It is called a trend imbalance, causing a long-term trade deficit as a result of the national economy's transition from underdevelopment to progress.

Ways to address the trade deficit

1- The method of reducing spending: The Government uses a deflationary monetary policy to reduce the trade deficit through the central bank, which in turn uses monetary policy instruments, including raising the rebate rate ((interest rate)) or increasing the ratio of legal monetary reserves in order to reduce the monetary reserves of commercial banks and thus reduce their ability and role in granting bank credit and loans, resulting in lower cash spending, and thus lower income and production, this policy leads to a decrease in the supply of cash and a decrease in the level of the year Prices ((inflation phenomenon)) and thus reduce the ratio of the trade deficit, as well as a restrictive fiscal policy can be used to address the trade deficit by reducing government spending, whether consumer or investment, resulting in lower income due to the impact of Doubling and thus production and operation and declining the level of economic activity and thus reducing the deficit of the (Quraishi , 2000) That the deflationary monetary and fiscal policies can be used to address the trade deficit by reducing the tunnels, and can be used in flexible and fixed exchange rates, fixed exchange rates lead to increased effective fiscal policy, while the flexible exchange rate increases the effectiveness of monetary policy, and the International Monetary Fund

stressed developing countries with trade deficits by eliminating subsidies for some goods and reducing government tunnels as well as raising interest rates and floating the currency. The measures taken by the state to address the trade deficit through the use of a deflationary fiscal and monetary policy in order to affect the following:

- Reducing the growing total demand for goods and services.
- Identify the amount of goods and services that must be produced after reducing total demand for reduced imports and increased exports

2- How to direct spending or money

The second way the government is addressing its trade deficit by directing demand towards GDP instead of imported goods through the adoption of a fixed exchange rate in the devaluation of the national currency, leading to higher exports and lower imports of foreign goods as a result of higher prices, the domestic consumer demand for GDP in turn addresses the trade deficit, depending on the ability of the local economy to channel demand and flexibility (Ghandour,1971) The national production system in the production of goods and services to keep up with the growing demand may not reduce the trade deficit for the following reasons:

A- The degree of flexibility of the country's demand for exports and imports

B- The level of full operation in the economy and its capacity, as well as the reduction of export prices of goods with a high degree of flexibility and quality for international goods by reducing production costs, convincing trade unions not to demand higher wages, reducing export duties, and supporting domestic export producers and their ability to switch to external exports from competition, efficiency, quality and quality of output in the context of international openness (Zpoon , 2015).

3-Use of trade policy tools

Trade policy instruments include customs duties, quotas, import permits, and trade protection to address the trade deficit, as the only way to quantify when using trade policy instruments is to increase GDP, full employment and reduce unemployment, where supporters of this policy adhere to the argument because of the following justifications (David,2010):

A- The use of a trade protection policy with positive retaliation against the national product through the work of the Keynesian multiplier, the decline in imports, which represents a leaking factor, is a positive retaliation against the output and national income.

B- The adoption of a trade protection policy that limits competition to GDP and encourages local industry and thus expands domestic industry, increasing production, employment, wages and income and reducing the unemployment rate.

The lack of a trade protection policy results in the inability of domestic industry to compete internationally, reducing production, employment, wages, income and high unemployment. Another economic impact of followers of trade policy instruments is that members of society bear part of the import tax, with commodity prices rising by import tax on the one hand, and on the other hand, higher commodity prices and the intolerance of the domestic product by an import tax that stimulates increased production (Abu Sharrar,2010)

Methodology and Data

Research Problem

The growing budget deficit in light of the adoption of the market economy and the increasing level of government spending to stimulate economic activity, but the imbalance of structures (output - foreign trade - the general budget has undermined the course of the development process, which required studying and analysing the impact of the fiscal deficit on the economic balance and its internal and external stability, which required a diagnosis of the effectiveness of the government budget deficit and its economic effects and implications in order to estimate the total size of the relevant financial revenues in targeting the overall economic balance at both levels. Internal and external.

2-The importance of study

The importance of the study lies in analysing the severity of the causal relationship between the budget deficit and the trade deficit in the Iraqi economy environment within the framework of a number of economic, political and social variables, as well as the distortion of its production structure, as most countries of

renty nature suffer from a growing number of structural imbalances due to the close correlation between them and the fluctuations in world oil prices. The budget is an effective tool that allows the state to achieve a package of political, economic and development objectives by adopting modern scientific methods in planning and management when preparing and implementing the budget, as well as adjusting the instruments of fiscal policy.

3-The goal of the study

- Statement of the positions of economic intellectual schools in analyzing the relationship between the budget deficit and the trade deficit.
- Analysis of the pattern of the relationship between the budget deficit and the trade deficit under a recent theoretical framework, as well as clarifying the effects of the budget deficit on the level of macroeconomic activity.

4-The study hypothesis

The study is based on the premise that there is a causal relationship between the budget deficit and the trade balance deficit in light of the increasing financial fragility of the Iraqi economy to the level that limits the ability of the existing financial system and fiscal policy to create and provide appropriate fiscal space by expanding the financing of the general budget.

Measuring and analysing the phenomenon of double deficits in the Environment of the Iraqi economy

First: - Unit root test

In order to measure the relationship between the budget deficit (NBI) and the net trade balance (NTI) in Iraq, two tests were used to determine the stillness of the time series and to know their degree of integration: the self-association function and the expanded Dickie-Fuller test (unit root test).

1-Self-association function

The self-link function shows the strength of the link between the same variable views at different time periods of the time series (Younis, 2012), and the self-link function at the gap (k) symbolizes it with the symbol:-



$$\rho_k = \frac{E[(y_t - \mu_y)(y_{t+k} - \mu_y)]}{\sqrt{E[(y_t - \mu_y)^2]E[(y_{t+k} - \mu_y)^2]}} = \frac{COV(Y_t, Y_{t+k})}{\sqrt{\text{var}(y_t) \cdot \text{var}(y_{t+k})}} = \frac{\gamma_K}{\gamma_0}$$

That-:

- γ_k = Represents the heterogeneity (common contrast) at the gap (slowing down).

γ_0 - Represents the contrast.

$$\hat{\rho}_k = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T-K} (Y_t - \bar{Y})(Y_{t+k} - \bar{Y})}{\sum_{t=1}^T (Y_t - \bar{Y})^2}$$

Each is estimated, according to the following formula (Attia, 2004):

$$\hat{\gamma}_0 = \frac{\sum (y_t - \bar{y})^2}{T - 1}$$

$$\hat{\gamma}_k = \frac{\sum (y_t - \bar{y})(y_{t+k} - \bar{y})}{T - K}$$

The value of the self-association factor ranges from (1+and-1) and the time chain is static if the self-link coefficient is zero or swings around it, for any gap greater than zero ($k > 0$), i.e., the values of self-associations waive as the k slow scores increase and concede quickly and are close to zero .

If time series data are stable, self-association transactions are usually distributed naturally with an average of zero, variation of magnitude and confidence limits for the large sample, such as:

$$\pm 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}}$$

If the estimated value $\hat{\rho}_K$ of the self-association factor falls within these limits, i.e. between the two limits of confidence, :

$$\frac{-1.96}{\sqrt{N}} \leq \rho_K \leq \frac{1.96}{\sqrt{N}}$$



$$\Pr\left\{-\frac{1.96}{\sqrt{N}} \leq \rho_k \leq \frac{1.96}{\sqrt{N}}\right\} = 0.95$$

In this case, we accept the hypothesis of nothingness because self-association transactions are equal to zero, so the time chain is static, but if the self-association transactions are mostly outside the limits of trust, the time chain is non-static (Muhammad, 2003).

Instead of testing self-association transactions separately, the Q statistic proposed by Box and Pierce & BOX can be used as follows:

$$Q_{BP} = T \sum_{k=1}^q \hat{\rho}_k^2$$

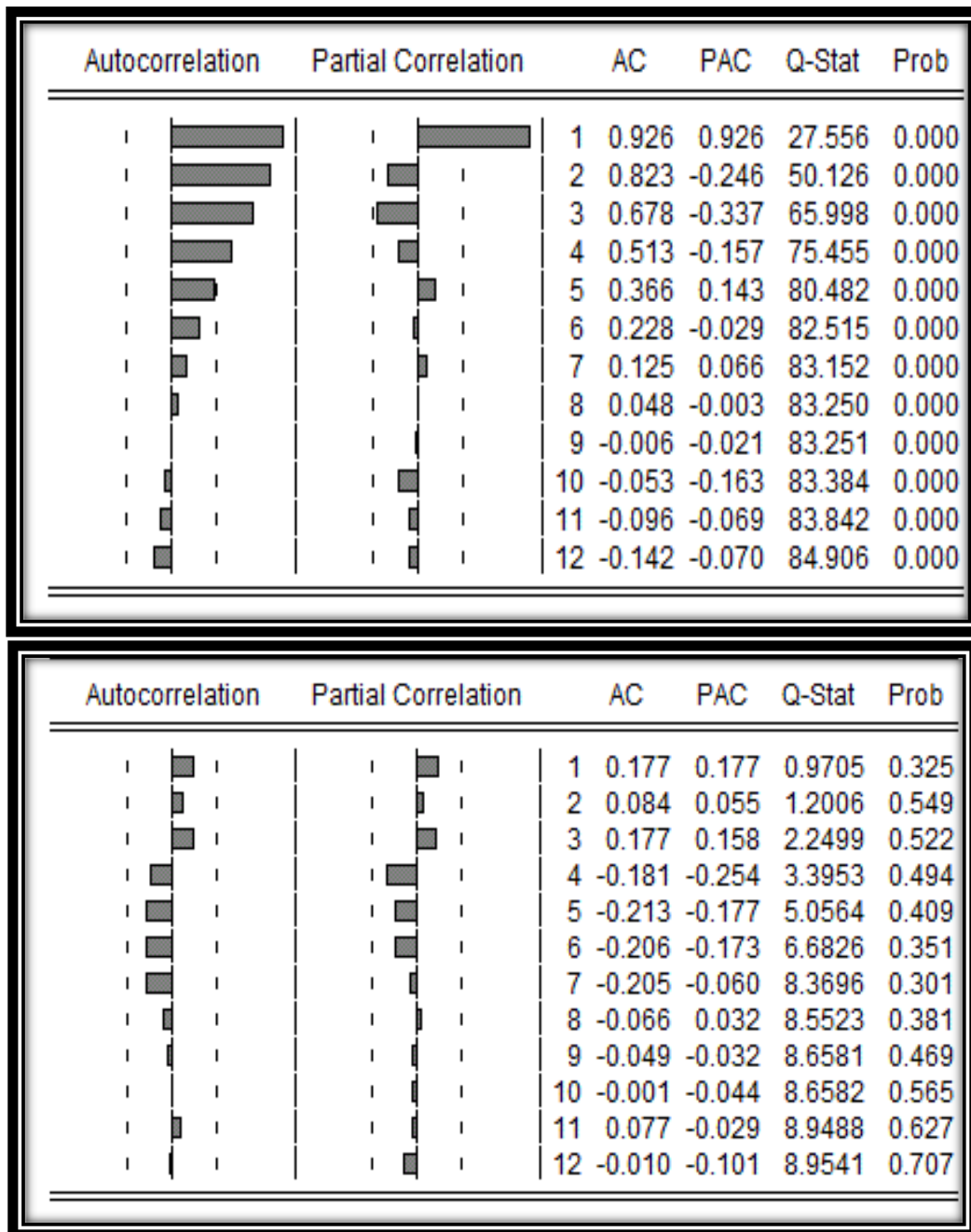
In the case of large samples, the statistics follow the distribution of a degree of freedom and a moral level

If the calculated value is x^2 greater than the table value, we reject the hypothesis of nothingness that all self-association transactions are equal to zero and the time chain is non-static, and if the calculated value is lower than the table, the string is static, and there is an alternative statistic that gives better results in the case of small x^2 samples called Test Liung-Box (LB) and calculated according to the following formula (Samir , 2014)

$$Q' = T(T+2) \sum_{k=1}^q \frac{\hat{\rho}_{(K)}^2}{T-K}$$

The graphs indicate that the variable (budget deficit) is not static at level I (0) through the statistic (Q) which shows the probability score less than (0.05), as well as gradually waiving, for the purpose of addressing non-sleep, the first difference was taken with which the budget deficit variable became inhabited i(1),

Shape(1)
Stability of Iraq's budget deficit variable for 1990-2018



Source: - Results of the statistical program.

As for the change in net trade balance, the results of the self-association function indicate its stability at the level, as in the following form: -

Shape (2)

Stability of iraq's net trade balance variable for 1990-2018

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 0.188	0.188	1.1367	0.286
		2 -0.072	-0.112	1.3107	0.519
		3 -0.066	-0.031	1.4613	0.691
		4 -0.162	-0.157	2.4008	0.662
		5 -0.116	-0.066	2.9015	0.715
		6 -0.043	-0.043	2.9747	0.812
		7 -0.046	-0.065	3.0606	0.879
		8 -0.016	-0.037	3.0713	0.930
		9 -0.160	-0.210	4.2198	0.896
		10 -0.109	-0.087	4.7844	0.905
		11 0.133	0.109	5.6715	0.894
		12 0.173	0.086	7.2553	0.840

Source: - Results of the statistical program.

2 - Dickie Fuller Extended Test

To test the stability of time series data in Iraq for the budget deficit variables (NBI) and net trade balance (NTI), and after estimating the three models representing a fixed limit, fixed limit, time direction, without fixed limit and time direction at a moral level (1%) and (5%) and by conducting a random error limit stability test at the level and differences, the results described in the following table were reached:

Table (1)

ADF test results at the first level and the first difference of economic variables In Iraq for duration (1990-2018)

Stationary	test-critical	t-statistic	test-critical	t-statistic	test-critical	t-statistic	Variable
Degree of stability	Critical value	Model 3	Critical value	The second form	Critical value	First form	
level	-2.305667	-2.234028	-4.323979	-2.934202	-3.689194	-2.829568	NBI
1 st dif	-2.656915	-5.482736	-4.356068	-5.182351	-3.711457	-5.366573	NBI
level	-2.305667	-3.189565	-4.323979	-4.488862	-3.689194	-4.160215	NTI

Source: - Results of the statistical program

Data from the previous table show that the variable budget deficit in Iraq is unstable at the level, as the calculated value of the first model (-2.829568) and (-2.934202) for the second model, while the calculated value of the first model (-2.829568) and (-2.934202) for the second model, while the amount (-2.234028) of the third model, these values are lower than the corresponding scheduling values. As described in the previous table, when taking the first difference of the variable (NBI), the results proved to be devoid of the root of the unit for the three models, with calculated values (-5.366573) (-5.182351) and (-5.482736) respectively, which is Larger than the scheduling values (-3.711457), (-4.356068) and (-2.656915), respectively.

As for the net balance of trade variable (NTI), the results of the unit root test indicate that it is stable at the level of the three models, with calculated values (-4.160215) of the model (-4.488862) for the second model and (-3.1895) 65) for the third model, these calculated values are greater than their scheduling

counterparts (-3.689194), (-4.323979), (-2.305667), respectively, at moral levels (1%) or (5%).

3-Joint integration (self-regression of ardl slow time gaps):

The joint integration test requires that the entire time series be first-class integrated as a prerequisite (Nasr, 2016) because there are some variables that are integrated at the level and others are integrated at the first teams, presented by Besran and Chen Pesaran & shin general 1999 ARDL (Autoregressive-Distributed Lag) method of joint integration, and then developed this method by Besran and others in 2001, this test features several advantages, the most important of which (- Shrestha, 2005 -):

(a) The ARDL model does not require time series to be equally stable, so it can be used whether it is grade 0 I or grade 1, i.e. regardless of sleep.

B- The ARDL model takes a sufficient number of time-slowng periods .

The ARDL model gives the best results that can be relied upon heavily .

C- The error correction model can be obtained from it through simple linear conversion, as the error correction model helps to measure the short-term relationship between the study variables.

D- The ARDL model can be used if the number of views is small.

E. Short-term effects can be separated from the long term, as well as the possibility of determining the complementary relationship between the dependent variable and independent variables in the long and short term in the equation itself, and determining the impact of each of the independent variables in the dependent variable.

ARDL is used in a number of stages, as the joint integration is tested under the formulation of the UECM unrestricted error correction form, which takes the following formula:

$$\Delta Y_t = \delta + \lambda_1 Y_{t-1} + \lambda_2 X_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^m \beta_{1i} \Delta Y_{t-i} + \sum_{i=0}^n \alpha_{2i} \Delta X_{1,t-i} + \varepsilon_t, \dots, 1$$

Y - The child variable.

X -Independent variable.

λ_1, λ_2 -Long-term relationship transactions.

β, α -Short-term relationship information:

m, n Time-slowng periods for variables

ε_t - The random error limit (white jamming) represents it in the middle of zero calculations and constant variation and has no serial self-associations between them . The model works under the following hypothesis:

$H_0 : \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$

$H_1 : \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 \neq 0$

The hypothesis of nothingness: - There is no common integration (there is no long-term balance between variables).

Alternative hypothesis: a common integration of variables (a long-term balance between variables), and in order to have a common integration (long-term relationship) λ_1 between the dependent variable and the independent variable, the ARDL model must be characterized by two conditions: λ_1 negative and moral, because if it is moral and positive, there can be no correction of error .

For the purpose of verifying the existence of common integration within the unfettered error correction model (UECM), Pesaran et Al and others in 2001 introduced a modern approach known as bounds testing approach, and in order to test the existence of a long-term balance between model variables we calculate statistically (F) through Wald testing where the hypothesis of nothingness is tested

There is no common integration between model versus alternative imposition variables that provide for a long-term common integration relationship between the level of model variables.

Through wald test, we compare the F count with its scheduling values developed by Bessran et Al, at indication levels (1%5%) consisting of two limits, the lower Critical Bound, which assumes that variables are integrated in class, and the second is the Upper Critical Bound, which assumes that variables are integrated in the following cases:



- If the calculated F value is greater than UCB, then the hypothesis of nothingness is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted in the sense of a common integration of variables.
- If the calculated F value is lower than LCB, then we accept the premise of nothingness in the sense that there is no common integration between variables.
- If the calculated F value occurs between the UCB and LCB borders, the result is not determined .Prior to the ARDL integration test after the stability of the time series variable data has been tested(Turgut,2016), the presence of the causal relationship between these variables is tested and their direction determined during the period (1990-2018) as the model assumes that the independent variable is stable at the level and the dependent variable is stable in the first difference, and the results shown from table data (2) and according to Granger) indicate a causal relationship at least one way, and the table that shows these results agencies

Table (2)
Granger causal consequences of the relationship between the budget deficit and Iraq's net trade balance for the period (1990-2018)

The hypothesis of nothingness	Prob % 5	F - Granger
Net trade balance does not cause budget deficits	0.0034	4.23587
Budget deficit does not cause net trade balance	0.9249	0.07830

Source: - Results of the statistical program.

The results of the causal test note that there is a causal relationship in one direction from the net trade balance as an independent variable to the general budget deficit as a dependent variable, as the value (F-GRANGER) calculated (4.23587) which is moral at the level (1% and 5%), unlike the relationship in the other direction, which indicated that there is no causal relationship between the two variables, and therefore can be tested joint integration according to the ARDL model.



We use ardl method in estimating the relationship between the net balance of trade, which was found to be static at the level and the deficit of the trade balance that proved to be still at the first difference, this method is done according to three stages, the first relates to tribal tests such as the test of the root of the unit and the second stage, the estimate of the model to know the morale of the correction factor and its indication, if its signal is negative and moral indicated the existence of a long-term balance relationship between the variables under study, and the third stage is the remote tests and includes Stability test using cusum, and finally LM self-association test.

Bounds test approach will be used to identify the common integration that represents the long-term balance between net trade balance and balance deficit, and this method is based on the F test, as the "H0" hypothesis of no common integration of the variables of the model versus the alternative hypothesis (H1) is tested, which requires a common integration of the estimated model variables.

Table (3)

Bond test of the relationship between iraq's net trade balance and the budget deficit

Test statistic	Value	K
F - statistic	7.865877	1
Critical value bounds		
significance	I0 Bound	I1 Bound
1%	6.84	7.48
5%	4.94	5.73

Source: - Results of the statistical program.

The results shown in table 3 indicate that the calculated value of the F test was (7.865877) greater than the higher scheduled limits values of their values according to sample size and degrees of freedom at a moral level (1%5%), which means rejecting the hypothesis of nothingness and accepting the alternative hypothesis, i.e. the existence of common integration between the variables.

The other step is to determine the short- and long-term relationship between the net trade balance and the budget deficit, and the error correction model is



estimated, and table data (4) shows the error correction model and short- and long-term flexibilities between the two agency variables: -

Table (4)

Common integration formula and partial flexibles in the short and long term

Cointegrating Form				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
D(NBI(-1))	0.512362	0.312274	1.640745	0.1173
D(NBI(-2))	-0.124172	0.264586	-0.469306	0.6442
D(NBI(-3))	0.416900	0.252945	1.648186	0.1158
D(NTI)	0.013169	0.048207	0.273183	0.7877
CointEq(-1)	-0.774102	0.306084	-2.529046	0.0204
Cointeq = NBI - (0.0170*NTI + 3777336.9648)				
Long Run Coefficients				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
NTI	0.017012	0.062287	0.273127	0.7877
C	3777336.96	2966892.593	1.273163	0.2183

Source: - Results of the statistical program.

The results of the table above indicate that coinEq (-1) was valued at (0.774102), as it is statistically negative and moral, which means a common integration between the net trade balance and the general budget deficit, and deviations Long-term economic growth corrects at a rate (0.77-) between two periods of time, i.e. the pace of adjustment towards the long-term balance is 77%, which is a fairly high ratio between the net trade balance and the budget deficit, and we can infer the results The estimate also has a very weak impact on the net trade balance in the budget deficit for the short term, as the value of flexibility was short-term in the current year (0.013), and was positive, moral and very weak in the previous year at (0.013). 512), meaning that if the net trade balance increases by 100%, the budget deficit will increase by 0.5%, which is very low

and does not correspond to the net trade balance in the budget deficit in Iraq, and this conclusion is justified by the fact that Iraq's budget after 2003 does not depend as much on the net trade balance as on political tensions and the attempt at power. The legislature used it as a tool to achieve the greatest support by increasing public spending, especially current spending, through the allocation of central appointments and unjustified expenditures that burdened public expenditures and caused structural imbalances in the general budget, meaning that the general budget is considered without taking into account considerations of the trade balance.

In the long term, the results indicate a positive and weak impact on the net trade balance in the budget deficit, which means that increasing the net trade balance by 100% leads to an increase in the net general budget by (0.017%) and this is in line with the economic theory that assumes an expulsive relationship between the budget deficit and the trade balance deficit.

The other and most important step is the STABILITY test of the ARDL model to know that there are no structural changes in the estimated model, done using the cumulative total of the following pyetal test (CUSUM), and this test shows the extent to which there is a structural change in the data, and to know the stability and harmony of long-term parameters with short-term parameters,

Conclusions

1. The concept of the budget deficit expanded continuously and continuously during the study period as a result of high government spending and low public revenues or limited to one supplier, and to meet domestic domestic demand and due to the inflexibility of the national production system, non-oil countries turned to the import channel, creating a deficit in the trade balance, while the oil countries represented by Iraq that oil exports exceed the volume of domestic demand.
2. The supremacy of inflationary effects when financing the deficit directly from the central bank (new monetary issue) when the economy reaches maximum production capacity and thus leads to deepening the trade deficit .
3. Unjustified departure in harmony and coordination between the instruments of fiscal and monetary policy in Iraq after 2003, which weakened the role of fiscal policy in the face of internal shocks of military spending, financial and administrative corruption, and an inefficient tax system, but the external shocks

of the decline in oil prices financed to public revenue, which in turn paved the way for external public borrowing and acceptance of unfair conditions from international economic institutions.

4. There is a common correlation between the economic objectives that economic decision makers try to achieve after drawing up the country's economic policy to achieve internal stability represented by production, employment, wages and prices, while external stability balances the balance of payments.
5. The dominance of current government spending with a large percentage of total spending in exchange for low investment spending in the Environment of the Iraqi economy.
6. The results showed a unilateral impact of the budget deficit towards the trade deficit in Iraq.

Recommendations

1. Diversifying sources of intervention and not adopting oil revenues as a major source by diversifying the GDP structure and providing support to the agricultural and manufacturing sector, as well as the services sector .
2. Work to reduce the budget deficit by reducing unnecessary consumer spending .
3. Increasing the amounts allocated for investment in the general budget, especially supporting economic development projects and infrastructure projects crisis to promote the agricultural and industrial sector .
4. Supporting the private sector and giving it the greatest role in the implementation of investment projects through the provision of incentives and loans .
5. Work to increase the revenues of the turkish from the border crossings by controlling them in accordance with the marginal methods of collection
6. The functional structure of the Iraqi government is being bribed by new ministries and independent bodies .

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International Relations between the United States, Russia and China in the 21st

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Abstract:

The rift that occurred between the allies of World War II was not caused by the disappearance of the common danger (Nazi) Rather, it is a matter of principles and motives that go back mainly to different ideological references that preceded the war and did not stop during it. Then it became more prominent after the war, dividing the world into two main competing blocs The West, led by the United States of America, and the East, led by the Soviet Union, shared the world the Communist camp led by Russia has been an active pole in international relations for over four decades against the capitalist pole However.

this power and international stature declined since the eighties to disappear with the beginning of the nineties. Leaving the space for the emergence of the features of a new international order based on the domination of the only capitalist pole led by the United States. But with the end of the nineties, Russia returned to the international arena to represent the difficult number It cannot be overlooked in drawing international relations, but another new force appeared Namely, China, which suggests the emergence of a new multipolar world order, and each pole has its own motives and goals. In the light of this conflict, regional and international crises have emerged as one Syria and Ukraine; The world poles had original positions that formed a new cold war.

keywords: international conflict‘ Bipolarity‘ unipolar‘ International Relations multipolar world

Introduction

The collapse of the Soviet Union led to the end of the Cold war and forced out the United States as an international predominant superpower. By the time George Bush took office, thereafter, a new type of world order was propounded, calling for international intervention in international crises. Whereby The United States discontinued intervening on its own and sought help from its allies in conflicts and The United Nations also proceeded in implementing the US's agendas. The latter had played A leading role in the military interference in several regions in the world, most notably the Middle East during the first and the second gulf war, where the United States dislodged the Iraqi invasion from Kuwait (which was its ally in the Middle east). Similarly, the military intervention is pinpointed when Europe failed to halt the Serb-Bosnia war (1992-1995), which was ended only once the United States implemented the Dayton Accord. It has also marked a step forward against terrorism by launching an international war against Afghanistan in 2001, invading Iraq in 2003 and overthrowing Saddam Hussein's regime.

Besides military domination, The United States has clearly maintained economic domination too. Its reliance on institutions and organizations such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the military alliance allowed for the uniting of interests and fate of Western countries and absorbing their disputes, aiming to win Europe.

It is by its special tentacles that the United States has had her furthered its hegemony in many domains; the military, economic, security, intellectual and media fields, to name a few. In fact, it yearned for imposing a policy of globalization where it takes the role of the controller, which does not adhere to any humanitarian or ethical regulations. Nevertheless, a common view is that US domination is temporary because of internal and external factors. However, it is because of China's notable international rising power, and Russia's return to the global arena. Both China and Russia reject the Unilateral control. Thereafter, the world is witnessing a new cold war.

To adhere to this idea, this paper will offer arguments to clarify the main incertitude: is the world witnessing the return of a new cold war again? Can these

crises be considered being merely internal tensions, or are they moved by global polarities to expand their influence? This study considers the following question:

1. What are the motives behind the conflict between the global poles? Is this a new cold war?
2. What are the perspectives of these global poles towards international crises?
3. How did the interpolated conflict affect the nations of regions of tension?

Research Aims

This study aims at:

4. Providing an analytical study based on future predictions about the genesis of additional forces with opposite ideologies about International Relations.
5. Highlighting the regression observed in the US domination by providing data regarding the American internal situation.
6. Emphasizing on deteriorating the confidential relationship between the United States and The European Union.

Research Significance

The significance of the study is to add to the body of the research surrounding the following areas:

1. Global variables in International Relations.
2. The expected disintegration of the classic allies and the emergence of new ones.
3. The return of the Sino-Russian ally and the establishment of new frameworks to International Relations.

Research Content

This study is divided into four main parts. The first part provides a glimpse of the reality of international relations in the 21st century. The second part discusses the motives behind the conflict between international poles and the possibility of witnessing a new cold war. The third part highlights the attitudes of the poles towards international crises. The fourth and final part pinpoints the effect of conflict on the people in the areas of the tension.

1. A glimpse of the reality of International Relations in the 21st Century

As it enters the 21st century, dramatic shifts in the international order have emerged. Particularly, Russia returns to the Global arena and China arises as an economic force crowding out the United States. This latter is showing a remarkable recession globally, because it has spent significant financial expenses during its involvement in the previously mentioned wars. The United States has the world's largest and the most technologically advanced economy, in terms of the Global Domestic Product (GPD) volume. Nonetheless, this nation has encountered a financial crisis in 2007 and 2008, which led to severe economic stagnation, losing its control in 2014 to the world's largest list of the purchasing power for China. Not to mention the European Union that seeks to maintain its prominence as an active pole in International Relations. All these poles are living nowadays a reality of stress and apprehension, more particularly, in the more vital regions of the world such as the Middle East, East Europe and East Asia. This current situation indicates the recurrence of war again because of internal and regional conflicts. (Wajdan Falah Hasan 2015, p.295)

2. The motives behind the conflict between the International Poles

2.1. Differences in political vision on international relations management between the three poles

The United States attempts to maintain a unipolar hegemony controlling the management of the International Relations and becoming the center of decision making. Its main aim is to weaken the other poles to reach its goals and interests for other nations (Hamid Sadoon, 2001, 41) while contradicting the legitimate and international principles and decisions established by the United Nations, that is, the responsibility of protecting the sovereignty and interests of the member countries and non-interference in their internal affairs. On the other hand, other forces such as Russia and China and their allies view that managing International Relations cannot be unipolar. They pursue to find a new international order that is underpinned by international values and collective decisions for important issues.

As discussed, the United States realizes that Russia can restore the international equilibrium through strategic ally with China, hence, it seeks to maintain unipolarity.

Especially that they perform a vital role in international politics. Both safety and peace are affected by American-Chinese-Russian relations in the new international order.

2.2. Signs of disruption between the European Union and the United States

The disruption in European-American Relations began a while ago and the sporadic beginning of tension was under President George Bush Jr. Afterwards, Barack Obama rehabilitated the relations between the allies. However, what has been done by Obama was mostly romanticization. Obama, alongside with his vice president Joe Biden, declared that the centerpiece of the American strategy has become Asia and the Pacific Ocean, rather than the Atlantic. Former American Presidents have been complaining about Europeans, particularly, Germans, because they disbursed adequately on their military forces and rely on their allies from NATO, more particularly the United States, as they benefit for free from the Global Trading System that is formed by the USA.

Since World War Two, The US military and nuclear weapons have been the major deterrent for westerns against any aggression waged from Moscow. The American Presence during those years contributed chiefly to containing the domestic aggressions in Europe, as with France and Germany. In such wise, The US force was a sine qua non for the European Integration; America embodied the father-son relationship to Germany.

The potential for future deterioration of relations between the US and Europe is greater than the potential of remediation. It is estimated that two out of three Europeans view America negatively. In addition, there is an entire division between Germans regarding the Priority of relations between China or the US. Germans prefer China over any relation across the Atlantic.

Some of the Poles belonging to the European Union, particularly France and Germany, have shifted their views and are attempting to get Russia economically and politically engaged with the European Union in ways that serve each country. For instance, because of Germany's geo-political location in the core of Europe, it yearns to make Russia another equally strategic core on the east side of Europe. France is an advocate for building strong ties with Russia due to its regional power. From the French point of view, this power should be moved to a global level in order to

achieve an equal power as opposed to the Americans. The development of the relationship between the two parties seems to be promising following these convictions and orientations. We can point out that the relations between two main sectors, namely the energy sector and intraregional trade, constitute the pillars of International economic relations. (Wajdan Falah Hasan 2015, p.188)

2.3. **Different conceptions of the Notions of Freedom and Democracy between the major poles**

Democracy is the fruit of human civilization and a shared value to all humanity. However, the US, and for quite a long time, neglected the structural flaws in its democratic system and the dismal performance of local practice of democracy, regardless of the way it is describing itself as a “model for democracy”. With this motto “democracy”, The United States often intervenes in other nation’s domestic affairs and wages external wars which lead to regional disruption and humanitarian disasters. The congress is still suffocating from the smog. Freud’s scream “I cannot breathe” is still echoing. The mess created under the motto “exporting democracy” to Iraq, Libya, Syria and Afghanistan is still haunting the world. (The State of Democracy in the US, 2018). These facts clearly point to a contradiction in conception and applying the western liberal values, prompting both China and Russia to exploit the situation and create a new model that challenges the western one.

Admittedly, the US attempts that mustered the western forces in a presumptive democracy to convey a radical that China is dictatorial, because it did not make it through the country’s wealth. Both Russia and China commented on the countries that support the US on top of handling their job effectively rather than criticize others cynically. They added « Regarding democracy in Russia and China, it is nothing to worry about. Preferably, some foreign governments should contemplate what is occurring in their nations. Can we really consider it freedom when some contestants are resolved in their home country using rubber bullets and tear gas? this way far from being Freedom. » (RT Arabic 2021)

The Yellow Jackets model in France is the best example. The French Government issued directives to the police to suppress violence in the protests with force. This practice led to grievances against them to an extent that prompted the United Union to start an investigation on the excessive use of force towards protestors. Similarly, protests began in all 50 states of America, after the killing of George Floyd on May

25th, 2020. The police responded to most of them with disproportionate force and aggression, inter alia beating peaceful protestors, mass arrests or using military forces. It is observed that the police used the same techniques across the US that have always been condemned overseas. In a press conference, Donald Trump declared that state governors strongly recommend deploying the National Guard «not only to control the streets, but he also threatened to take whatever steps to protect Washington D.C. by sending thousands of heavily armed troops, enforcing the law to stop rioting. (CNN Arabia, No Date)

2.4. Clash of Interests of Major Poles in various international issues

The conflict between Major Poles in the world differs every once in a while. During the post-World War two era, which had an ideological nature, we notice the conflict deviating after the collapse of the Soviet Union. The United States practices Unitarianism and ensures to be the center of all interactions and hence, no decisions can pass through. In Fact, unless it is a key factor in most world crises and conflicts, The US comes up in the forefront.

At this point, the collision between both unilateral and allied poles is intensified. It is chiefly due to political and safety concerns and the need to secure their critical areas. China, for instance, is attempting to achieve security from American encirclement. Another instance is Russia, who is also attempting to distance itself from NATO. The former has contributed to greater tension worldwide. Lately, conflict in the Middle East has intensified. It is true after the Syrian crisis since 2011 and the Ukrainian crisis in 2013, which blew afresh in 2022, which has resulted in a clash of interests between Russia on one hand and the United States and the European union. It has been compounded by the penalties imposed by both parties on each other. This led to intensified calls which demand a return to the days of the cold war between major poles. China acceded to the conflict reaffirming its support to Russia, in particular, the Syrian crisis facing the United States as well as the current Ukrainian Crisis. (Wajdan Falah Hasan 2015, p. 295-297). Wang Bi, the Chinese Foreign minister, stated that the territorial integrity and sovereignty of countries should be respected, including Ukraine and Moscow's security concerns must be addressed adequately.

2.5. The emergence of a new alliance between China and Russia Confronting the American Hegemony.

Russian Chinese began to improve in 1989 just before the dissolution of the Soviet Union. With this collapse and the disappearance of ideological difference, the relationship between the two nations surged in a way that has never been witnessed before. Both Nations could resolve all their problems, particularly ones related to the borders. The relations have further merged by holding several conventions between 1994 to 1996.

In 1996, China announced that the understanding and homogenization between the two countries is the ultimate assertion of the growing relations of the several mutual complementarities and co-operations. It should be noted that both often interfere with American policies. The convergence on the necessity of building a multipolar world order is remarkable in the dynamics of the Chinese–Russian dialogues (Ali El-Sayed El-Naqr 2009, p.64-95). In particular, with the returning of Russia to the major powers after Putin’s announcement of his objectives after his accession as president in 2000. Following eight years in South Ossetia in 2008, according to the scholar Norhan E-Shikh, it became apparent that Putin has achieved his goal and Russia has reclaimed its status and its active role in public relations after a state of reversal during the 1980s and 1990s. Russia’s active role is ensured during the Syrian and Ukrainian crisis. This nation’s role shifted to become a leading one after its intervention in Syria, where it led the course of events in Syria and Ukraine. Subsequently, a shift of the world order from unipolar, dominated by the United States to a multipolar one where new rising power namely, Russia and China play a pivotal role parallel to the American Role, is ensured. (Cherifa Klaa 2011, p.301)

Thus, what gives an impression that the world is changing its global composition is the Chinese–Russian allied force. Chiefly after Putin’s visit to China in February 2022, where several agreements, exceeding 15, were made, namely in the energy field. The levels of the energy resources supply from Russia to China are at a record level. In addition to the trading volume between the two nations since launching the “Siberian Force” Gas pipeline, where over 15 billion meters of gas were exported. A new pipeline to China through Magnolia is being built. Not to mention, insofar as trading is concerned, the trading volume between Russia and China has increased one-third higher than last year and reached a record level that is 140 billion dollars.

Russia and China continue to operate towards scaling up the trading volume to 200 billion dollars yearly, which is a goal set up by presidents of both nations. A mutual interest exists to establish a financial infrastructure in order to secure the Russian–Chinese Cooperation from pressures on incurred penalties from a third country, as stated by Ochacov, the assistant of the Russian President. (RT Arabic, No Date)

Moreover, China and Russia feel disappointed with western policies towards them. They aspire to be involved in global policy planning on the same footing as the west. In this sense, China found Russia as its military and political partner. The Russian expert calls attention to the fact that the mutual Chinese-Russian emphasis on promoting cooperation has not been a burden in the first place. In addition to coordinating with international organizations, especially the United Union, which has always been a traditional matter to Moscow and China, yet it has significantly intensified in recent times.

Both Russians and Chinese refuse a Unilateral world, as well as considering traditional international organizations as a basis for world order. Korkodinov adds that Moscow has been repeatedly offered to stand by the west against China, in return for promises and compromises that were quickly eroded. He further follows up on the fact that it has become apparent that Russia no longer believes in these western promises. Instead, it has started a real ally with China upon a delusional status that has been promising the Occidental system with. He concludes that China is under Russia’s military collaborative “umbrella”. While, Chinese military forces are growing and technically developing significantly in a way that threatens the United States and its followers.

(Fahim Al-Sourani 2022)

When The United States is viewing China as a rising force with a regional and global role that threatens its vital interests and its national security, China on the other and is viewing The United States as the Only superpower with divergent interests and that its regional and global interests require an orientation towards a multi-polar world free from an American hegemony in order to balance diverse forces. (Adnan Khalaf Al-Jarani 2021, p.107). Leading us to conclude that the world is in a state of international precursors to be reconstituted. Especially after what Chuck Hagel (Obama’s minister of defense) views about signs of forthcoming change in the international world’s leadership where he stated: “The American Foreign Policy is

currently as policy of cleavages... There is a new world order that is being built and constructed in the meantime”.

2.6. The return towards the arms race and its development, particularly China

John Delury, a Professor at Yonsei University, believes that: “a spurring on arms is found in the Indo-Pacific.” Last year, Stockholm’s International Peace Research Institute estimated that both Asia and Oceania spent over a trillion of dollars on their militaries. China’s share accounts for half the amount spent. Its defense expenditure continued to expand in the last 26 years; therefore, the Chinese National Liberation army has become a modern fighting force. Currently, Beijing spends about 252 billion dollars on its defenses yearly, with a 76 percent rise since 2011, allowing it to project its force across the region and directly challenge American supremacy.

It is expected that the American–Chinese relations will witness more tension and friction leading to a military conflict in the shadow of China’s desires to shift to a major power and its everlasting quest for military advancement. The United States is regarding the former as a source of threat for its national security status in the international order. Notably, under the American anxiety over China’s military growing capacities and the fear of its engagement in strategic allies, ones that are opposing its authority. (Adnan Khalaf Al-Jarani 2021, p.109)

2.7. The United States and its resistance to the change policy

Since the end of World War Two, The United States has spared no effort to pursue after maintaining global domination. Instead, it has dedicated its ultimate supremacy to the military economic, technological, scientific and cultural sectors. This has allowed it to intervene in other nation’s home affairs while oppressing, controlling and looting other nations under the banner “freedom, democracy and human rights”. The United States has worked on fueling tensions across the world through waging wars, inciting confrontations and overthrowing governments using armed forces in various regions and countries. The United States was emboldened by using double standards as well as disregarding international laws and legislation. As it has impeded many laws promulgated by international organizations chiefly The Security Council. This is mainly due to its clash of interests with American double standard policy, which led many countries, namely China and Russia, to hunt for international political or economic allies with a mission of countering American domination.

China is a nation with political, demographic, military and economic weight. This allows it to adapt an aggressive approach that could reopen the case of the World War. China has always been playing an active role that can extend in the area, starting from the Korean peninsula, passing by Vietnam, Cambodia, India, Pakistan and Iran and reaching over the bay. In view of the foregoing, China does not suppress its political ambitions on an industrial base, a kind that makes you dream of joining the Major industrialized nations. By having a rewarding political dream that reaches the demands of China being a great power with a legitimate right to be a co-lead in global management and planning. (Sahrh Qassim Muhammad Hussein 2013, p.145)

The relations between Beijing and Washington have escalated to a critical stage that can be demonstrated in the ignition of a trade war between the two countries and exchanging taxations on goods and products. The tension is intensified with the Covid-19 outbreak all around the world where Trump described the epidemic to result from a “Chinese virus” while many anticipated that Trump’s defeat will ease the tension. Soon after Joe Biden’s accession, it has become apparent that The United States considers China as its most prominent competitor as it represents a threat to the current world order. Washington described China to be an existential threat to the “free and open” world order led by the United States. This statement reflects Washington’s tendency to depict the current world system to be a coherent liberal system based on rules, standards, organizations and allies reinforcing one another. This system is sponsored by the US and its allies. In this perspective, Russia and China and other countries seek their ways to the core of this system and replace it with one that is more oppressive.

In the light of the previously mentioned conflict, motives and clash of interests between major world powers have increased the tension between the great powers across the globe, which is drifting towards a conflict. As bellicose rhetoric and military provocations between these major poles are in constant growth, there is a remarkable resemblance to the days of the Cold War in the 20th century. This period remains as a period of major signs that imply the emergence of a new world order. One that is certainly different from the one based on unipolarity. A one that the United States will endeavor to resist and will object to any change affecting the free open world.

3. Major Poles attitudes towards international crisis

During the world war, the world has witnessed dangerous international crises that almost vanquished the Soviet Union and the United States by leading them to military confrontations that could affect the global stability (The Korean crisis, The Cuban missile crisis; Berlin Crisis, to name a few) This war was marked by a total ease of crisis management because most of them resulted from the conflict between the East and the West. Both parties could contain it within the framework of the mutual deterrence policy and bilateral negotiations due to the absence of internationally competing forces. In addition to the crippling state that affected the United Nations and, the Nations Security Council due to the considerable demand for the right to object. Hence, a post war world is becoming significantly complex and difficult. It is true with the emergence of distinct crises and conflicts such as the ones related to ethnic and domestic conflicts or the ones resulting from the increasing demand for a democratic change and respecting human rights. (Idris Lakrini 2006)

3.1. The Syrian Crisis 2011

Since the outbreak of the Syrian crisis in 2011, the US position was initially marked by hesitation and sufficient unto the pronouncements that demand ceasing aggression and meeting the demands of the protestors. Given the development of the events to reach an armed conflict by suppressing the demonstrators, the US position stood out by the declarations opposed to the Assad Regime, where he issued a strongly worded statement condemning the brutal repressions of demonstrators. The situation has further developed through equipping Syrians with arms, training and sharing intelligence as well as setting a no-fly zone inside Syria protected by an American air cover. The primary aim is overthrowing the regime, which will be a knockout to the growing Irani influence and Lebanese Hezbollah. By intervening in the crisis, The United States seeks to prevent using or transferring the biochemical weapon stock owned by the regime of force hostile to the American interests in the area. Based on the above, the primary objective is reshaping the balance of regional powers.

Washington considers the conflict in Syria to be part of the confrontation with Iran by strengthening the American negotiated positions towards Iran in nuclear talks. The United States shows its truthful interest in preventing the Irani influence, which

extends from western Afghanistan to the eastern coast of the Mediterranean, which makes up as a threat to its interests and allies in the area. This latter will have major international ramifications, particularly if an Irani-Chinese-Russian ally is generated. (Imad Maazel Mahoud 2009, p. 4-6)

Russia views the crisis from an absolute geostrategic perspective. Since it does not consider the middle east as a place to maximize its interests and national security more than what it sees in its regional context, especially some middle Asian countries. Not to mention Syria, represents one of the vital regions for the Russian perspective. Russia pursued Unity by supporting the Syrian regime directly and it was not confined to using the veto only but it has re-intervened in Assad's use of nuclear weapons against his people. It has been declared that Syrian biochemical weapons to be put under international supervision will be started to be removed and destroyed. The Syrian crisis has exposed the effectiveness of the Russian side as Russia's impact in managing events, since other international forces eventually relented to Russia's supportive view to the political solution and resolving the crisis. Besides its Navy that settles in Tarsus, Syria with the absence of the American forces. Proceeding from the above said, perhaps Russia has a firm orientation towards the Syrian crisis which is considered being a one three of a new world order. The mid-21st century has witnessed the beginning of a new era for international relations. One that revolves around gradual shifts to a multi-polar system due to the emergence of international poles challenging the American's global hegemony. (Imad Maazel Mahoud 2009, p. 14-19)

The Chinese position towards the current Syrian crisis was different from the US position. This differing position is far from being a new one. Both nations have always had contradictory political orientations. (Sania Al-Husseini, No Date) China considers the middle east and Syria to be an economically and strategically significant region.

The history of the Syrian-Chinese relations go back to hundreds of years when Syria constituted the trade route that linked China with Arabia, historically also known as the Silk Route. Since the founding of the Chinese Republic in the mid-20th century, China has always taken Syria seriously and considered it to be the weakest point for the western influence in the middle east as well as the first line of defense

for China's interests in middle Asia and Caucasus. It also considers it to be the transit country for Iraqi Oil in 1934 to 1982 and the Saudi oil in 1973 to 1982.

In 2002, the objectives of the Syrian foreign policy met the China's endeavors to increase its economic activity across the globe in addition to the middle east after Assad's strategy that seeks to transform Syria to a Gas transmission base and a free trade area that links the east to the west through the five seas (the Mediterranean, the red sea, the black sea, the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf). While China believed that Assad's strategy is a way to revive the Silk Route, the United States and the western countries were resistant to the idea.

The American Foreign affairs Minister, Brooks, believes that China aims to replace the United States through enhancing its activity in Syria. It should be recalled that Washington is disturbed by China's policies in various regions in the world. Especially that Beijing is hindering the US efforts in resolving the international crisis. Many countries and dictatorial governments were curbed by defeating international resolutions in the Security Council. Karam Shaar, an academic expert, states that "China used veto 10 times out of 16 times for Syria throughout its history." Moreover, The United States considers the seriousness of the Chinese role in the international economy. This has caused a conflict between Washington and Beijing, which appeared to be in full swing under President Donald Trump. (Al- Hurra July, 2021)

Henceforward, the Syrian Crisis has demonstrated that the American–Russian–Chinese Relationship has been extremely complicated. From one hand, this could be noticed in their unique positions towards Syria due to their distinct interests in the middle east and other regions across the world. The Syrian crisis starting as an internal issue, then becoming a regional conflict, then an international one affects the alteration of features of a new world order.

3.2. The Ukrainian Crisis 2008–2022

History repeats itself, yet not at the same time or same geographical space or same characters. This is apparent in the Ukrainian Crisis that is very similar to the Cuban crisis and Missile Crisis in 1962. The crisis reminds us of the era of the Cold War, where Washington knew Putin's Foreign policy contravene with its interests. Ukraine is a cosmopolitan country with different ethnicities, races, religions and languages. The country is divided into two sides; the eastern side, whose people speak Russian

and consider Russia as their home country; and a western side whose people speak Ukrainian and are willing to join Europe. The United States took advantage of their willingness, so it sought to expand NATO by adding more members to it. Many eastern Europe nations such as the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland joined NATO without mentioning those who requested to join as. Russia felt concerned and their fears increased by considering America reaching their borders as a threat, especially after advocating for accepting Georgia and Ukraine.

The United States has established military bases and deployed missiles and defense systems on land and sea to prevent any ballistic missile from reaching US land or any of its allies. Many of the biggest American military bases are located in Eastern Europe, with over six bases in Poland. In 2016, The United States announced the establishment of a base in Romania at a cost of 800 billion dollars. Its primary objective is strengthening its American missile shield and working side by side with the NATO forces. In these two countries close to the Russian borders, The United States has deployed two of its most famous and most powerful systems. (Al Jazeera, No Date). This strategy followed by the United States and attempts to achieve many objectives:

1. On one hand, the United States is working on fragmenting Russia and encouraging countries in the Caucasus for independence. On the other hand, it ensures the American military presence in Central Asia.
2. Seeking to thwart any Russian–European convergence which has failed. Russia strengthened its relations with European countries as well as China and Iran to restore gradually its role in the international arena. Because of the Europa’s need for gas, France and Germany both sought to redefine the trust between Russia and the European Union. Germany will make Russia its strategic depth in the East.

While France, with its Gaullist nature, is known with its caution from the American policies in Europe and the world; it has always advocated for establishing strong relations with Russia, as it is considered being a regional force and could become an International One. All with the aim of restricting the American Hegemony and achieving a strategic balance in Europe (Abd al-Wahab Ibn Khalaf 2014, p.92-97). Chang Lu, a scholar in the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, has written that the current Ukrainian crisis is not, in its essence, a Ukrainian–Russian issue and yet

an American–European one. Through this incitement, the United States aims at killing two rabbits in one; to stifle Russia and achieve stability in NATO. The European members in NATO in the present time are increasingly separating from the United States, since it has damaged the European interests, namely Germany and France.

The United States needs to make use of the Ukrainian Crisis to create a crack between Russia and Europe and promote NATO and its control over this organization. As a result, the European Countries will be required to promote its ally in the framework of the European ally that is politically and militarily distant from the American Hegemony. The United States feels troubled concerning the fact that major countries such as France and Germany do not comply with it. This might lead to the European–American relations going off track. Hence, the United States is striving to corrupt the project of Nord Stream 2, the gas pipelines, and prevent Germany from forming any kind of economic partnership. (Haitham M’hazem 2022) With the United States continuing to provoke Russia, along with the Ukrainian Internal crisis in 2013 and matters worsening from the removal of President Nokovich, Russia felt disturbed towards its strategic position. The Strategic interests between Russia and Ukraine lie in the Crimean and Russia’s important coast and its vital and military interests where there is the Russian black sea fleet which allows Russia to access the warm waters that is considered a linking point to the Mediterranean. As a result, this enables its interests in the Mediterranean era, especially in Syria. (RT Arabic, No Date)

Russia did not hold for the Diplomatic and political choices, instead it has immediately intervened militarily in the Crimean Peninsula where most of their people welcomed it and while exploiting the developing internal situations in Ukraine in addition to social reasons. Besides the Crimean people, there exist the inhabitants of east and south Ukraine who are originally Russian and have been viciously attacked by the western people. The public opinion has been raised against them and been harassed by using hostile slogans in the Ukrainian invocation which led to raising slogans in Russian against them. The Russian language has been eliminated in the local sectors inhabited by Russian citizens after Russian became the official language of 13 provinces out of 27 in Ukraine. Therefore, Russia worked on intervention to protect the people belonging to them. Russian President Putin asserted that “people cannot be changed with money, nor with narrow interests, commercial

contracts or bank transfers. This is absolutely unacceptable.” (Iman Ashraf Ahmed Mohamed Shalaby 2016)

Following the Russian military intervention, the United States and the European Union threatened to use more sanctions on Russia for joining the Crimean Peninsula. NATO spread its military bases close to the Russian borders to do mutual operations in the Black Sea with the Involvement of the European forces. The defense ministers of the members created a new force named « the freedom head » with rapid intervention on the Russian borders to be ready to respond in case of escalation. All of Germany, France, Italy, Britain and Poland agreed on contributing to this new force, which includes a land regiment of five thousand soldiers. This regiment receives signals and operations from air forces, the navy and special forces. (Mohamed Sadek Al-Hamrani 2018, p.353)

Because of the clash of interests and geo-political authority on the Russian arena and the Ukraine in particular, the crisis is regarded to be flaming hot which brings back the climate similar to the Cold War between the western pole from one side and Russia from the other side. This is where we can observe Angela Merkel’s attempts to reach a compromise to reduce tensions between the two poles. On one hand, there is an American mainstream that calls for arming Ukraine in contemplation to raise the cost of Russia and convince it to accept a peaceful settlement. On the other hand, there is another mainstream view that views arming Ukraine affects the military equation on earth in the interest of Russia and its allies. The most significant views that adhere to them may be summarized:

1. Ukraine’s fate is more important to Moscow than it is for the United States, so Putin and Russia are more willing to pay a bigger price to achieve their goals than the West would.
2. The situation in Ukraine cannot be taken as a response to Russia. Any economic or military threats would not push Russia to retreat since, according to Putin, Russia will pay more for Ukraine. (Abu Rachid Oussama 2014, p.7-13)

It is indeed what happened when Russia militarily invaded Ukraine on February 24th 2022 while being prepared to pay any price to protect the Russian national security from Western threats who are mired with finding the way to resolve the crisis. The latter is reluctant when it comes to confronting Russia, fearing a Third

World War outbreak especially after Putin's threats towards any attempt from the European countries to help militarily Ukraine. In terms of any act of aggression towards Russian land, Russia is committed to respond robustly. This would lead the Ukrainian crisis to step into a new phase in the International Crisis. How is it going to end? only the upcoming days will tell. However, what can be taken from entanglement of the international relations is that the American hegemony policy and the unipolar system are gradually subsiding while allowing a new multipolar order to be activated where the strategies of the relationships in the 21st century will change.

4. Implications of the conflict on the regions of tension

4.1. Syria:

10 years of war and destruction and successive conflicts in Syria leading to more complex crises reflected in the misery of the Syrian people, where it has affected many sectors of life. Poverty is widespread in Syria. According to the report published by the United Nations' Development Program, the rate of poverty was at 12 percent in 2007. However, with the outbreak of the crisis, a new report was released by the central office of statistics in collaboration with the World Food Program. The report announces that 84 percent of Syrian citizens suffer from food insecurity. The tragic depiction of Syrian society, along with numbers and statistics disclose the depth of the catastrophe. Around 7 billion Syrian people have become homeless inside the country. Most of them live in campsites and shelters in harsh conditions. Not to mention around 5 billion who were displaced outside the country. According to the statistics of the United Nations, the Conflict in Syria since its outbreak in 2011 has resulted in over 387000 dead.

It is the horrendous economic collapse that made the situation worse. This raises the specter of famine in many disaster areas across Syria to a degree where it has become a Syrian citizen's daily wish is getting a piece of bread let alone the astronomical rise in prices, unemployment and the collapse of the Syrian Pound. This has led to the drain of the infrastructure and economy as well as most public sectors such as education, health and housing. (Shirzad Al Yazidi 2021)

4.2. Ukraine:

Although the Ukrainian Crisis is just getting started, its first glimpse portrays an extreme social crisis that is quite similar to the Syrian one. From the very outset, and for three weeks, a humanitarian crisis has emerged, along with an unprecedented displacement and international fears from future implications. This is how the effects of the crisis of the Ukrainian fugitives in Europe are developing. After estimation of billions displacing from their country, with fears of the emergence of a refugee's crisis that has never been in Europe for Centuries, the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees has estimated the number of fugitives from Ukraine, since the initial Russian military operation on February 14th, at two billion people, a number that is expected to reach 4 billion if the crisis lasts much longer.

The European Union believes that this number will increase to 7 billion refugees, when 18 billion Ukrainians will be affected by the Russian–Ukrainian War (Wael Al-Ghoul 2022). Not to mention the fact that Ukrainian citizens have lost their homes which were destroyed along with all areas of life such as schools and hospitals and infrastructure. As far as the war is concerned, the nation's tragedies are all the same. All these are the creation of Major forces towards mapping the new world system. One where some forces reject undergoing the control of the Unipolarity and insist on establishing new relations based on different principles and values. That remains our view of the new features of international relations in the 21st century, which are still in labor.

Conclusion

Throughout what has been discussed in this paper, we can conclude:

1. The world is moving towards reshaping due to oppositions of interests and perspective, along with the desire to redefine the International Relations
2. Emerging the crack in American-European Relations because of the United States' change of view as it shows interest in Asia and the Pacific while the European Union seeks to build balanced relations with Russia characterized by mutual interests.



3. The existence of Double standards between the West and Russia and China that is reflected in the principles and the values that underpin the International System, particularly, democracy, freedom of expression and Human rights
4. Recurrence of the Cold war between the West and Russia and China most times especially the ones that are related to the National security of both regions.
5. Russia and China seek to build a new international ally with other rising poles. More particularly after Russia proving its power and individuality in managing the Syrian crisis. Additionally, Iran has become a regional force after the retreat of the United States from Iraq.
6. The race to militarization is returning, especially for China, North Korea and Iran. A matter that is viewed by the United States as a threat to its interests in Asia and the middle east.
7. The views and positions of major powers towards the Syrian crisis are different. The United States showed hesitation, contrary to Russia and China who showed consistency and support for the system in Syria.
8. The Ukrainian Crisis represents the major challenge to International Relations. Either the West remains neutral towards the crisis or breaks down when Russia is prepared to pay the price to protect its national security.
9. The computability of the Russian and Chinese perspectives in a variety of international cases, both politically and economically. This suggests that their ally is quite solid and might force the Western Pole to accept the facts and acknowledge that the Hegemony era of Unipolarity is over.

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Impact of Institutional Building on the Performance of Business Organizations

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Abstract

This research aims to display the importance of the institutional building process in all businesses in general. In this research, the descriptive method was used to review a number of components of the concept of institutional building so that the changes required for the development and development of various businesses on a sophisticated scientific basis to ensure access to the achievement of the desired goals can be made. Effectively performing by utilizing the least financial and material resources and showing high quality results in terms of achievements. For the purpose of this research and to evaluate its importance, a random number of employers and employees were interviewed through field visits to find out the extent of the concerned people's knowledge of the concept and their willingness to accept the idea of the systematic application of the process. Most of those interviewed welcomed the idea and expressed their willingness to accept it.

The research aims to develop a number of issues related to institutional building, where specific goals have been set for application where the meaning of the organization is not understood in isolation from its goals that distinguish it from other organizations, and the formation of goals is the first step that the administration works to choose in line with its capabilities.

The organization's management must follow up on developments and adapt to them, to bring about continuous development in its inputs, and to improve its processes and outputs to achieve competitive advantage and superiority over the corresponding organizations. It is efficiency and effectiveness together.

In order for the administration to achieve better performance, the organization resorts to a deep understanding of the organization's environment and analysis of its internal climate, and many organizations seek to determine the ingredients for target performance through monitoring and evaluation of the available opportunities and available resources (physical and human), and in light of the opportunities and resources, the administration develops its appropriate plans that It believes that it will achieve better results, and the organization does not neglect to take into account the components of the internal climate during the planning process due to its importance in the implementation process. The internal climate includes individuals, jobs, equipment, systems, technology prevailing in the organization, available information, human relations, organizational relationships that define tasks, responsibilities and powers, the formal organizational structure, and then the management method that employs all these capabilities to achieve its goals.

Keywords: construction, institutional, business organizations

1. Research Introduction

Globalization concept enforced many issues to be considered so as reflect the modernization work environment needed today to be able to live in this competitive world.

This document will address the business environment in Yemen and its relationship with the organizations' institutional building. The development of regulations and rules is an attempt to implement institutional work, which is the first step and its success will continue to depend on the extent of the desire to reduce the disposal of personal influence in decision-making on business performance in different organizations. The correct preparation before implementation, and the management of resistance to change efficiently and effectively.

This study highlights the concept of Institutional building and its impact on the performance of organizations in view of the reality of work organizations today. In the research, the nature of the problems, concerns and challenges facing the process will be identified and how to find ways to develop the performance of different organizations to ensure the implementation of a system that keeps pace with the competition in business projects, especially in infrastructure, modern life, or in the development of information and communication projects, and helps to reach a better follow-up of results.

In this research, a number of issues related to the process of institutional building on the performance of business organizations and the importance of the need for this process will be addressed, which will help those concerned to benefit from it in developing the process of accomplishing tasks in different businesses more effectively and based on high-end scientific foundations to ensure achieving objectives and desired changes for the development of society, including the implementation of development projects with economic feasibility and social impact. The different methods in this field will be listed with the relevant characteristics.

The research also includes in its components the different aspects of the process with a specific analysis for the purpose of benefiting in this research. With this analysis and the other analyses mentioned later, the final results and the desired lessons that will help in applying the institutional building process during the implementation of various projects are finally drawn.

2- The Research Problem

Under the framework of the climate of globalization prevailing in all aspects of work life or the rapid technological development, taking into account the environment of the investment situation in Yemen and the psychology of dealing with the target groups, as well as considering the level of the concept of institutional construction absorbed in the investment environment of projects lies a set of problems in the implementation of the process of institutional building. we list through a set of questions next:

- To what extent does the investment environment understand the concept of institutional building in light of the transparency framework available in the project environment, and how can the target community be prepared to accept the idea of this building?
- How to determine the inputs to be included in the institutional building and what is the executive mechanism to be selected in implementation.
- What method can be applied to lay the initial foundations to determine where we stand now and where we want to go.
- What are the best ways that can be followed in order to intervene in this development project.
- How to document facts to be exploited in making appropriate decisions for the development of institutional work later.

There is a direct relationship between administrative development and the adoption of institutional work. By looking at this and analyzing the cases of many Yemeni organizations, it is noted that the link between institutional building and its impact on the performance of these organizations has not been completed with sufficient attention and arrangement, as most of these organizations suffer from many problems related to institutional building and its formations from various aspects, and These problems are constantly increasing due to local, regional and global variables and stumbling blocks. Also, the adoption of traditional institutional systems that do not keep pace, in which the institutional system is still just names is another reason

for the emergence of the problem is considered its policies, regulations and procedures are not enforceable. In addition, there are gaps in the application, which indicates a weakness in the awareness of the importance of the role of institutional building and what this entails on the performance of these organizations present and in the future.

Hence the problem of the study in identifying institutional building and its impact on the performance of organizations and the extent of the link between institutional building processes and the performance of the organization represented in application and development in all its aspects.

3- The Importance of the Research

The institutional building process occupies great importance as it effectively helps in providing a set of control rules to help develop and advance the investment environment and creates an appropriate and solid climate for decision makers to take the right and appropriate decisions and the possibility of fixing deviations in the progress of project implementation before it is too late. The importance of the study is presented in the following:

A- This research is concerned with finding a preliminary ground for the institutional building project and seeks to clarify the impact of the institutional system represented by institutional building on the performance of organizations.

B - It represents a specialized scientific addition in the field of studying the impact of institutional building on the performance of organizations, and thus comes as a contribution to helping decision-makers to develop the institutional building system, whose impact is reflected on performance.

C- It may help those responsible for managing organizations in Yemeni society in general, business organizations in particular, and decision-makers to know the weaknesses in institutional building and work to avoid them, especially as it will seek to choose clear indicators that help in formulating the organization's visions and objectives in accordance with the specified standards, and in a manner that is consistent with the Yemeni environment.

D - Knowing the impact of institutional building on the performance of organizations in general and business organizations in particular.

4- Research Objectives

This research aims to reach the following objectives:

- Clarify the direct relationship between business and institutional building in business and investment projects.
- Providing a clear vision for adopting the concept of institutional building in all investment businesses to achieve the desired change.
- Identifying the obstacles that could lead to the failure of the implementation of institutional building activities.
- Identifying the different means and methods that are used to measure the level of success of any administrative process related to institutional building.
- Knowing the impact of institutional building on the course of the mission, positively or negatively, so that the decision maker can take the appropriate measures to make the required amendment.
- Emphasizing the role of workers and organizations themselves in achieving the principle of institutional work in the required performance.
- Highlight the role of strategic planning in the performance of the required projects.
- Establishing a mechanism for how to create a clear methodology for raising awareness about the importance of acquiring the concept of institutional building in business and development projects.
- Emphasizing the role of the organizations supervising projects in adopting the institutional building methodology as a binding basis for implementation in all projects.

5- Research Methodology

Due to the novelty of this field, especially at the level of project implementation in Yemen, in particular, and as a prelude to the idea of institutional building and contributing to the dissemination of the concept on a wider framework, it has relied in this research on the descriptive approach, which presents the details and terminology. It also relied on the presentation of evidence and indicators supporting the acceptance of the idea of relying on institutional building as a source to ensure proper application during the various stages of implementation.

6- Research Hypotheses

In the spirit of the concept of institutional building and the investment climate for organizations and the restructuring of the organizational structure in Yemen and in response to the objectives and implementation of this research and according to the awareness-raising concept of the subject among employers and workers in the areas of business implementation, we mention the research hypotheses in the following points:

The First Hypothesis:

There is no clear vision in the practical application of the concept of research among employers or workers in the various stages of the life cycle of the organization, as it requires intensifying awareness of the concept of institutional building and clarifying the importance of the process for the success of the mission results

The Second Hypothesis:

There are no clear indications for employers, workers or specialists in the concept of institutional building and how to acquire appropriate ideas to ensure that the target results are reached during the implementation of the work. Thus, it is required to build the capacities of those in charge of work, starting from the top management in the functional hierarchy, to the operational / lower management, on

how to prepare or choose the appropriate concepts from institutional building for the purpose of applying them in their various organizations.

The Third Hypothesis:

There is no well-established information base in general that can be used as a reference for the process of institutional building in Yemen, and there are no houses of expertise in this field in particular in the local environment. The lack of this component in the local environment has a negative humiliation that supports the development of institutional building at the local level.

7- Terms Used in this Research:

Institutional Building:

It means the stage at which the organization begins to take aggressive steps for the process of establishing, building and structuring in a way that responds to the requirements of the future vision, the mission entrusted and the goals set in accordance with the strategies adopted by the organization.

In other words, it is the stage in which the organization begins by choosing the most appropriate organizational and administrative structures, determines the systems, regulations, policies and procedures, and adopts rules to control the pace of its work internally and externally. Practical strategies and tactics for the purpose of development, expansion and extension.

Performance

It means the completion of the work as it should achieve the extent to which the individual or the group within the same organization achieves the desired goals effectively and as desired by using the available resources with high efficiency and effectiveness.

Organizations:

The organization is a structure of multiple roles within the framework of the formal entities, which are socio-economic units that include a set of material and

human capabilities, in which coordination is made among them in order to reach the achievement of certain goals agreed upon by the related stakeholders (beneficiaries).

Institutional Performance:

Institutional performance is defined as the integrated system for the results of the organization's work in the light of its interaction with the elements of its internal and external environment, and it is a reflection of the organization's ability to achieve goals. In other words, it is the ability and efficiency of organizations to implement their strategic goals in accordance with comprehensive quality standards and to enable them to face competitive forces.

Monitoring:

It is a process of inspection, observation or continuous follow-up of a project being accomplished to know the extent to which the results obtained match the determinants at the beginning of the task (known as indicators). It is also through this process to test the extent of optimal use of resources, the results obtained, the extent to which the various components contribute to reaching the results

Evaluation:

It is a process of inspection, observation or follow-up that is carried out periodically between specific periods to see the extent to which the results match the plans based on predetermined determinants (known as indicators) and the results obtained appear (negative or positive) based on a number of factors affecting the implementation.

Indicators:

They are specific values in the form of ratios, rates, or descriptive cases that are determined at the beginning of the task and are used during the implementation phase of the task or at the end of it or according to a certain periodicity to give a picture of the existing situation or to clarify the effects of a task / project on reality (administrative / economic / social. ..etc.)

Impacts:

Are those changes that occur in the target environment during or at the end of the implementation of certain interventions, known as grace period. For example, the ease of administrative or financial transactions that were implemented or improved in the performance of an individual or a certain department in the organization ... etc.

7- Justifications for the Research:

1- The field of specialization in institutional building imposes on the necessity of studying such new topics that benefit the financial and business community.

2- The urgent need to list the shortcomings in the business environment that affect the growth of institutional work.

3- The subject of the study is one of the topics that seek to reach useful results to find solutions to the problems related to the issue of institutional building in practical life, especially since the world is changing rapidly today.

4- The necessity of presenting the concept of introducing modern methods in institutions, and identifying the effectiveness of institutional building with all its components and requirements.

5- Possibility to contribute to providing ideas and solutions that help the business environment to develop institutional building and to ensure effective implementation and performance.

8- Components of Research

In this part of the research, we try to list a set of details of the subject in terms of analyzes and to show the reasons that lead to the shortcomings in institutional work in the various organizations in Yemen. We list these things as follows:

First: The Concept and Essence of Institutional Building:

The addressing of the concept and importance of institutional building and the important elements and qualities in starting the process of institutional building and the advantages achieved by business organizations in light of their adoption of this approach. This is based on strong pillars and is characterized by characteristics and

features that lead these organizations to success. It also requires starting to take serious steps for the establishment and construction process in a way that responds to the requirements of the future vision, the mission entrusted and the goals set in accordance with the strategies presented, so that the selection of the most appropriate organizational and administrative structures is initiated. It defines the systems, regulations, policies and procedures, and adopts rules to control the pace of its work, internally and externally. Practical plans for development and expansion.

The work is transferred from the solitary environment to the collective environment (Team Environment) and the shift from ambiguity in the concept of performance to clarity, and from limited resources to multi-resources, and from limited impact to the broader or broad impact. The realization of the principle of one team and cooperation in achieving integrative work has a significant impact on the transition to institutional building.

Second: Objectivity and Impartiality in Decision-Making:

Adopting objectivity, by setting specific criteria, and objective decisions, and pushing work towards employing all human efforts, and benefiting from various productive capabilities to ensure continuity of work. Note that a positive approach to the concept of globalization and Benefiting from the achievements of contemporary thoughts will be a good base for laying the foundations and general principles of the organization. Neutrality in decision-making has a great impact on the success of the process in terms of the organization's ability to take its decisions without external interference, achieve its goals, overcome difficulties, and attract a number of Attracting the Qualified.

Third: Qualities and Attributes Required for the Job:

Provides the most required qualities such as openness, maturity, determination and positive thinking, and the necessary managerial and supervisory skills. It will have a significant impact on the maturation of the idea of institutional building in the organization. The process of demonstrating the legitimacy of the organization, obtaining the legal license to start work according to the conditions and having a

qualified, capable, enthusiastic and dedicated leadership for this work will provide an added value to the institutional building process. Availability of sufficient capital, from self-financing and diversified sources on an ongoing basis, is necessary with the existence of an accurate financial and accounting system.

There are also a number of features that are required to be available in the organization for the purpose of development and growth, including the objectives and mechanism of the development of the organization, keeping pace with updates to renew the system, relying on the principle of integrative development in all aspects of work in the organization, effective application of the concept of business ethics and attention to the human resource in the organization, by considering the employee as an internal customer of the organization and requires attention to it in order for the employee to reflect that on the external customer.

Fourth: Transparency and Capacity Building:

Transparency in implementing the concept is reflected in the existence of specific, clear and agreed-upon work and regulations, which is documented, written and known to all concerned and dealing with it, and is consistent with the objectives of the organization. The existence of specific, clear, studied, agreed, documented, written and known plans and programs to the concerned parties that will deal with them constitutes another aspect of the success of the institutional building process of the organization.

The adoption of a capacity-building strategy through educational curricula for development and attention to training and learning through experience or special programs for this helps achieve the required professional growth for its employees and invest this education in the development and advancement of the organization, as well as avoiding resistance to change desired. The use of external expertise, whether local or international, has a significant impact on the development of the principle of institutional building in the organization.

The philosophy of institutional building depends on cooperation between individuals and the tendency to accept cooperation with others and the acceptance of others. The philosophy also relies on a number of basic components of institutional building and includes in its base clear goals and strategies, an integrated

organizational structure, a sound organizational culture that reflects the cultural reality of the environment, reliance on highly efficient and effective human resources, effective administrative leaders, appropriate systems and methods of work, relying on Technology and environmental influences.

8- Results and Recommendations

Due to the novelty of this topic in the Yemen, this research has been completed on initial basis, and it is necessary to adopt the idea later and search in more depth by researchers to develop the topic and show greater benefit for workers and the related stakeholders in this vital and modern field in the business and investment environment in Yemen. While carrying out this task, it was noticed that the decision-makers had a great shortcoming in understanding the importance of the subject. Accordingly, the process of continuous communication and successive awareness on the subject of institutional building will be considered as essential.

This topic will certainly help to narrow the current gap that exists between specialists in this field and decision makers in the implementation of projects or businesses.

It can be said here that institutional building, and the consolidation of institutional thought, will not be achieved unless there are convictions stemming from an intellectual depth of the importance of institutional building, knowledge of the role of the individual in the organization, and the relationship of the individual with the organization, so that individual does not remain in control of the organization and its activity. In other words, a participative management style is adopted, that can help to change Organizational Culture.

Through this, the leaders of organizations must rise to the level of responsibility that they put themselves in and choose this path, because institutional building is only suitable for people who have self-standards and moral specifications. The tangible success in institutional building for various organizations reflect on all efforts despite the difficulties and obstacles it faces.

In order for institutional building to continue to achieve greater successes, and in order to keep pace with local, regional and global changes, modern administrative

systems must be adopted, working in a team spirit, and educated organizations, operating on the principle of learning from their experiences and from the experiences of leading organizations, and based on managers and workers who have motivation Self-learning, acquiring knowledge and building on it, and ready to shift from management by command to participative management, and to adopt the principle of creativity and innovation in business.

The interest is essential in selecting the organization's leadership and qualified employees who possess clarity in strategic visions, and have sufficient ability to analyze the factors affecting the performance of the organization, organize rights and duties, write the necessary policies, develop evidence, procedures and work rules with clarity of budgets.

We can also say that the main objective of the management's presence in any organization is to ensure the achievement of the goals for which the organization was established, and this requires the management to carry out appropriate activities that are appropriate to achieving the goals so that the performance management process depends on direct communication between the administrative levels to set goals and standards, and monitor the performance of the organization. It is also necessary carrying out a continuous evaluation process with the aim of achieving profit and productivity. From this context it is clear that institutional building is the process through which the employer makes sure that his employees are directed towards achieving the institutional goals, which is also an integrated approach directed towards guiding, training, evaluating and motivating employee's effective performance.

The recommendations of the research are considered among the important elements in the content of this research, and tries through them to develop a set of solutions to solve the problem or shortcomings in this field. Among these recommendations:

- The participation of specialists in this field in relevant meetings to clarify the importance of the concept of institutional building in business management.
- Ongoing awareness at all levels to show the importance of the field at all relevant frameworks and levels working with this field, whether from employers or employees.

- The inclusion of a main clause in all labor legislation, its implementation mechanism, and the strictness of compliance with it through continuous follow-up of the executed works.
- Inclusion of the content and concept of institutional building in all educational curricula related to business management or implementation.

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Israel-Palestine Peace Agreements and the Role of Third-Party Mediation

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Abstract

Many attempts have been made to bring Israel and Palestine back to the negotiating table. These attempts included the Oslo Accord of 1993, the Arab Peace Initiative of 2002, Geneva Accord of 2003 and the Deal of the Century of 2020. By looking to the previous peace deals, it can be found that the Trump's Deal of the Century was the last stage and final phase of the Oslo Accord. According to this, Israel, which has taken the Palestinian lands, would give these lands back to the Palestinians and Arabs, and the Arab countries, who engaged with Israel in different wars, can offer their peace and normalization with Israel. This article will highlight on four main peace agreements between Israelis and Palestinians and the role of third-party mediators to end this historical conflict. This paper will discuss whether a new third-party negotiator is capable of ending this issue or not.

Key Words: *Israel, Palestine, US, Third-Party Mediation, Peace Agreements.*



Introduction

Israel-Palestine Peace Agreements: An Analysis

The US has played an active and important role in the Arab-Israeli conflict, taking into account the domestic political scene as well as foreign policy that is affected by the centers of power and the political system at home. In other words, this policy is influenced by Republicans and Democrats, the Israeli lobby, national security considerations and economic interests. The US is determined to maintain its dominance in the Middle East and in shaping the dynamics of the Israeli-Palestinian relationship as well as the relationship between Israel and the whole region. Admittedly, the US interests in the region are many and the US benefits directly from the billions of dollars invested by the governments of the Gulf States for the purchase of weapons and to secure US protection, in addition to the United Arab Emirates and Qatar. Donnelly has warned that there is a real danger that the incoming Biden Administration will want to place the Israel-Palestinian conflict back at the center of their Middle East strategy, along with again seeking a condominium with Iran. Thus, attempting to return to the past will not only deny the current strategic realities but set the Palestinians up for more misery.

Table 1 A Comparison of Selected Peace Agreements to Resolve the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict

Issue	Oslo Accords 1993	Arab Peace Initiative 2002	Geneva Accord 2003	Deal of the Century 2020	Evaluation
Initiators	- Norway - United States - Israel - Palestine	Countries of Arab League	- Israel - Palestine - Switzerland	- United States - Israel	Agreements involving the US shows its preference for Israel while agreements without Palestinian participation is unfair.





<p>Security</p>	<p>The Oslo Accords have divided the areas of the West Bank into Areas A, B, and C. Area A would have been controlled fully by Palestine, while in Area B the civilian affairs would have been controlled by Palestine and the security by Israel. Area C consisting mostly of settler communities would have remained fully under the control of Israel.</p>	<p>Once the Arab-Israel conflict ended and enter into full peace with Israel, security for all states of the region will be provided.</p>	<p>The Accord has stated clearly that the new Palestinian state should be a non-militarized state. No other groups or individuals can carry weapons.</p>	<p>Palestinian state to be totally demilitarized. The external security responsibility would be taken up by Israel.</p>	<p>The Arab Peace Initiative can guarantee the security for both Israeli and Palestinian states. While the Deal of the Century announced a demilitarized Palestinian state.</p>
<p>Borders</p>	<p>The permanent border was to be subject to negotiation and decided within the transitional period of five years. However, with the assassination of Israel's Prime Minister, Yitzhak Rabin in 1995, the decision on the border was never finalized.</p>	<p>Withdrawal of Israel from all borders occupied since 1967 including Golan Heights.</p>	<p>The borders between the states of Palestine and Israel shall be based on the 1967 lines with some modifications.</p>	<p>The Deal doesn't mention anything about the Israel's withdrawal from the 1967 lines. Instead, it permits 97 percent of the Israelis of the West Bank to be incorporated and annexed to the state of Israel.</p>	<p>The Arab Peace Initiative is the most suitable in vindicating Palestinian rights among all agreements compared.</p>
<p>Settlement</p>	<p>The Oslo Accords included in the UN Resolutions 242 and 338</p>	<p>Israel's settlements within the 1967 territories to be removed</p>	<p>Israel is responsible for removing the settlements and resettling its settlers residing</p>	<p>Israel would have to compensate the Palestinians with the lands that are</p>	<p>Trump's Deal of the Century completely controls the majority of the West Bank lands</p>





	state that negotiations were to be the starting point through which Israel's border (pre-1967) would be established.	as Israel will withdraw from those lands.	in Palestine's sovereign lands.	presently under the sovereignty of the state of Israel.	while the Arab Peace Initiative calls Israel's settlements to be removed.
Jerusalem	The earlier Oslo plan left the future of Jerusalem open to negotiation as there was no details in the Accord.	East Jerusalem as Palestine's capital.	Both parties, Israelis and Palestinians, to recognize the capitals of each other under their own sovereignty.	Jerusalem will be Israel's capital while the Palestinians will have Abu Dis as their capital.	The Trump Peace Plan totally takes away Jerusalem from the Palestinians & is unsuitable to them.
Refugees	Issue of refugees not addressed & left to future resolutions while Israel should compensate Palestinians unable to return to their homeland.	Palestinian refugee problem to be agreed upon in accordance with UN General Assembly Resolution No. 194.	Both parties, Israelis and Palestinians, recognize the UNGAR 194, UNSC 242 and Arab Peace Initiative to end the issue of the refugees.	Palestinian refugees will not be able to return to their homeland but given the sanctuary within Palestine or other states.	The Arab Peace Initiative calls to settle the refugees issue based on the UNGA Resolution No. 194.

Table 1 illustrates the comparison of selected peace agreements to resolve the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. When analyzing the above peace agreements, considerable differences can be observed between the reason behind the formation and the way it was presented to both sides.

Moreover, these peace plans raise the important question of how the actual provisions will align with each other. The new plan, Trump's Deal of the Century, was presented in January 2020 without inviting the Palestinian authorities for negotiations. Naturally, the response of the Palestinians was in the form of complete derision. Therefore, the question that begs to be answered is: Does this 181-page document titled "Peace to Prosperity: A Vision to Improve the Lives of the Palestinian and Israeli People" deserve to be taken as a serious proposal to resolve the major issues of disagreement?



The Role of the Regional Powers in the Middle East

Semin stated that Turkey's relationship with Egypt had not gone well since el-Sisi's takeover and likewise with Saudi Arabia after Khashoggi's murder. Arab and Muslim countries had reached no consensus on resolving the conflict between Palestinians and Israelis. There might exist misunderstandings and minor conflicts of interest between countries, but there should be no misunderstanding in the conflict of the Palestinian cause. Arab countries simply had to unite on this issue as it was too essential an issue to be left unresolved. The Palestinian issue was an issue of innocent blood being shed. Palestinian children were being killed by the Israeli army. Ali Semin's view, conflict should be solved by the Gulf States, in Riyadh and Abu Dhabi, not Cairo or Ankara as Egypt and Turkey had agreements with America, Israel and Europe.

Abdullah commented that Saudi Arabia and Egypt were in the same camp. Since 2002, they were supporting the Arab Peace Initiative 2002. Turkey was not a member of the Arab League and its position was therefore different. What was achievable in the current political situation was to condemn the Israeli policies and practices against what was happening in Jerusalem and to resist the Israeli siege of Gaza. For example, during the Mavi Marmara incident when the Israeli forces attacked a Turkish ship carrying essential supplies for Gaza, Turkey did not completely cut ties with Israel unlike other American countries like Bolivia and Venezuela who completely cut their ties with Israel.

I. Turkey

According to Altunişik, Turkey has continued to be regarded as a strong and hard player in the Middle Eastern, mostly due to its robust economy and military power. However, in the recent years, it started to use its soft power as manifested in its increased readiness to play the role of a third party or mediator in regional conflict resolution and conflict management. Turkey has assumed such a mediator role in the conflicts in Lebanon, Israel and Palestine and also in Israeli-Syrian conflicts. This increased involvement of Turkey as a third party in the negotiations has been examined by Altunisik and Çuhadar who also elaborated on the factors motivating its foreign policy changes in regard to the Israeli-Syrian conflict and Israeli-Palestinian

conflict. As highlighted by the authors, the traditional policy of Turkey in Middle Eastern region has changed considerably during the recent years.

Ertosun emphasized on the intensions of Turkey to play a leading role in Middle East. Turkey began focusing on the issue of Palestine as an integral component of its foreign policy framework in the late 1990s. In the view of the author, although its influence was limited to communication between 2000 and 2009, Turkey took up the role of protecting Palestinian interests when the violent clashes between the Israelis and Palestinians became more intense and frequent. The shift in the orientation of Turkish foreign policy was discussed by Ardiç who characterized it as “Islamization” or “Middle Easternization” within the policy framework containing the following three new diplomacy components: (a) protectionism towards the Palestinian issues and a simultaneous approach of criticism for Israel, which is coherently characterized by occasional harsh critiques; (b) assistance for Muslims victims in Somalia, Myanmar, South Africa and Syria, thereby advocating their economic, political and humanitarian rights; (c) diplomatic affinity to certain political movements in the Muslim domains (e.g. Hamas in Palestine). According to Pappé, Turkey was one of the few regional countries that openly defended Palestinian rights, in particular those living under siege in the Gaza Strip.

In his article, Turkey’s historical relationship with Israel and the substantial changes in the dynamics of the concerned relation, especially after the rise of Erdogan, was discussed by Kosebalaban. He argued that the close ties Turkey had previously entertained with Israel reflected the distinctively secular identity of the country. Turkey was among those countries in 1949 that recognized Israel and was the first Muslim-majority country to do so. The new image of Turkey has also been strengthened by the dispute between Tayyip Erdogan and Shimon Peres in 29th January 2009 in Davos. In the recent years, there has been a visible shift in the behavior of Turkey from focusing on describing the issues to that of discussing or proposing ways in which these issues can be solved. Turkey took the initiative to mediate between Syria and Israel, which indicated its inclination towards peaceful and amiable solutions. In 2008 it acted as a facilitator for the resolution of the crisis in Lebanon and also in the context of the intervention in Gaza.

“Turkey, actually, in recent years is one of the few regional countries that tried to protect the Palestinian rights, in particular those who live under siege in the Gaza Strip, so one cannot say it prolongs the conflict,” offered Pappé. According to Abu Amer, Turkey saw itself as a rising state in the Middle East and is the first country in the region that had been accepted into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). It shared common interests with the Americans, Israelis and Palestinians, and therefore believed that it could play a key role in resolving this conflict, whether through its close relations with Israel (politics, military and security) or in cooperation with America. Turkey was the leading power in the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and also believed that its close relationship with Hamas might qualify it to interfere in Palestinian affairs, especially in the Gaza Strip. According to Karmon and Barak, Erdogan tries to present Turkey to the Arab public as a leading power in the Middle East, to gain Islamic legitimacy, and to build an economic infrastructure in the region. Speaking in September 2014 in New York at the Foreign Relations Council (FRC), Erdogan stated:

The Palestinian issue is an important issue that has an impact not just on the Palestinians, but on all the Muslims and everyone who has a conscience in the world. And in fact, the Palestinian issue lies in the heart of many of the issues in the region. And the Israeli government, although they know this sensitivity very well, has not refrained from putting its own people and the people of the region on fire.

Al Sheikh Khalil explained that recently Turkey had started to play a better role in favor of the Palestinian people, within the framework of political assistance to the Palestinian Authority and humanitarian aid to the Gaza Strip. This allowed the Palestinian resistance to catch their breath. Since this intervention was contrary to Israeli interests, the US tried to limit and restrict all the moves that Turkey could take. Sınmaz also agreed that Turkey was different. Turkey stood by the Palestinians. However, it could not resolve this conflict on its own. Qatar was also supporting the Palestinian cause financially.

In general, Turkey had entertained official relations with Israel since its establishment in 1948, explained Saleh. With the arrival of the Justice and Development party after 2002, Turkey had become more sympathetic towards the Palestinian people, especially in the humanitarian context, political framework, Jerusalem and the holy

sites. In addition, Turkey had recognized Hamas government and the right of the Palestinian people to express themselves in free and fair elections. It also condemned the siege on Gaza. The official and open relationship with Hamas and the resistance in Gaza at least gave Turkey a moral status by opening up relations with the Palestinian component. As a result, Turkey had become a thorn in the side for Israel. Viewed from the Israeli perspective, Turkey was contributing to prolonging the conflict by supporting the legitimacy of the Palestinian elections and the Hamas leadership, added Saleh. “Turkey has taken a stand, especially recently [...] in support of the humanitarian situation in Palestine,” offered Kan. She appreciated President Erdoğan’s efforts in defending the rights of the Palestinians people, which singled him out from previous Turkish presidents. On the other hand, Al-Naami and Özel were not convinced that Turkey played any significant role in the conflict, neither by prolonging it nor by resolving it.

II. Egypt

According to the Palestinian expert, Mohsen Saleh, after the catastrophe of 1948 and the setback of 1967, there were limited Egyptian and Saudi efforts to support the cause of Palestine. Egypt entered the conflict directly, taking part in the wars of 1948, 1956, 1967 and 1973 before retreating from its strategic and regional position on the question of Palestine, added Al-Naami and Özel. It signed the Camp David Accord in 1978 and was thus completely neutralized. After that, Egypt's role became linked to the settlement projects and the so-called realization of Palestinian rights through the two-state solution and not through military action.

In the view of Abu Amer, Egypt was known the “mother of the world” and played the role of mediator in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. It had close ties with the Palestinian Authority, Hamas as well as Israel, thus making Egypt the most influential player in this conflict. Egypt had failed to resolve the conflicts in Yemen, Sudan, Renaissance Dam and Libya, and only the Palestinian-Israeli conflict was remaining. Egypt believed that it was in its interest to resolve the conflict and not to prolong it as resolving the conflict promised more opportunities for Egypt in the region. However, its influence on Israel may not be as strong as its influence on Palestine. Ajrami agreed that Egypt’s role had changed. It used to be the largest Arab country that actively supported the Palestinian cause before it signed the Camp David

Agreement in 1978 and the peace agreement, which opened an Israeli embassy in Cairo and an Egyptian embassy in Tel Aviv, in addition to security and military relations and full coordination under the umbrella of the US. Today, el-Sisi's regime was actively supporting the Israeli siege on the Gaza Strip.

Sınmaz explained that Egypt was the leader due to its strategic position in the Middle East but could not be an effective negotiator in the conflict after General el-Sisi's military coup in 2013. This coup had been welcomed by the US and Europe who supported his new regime by giving it international acceptance and legitimacy. When Trump declared Jerusalem as the official capital of Israel, President el-Sisi kept silent. The Sisi regime was in negotiation with the Palestinian Hamas and Fatah and the Israelis but it produced no result. According to Sınmaz, the military coup staged by General el-Sisi in 2013 was supported by the U.S and other European and Arab Gulf countries to upstage Morsi and the Muslim Brotherhood who had been showing too much support of Palestine. Today, Egypt, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and the UAE were siding with the US against Palestine. When Trump declared Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, the Sisi regime kept silent.

Amer shared his view that Egypt was cooperating with the Israelis to protect its own national security and protect the interests of the Egyptian people by securing economic and political aid from the US. Abu Amer confirmed that Egypt played the role of mediator in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. It had close ties with the Palestinian Authority, Hamas and Israel, which made Egypt an important regional player to find a solution to the conflict. It was interested in resolving the conflict and not prolonging it. A resolution meant opening up more Arab and Israeli relations and thus a benefit for Egypt as a strong power in the region. In short, it might be motivated to find a solution but it might not have the necessary influence on both sides. Saleh commented, "Egypt's role became linked to the settlement projects and the so-called realization of Palestinian rights through the two-state solution and not through the military path." Saudi Arabia had also never been engaged in direct battles with Israel.

The relationship of Egypt with that of Israel experienced a major turning point in 1977, as suggested by Rabinovich. This was due to the different diplomatic approach adopted after the war of 1973 with the peace negotiations lead by Sadat and Begin. In

March 1979 the confrontation between Egypt and Israel had come to an end, with the signing of a formal peace treaty, which greatly increased the security of Israel in the region. However, the peace between the two countries was not a warm peace, much of which could be attributed to the lack of the treaty's implementation in Palestine, the largely hostile environment in Egypt and the persistent discomfort and sense of enmity between both neighbors.

This led to the persistence of a frosty relationship between the two countries under the Mubarak regime. The signing of the Oslo Accords by the PLO and Israel in 1993 also did not culminate into a normalized relationship. On the contrary, the fear among the Egyptians regarding the regional hegemony of Israel only increased with the formal declaration of peace between the PLO and Israel as Egypt became increasingly wary of the ambiguous nuclear policy of Israel. Hamas, currently the ruling party of Gaza, is perceived in Cairo as an extended militarist wing of the Muslim Brotherhood and also as a governing framework with no legitimization, as argued by Dickstein. The Gaza-Egypt relationship has also been affected by the dismissal of Hamas by el-Sisi and his order to close the Rafah border crossing, effectively cutting Gaza off from Egypt.

On the other hand, Israeli-Egyptian relations have gained impetus under the Sisi regime, illustrated for example by the agreement to supply of natural gas (of 6.25 trillion cubic feet) from Israel to Egypt and the planned construction of a pipeline. Thus, Egypt has clearly moved away from being a Hamas supporter and a trusted negotiator between Israel and Gaza. Although it still wishes to remain an indispensable component of any Israeli-Palestinian negotiations, it has dismissed Hamas and does not acknowledge its legitimacy. Egypt has made it clear that only without Hamas any permanent peace can be achieved, which can be seen from the various proposals put forward by Cairo during the Israel-Gaza conflicts of 2014.

III. Saudi Arabia

According to Pappé, Saudi Arabia under Muhammad Bin Salman wished to consolidate its role as America's principal ally in the region. Hence, it followed the American policy, which by itself prolonged the conflict. In the past, Saudi Arabia refrained from any direct involvement with Israel, although it had supported the Arab forces in previous wars and also provided support for the Palestinian people,

explained Saleh. During the last decades, it redirected its attention to resolution projects such as the Saudi Peace Initiative in 1981 and the Arab Peace Initiative in 2002, said Saleh. Thereafter, Saudi Arabia sided with Egypt on resolution projects and the two-state solution. According to Saleh's opinion, Saudi Arabia would not normalize its relations with the Israeli entity unless the Palestinians agreed to the two-state solution. The recent developments suggested that Saudi Arabia had weakened its resolve in this matter given the current state of normalization reflected in Trump's deal. Therefore, Saudi Arabia's role in the prolongation of the conflict may be reduced, according to perceptions contrary to the Arab project or the Arab initiative project, concluded Saleh.

Abu Amer was convinced that Saudi Arabia was like Egypt lagging behind in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Since the reign of King Abdullah and the start of the Arab Peace Initiative in 2002 it had accomplished nothing worth of mention until Trump's "deal of the century" under Mohammed bin Salman. It was obvious that Saudi Arabia viewed the unresolved conflict as an opportunity to normalize its relations with Israel. Balawi commented that Saudi Arabia was driven primarily by its urge to eliminate any potential threat in the region, either by subjecting it through external force (Yemen, Iraq) or by destroying it internally (Egypt). In order to protect its own interests, it maintained close ties with the western powers, the US and Israel by proxy. Under the Israeli prime minister, Shimon Peres, Saudi hostility was transformed to other regional threats such as militant Islam and Iran. If the Palestinians were to accept the current situation, Israel's position would remain secure and stable and it would continue to protect Saudi Arabia from Iran or any other perceived threats in the region.

Beginning with the Prince Fahd initiative in Beirut and the Arab initiative, the process of normalization commenced, inaugurated by the Egyptian normalization with Israel in 1977 (Camp David) followed later by Fatah and the PLO's Oslo agreement and in 1994 the Araba agreement by Jordan. The recent Bahrain workshop was attended by Arab states also with the intention of normalizing their relations with Israel under the pretext of economic peace and economic well-being. However, he concluded, the Arab public and the national liberation movements knew that occupation and colonization would never provide economic stability and peace.

Saudi Arabia's role in the aspects of regional negotiation and mediation can be seen in the position it assumes in Arab-Israeli affairs, as pointed out by Kostiner. A more active role in the conflict would have demanded moral weight which Saudi Arabia did not possess. It also lacked the military experience and leadership personnel. Saudi Arabia was more appropriate as a coordinator for the region as it had the adequate amount of financial strength and political experience. As highlighted by Sachs, a rift has appeared between the traditional powers in the Arabian region, like those of Saudi Arabia, and the modern emerging powers like Egypt, Turkey, Qatar and others with close ties to the Muslim Brotherhood. The traditional Arab regimes share similar interests with Israel as both have entered disputes with Iran over its nuclear programs and also with Hamas in Palestine. However, the basis for such cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Israel are vested interests which form a rather unpredictable and shallow base and can change any time and over any context.

Similarly, Pappé reckoned that Saudi Arabia would not play any significant role in resolving the conflict other than consolidating its role as America's principal ally in the region. According to Peterson, Riyadh has never admitted to being in direct communication with Tel Aviv, which is not surprising since it has always avidly supported Palestine, at least officially. However, Saudi Arabia has taken up the role of a moderator, with the objective of preaching the benefits of peace and also for encouraging active negotiation channels among its Arab allies. Semin agreed that Saudi Arabia, like most Gulf countries, preferred investing in US projects rather than supporting the Palestinians. Saudi Arabia just recently invested \$60 billion worth of arms. Regrettably, Trump regarded the Gulf countries as a commercial enterprise and business opportunity. He added, "Peace does not want any money or any trade or anything to give it as a reward. But the conflict wants money and trade, the conflict is more precious than peace."

Muslim countries were lacking strategy, unity and understanding, commented another expert, Atlas. Also, political actors in Gaza were manipulating in this issue such as Saudi Arabia which was completely blind to the Palestinian issue and had no interests at stake in the conflict. The so-called "deal of the century" and the identity of Jerusalem were all part of prolonging the conflict. Only Turkey had immediately reacted by organizing a conference in Istanbul to voice its protest. However, Turkey stood alone, while Egypt remained silent and Saudi Arabia allied with Trump. The

normalized relations between Saudi Arabia and Israel were related to the complete loss of Saudi credibility after the Khashoggi's case and Iran. Mohammed Bin Salman's regime had to rally international support, in particular that of the US, and thus saw itself forced to think and act strategically, "without thinking about values, religion, ethics and international law," commented Amer. The same conclusion was reached by Kan.

The Role of Third-Party Mediation

For the past decades, the traditional mediator used to be as a third-party negotiator in the conflicts all over the world. The most influential mediator is the US due to its hegemonic power. On the other hand, there are examples of other mediation of peace agreements led by Islamic countries as a third-party mediator. In this section, the researcher is giving a brief discussion to highlight some peace agreements done by Islamic third-party countries. For Israel-Palestine issue, Israel as the strongest side, has favored mutual talks whereas the Palestinians have chosen to have a mediator in any peace talk.

i. The Malaysian Mediation

In 1976, peace process hosted by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) led to the Tripoli Agreement between the government of Manila and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) who represented the Moro people who faced the Spanish about 377 years, and the Americans about 40 years, and then the US annexed the region to the state of Philippines. Even though the MNLF accepted the agreement with the government, the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) became the main and biggest military group operating in Mindanao. The challenge of the global security posed by the MILF military group called on the international community towards a complete peace agreement, especially after 9/11. Historically, Malaysia played a main role as a fair mediator in the peace process in Mindanao between the government of Manila and the MILF. In 2014, and after many rounds of negotiations, following decades of bloody conflict that killed about 150,000 people, Comprehensive Agreement was signed at the palace of the president.

A number of factors led to the peace agreement signed between the government and the MILF. One of these factors was that the Philippine President Aquino III had

adopted a peace discourse since he won the election in 2010. He knew that his government had to choose accomplishing peace with the people of Moro in order to achieve stability and a better future for the state of Philippines. Also, since the 1970s, the MILF has adopted a jihadist discourse which provided it with international support from different countries. Its leader Salamat Hashim was able to enhance the influence of the Front among the Moro people until it reached its peak at the end of the 1990s to the point that the Philippine government feared that the independence of Moro would soon be achieved. However, after years of initial talks with Manila, and with the beginning of the new century, the discourse of the MILF began a process of change that was completed after the death of its founder Hashim in 2003. The new leadership headed by Al-Hajj Murad Ebrahim has moved towards the political-diplomatic channels. This helped the MILF to talk directly to many international parties, including the US.

Malaysia is one of the countries close to the Moro issue and there is a strong relation with Mindanao due to its geographical proximity in addition to the cultural and religious ties between the Malay and Moro peoples. The Malaysian military was at the head of the international observer that played a pivotal role in securing the validity of the cease-fire between the government of Philippine and the MILF throughout the negotiations. Also, Malaysia's interest to stabilize the region, which has remained a springboard for other armed groups threatening foreign tourists, in the Malaysian state of Sabah, threatening the stability of Moro's land, in addition to the many economic benefits represented in the population movement and trade exchange between eastern Malaysia and Mindanao. In addition, although the Americans did not particularly oppose the MILF, as it is not on Washington's list of terrorist organizations, the circumstances of the war on terror formed political pressure on the Front to be more open for a political solution. It is important to note that the US interests in peace in Mindanao is also linked to other strategic and economic interests that the US will gain in a strategically, wealthy, and geographically important region.

As a result of many political and economic interests, it is noted that there are many regional and international parties supported the peace negotiations between the government of Philippine and the MILF, which was hosted under Malaysian mediation. Other countries such as Indonesia, EU, UK, Turkey and Saudi Arabia were present and welcomed the peace agreement.



Palestinians and Moros: Similarities

The Similarities in the Palestinian and the Moro Issue: Table 2

	The Palestinian People	The Moro People
Origin of the Problem	The British Mandate which granted the lands of the Palestinian people, the owner of the lands, to the Jew settlers.	The American colonial government which annexed the Moros' lands, the owner of the lands, to the Philippine state.
Application of the Principle of Nationalism (Owners' point of views)	Around 97 per cent of Palestinians share one religion, ethnicity, language, beliefs and traditions.	Around 24 per cent of Moros' people in Mindanao Region share same religion, ethnicity, language and beliefs
International Community Involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Partition Plan known as Resolution 181 which recommended the creation of independent Arab and Jewish States. • The United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 which was adopted by the UN Security Council in November 22, 1967 and called for the withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in 1967. • Camp David Accords, 1978. • The Madrid Conference, 1991. • Oslo Agreement, 1993. • Camp David, 2000. • Arab Peace Initiative, 2002. • Roadmap, 2003. • Geneva Accord, 2003. • Annapolis, 2007. • Washington, 2010. • Trump's 'Deal of the Century', 2019. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The 1976 Tripoli Agreement between the government and Moro National Liberation Front. •The 1987 Jeddah Accord, The Organization of Islamic Conference. •The Jakarta Agreement of 1996. •The role of Malaysian Government mediation between the Philippines government and Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). •The role of the United States Institute of Peace (USIP) as a mediator between the Philippines government and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).





<p>Historical Rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Right of Return for the Palestinian Refugees to their homelands. • Applying the Principle of Palestinian Autonomy. • Applying the Palestinian Principle of Sovereignty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Right of Self-Determination. •Applying the Principle of Autonomy for the lands of Moros in the Southern Philippines.
<p>Current Situation</p>	<p>An Israeli rejection to achieve any kind of peace solutions with the Palestinians due the U.S support to the Israeli policies and actions regionally and globally.</p> <p>The Israeli refusal caused more lost for the Palestinians lands and rights.</p>	<p>After long decades of conflicts, a successful deal has been done the Philippine government, the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao as well as with the leaders of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MNLF) to end this conflict and to achieve long-lasting peace and sustainable development for the Bangsamoro people.</p>

i. The New Asia-Africa Strategic Partnership (NAASP) Mediation

On 22-23 April 2005, a representative from 106 Asian and African countries consisting of 54 Asian countries and 52 African countries renewed their long-standing solidarity at the 2005 Asia Africa Summit in Jakarta. The most important outcome of the Summit was the Declaration on the New Asian African Strategic Partnership (NAASP). The NAASP Declaration is an indicator of the establishment of new connections and links between Asia and Africa which consist of three categories: political solidarity, economic cooperation and socio-cultural relations and people-to-people contact. The issue of the Israel-Palestine conflict and the issue of freedom and independence of Palestine



remain an important matter for NAASP. In August 22, 2008, the Asian and African ministers attended the historical General Assembly and the Security Council Assembly to endorse the NAASP commitment in solidarity with the Palestinian people in their struggle to establish an independent state based on the UN resolutions.

The NAASP denied the expansion of Israeli settlement in the Palestinian Territory, in addition to the restrictions and building of the Israeli Wall in the West Bank. As a kind of solidarity and sympathy with the people of Palestine. In 2008, the General Assembly of the UN have been attended by more than 56 representatives from both Asia and Africa, in addition to countries from the region of Latin American and numerous global organizations. The importance of attending the General Assembly meeting reflected the NAASP's commitment amongst the Asian and African countries in supporting the issue of Palestine. Also, the countries of NAASP shared mutual opinions that establishing a practical and prosperous state for the Palestinian will help to impose the peace in the Middle East region.

ii. The Turkish Mediation

Due to its strategic location and its powerful regime, Turkey has played a main role in mediation between Israel and Syria. Turkey made itself as an honest broker to be as an acceptable mediator in the region of the Middle East. After two years of peace talks and negotiations, Turkey made a deal between Israel and Syria to continue their talks through the Turkish mediation. It can be noticed that Israel and Syria would not be able to reach a final deal without the US presence. Before the accident of Mavi Marmara ship that attacked by Israeli navy, Turkey was the only Muslim country that had a strong relation with Israel.

Also, Turkey is a member in The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) which can be used to raise the awareness of the importance of peace agreements. Turkey offered its soldiers under peace-keeping forces in any future peace deal between the Israelis and the Palestinians. After the outbreak of the second Intifada in 2000, the Turkish mediation is being noticeable and Turkey has started to play the role of negotiator to stop the outbreak of the Intifada and call both Israelis and Palestinians to resume the peace talks.

Previously, Turkey had had a good relation with both Israelis and Palestinians. In many occasions, both governments of Israel and Palestine asked for Turkey's assistance. Israel has called on Turkey to persuade the Palestinians and specially Hamas movement to recognize the state of Israel and to stop attacking the Israeli settlements. The same goes for the Palestinians before as they used to request from Turkey to call Israel restart and resume the negotiation with the Palestinians. Turkey's relations with Israel were realized as an advantage that could help the Palestinians, particularly the engagement of Turkish politicians to call both sides, Israelis and Palestinians, to end the conflict and restart a mutual peace talk. But, the Mavi Marmara incidents led to break the relations between Turkey and Israel. In dealing with the Israeli Palestinian conflict, the government of the Turkish President has its own Islamic thoughts and views, at the same time, it has to keep the secular principles of the state. On the other hand, Turkey faces other challenges from the countries of the Middle East who want to play the same role of mediation between Israel and Palestine.

Conclusion

The one-state solution has been reviewed by many Palestinians and Israelis for dozens of years. It was so difficult for such kind of peace solution to be applied



to end this conflict due to its negative impacts on both, the Israelis and Palestinians. The one-state solution will prevent Israel from its own distinctive as a Jewish state and will prevent the Palestinians from the right of self-determination and being an independent state. On the other hand, the two-state solution, which internationally accepted by the majorities of the United Nations' countries, seems to be denied and no more acceptable by the US President Trump and his administration and the current government of Israel. The catastrophic situations for the Palestinians due to the Israeli policies on the ground and the new Israeli annexation plan in the West Bank have shown that the governments of the international community must work to find a suitable third-party mediator to help achieve peace agreement based on the two-state solution. After the examples of third-party mediation have been shown, it can be noticed that any third-party mediator should be approved by the US administration. For the Israelis, Palestinians include the PA and the main Palestinian factions, a serious and direct negotiation can be done through a trusted third-party along with US support. A fair mediator who can bring all sides to the negotiation table. In this case, a new peace deal between all parties can be agreed based on the previous experiences for different third-party roles.



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**Political Corruption and Economic and Social Deficit in
the Light of the International System in Lebanon as a Model
“A Study in Political Geography”**

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Abstract:

This research aims to clarify the rampant corruption in the State of Lebanon due to the difficult circumstances in which the internal, regional, international, military, security, economic and social factors intertwine, causing the existence of an internal inability to solve these problems. Where the random sample was relied upon in an opinion poll through an electronic questionnaire distributed on social networks to find out their answers to the questions that revolved around the economic, political, social and sectarian situation of the State of Lebanon. The descriptive approach was used to explain and analyze this policy problem .

Key words: *internal deficit, economic conditions, geopolitics, political corruption, internal factors.*

Introduction:

The Lebanese state suffers from economic and financial crises that make it vulnerable to serious internal structural vibrations. These crises are accompanied by a burning environment between devastating wars, military conflicts and economic sanctions. This makes the Lebanese entity in its current form vulnerable to the repercussions of transformations in the entire region. It is a mistake to believe that the economic crisis in Lebanon is the result of temporary and temporary causes. The economic downturn, the rise in public debt, and the fiscal deficit are the result of the accumulation of a political system that carries with it the seeds of contradictions and conflicts, and of an unproductive rentier economic approach that has its roots since the establishment of the Lebanese Republic. The events in Syria in 2011 contributed to exposing the fragility and wear and tear of the Lebanese internal situation with its sectarian and sectarian mosaics, and demonstrated the failure of the Lebanese economic model in facing challenges and even in preventing crises. (Ayman, 2019).

Research problem:-

1. Are external interventions a factor in distorting the Lebanese internal system?
2. Has sectarian quotas led to administrative disasters in the sectors of the Lebanese state?
3. Do armed groups have a negative role in the affairs of the Lebanese state, which led to the spread of social, political and economic corruption?

Research hypotheses:-

1. The foreign policy of many countries has resulted in the increasing state of dispersion and internal conflict in the State of Lebanon.
2. The multiplicity of religious sects and partisan currents has led to weakness and dereliction of services within the sectors of the Lebanese state.
3. The armed militias contributed to the worsening of the political situation and the strife among the various segments of Lebanese society, which weakened the ability of the Lebanese state to advance its various sectors

Its importance: -

High lighting this type of studies related to political geography and enriching refereed journals with such topics.

Its objectives: - Clarify the social gap, economic weakness and political impotence represented by the Lebanese government, which contributed greatly to the aggravation of the Lebanese situation and considered it a model of a failed state and rickety forces.

Research fields: - Time range: from 1975 to 2020 AD, which is the period during which Lebanon witnessed a war with the Israeli entity, followed by the civil war between the Lebanese, then the war on power and its division among the multi-religious sects. Spatial domain:- the state of Lebanon.

The human domain:- the target group of the electronic questionnaire are individuals interested in political affairs in general and the state of Lebanon in particular.

The study sample: -

The random sample was relied on by an opinion poll through an electronic questionnaire distributed on social networks to find out their answers to the questions that centered on the economic, political, social and sectarian situation of the State of Lebanon.

The followed methodology:- The descriptive approach was used to explain and analyze the phenomenon of political corruption and its negative consequences that led to the emergence of impotence in the Lebanese state.

Previous studies:-

- The researcher (Mohsen) indicated in her study (Lebanon a Study in Political Geography and Geopolitics), 2004 AD, by clarifying the important geostrategic location adjacent to the occupied lands by the Zionist entity, as well as Lebanon's possession of very important water resources in the expansionist geopolitical thinking of the Zionist entity Where the geographical location of Lebanon has always played an important role in deciding the fate of the Arab Mashreq region, whose names have evolved according to historical eras, and the researcher indicated that the importance of the study does not need justification, but that studying all its elements in depth and analyzing the strengths and weaknesses has become more than necessary, especially that the Arab nation Today, we are on the cusp of a new phase, a very dangerous phase that threatens its future and its existence. (Mohsen, 2004)

- .In the study (Farhat) on (The Role of Lebanese Satellite Channels in Shaping the Attitudes of Lebanese Public Opinion towards Sectarianism), 2015 AD, he clarified the role played by the Lebanese satellite channels in shaping the attitudes of the Lebanese public towards the issue of sectarianism from the point of view of the Lebanese public itself, by clarifying the differences Statistically indicative of a number of variables, namely religious affiliation, social diversity, education level and age variable. One of the most prominent recommendations of this study was to activate the legal framework in dealing with Lebanese satellite channels, especially with regard to sectarianism, and to launch an observatory to monitor hate speech and sectarian incitement in the media in general and on satellite channels in particular. (Farhat, 2015)

- As for (Jabri. Toami) in their study on (The Lebanese Civil War and its Repercussions on Lebanon 1975-1990 AD), 2020 AD, the two researchers aimed to benefit from the implications of the Lebanese war and to identify the stations that this war went through and to know the real causes on the one hand and the results of events on the other hand Where the two researchers indicated that among the important results that emerged from the Lebanese civil war was weakness in all sectors, especially the economic ones, as the economy declined within fifteen years to its lowest level, and this is for the economy, while the social situation was not unlike others, as the country witnessed another crisis, which is immigration, Among the social consequences, human losses are also found, we find destruction in health and educational facilities and many other problems, which were negatively reflected in Lebanon. (Jabri. My twin, 2020).

Terms and concepts:-

1. Geopolitics:- What is scientifically meant is geopolitics or the politics of place as it is called. The essence of geopolitics is the study of the geography of international political relations in the light of conditions and geographical structure. (Al-Sammak, 2011)

2. Political corruption:-It is the acquisition of resources and a justification formula for granting, securing, sustaining, and granting concessions on the one hand, and challenging the legitimacy of their refusal on the other. He controls and who is controlled by him. (Abu Fasha and others, 2021)

3. The economic crisis:- It is the disturbance that occurs in the economic balance, which usually results from the imbalance between production and consumption. (Al-Karakji, the year of publication does not exist)

4. Sectarianism: -

It is a religious doctrine characterized by splitting policies, which is the religious employment in politics, and even the wrong blending of religion in politics, and it is closer to politics than religion, and it is not religion but rather a product of negative thinking and interpretation of religion, based on A vision based on transmission, not reason. (Hussain, 2015)

The first topic: the internal situation in Lebanon: -

Lebanon witnessed a fierce civil war for fifteen years from 1975 to 1990 in which hundreds of thousands were killed. Israel also invaded Lebanon during this period, as the Israeli forces reached the Lebanese capital, Beirut, before withdrawing and occupying southern Lebanon until 2000. The Taif Agreement, sponsored by the international community and signed in the Saudi city of Taif in 1990, put an end to the Lebanese civil war and the Lebanese constitution was amended accordingly. The agreement resulted in reducing the powers of the President of the Republic, and although the Lebanese constitution stipulates that Lebanon is a parliamentary republic, democratic country, but the sectarian structure of the political system in Lebanon made it almost impossible to take any major decisions without the consensus of all political parties distributed on a sectarian basis. The Lebanese president elects the President of the Republic, who must be from the Maronite Christian community, and in agreement between the political forces represented in Parliament, for a period of six years, subject to renewal. (BBC NEW, 2017)

The second topic: the political system under the grip of criminals and the weakness of the people: -

The dominant powers used to secure the side of the general Lebanese, by feeding their sectarian divisions, until it became possible to say that the most politician working in the interest of the dominant power was the one who spoke the most about the “strength” of his sect, and Lebanon could not It records a productive popular presence, except during the “transient” periods when patriotism over sectarianism was strengthened. Perhaps the event closest to the memory of the Lebanese, for this

aspect, was embodied with the assassination of Prime Minister Rafik Hariri on February 14, 2005 AD, and the Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon was one of its most prominent results. And, through Hezbollah, Iran was not able to take on the Syrian role in Lebanon, except when sectarianism returned to its peak, taking advantage of the pioneering roles that General Michel Aoun played in this field and succeeded in attracting everyone to it, and Aoun himself did not reach The Presidency of the Republic, except by imposition, and on the basis of an occupying criterion, after being assisted, financially, electorally, in the media, and politically, and through intimidation and enticement, to crown the “strongest in his sect,” and during the era of “the strongest in his sect” Hezbollah completed its hegemony over Lebanon, which Enter the country, little by little, into Jahn M.” So, those who know and those who do not know, set out to transcribe satire poems against the state and the people, attributing the political class to the nature of the political system and the “complacency” of the Lebanese people, and not to imposing the dominant forces on the country and the people, with fire, iron, explosive devices, and “your right is a bullet.” The fourth of August 2021 summed up the reality of the Lebanese suffering, While the Lebanese marched in their capital, raising the banner of their sovereignty - even from the judicial gate as a comprehensive address - and the international community organized a large demonstration of support for the people, the dominant power was opening a "missile gap" in the south of the country, with the aim of dragging Lebanon, by force, into a new crime in order to cover up the crime that preceded it in order for this force to maintain its bloody control over Lebanon, which it uses as a pawn in its projects. (Khashan, 2021)

The third topic: the project to survey the living conditions of families residing in Lebanon implemented between 2014-2015:-

The Consultative Center for Studies and Documentation published a statistical study entitled “Living Conditions for Families in Lebanon 2015, General and Regional Results and Indicators”, which is the latest national study that includes an estimate of poverty rates in Lebanon. Lebanon, and it comes after a study carried out by the Central Statistics Department with the World Bank in 2011/2012, and its summary was published in 2015. The last study followed a scientific methodology similar to that adopted in reports issued by international bodies and studies by statistical departments, whether in terms of implementing the field study, or in terms of

presentation. The report was similar in terms of specifications and design to international reports in this field, especially in terms of including a detailed presentation of the approved methodology. This is a point recorded in the interest of the authors of the report, as this facilitates reading and comparison, and draws a frame of reference for the study that specialists can clearly deal with. This does not mean that the study does not have a gap (and this is normal), but this gap does not negate the overall objective scientific nature of the study. The study was carried out in two phases, and this is one of the points that negatively affects the results. In a first stage, the forms of 5016 families were completed in 2013 and 2014, then in a second stage 1021 forms were completed in 2015 (that is, the total sample amounted to 6037 families); The interruption and the time interval between the two phases of fieldwork constitutes a weakness in the sample design. The study actually consists of two parts. The first is the national study, which adopted a small sample (1307 forms), which is the sample that was adopted in measuring poverty through the Living Conditions Index; The second section is a presentation of the general characteristics of the governorates, where the entire sample was adopted. (Maha Lotf Jammoul et al., 2017).

The fourth topic: The World Report for the year 2021 AD by Human Rights Organization: -

In 2020, Lebanon witnessed several crises, including a huge explosion in the port of Beirut, economic collapse, growing political turmoil, and the outbreak of the “Corona” virus, all of which combined to threaten the basic rights of the population. The Lebanese political class did not address any of these crises, but was the cause of some of them. The Lebanese pound has lost 80% of its value since October 2019, weakening people's ability to access basic commodities such as food, housing, and health care. The coronavirus outbreak has exacerbated poverty and economic hardship as the economic crisis and coronavirus outbreak has severely affected the medical sector, weakening the ability of hospitals to provide life-saving care. Electricity cuts increased to about 22 hours a day during the summer, and on August 4, an explosion in the port of Beirut destroyed the city, killing nearly 200 people, wounding more than 6,000, and displacing 300,000 people. President Hassan Diab's government resigned shortly afterwards. Saad Hariri was named prime minister on October 22, nearly a year after he resigned under the pressure of popular protests, and

the Lebanese security forces, including the army, the Internal Security Forces, and the Parliament's police, used excessive force on several occasions against demonstrators, specifically after the uprising October 17, 2019 - often with impunity. The Lebanese authorities continue to prosecute and investigate people for peaceful expression and refer them to military courts. Women and children continue to face discrimination under sectarian personal status laws, and child marriage and marital rape remain legal. Lebanese women cannot pass on citizenship to their foreign husbands and children, unlike men. There are approximately 1.5 million Syrian refugees in Lebanon, 78% of whom do not have legal residency, which is higher than last year. In light of the economic crisis and the spread of the Corona virus, the conditions of migrant domestic workers – who are already subject to the restrictive kafala system and are excluded from the protection of the labor law – have worsened. (Lebanon Global Report, 2021).

The fifth topic: Analysis of the field study on social networking sites: -

Several questions were asked, including about what are the causes of internal problems in the State of Lebanon? Some of the answers indicated that one of these reasons is external interference (Iran + France) and then corruption and the deterioration of the Lebanese economy, while some of the respondents on the electronic questionnaire stated that sectarianism, the failure to address the form of the state and the form of governance, the absence of the state, the control of some politicians in the scene and the control of militias are the cause of the problems. The Interior Ministry, while others answered that a country like Lebanon has about twenty sects. It is one of the most important reasons for the continuation of the conflict between Sunnis and Shiites. Some have also suggested that one of these reasons is the Gulf money that flows into the pockets of the Sunnis and the Iranian weapons that flow into the pockets of the Shiites (Hezbollah)

In the second question: What is the best way for the Lebanese to forget the past and move towards civility and peace within the Lebanese state?

Some of the respondents suggested the establishment of a national Lebanese government from all sects, the betrayal of those who deal with the outside, and the agreement on a federal form of the state and a parliamentary system of government in which the ruling and cross-sectarian party rules a strong state that imposes its control over everyone, while some of the answers were that the solution is for them to come

together on what it unites them and they ignore what divides them. This is difficult in light of politicians inheriting their positions as if they were pure inheritance from their fathers. This made it difficult in the presence of the bitter fact that all the conflicts of the Arab countries and their attempts to change came at an inappropriate time. The countries of the developed world are experiencing periods of political stability because they are devoted to our Arab world and will not leave it alone. It is the misfortune of the Arab countries that they are trying to rise up, and the world is looking at them and does not want them to rise, so they come out of a hole and fall into another. Also, the answer of some was to stay away from the application of consensual democracy and follow the method of the majority.

As well as making the national identity superior to subsidiary identities and neutralizing Hezbollah from power and preventing actual international interference by issuing a law criminalizing and prohibiting the carrying of arms, provided that the security of international police bears a new precedent for ten consecutive years with the training of a new generation through specialized police secondary schools in all security branches. Then they are appointed with the International Police in positions of assistants to take over the tasks after the expiry of the term.

The interviewees also suggested the necessity of coexistence, tolerance and cohesion as basic values and the disarmament of Hezbollah Prosecuting those responsible for the outstanding issues, unifying the army, including all militias under it under international supervision, drawing up a constitution free of sectarian tendencies based on political pluralism, establishing a formula of understanding between the sects that guarantees the integration of arms into a regular national army, building bridges of trust among the people of the same country, and electing a president that is agreed upon by the overwhelming majority.

As for the third question: Did the Lebanese militias, with their various orientations and sects, have a negative role in the post-war era?

Most of the answers were “yes.” History has taught us that every war that ends results in warlords who become fissile, multiply and penetrate into politics and become the people of the solution and the contract and do not give up their personal interests for the sake of the nation even if they burn everything and their competition continues, and each party fears resentment And the revenge of the other if he took

control of matters, they are in a permanent conflict and this is literally what is happening in Lebanon, even though the warlords wear suits and ties, while some answered with certainty that it has a negative role of corruption, looting, killing and stealing, so Hezbollah militias and what they did in the port of Beirut is the best example of looting of uranium and a statement to detonate it, although if everything in the warehouse exploded, then all of Lebanon would explode.

The militias are the hand of regional countries such as Iran to keep Lebanon in turmoil, and they are just a tool used by international parties that seek to extend their influence in the region, and here lies their negative role, which represented in weakening the role of state institutions In extending security and stability on its territory.

While the content of the fourth question was b. Will there be a friendly dialogue between the sects and the resolution of differences between them?

The sample answered yes, if there is national will and sincerity to the homeland, as well as international pressure that seeks good and consensus, not evil. The security of the state and the so-called Hezbollah must be broken, especially since it is the one who establishes a state within the state and kidnaps Lebanon and blackmails everyone with it. While some of the respondents wished for this, but the winds do not desire the ports of Lebanon, and the reason is (Hezbollah and Iran), some members of the sample also believe that each sect seeks to control and obtain the largest number of seats in the Lebanese Parliament to control the reins of government, as some suggested that The reason is not sectarian pluralism per se, nor is it the basis of the problem in Lebanon. And the state of hostility between them is not real as portrayed by the media. The real problem lies in the presence of armed militias backed by some countries and claiming, contrary to the truth, that they work for the religious and sectarian sects in Lebanon.

As for the fifth question, it focused on what is the role of Lebanese women and the extent of their participation in the peace process? The answer was that her role is absent at the present time because of her deviation from the political process, as female parliamentarians stood in the middle of the parliament hall to discuss this issue. Why do women deviate? Although women can offer a lot, they have been misled by the issue of beauty, fashion and art from singing and dancing and made it a main media material for their channels as an image of Lebanese women and the rest



is an exception, while the rest of the answers were that the role of Lebanese women in peacemaking can be achieved through their active participation in civil society institutions that It calls for the renunciation of differences and armed conflicts and the aspiration for a better tomorrow. And finally, the sixth question: Has the European Union succeeded in building international peace in the State of Lebanon? Most of the answers were no.

They did not and will not succeed unless there is a dialogue that addresses the problem of the state's form and system of government, while some answered that the solution to the Lebanese crisis is from the Lebanese themselves, and no solutions are expected from the European Union at the present time. The European Union intervenes only in the media in order to achieve victories the internal affairs of the countries of the Union. They know the cause of the problem, but they watch and prolong the conflict because it is not in anyone's interest for a state that is a neighbor of the Zionist entity to settle. They leave Lebanon in chaos like the rest of the Arab countries that are still continuing to form their entities. While others answered that the truth is that the Europeans do not have any serious will to help Lebanon and other than Lebanon, and they are using everyone for their own benefit and the interest of their true allies, first and foremost Israel.

Conclusions and recommendations:-

- 1- The necessity of ending sectarianism and the pluralism of parties with different orientations and opinions so that the state and its pillars reach safety and the conflict between them ends.
- 2- Gathering weapons and military equipment and placing them in places far from civil institutions, residential communities and service centers in order to avoid any civil war occurring at any time.
- 3- The Lebanese people must speed up the elections for a personality that brings everyone together under one banner. There is no difference between a Sunni Muslim or a Shiite. The important thing is a people on one land and a single political entity whose goal is to form a civil state, not a military one.
- 4- Giving the opportunity to those outside the political arena and changing the leaders of politics throughout these years.
- 5- Handing over all those wanted to justice and those against whom judgments were issued by international or local courts in order to establish security, restore rights and redress grievances.



- 6- The Lebanese people must abandon and cancel the idea of an external mandate from any country in order to avoid the presence of a colonizer on the land of Lebanon after it got rid of the clutches of the Zionist enemy in its south forever.
- 7- Working on developing the education, health and economic sectors, and attracting foreign companies to reconstruct Lebanon and spin the wheel of the economy with investments that benefit the Lebanese people so that they can settle financially and morally.

Conclusion:-

Lebanon, after all these years, is still a weak state with fragile pillars and a fragmented political entity despite many internal and external attempts to solve its sectarian, political, social, economic and psychological problems, but there is a clear hand that wants this state to remain in the quagmire of civil wars and external conflicts, especially what This is what Hizb al-Lat is doing, which is trying in every despicable way to overturn the scales of justice, equality, freedom, democracy and well-being, to bring down a state and bring it to the abyss and end its existence among the Arab world

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EFFECT OF TEACHING STYLE ON STUDENT'S SATISFACTION AND VOCABULARY IMPROVEMENT

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Abstract

The teacher must recognize the needs of the students and modify the instructions to best suit them. Students are motivated to use different styles of vocabulary teaching because they have different learning styles. Six different strategies from a qualitative study conducted in Libyan context were used to conduct a survey among 364 Libyan students to determine how frequently teachers used them to teach vocabulary and how effective students thought it was. The most effective way to learn vocabulary was through media, followed by word association, context learning, games, teachers' creative methods, and virtualizing. Students who took part in this study believed that all six strategies were more effective than those used by teachers. The current study, which aims to evaluate teachers' styles of teaching vocabulary as a dominant aspect of English oral skills, is expected to be applicable in Libya's higher education market and educational system.

Keywords: *Teaching style, vocabulary improvement, student's needs, and satisfaction.*

Introduction

Teaching young learners English by Libyan those who are non-native English speakers' such countries have always been inspired by much academics and debate. Among them, Libya keeps focusing on improving the English education system despite its many fundamental changes. The main language of Libya is Arabic; however, English is playing an increasingly important role as a foreign language (Najeeb, 2013). English was a primary and secondary school subject, as well as the medium of instruction in Libyan universities, until it was removed from the country's educational system for political reasons in the late 1980s. This omission deprived an entire generation of exposure to the language.

Although teaching English as a foreign language was permitted in Libyan schools and universities in the mid-1990s, it was discovered that using English as the sole medium of instruction had a negative impact on students' academic performance. However, due to a lack of academic materials and resources, using only Arabic was unprofitable. As a result, Arabic–English Bilingualism was viewed as a first step toward globalization (Tamam, Gallagher, Naher, & Olabi, 2013). The Libyan government's decision to discontinue English instruction for several years has been a disadvantage. Due to language barriers, the students were unable to use the available learning materials and data. Regardless, there are no negative attitudes toward the English language.

The Libyan people value it because it is the language of science and technology. Asker and Martin-Jones (2013) investigated the sociocultural, political, and historical milieus underlying beliefs and ideologies about appropriate language use in multilingual classroom interaction and CS practices in western Libya, where Berber is the students' mother tongue. There have, however, been no published studies on classroom CS in the Libyan context where Arabic is the learners' first language. As a result, the current study attempts to bridge the gap by investigating the current state of teachers' CS practice and beliefs in L1 and L2 classrooms (Arabic).

Vocabulary learning processes can have a significant impact on the overall success or failure of second language learning. It is generally believed that using artificial memory and recall tasks to investigate psychological memory strategies, list learning, short term memorizing, and incidental learning is a good idea. However, many of

these experiments are dubious in terms of ecological validity and pedagogical authenticity. There has been little research into learner-centered contexts (rather than teacher-centered contexts) in which students choose vocabulary items and manage their own autonomous vocabulary learning.

To conclude, a review of the literature reveals that teachers have employed a range of visually appealing and enjoyable methods to improve students' vocabulary knowledge, such as using social media (Sivagnanam & Yunus, 2020); videos, captions, visual organization practice, and their combination (Teng, 2020), songs (Joe & Frederick, 2020); picture-viewing and picture-drawing on tablets (Ou et al., 2020); computer Role-Playing (Rahman & Angraeni, 2020), smartphone application (Agustin & Ayu, 2021; Gonulal, 2019; Rahman & Angraeni, 2020), online game (Bytheway, 2014; Yip & Kwan, 2006). All of these ways are effective. However, when it comes to younger learners, entertaining strategies are often employed as an effective way to teach new vocabulary.

Method

This study is based on the key findings of a study by (Aboualya, Abosnan & Arashidi, 2021). The population of the study was randomly selected from University of Benghazi at Alkufrah campus" Faculty of Arts and Science" students of the English Language Departments. According to the outbreak of Covid19 pandemic, questionnaire link was made and shared in students' whatsapp & messenger groups to get their feedback as a distribution method. The whole number of Respondents replied within a complete period of 3 months to collect the distributed data. For measuring the variables of the study, four strategies that was discovered from a Libyan qualitative study (Aboualya, Abosnan & Arashidi, 2021) were adopted including (1) using media with eight coats, (2) context learning with eight coats, (3) word association with ten codes, and (4) virtualizing with four codes.

Respondents were asked to rate How often your teachers used these strategies to help you improve your vocabulary improvement. Students were asked to rank those strategies based on (1) frequency of usage by teachers and (2) the level of effectiveness of the strategies. The questions were:

1. How often your teachers used these strategies to help you improve your vocabulary?
2. How agree are you these strategies to help you improve your vocabulary?

Due to the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic and the ease of today's digital communications, the interview was conducted online via the WhatsApp application, and participants were given a suitable time to respond and share their experience in teaching English as a second language. Students results of analyzing the collected data from 364 students (university) Comprising of 46% female and 54% male with age ranged 20-26 years old.

Findings and discussion

Using media

Using media improves vocabulary learning and motivate students to learn actively (Agustin & Ayu, 2021; Duong et al., 2021; Jawad & Saeed, 2021; Khan et al., 2016). In this study, students were asked how often their teachers used media to practice vocabulary and how effective they thought it was. Among the six method categories, using media to learn vocabulary is the most effective from the students' point of view. Among methods categorized under using media, teachers use "search for stories which contain new vocab" more frequency but students believe "social media applications" are more effective than other media techniques. According to a comparison mean T test, there was a significant difference between teachers' use of media to teach vocabulary and the students' perceptions of media effectiveness to learn vocabulary. More specifically, the findings show that teachers should use media to practice English vocabulary more frequently because their students believe it is effective

Practice English vocabulary through using media, such as:	Teacher apply		Effective perception	
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation
social media applications	1.70	0.72	2.58	0.62
learn while watching movies	1.84	0.67	2.49	0.61
learn with songs	1.84	0.70	2.45	0.68
tape listening and word guessing	1.87	0.74	2.41	0.66
play cards with new vocabulary	1.83	0.71	2.37	0.67
learn with news	1.88	0.73	2.37	0.67
read books	1.93	0.70	2.33	0.66
search for stories which contains new vocab	1.94	0.67	2.29	0.69
Overall mean	1.85		2.41	
Overall standard deviation	0.57		0.51	
T-statistics	-13.15			
Significant	0.00			

This study's findings are similar to previous researches (Agustin & Ayu, 2021; Duong et al., 2021; Jawad & Saeed, 2021; Khan et al., 2016). According to a study conducted in Pakistan, social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, WhatsApp, Instagram) has a significant impact on the vocabulary development of university-level English learners. It enables English learners to learn new words and vocabulary to increase their English language level; it is more convenient than books and other text materials since it entertains while educating. This study also showed that using social media is easier for young university level learners compared using books or other text materials while visiting the library and getting books relevant to vocabulary development (Khan et al., 2016). Similarly, Jawad and Saeed (2021) discovered that using social media improves vocabulary learning and motivate students to learn actively.

Social networking is important in education, especially for young learners who are exposed to social media at an early age. Students are well-equipped with technological knowledge and are aware of the opportunities available to them through mediums such as social media and social networking sites. Educators currently take the incorporation of social media in education seriously in order to increase their

vocabulary and to overcome any problems that may arise while using diverse media as a medium to study vocabulary (Sivagnanam & Yunus, 2020).

As technology progresses as one of every human being's needs, smart phone applications are becoming the most commonly used technology in daily life to find information anytime and anywhere. Instagram is one of the applications found on smart phones that many users use to learn and educate themselves. Researchers discovered that using social media, such as Instagram, to learn vocabulary was beneficial (Agustin & Ayu, 2021; Gonulal, 2019). Instagram is a social networking platform that allows users to share various forms of content such as images and videos. Many Instagram profiles provide information on English lessons, such as uploading photos with English captions and sharing English lesson videos, which will help users learn English more quickly and interestingly, as well as improve vocabulary by seeing the caption or watching the video (Agustin & Ayu, 2021). English language teaching and learning has become increasingly dependent upon technology. As a result, the use of technology enhanced language learning tools in English language learning has become widespread because they can improve knowledge retention and engagement (Duong et al., 2021).

Word association

Because learners' lexicons are unstable and there is limited time for explicit vocabulary instruction, teachers must carefully examine the teaching technique and choose one that is most likely to generate the best results for a certain group of learners. The semantic organization of the human mind is thought to be reflected in word associations. According to psycholinguistic studies, words in the minds of native speakers are semantically ordered, and these associations are powerful and long-lasting. The evidence from both native and non-native speakers suggests that the shift in response type from phonological to semantic is directly connected to the target word's level of integration in the mental lexicon (Vasiljevic, 2008).

In this study, students were asked how often their teachers used media to practice vocabulary and how effective they thought it was. Among methods categorized under using World association strategy, teachers use "learn antonyms/ synonyms" more frequency but students believe "dictation" are more effective than other media techniques. The second most effective strategy for practicing English vocabulary was the word association strategy. According to a comparison mean T test, there was a



significant difference between teachers' use of Word association strategy to teach vocabulary and the students' perceptions of Word association strategy effectiveness to learn vocabulary. More specifically, the findings show that teachers should use Word association strategy to practice English vocabulary more frequently because their students believe it is effective.

Practice English vocabulary through Word association , such as:	Teacher apply		Effective perception	
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation
Repeat and repeat	2.02	0.70	2.24	0.68
Fill the blank with new word	2.01	0.71	2.21	0.66
Dictation	1.99	0.71	2.26	0.68
Learn antonyms/ synonyms	2.03	0.70	2.22	0.68
Tree family (words association with the new vocab)	1.97	0.70	2.23	0.70
Write the vocabularies many times	2.02	0.72	2.24	0.70
Provide example	2.01	0.71	2.23	0.68
Dictionary usage	1.99	0.71	2.21	0.71
Word description	1.98	0.69	2.21	0.69
Overall mean	2		2.23	
Overall standard deviation	0.55		0.53	
T-statistics	-5.39			
Significant	0.00			

Word association tests were primarily used to measure the amount of maturity of an individual's entry in the mental lexicon, the mechanics of individual word acquisition, and the formation of lexical networks in second language reading. A study was designed to make an empirical contribution to vocabulary teaching research by analyzing the usefulness of word association tests as a vocabulary enhancement activity (Vasiljevic, 2008). Similarly, another study looked into whether word association is a good way to promote vocabulary development. There are 43 high school students involved. The data collection tools included a guiding observation and a quasi-experiment. The goals of these instruments were to determine whether word association is an effective approach for learning new vocabulary in two groups of students using a pre-test. Groups of 20 students were tested to determine their prior knowledge and the post-test in which one group of



ten students was exposed to the word association approach to acquire vocabulary and the other group of ten students was not exposed to the word association. It was discovered that the majority of the students lacked a broad vocabulary (Amador et al., 2021)

Context learning

One of the most common strategies for finding out the meaning of new English words is to guess the meaning from context for the English learners. The grammatical and pragmatic context in which a word is found determines its meaning (Jawad & Saeed, 2021). In this study, students were asked how often their teachers used Context learning strategy to practice vocabulary and how effective they thought it was. Among methods categorized under using Context learning strategy, teachers use “search for words in book” more frequency but students believe "recognize vocabularies in written text" are more effective than other media techniques. According to a comparison mean T test, there was a significant difference between teachers' use of Context learning strategy to teach vocabulary and the students' perceptions of Context learning strategy effectiveness to learn vocabulary. More specifically, the findings show that teachers should use Context learning strategy to practice English vocabulary more frequently because their students believe it is effective.

Practice English vocabulary through Context learning, such as:	Teacher apply		Effective perception	
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation
recognize vocabularies in written text	1.98	0.69	2.25	0.69
acting/role-playing	1.94	0.69	2.22	0.68
learn from real life situation	1.94	0.70	2.23	0.68
learn in real life	1.96	0.69	2.20	0.68
speaking in context	1.95	0.68	2.21	0.68
vocabulary guessing from description	1.98	0.69	2.16	0.68
explain in front of other students	1.98	0.67	2.18	0.67
search for words in book	2.03	0.70	2.23	0.69
Overall mean	1.97		2.21	
Overall standard deviation	0.55		0.53	
T-statistics	-5.73			
Significant	0.00			



As this study investigated the extent to which training learners in vocabulary learning from context has a positive impact on the process of vocabulary acquisition at the university level, which is similar to the current study. This quantitative study of forty-five instructors from two universities found that teaching students inside-class techniques like gathering meaning from context, using grammatical clues to improve vocabulary guessing, and checking the accuracy of the guess with a dictionary can help them learn English vocabulary more effectively (Jawad & Saeed, 2021).

In addition, training learners on outside class techniques like watching movies, listening to songs, social media interaction and gaming can significantly improve learner's vocabulary size. The findings also show that among the fore mentioned strategies, training learners to follow the steps of inferring meaning from context and directing learners to infer meaning from context through watching movies are superior to other strategies. Adopting the mentioned ways in this study may positively improve learners' vocabulary and comprehension, and speeds up the vocabulary learning process. The findings of this study may also encourage the EFL instructors to follow the techniques depending on their learners' level of understanding and interest (Jawad & Saeed, 2021).

Game

Numerous studies have shown that computer video games can provide an advantageous environment for vocabulary development. Adventure games have received a lot of attention among different sorts of computer games due to its rich input and immersive learning environment. In this study, students were asked how often their teachers used media to practice vocabulary and how effective they thought it was. Among methods categorized under using Games, teachers use "role-playing game" and "team group" more frequency but students believe "Team group" and "vocabularies games" are more effective than other media techniques. According to a comparison mean T test, there was a significant difference between teachers' use of game to teach vocabulary and the students' perceptions of game effectiveness to learn vocabulary. More specifically, the findings show that teachers should use game to practice English vocabulary more frequently because their students believe it is effective.



Practice English vocabulary through Games , such as:	Teacher apply		Effective perception	
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation
Role-playing game	1.99	0.72	2.17	0.70
Team group	1.99	0.73	2.21	0.69
Using concrete tools	1.90	0.71	2.20	0.69
Using technology	1.95	0.72	2.20	0.72
vocabularies games	1.96	0.70	2.21	0.69
Overall mean	1.96		2.20	
Overall standard deviation	0.57		0.51	
T-statistics	-5.04			
Significant	0.00			

This study was found in-line with the result of a quasi-experimental among two groups (an experimental and a control group) which supported students’ responses toward the game as a vocabulary learning tool (c & Angraeni, 2020). Chen et al., (2021) conducted an experimental comparative study with two groups of students who played the same game with two variants. The first game was an adventure game, and the second was the same game but with vocabulary exercises. Two classes were assigned at random to play two versions of the game and complete a pre-test, post-test, and delayed post-test. A survey was also conducted to analyze the perceptions of the participants. Both groups learned new words, but the experimental group outperformed the control group in both the immediate and delayed post-tests. As a result, this study proposed that game makers add word-focused workouts into video games. The additional practices can help learners benefit from both implicit and explicit vocabulary learning.

Use of computer role-playing game as vocabulary learning reported to be efficient on students’ vocabulary mastery among through a quasi-experimental study. Supported by students’ responses toward the game as a vocabulary learning tool, including its application in the classroom activities. The experimental and control groups were significantly different and the experimental group tended to have a better rating than the control group (Rahman & Angraeni, 2020).



A game-based teaching style could be used in learning processes where an audience is present (Jawad & Saeed, 2021). It attempts to improve learners' motivation (Lan et al., 2018) and performance (Stieler-Hunt & Jones, 2019), and it assists students in acquiring knowledge and skills by allowing them to experience the material and mechanism in contextual game-based learning (Prensky, 2003).

Game-based learning has been utilized in language learning from the primary to the university levels, and many academics have explored the value of incorporating game-based learning into education (Rna et al., 2020; Tsai & Tsai, 2018; Wu & Huang, 2017; Young et al., 2014). It allows learners to immerse themselves in simulated real-world environments (Hwang et al., 2016), which increases their enjoyment and engagement, improves their procedural knowledge (Owen et al., 2019), and allows them to gain a more profound understanding of the meaning of the subject (Klimova & Kacetl, 2018; Wu & Huang, 2017). Some studies have devised and implemented game-based learning in language classes in order to investigate how digital games and gaming tactics can improve language proficiency, motivation, engagement, attitudes, or views. The significance and impacts of the gaming learning strategy for English in particular have been investigated (Rna et al., 2020; Tsai & Tsai, 2018). Games have been utilized to facilitate practice while also developing interpersonal bonds between the teacher and pupils. A well-designed game should provide players with timely, accurate feedback while also assisting them in learning with a reasonable level of cognitive load.

Creative

In addition to the standard methods of teaching English vocabulary, teachers used creative techniques based on their experiences and unique teaching style. Students in this study were asked how often their teachers used a creative method of teaching vocabulary and how effective they thought it was. Teachers use "show pictures referring to the new words" more frequently than other creative way techniques, but students believe "writing up at the white board with colored-example" is more effective than other creative way techniques. A comparison mean T test revealed a significant difference between teachers' creative ways of teaching vocabulary and



students' perceptions of the effectiveness of creative ways of learning vocabulary. More specifically, the findings indicate that teachers should use.

Practice English vocabulary through Teacher creative way , such as:	Teacher apply		Effective perception	
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation
Guessing by writing a sentence	1.97	0.72	2.21	0.70
Make a simple example	1.98	0.72	2.21	0.70
Make sentences with new words	1.96	0.71	2.16	0.71
Pronounce new vocabs	1.97	0.72	2.17	0.70
Quick quiz at the beginning of session	1.95	0.73	2.21	0.69
Thinking odd	1.92	0.71	2.16	0.68
Translate into Arabic and Converse	1.91	0.70	2.20	0.69
Overall mean	1.95		2.19	
Overall standard deviation	0.59		0.59	
T-statistics	-5.08			
Significant	0.00			

The findings of the study is in line with a study by (Raheem et al., 2021) who investigated teachers way of teaching by 20 classroom observations. They found that the majority of teachers teach their students English vocabulary in a variety of ways. Teachers used visual aids, separate Word lists, and word formation concepts to teach students new lexical terms in the English language, according to the findings. The students were also instructed to memorize the word lists and its synonyms, in order to boost their performance on academic tests.

Virtualizing

Applying visual techniques to teach new vocabulary in Libyan school helps equally the teachers and the students to explore an original method on teaching and learning the new vocabulary of the English language. In this study, students were asked how often their teachers used Context learning strategy to practice vocabulary and how effective they thought it was. Among methods categorized under using Virtualizing, teachers use “show pictures referring to the new words” more frequency but students





believe "writing up at the white board with colored-example " are more effective than other media techniques. According to a comparison mean T test, there was a significant difference between teachers' use of Virtualizing to teach vocabulary and the students' perceptions of virtualizing effectiveness to learn vocabulary. More specifically, the findings show that teachers should use Virtualizing to practice English vocabulary more frequently because their students believe it is effective.

Practice English vocabulary through Virtualizing, such as:	Teacher apply		Effective perception	
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation
Using colors	2.00	0.69	2.22	0.71
Draw pictures of the new vocabulary	1.99	0.70	2.22	0.69
Show pictures referring to the new words	2.01	0.72	2.20	0.69
Writing up at the white board with colored-example	1.93	0.71	2.23	0.71
Overall mean	1.98		2.21	
Overall standard deviation	0.59		0.59	
T-statistics	-4.90			
Significant	0.00			

Applying a classroom observation and pre/post-test, a researcher shows that teachers confirmed that using children’s picture books tactic increased the students’ skills to learn and use new vocabularies which they found difficulty on learning and pronounce it before using the picture book technique (Safaa, 2021).

Contribution, limitation and recommendation

Language learning has turned into something that happens both in and out of classroom (Sivagnanam & Yunus, 2020). The current study is expected to be applicable for in Libya's higher education market and educational system as it aims to evaluate the teachers’ style of teaching vocabulary as a dominant aspect of English oral skills. Further investigations needed to explore other effective strategies, as well as survey to identify the effectiveness of these strategies to enhance students’ vocabulary knowledge. The use of different teachers’ strategies to teach vocabulary is relatively unstudied, particularly in the Saudi Arabian setting. The overall aim of this study was to determine which strategies are most commonly used by teachers and which are perceived as more effective by students. The students that took part in this

study were confined to only English Language Department at the Faculty of Arts and Science (Alkufrah campus). It is suggested that future study be done across other populations to fill these limitations in generalizability. Furthermore, the majority of this study did not provide adequate information regarding other creative methods utilized by teachers in a variety of ways.

Teacher must make use of such techniques while teaching of vocabulary. It also focused on expansion of vocabulary. Corder (1973, p223) stated that “*the more words one knows, the*

easier it is to ‘learn’ new words, because one has more associative link available”.

While there is no single-standard strategy to enhance vocabulary in a day, or two, teachers’ plan of a wide variety of activities and exercises could help (Abduramanova, 2020). This study shows that most students would rather using media, specially smartphone applications and social media which are more interactive fun happy environment and the enjoy when teachers apply creative and mix strategies to make the station attractive and effect. The reason is the young learners are different from the past generations that the world being a small village and internet facilitate every learning process between the learner and the teacher ad well. Traditional teaching style is no more welcome and no longer effective for young generation and educational systems likewise. Experienced non-native English teachers apply creative strategies.

Many studies conducted in practical second language learning settings provide valuable information from a different perspective. It is past time for research to shift from a prescriptive and quantitative focus on how much is learned what is learned, and what should be taught to an examination of how students learn in complex learning situations with diverse and incongruent contributing components. We can improve teaching methods, learning strategies and processes, and learning outcomes if we explain how students learn in realistic, complex situations.

As a principal figure in education, teachers must be competent and knowledgeable in order to impart the knowledge they could give to their students. Effective teaching style requires a variety of teaching styles or techniques just to capture students’

interests. The teacher must recognize students' need and adjust instructions that best suit for them. From a diversity perspective, students are motivated to diverse styles of vocabulary teaching since they have varied learning styles. Some students can memorize vocabulary using a visual technique, while others prefer hearing, reading, and writing styles or acting. Teachers are responsible for meeting the various needs of all of them. Teachers should be innovative in diversifying education strategies in class by being responsive to students' learning needs in order to draw students' attention to the topics. Considering one is teaching style and how it affects students' motivation greatly concerns the researchers.

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Appendix

Media1	Never		Sometimes		Often		Mean	Std. Deviation
Team group	97	26.6%	173	47.5%	94	25.8%	1.99	0.725
Role-playing game	95	26.1%	178	48.9%	91	25.0%	1.99	0.716
vocabularies games	98	26.9%	183	50.3%	83	22.8%	1.96	0.705
Using technology	103	28.3%	175	48.1%	86	23.6%	1.95	0.720
Using concrete tools	112	30.8%	178	48.9%	74	20.3%	1.90	0.708
Contex learning								
Search for words in book	84	23.1%	186	51.1%	94	25.8%	2.03	0.700
Vocabulary guessing from description	89	24.5%	192	52.7%	83	22.8%	1.98	0.688
Recognize vocabularies in written text	90	24.7%	190	52.2%	84	23.1%	1.98	0.692
Explain in front of other students	84	23.1%	202	55.5%	78	21.4%	1.98	0.668
Learn in real life	93	25.5%	193	53.0%	78	21.4%	1.96	0.685
Speaking in context	94	25.8%	196	53.8%	74	20.3%	1.95	0.678
learn from real life situation	100	27.5%	185	50.8%	79	21.7%	1.94	0.700
Acting/role-playing	98	26.9%	190	52.2%	76	20.9%	1.94	0.690
Word.association1								
Tree family (words association with the new vocab)	93	25.5%	188	51.6%	83	22.8%	1.97	0.696
Word description	91	25.0%	190	52.2%	83	22.8%	1.98	0.692
Dictation	94	25.8%	180	49.5%	90	24.7%	1.99	0.712
Dictionary usage	94	25.8%	179	49.2%	91	25.0%	1.99	0.714
Fill the blank with new word	91	25.0%	179	49.2%	94	25.8%	2.01	0.714
Provide example	88	24.2%	183	50.3%	93	25.5%	2.01	0.706





Repeat and repeat	85	23.4%	187	51.4%	92	25.3%	2.02	0.698
Write the vocabularies many times	91	25.0%	173	47.5%	100	27.5%	2.02	0.725
Learn antonyms/ synonyms	84	23.1%	184	50.5%	96	26.4%	2.03	0.703
Virtualizing1								
Using colors	87	23.9%	190	52.2%	87	23.9%	2.00	0.692
Show pictures referring to the new words	94	25.8%	177	48.6%	93	25.5%	2.00	0.718
Draw pictures of the new vocabulary	92	25.3%	185	50.8%	87	23.9%	1.99	0.702
Writing up at the white board with colored-example	105	28.8%	179	49.2%	80	22.0%	1.93	0.711
Game1								
	Never		Sometimes		Often			
	Co unt	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Mean	Std. Deviation
Team group	97	26.6%	173	47.5%	94	25.8%	1.99	0.725
Role-playing game	95	26.1%	178	48.9%	91	25.0%	1.99	0.716
vocabularies games	98	26.9%	183	50.3%	83	22.8%	1.96	0.705
Using technology	103	28.3%	175	48.1%	86	23.6%	1.95	0.720
Using concrete tools	112	30.8%	178	48.9%	74	20.3%	1.90	0.708
Creative1								
	Never		Sometimes		Often			
	Co unt	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Mean	Std. Deviation
Make a simple example	98	26.9%	177	48.6%	89	24.5%	1.98	0.717
Guessing by writing a sentence	99	27.2%	176	48.4%	89	24.5%	1.97	0.719
Pronounce new vocabs	99	27.2%	178	48.9%	87	23.9%	1.97	0.715
Make sentences with new words	100	27.5%	180	49.5%	84	23.1%	1.96	0.711
Quick quiz at the beginning of session	108	29.7%	168	46.2%	88	24.2%	1.95	0.733
Thinking odd	107	29.4%	179	49.2%	78	21.4%	1.92	0.709
Translate into Arabic and Converse	106	29.1%	184	50.5%	74	20.3%	1.91	0.699

Teaching English Literature at Sudanese Secondary Schools

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Abstract

This study aims to probe the methods, techniques and the approaches that English language teachers used at Sudanese secondary school to teach literature; to how they should approach it. It investigates how teachers approach literature teaching, what they think about teaching literature, and what are the difficulties that they face when teaching. An interview for secondary school teachers and questionnaire for secondary school students were adopted as an instrumentation in Kosti, Rabak Elgazeera Aaba and Khartoum. The interview was analysed using Context Analysis whereas the questionnaire was analyzed using (SPSS) the statistical Package for Social Science. Teachers do not used any approach in teaching literature at Sudanese secondary schools. Teachers own way of teaching literature doesn't enable them to achieve the objectives of teaching it. Lack of training and specialization result in disastrous result in teaching literature at Sudanese secondary schools.

key words : *English language teachers - Sudanese secondary school - teach literature - approach literature teaching - secondary school teachers.*



Introductions

Literary texts are used as additional passages at Sudanese secondary schools. They have given many contributions to increase students' achievement such as critical and creative thinking, motivation, enjoyment, expressing own standpoints and so on.

Mustafa Erdem, (2015p:46) A number of researches have been conducted to find the best methods and techniques to teach foreign languages in the most effective way. Therefore, teaching methods have been changing with the new findings over time and alternative and sophisticated methods are being used.

A lot of experts, teachers, and researchers have introduced some of the issues, concerns, and approaches of teaching English literature at Sudanese secondary schools and elsewhere in the world. Proper approaches are needed to be implemented by secondary school teacher at basic and secondary schools in Sudan so as to achieve the objectives of teaching literature.

(Sandra Miriam Rodrigues Correia (2011p:3) In teaching a literary text, teachers need to be prepared to use several approaches in the classroom, so that students have the opportunity to work with the text, feeling prepared and ready to use strategies to understand its meaning. To achieve such thing, teachers should have personal knowledge of literary works which is important in order to give that awareness to students. Despite this, teachers have to adjust their information to students' level and work on themes that can make them get so enthusiastic that they will discuss it freely. The purpose is to teach values and give students competences in several areas that will be useful in the present time and in the future. So the way that English language teacher teach literature should enable them to achieve the objectives of teaching it via using different approaches and techniques.

Oleh (2012 P:109) it is important to know the distinction between study of literature and the use of literature as a resource for language teaching. This idea should be understood by the teachers who teach English literature at the Sudanese secondary school. They have differentiated them which focus on what kind of competence or skills of the students will be expected in the language teaching. The way literary texts is taught should make literature itself as the content or subject of a language course, while the use of literature as resource draws on literature as one source among many different kinds of texts for promoting interesting language activities.



The main and ultimate role of teaching literature should not be compared with reading comprehension. But, it is basically aimed at developing the ‘literary competence’ of the students, while use of literature may not aim to develop ‘literary competence’ of the students but it is possible that the students will begin to acquire that competence through their exposure to literary texts. The use of literature helps students to sensitize the students’ literacy discourses³, develop in readers a lifelong interest in and appreciation ⁴ and develop students’ awareness of language use, and this awareness spurts their affective and experiential achievement that will motivate them to read on.

Instruction in suitable teaching methods at all levels of teacher training as well as at workshops for in-service teachers, and 4) the introduction of new texts at all levels of language instruction enable the teachers at Sudanese secondary schools to achieve the objectives behind teaching literature.

The Statement of the Problem

The basic aim of the study is probe how English literature is taught at secondary schools in Sudan. According to the researchers’ observation as English language teachers, English literature is not taught properly and not in accordance with the way it is taught at Sudanese secondary schools. A lot of challenges that face English language teachers such as ; teacher are not specialized in literature so they are not qualified enough to teach literature, they are not trained enough to teach literature and the materials which are taught are not satisfactory; the learner are not exposed to the real sources which led to disastrous results. So the students outcomes are very week with now development in critical thinking. The approaches and techniques which are used in teaching literature do not help the students to develop their critical thing of what they have read at the same time they don’t help them to appreciate and evaluate what they have read.

The expected outcomes of the students who have studied literature is to be able to share other with their own standpoints of what they have read, to be provided with aesthetic , intellectual, and emotional pleasure , to express personal opinion reaction and feeling. Moreover, it is expected to enhance the students’ proficiency. Students should have to get a certain impression of what they have read.

So The selection of literature and the way that it is presented to students in the classroom is also very important.

The Questions of the Study

This Study Aims to Answer the Following Questions

- 1- What are the approaches which used by Sudanese secondary schools teachers in teaching literature?
- 2- To what extent do the approaches and techniques which are used in teaching literature develop secondary school students' critical thinking?
- 3- What are some common difficulties that face teachers when teaching literature?

The Hypotheses of the Study

This Study Aims to verify the Following Hypotheses

- 1- Sudanese secondary schools teachers do not used any approach in teaching literature in teaching literature at Sudanese secondary schools.
- 2- Teachers own way of teaching literature do not enable them to achieved the objectives of teaching it.
- 3- Lack of training and specialization results in disastrous result in teaching literature at Sudanese secondary schools.

The Objectives of the Study

This Study aims to achieve the Following Objectives

- 1- To investigate the approaches which are used by Sudanese secondary schools teachers in teaching literature?
- 2- To probe the way English literature is taught at the Sudanese secondary schools.
- 3- To trace the impact of the Lack of training and specialization on teaching literature at Sudanese secondary schools.

Literature Review

Historical Background about Teaching Literature in the Sudan

Literary texts are taught as additional passages at Sudanese secondary schools to enhance students' proficiency in English language. Although there were a lot of approaches which could be used in teaching literate but the teacher used information

based approach in which teachers think that teaching literature should enable students to get information about the text without enabling them to develop critical thinking of the texts that they read. Also teachers used language based approach in which literature should be understood via the text itself.

Mohamed Ahmed Ali (2001 p:7-10) literature first appeared for the fourth year intermediate students. It was reading lesson in which no approaches were applied. The students at this level used to read as far as Reader VI. In the first year secondary some schools start with reader VII and the corresponding supplementary Readers.

Other schools introduce simplified works instead of Readers.

The literature was taught through dividing the lesson into three or four sections depending on the length of the piece concerned. Each section is read by the teacher and the students alternatively. After each reading, the teacher asks mainly factual questions to check the students' comprehension.

During the whole year only two are read from the Readers or the simplified books. (Abdelrasol, 1976:54).

He further adds, in the second year secondary the Readers and their corresponding supplementary were discontinued at the beginning of this level the students study simplified works in their literature class. In the second or third term (the school year is three terms) the Longman's essential series was introduced. Books in this series were only edited and simplified. Representative titles were *Rajah's Diamond* and *Country of the Blind*. The number of books read do not exceed four. The goal aimed at in the second year was to make the students read a great deal by themselves outside the class. The students were encouraged to read and a class library reading period is allotted for this purpose.

Though this lesson has its formal aspect, the teacher being present to direct it and answer questions, the students are not examined in these books or in this reading.

In third year secondary the transition from simplified to abridged books was supposed to take place. The syllabus of third year includes books like: *Animal farm* (abridged) and *The Moonstone* (Hutchinson abridged). However instead of reading these abridged books the students in third year are introduced to the non-simplified texts of fourth year. In fact the texts of fourth year are the set books for the Sudan school Certificate Examination. Hence the school certificate syllabus is taught in Third Year and Fourth Year. The Sudan School Certificate syllabus of literature consists of two sections A and B. section A contains plays and poems, section B is



novels. The material of the two sections in non-simplified or unabridged terms are changed from year to another. The substitution observes strictly the historical period of each item i.e. a work of the romantic period is always replaced. By another, work of the same period Shakespeare's plays appear yearly (Abdelrasol,1976:55)

The Sudan School Certificate Examination has been linked up since 1937 with Cambridge School Certificate Examination. It is true that this association has given certain valuable advantages. It enabled Sudanese students to take an internationally recognized examination with high standards.

Also in the past it ensured a high standard in English language. However, with all its obvious advantages the examination was planned originally and essentially for a different social and cultural background and its syllabus and standards have not adopted the new needs and special conditions of the Sudan. Conditions have changed radically since 1956. The country has attained its independence and it must according evolve a system of education which will train people to shoulder their new responsibilities meaningfully and worthily. Fortunately the first step in this direction was taken in the establishment of the Sudan Examination Council. This body operating in collaboration with the Cambridge syndicate, has introduced a special Sudan version of the overseas Examination. As a result certain minor adjustment have been made from time to time in the English syllabus

(Abdelrasol,1976:59)

However, There were major changes in the school curriculum as a whole made by the Sudan Examination Council. These seriously affected the English language and literature program. First of all there was grouping of subjects in the Sudan Certificate Examination. The consequence of this is that English literature once compulsory and main source of linguistic strength competes on unfavourable terms with Islamic Religious knowledge. Secondly, there was Arabicisation of the subjects that were taught in English. The medium of instruction became Arabic instead of English in 1965. Finally, it is no longer a requirement to have a pass in English in order to get this certificate though a failure in English disqualifies applicant for admission university.

Regarding the 1980s, Mohamed (2009:1) Stated that the significance of literature in the development of English language is very crucial, because it creates the sense of competition among the learners in terms of developing vocabulary reading skills and spoken skills. He added that "While we were in the intermediate schools in the 1980s



we used to keep and memorize the whole chapter of Kidnap and Jane Eyre. And some of the words I got from those books are still in my memory as unforgettable words because they are related to certain events in the stories.

He also says that the books of literature stepped to forward in secondary schools in length and width in other words in their contents and goals. Therefore we were asked to read a book (e.g. Cry the beloved country, Arms and the Man) during a week then we represent it in the class. That it was a real challenge for the students to develop their skills. However, in the 1990s the English literature was excluded from the syllabus of English language in Sudan which led to a great damage in the standard of English language (Mohamed, 2009:2) .All in all we can say that there aren't any other builders for English language palace except the literary books. So why do wait ? We have to invite them to participate now.

Different approaches of teaching literature

There are a lot of approaches and techniques which are used to teach literature. These approaches are used differently according to the objectives of the teaching that are needed to be achieved. But Sudanese Ministry of Education does not adopt specific approach because it deals with literary texts that are taught as reading text not as literary texts.

Lorena Giuria(2015p:4-5)There are of course different theories and methods for teaching literature that are based on different conceptions of literature.

The transmission theory is based on the traditional conception of literature: the teacher presents the facts about the text studied and the students learn mechanically to reproduce these facts. This theory is most effective for a test-driven educational practice, and therefore still in use, but it is highly criticized. Recent studies conducted in Asian countries show the disadvantages of an approach where the teaching of English literature merely consists in the teacher presenting, explaining, translating, analyzing, summarizing etc. the text while the students listen passively (Hwang & Embi, 2007; Yimwilai, 2015).

The study conducted by Hwang and Embi in Malaysia (2007) clearly shows that the students are not motivated in their learning and development when their literary studies are limited to repeating what the teacher said about a text: in this way literature becomes a futile exercise with the only effect of discouraging students from

reading. According to the student-centered theory, it is the students who have all the responsibility for their learning; the students can choose the material and the way to work with it that suits them best. The critique against this type of approach is that there is no social growth in this method and the learning is limited to the students' experiences. Finally, the socio-cultural theory lays on Vygotsky's vision of learning as a social practice. The students learn from each other and develop their knowledge and ways of thinking. In literary studies it can enhance their ability of using different critical lenses and be open to others' interpretation.

Gabriella Lengyel (1975p:9) Methods of teaching literature in foreign-language classes have not been given due attention in scientific research and hence in teacher training. This is what has been happening English literature begun to be taught in Sudan. Most practice teachers of foreign languages are expected to teach reading material with special attention to new grammatical devices and new lexical items. Those who feel that a passage requires special treatment borrow categories and methods of literary analysis from their teachers at the university level. Discouraged by the poor results, however, some of them use the literary pieces to practice translation; or they teach new grammatical devices and lexical items but read and discuss the passage in the students' native language. Again, others read the passage in the original language but discuss it in the students' native language. (In my experience, there is nothing more discouraging and ineffectual than the continuous alternation between the native language and the target languages, and I shun this practice like the plague and encourage practice teachers under my supervision to do likewise.)

The number of class meetings per week as well as the students' future needs should decide what kind of material should be used; i.e., whether we should employ lessons written by applied linguists and language teachers or introduce expository prose and literature first in the broad and later in the belletristic sense. Since I do not think that literature belongs to the curricula of other than special foreign-language classes* my proposed selection of material is meant for them

An approach, according to Anthony (1963), was “a set of assumptions dealing with the nature of language, learning and teaching”. Brown (2001) defines approach as “theoretically well-informed positions and beliefs about the nature of language, the nature of language learning and the applicability of both to pedagogical settings”. Moody (1983) cited by Diana

Hwang & Amin Embi (2007) explains that the importance of an approach is to “provide a framework, or sequence of operations to be used when we come to actualities”. Based on the definitions above, it is clear that an approach will influence teaching strategies. There are many approaches that can be employed to teach literature to below average group such as the information-based approach, language-based approach, personal response approach, paraphrastic approach and moral-philosophical approach. Stylistic approach is excluded in this research as learners require a degree of language competence even before they participate in learning using the approach and therefore it is more likely to cater for intermediate and advance learners and not applicable for less proficient group.

Language-based approach

This approach is closely related to the Language Model presented by Carter and Long (1991) where literary texts are seen as means to helping students’ improve language proficiency. This is done by providing them exposure to the target language and connecting them to specific vocabulary and other aspects of the language. A. Maley and Duff (1990) insist that the primary aim of this approach is “quite simply to use literary texts as a resource for stimulating language activities”. With the use of language-based approaches, the focus shifted to the learner, the reading process and creating language awareness in the learners (Too Wei Keong 2007). In line with this approach, a language-based framework for reading literary texts is proposed by McRae (1991) and McRae and Vethamani (1999) which moves from lexis (vocabulary), syntax (sentences) to coherence (discourse). It also focuses on phonology (sounds), graphology (visual effect of the text), semantics (meaning), dialect (variations of standard English), register (tone), period (archaisms) and function (message in the text).

Paraphrastic approach which deals with the surface meaning of the text. It allows teachers to use simpler words and sentence structures compared to the more complicated ones in the texts and sometimes the teacher can translate it into other languages. It can be used for beginners of the target language because it gives information about the writer’s original idea.

The Information-based approach is an approach that demands a large input from the teacher. It describes the study of literature as “aesthetically patterned artifact endowed with the knowledge potentials philosophy, culture, morality, and

humanities” (Ganakumaran 2007:2). Carter and Long (1991) further argue that it involves critical concepts, literary conventions and metalanguage and the students should be able to use such terms and concepts in talking and writing about literature. This approach is a way of teaching knowledge about literature where literature is seen as a medium to offer a source of information to students (Carter 1988).

The Personal-response approach is an approach which aims is to extract personal response and foster students’ personal development. It focuses on learner’s response to the author’s text. The learners would respond to what they think are the author’s intentions and what are the meanings that could be derived from the text.

The Moral-philosophical approach is an approach which incorporates moral values across curriculum. It concentrate on revealing the ethical and moral values while reading a particular literary text. It seeks to answerer questions such as what are the moral and philosophical considerations behind what students read in literary texts. Moral values such as being independent, being honest, being grateful, and respecting others are not intended to be taught by the Sudanese Minster of Education .but teaching literature to them is to increase students’ proficiency in English language just like aims of reading comprehension.

Previous Studies

This article was conducted by Oleh (2012) entitled.’ Technique in Teaching Literature it aimed to explore a particular technique in literature classroom.

Literature is a content subject and compulsory subject, such as: poetry, prose, drama, etc. which give for the college students who take course in English language education. The paper focuses on using small group discussion technique included pre-discussion activities, whilst-discussion activities, and post discussion activities and how to implement them in teaching English poetry for the EFL/ESL students of English language education program. The study found out that this technique of small group of discussion might help students in improving their poetry comprehension and motivating them to learn literary subject especially poetry. It is a good study which takes an essential issue in teaching literature which is teaching poetry.

This another study was conducted by Siti Salina Mustakim [1], Ramlee Mustapha [2], Othman Lebar [3] under the title “Teacher’s Approaches in Teaching Literature” The study aimed to identify the approaches employed by teachers in teaching Contemporary Children’s Literature program to upper primary school. Using

classroom observations and interview as research instruments, this paper evaluates the approaches of five ESL teachers teaching Year 5 students and examines the various challenges faced by them in the teaching of literature. Preliminary findings on the approaches revealed that the incorporation of literary elements in the classroom was minimal. Teachers were lacked creativity and fully utilized the modules provided by the Curriculum Development Centre. The Pre, While and Post-Reading was not employed effectively due to the lack of textbook provided by the school. Nevertheless, the program provides great potential for enhancing students' language learning in the classroom. This study contributes to the field of curriculum and pedagogy for authentic learning from the evaluation of teachers' approaches in the classroom learning.

Radzuwan Ab. Rashid and Malachi Edwin Vethamani (2010). This study aimed to identify the approaches and strategies employed by teachers in teaching the literature component to less proficient students in Forms 1 and 2 in selected secondary schools in Kelantan, Malaysia. The study was conducted in 18 rural schools. Triangulation involving the questionnaire as the primary data and classroom observation and semi-structured interview as the secondary data was used. Findings show that the information-based approach is popularly employed by teachers, followed by moral-philosophical approach and paraphrastic approach. The findings indicate that the teaching approach is influenced by the students' inability to comprehend English language which forces teachers to spoon feed the students and use the students' mother tongue as the medium of instruction. The implication is that literature teaching with the aims of developing students' language and thinking skills and generating students' personal response and appreciation may not be achieved.

Methodology

Research design

The study adopted both quantitative and qualitative methodologies. It used a mode of triangulation whereby data collection and information were based on a questionnaire as the primary instrument, and classroom observation and semi structured interview as secondary instruments.

Location of the Study

The study was conducted in 15 secondary schools in Wite Nile State.

Sample

Three target groups were adopted in this research. Group one was English Language teachers who taught English language literature for the first time. The second group were the teachers who were not specialized in English language less-proficient students and the third group were teachers who have experience of teaching English. The teachers were selected randomly to be observed and interviewed. The second targeted group was the less-proficient teachers

Research Instruments

Two questionnaires were designed to collect the data. The first questionnaire was distributed to the 20 teachers who teach English literature at Kosti Aljazeera Aba secondary school. This questionnaire consisted of agree, disagree and neutral items. Another questionnaires were distributed to the students who study English literature at White Nile secondary Schools in Rabak and Kosti. To get their feedback on the way literature is taught to them as well as their impression about this approach and strategies employed by the teacher. This questionnaire consisted of Yes-No items to give them a chance to express their opinion and suggestions on matters related to the research topic.

The interview questions for teachers were categorized and coded into a few constructs statements to extract information about the different approaches that were used to teach English literature. The questionnaire were analyzed and interpreted.

The questions of the interview for the students were written in simple language. it is structured to be answered by yes or no. It aims to extract information about students' feelings towards the approach employed by their teachers, their evaluation on the effectiveness of the approach employed, and their suggestions on how literature should be taught in class.

Analysis and the Discussions of the Study:

The study required quantitative and qualitative data analysis. Descriptive statistical analysis was adopted for the quantitative data which is the teachers' questionnaire. The Statistical Pages for Social Science (SPSS) was used to analyse the student's. The teachers and the students' interview were analysed by using textual analysis method to draw appropriate conclusions and interpretations.

Hypothesis (1): Personal Response Approach.

All statements expressing the first hypothesis (**Personal Response Approach**) are higher than the standard mean (3). This result indicates that the sample members agree on all the expressions expressing the hypothesis.

And the most important of the terms of the hypothesis is the term (I encourage students to express feeling towards the issues raised in the text) with a relative importance of 97%, where the average responses of the sample on the words (4.60, and the relative importance of 92%. This indicates that the sample respondents agree with all the statements that measure the first hypothesis with a standard deviation (0.83), indicating the homogeneity of respondents' responses to these terms.

Hypothesis (2) :): Moral-Philosophical Approach

All statements that reflect the second hypothesis for an average of more than the standard mean (3). This result indicates the approval of the sample on all statements that reflect the hypothesis.

And the most important words of the hypothesis phrases are the words (I help students to search moral values from a text experiences) relative importance amounted to 94%, with the average answers to the sample on the ferry (4.76) whereas the average of all phrases (4.57), and the relative importance amounted to 91%, and this shows that members of the sample agree on all terms that measure the second hypothesis, with a standard deviation (0.90), indicating the homogeneity of respondents' answers to these phrases.

Hypothesis (3): Information-Based Approach

All statements that reflect the third hypothesis for an average of more than the standard mean (3). This result indicates the approval of the sample on all statements. The most important words of the hypothesis phrases are the words (I ask questions to check students' knowledge based on what they have read) relative importance amounted to 94%, with the average answers to the sample on the ferry (4.80) and standard deviation (0.26). as the average of all phrases (4.45), and the relative importance amounted to 91%, and this shows that members of the sample agree on all terms that measure the third hypothesis, with a standard deviation (0.69), indicating the homogeneity of respondents' answers to these phrases.

Hypothesis (4):

All statements expressing the four hypotheses are higher than the standard mean (3). This result indicates that the sample members agree on all the expressions. The most important of the terms of the hypothesis is the term (I set simple language activities in literature lesson and generate language practice using the text) with a relative importance of 97%, where the average responses of the sample on the words (4.40) and standard deviation (0.88).

3-The average of all expressions (4.37) and the relative importance of 92%. This indicates that the sample respondents agree with all the statements that measure the first hypothesis with a standard deviation (0.74), indicating the homogeneity of respondents' responses to these terms.

Hypothesis (5): (Praphrasic Approach):

All statements that reflect the fifth hypothesis for an average of more than the standard mean (3). This result indicates the approval of the sample on all statements. The most important words of the hypothesis phrases are the words (I explain figurative and ambiguous language used in simple words) relative importance amounted to 94%, with the average answers to the sample on the ferry (4.65) and standard deviation (0.50).

As the average of all phrases (4.42), and the relative importance amounted to 91%, and this shows that members of the sample agree on all terms that measure the second hypothesis, with a standard deviation (0.80), indicating the homogeneity of respondents' answers to these phrases.

The Analysis of the Teacher's Interview

The following are the questions of the interview for secondary school teachers who teach literature:

1-What are the approaches which are used by Sudanese secondary schools teachers in teaching literature?

The answers of this question reveal that Sudanese secondary school teachers who teach literature at secondary school do not use specific approach in teaching literature. Some of them have no idea about the way that literature taught.

2- To what extent do the approaches and techniques which are used in teaching literature develop secondary school students' critical thinking?

The answers of this question reveal that Sudanese secondary school teachers who teach literature at secondary school some teachers have idea about how literature is taught. But the methods that they use don't develop the critical thinking.

3- What are some common difficulties that face teachers when teaching literature?

The lack of training and specialization is the most important factors that render teaching literature at Sudanese secondary school.

Conclusion

According to the above analysis and the discussions of the hypotheses of the study we concluded and arrived at: Sudanese secondary schools teachers don't used any approach in teaching literature at Sudanese secondary schools.

Teachers own way of teaching literature doesn't enable them to achieve the objectives of teaching it.

Lack of training and specialization results in disastrous result in teaching literature at Sudanese secondary schools.

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The Impact of Foreign Exchange rate Fluctuations

in Inflation using the ARDL model

Applied study- Sudan during the period (1979 - 2017)

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***Abstract:** The study aims to know the impact of the foreign exchange rate in inflation, which is reflected in the economic conditions, the high general level of prices, economic instability, high inflation rates, and price instability. The study adopted the econometrics historical statistical descriptive approach E- views 10, the method of least squares (O.L.S), co- integration, Granger's causal relationship and the use of ARDL. The study also found out the most important results: There is a direct relationship between the foreign exchange rate and inflation, so that the higher the foreign exchange rate, the higher the rates of inflation automatically and directly. The study proved that there is an impact of exchange rate fluctuations on the gross domestic product (GDP). The study also recommended the following: Continuing to adopted the policy of the managed flexible exchange rate to eliminate the parallel market, and to strengthen and support the official market. Attracting the savings of workers abroad, encouraging them and tempting them with remunerative prices. Attracting capital abroad and encouraging foreign direct and indirect investment by simplifying procedures, unifying the investment window, and facilitating transfer procedures. The authorities should find a mechanism to reduce inflation rates and adopt a flexible and balanced monetary policy. Maintain reserves of foreign exchange.*

***Key words:** fluctuations, foreign exchange rate, inflation, ARDL model*

Introduction:

Since the end of the seventies, the foreign exchange rate in Sudan has witnessed instability that has a direct impact on inflation and the continuous rise in the general level of prices. The rise in prices of consumer goods, and consequently the hyperinflation occurred, where inflation has exploded in an unprecedented manner. The inflation rate has reached three correct figures. the economic situation has deteriorated. Also, there were fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, and this was reflected in consumer prices. Then the economic crisis, the horrifying rise in the prices of necessary consumer goods, and the worsening economic situation, have a clear impact on the standard of living and significant increase in the poverty rate in society, and threatened it. This is the life of the citizens which warns them of the early danger of hunger, extreme poverty, unemployment and destitution, which leads to bad morals, decadence and deterioration of society. This leads emergence of strange habits such as encroachment, looting and theft, insecurity, loss of security, deprivation, hunger and homelessness, an increase in emigration abroad in search of a situation better economics, and a decent and secure life.

First: Scientific and Practical Importance:

The scientific importance of this study stands out in adding information on the exchange rate from fluctuations and changes that had a clear impact on the overall economy in Sudan. Also the repercussions of the continuous rise in the prices of imported and local essential commodities. The practical importance lies in providing results and recommendations that help specialists and monetary policy makers.

The first axis: The methodological framework of the study

The problem of the study: The problem of this study is embodied in the impact of the changes and fluctuations of the foreign exchange rate on inflation and its repercussions on economic life. It is also aims to know the general level of prices in an unusual way that the Sudanese economy has not witnessed over time due to economic distress and deterioration in living conditions.

Study questions: What is the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations in inflation? What is the impact of foreign exchange in economic life and the general level of prices? What happens to inflation in GDP?

The importance of the study: The importance of the study highlights the fluctuations changes in exchange rate that had a clear impact on overall economy in Sudan. It also highlights the repercussions of the continuous rise in the prices of imported and local essential goods.

Objectives of the study: Knowing the causes of exchange rate fluctuations and their repercussions on the continuous rise in the general level of prices. And how to find a tool to address the factors that lead to high rates of inflation. Also it aims at seeking to follow an effective monetary policy that helps in stabilizing the economy with regard to the exchange rate and inflation.

Study Hypothesis: There is a direct, statistically significant relationship between the foreign exchange rate and inflation.

Study Methodology: The study adopts the descriptive historical-statistical approach using E- views 10, co-integration, Granger's causal relationship, least-quartiles method (O.L.S) and simple linear regression (ARDL).

Study boundaries: the spatial boundaries of Sudan, the continent of Africa. Time limits: the period (1979 - 2017).

Sources for collecting data: secondary sources, which are books, references, reports and periodicals

Second: Previous studies:

1 / Study (Abdul Baqi2021) ⁽¹³⁾ and others: Entitled ‘Analysis of the causal relationship between the exchange rate and the general level of prices using the ARDL model’ - a case study of Sudan during the period 1989-2018. The study aimed to analyze the causal relationship between the general level of prices and the actual real exchange rate in Sudan, using the Auto Regressive Distributed Lag Model (ARDL) to test the causal relationship long and short term. Through the results, the Long Run Form and Bounds test proved that there is a long-term equilibrium relationship between the study variables and the general level of prices (the exchange rate and the consumer price index) during the period. The study also found the existence of a three-stage Least Squares reciprocal relationship between the variables of the study. There is a causal relationship Granger Causality Tests, a trend in one direction from the general level of prices towards the consumer price index and vice

versa, and the results also showed that there is a causal relationship in one direction of the exchange rate and the actual real to the general level. For prices, the ARDL model proved that the general level of prices depended on a previous value and the previous values of the actual real exchange rate of the Sudanese pound against the US dollar. (Increasing production of cotton, groundnuts, sesame and Gum Arabic) and substituting imports to curb domestic demand in order to contain the growth of imports and alleviate inflationary pressures. And works to create an environment conducive to increasing flows of remittances from Sudanese working abroad and their suitability to the current economic situation.

2 / Study (Ibrahim 2021) ⁽¹⁴⁾ and others: Entitled ‘The Impact of the Sudanese Pound Exchange Rate Policies on Consumer Prices and Inflation Rates’ - An applied study of Sudan during the period (1980 - 2014). The study aimed to analyze the static and the direction of the short and long-term relationship between the actual real exchange rate, Consumer prices and inflation rates. The problem of the study was the continuous fluctuations of exchange rates affecting consumer prices and inflation rates. The study adopted the descriptive approach in view of the nature of the problem and the available information about it and discussed it within the framework of the study. For the purpose of analyzing time series, this requires unit roots test and co- integration test. The most important results are the existence of an integrative relationship between the study variables.

Also, there is an effect of exchange rate fluctuations on changes in consumer prices and inflation rates, as well as the continuous decline in the Sudanese pound exchange rate by the International Monetary Fund, which led to the weakness of the Sudanese pound against foreign currencies, and the weakening of purchasing power. The study recommended that the central bank should not interfere in the exchange rate to balance supply and demand for foreign currencies. Working to raise the value of the Sudanese pound against foreign currencies in the official market and to eliminate the parallel market, which greatly harmed the national economy. This can only be achieved by increasing production, creating a climate for foreign investments in the country, and attracting foreign currency remittances from residents abroad.

The second axis: The theoretical framework

The concept of the exchange rate, which is the fixed exchange rate that is determined based on the gold rule that allows the exchange of currency for gold, or according to

the rules of the International Monetary Fund, or through financial and monetary policies. As for the changing exchange rate, it means leaving the currency to the forces of supply and demand and it is called floating the currency or the intervention of the executive and monetary authorities according to the economic, political and social conditions)⁽¹⁾.

Types of transactions in the exchange rate⁽²⁾:

1. Cash exchange rate: It is the process of exchanging one currency for another at the current rate, within 48 hours from the moment of concluding the contract.

There are two types of monetary exchange rate: the purchase rate is the number of units of the national currency that the bank pays to buy one unit of the foreign currency. The selling price is the number of units of the national currency that the bank requires to sell one unit of the foreign currency. The selling price is always greater than the purchase price. The difference between them represents the bank's margin, which is the selling price minus the purchase price⁽³⁾.

2. Derivative exchange rate (reciprocal cross): When exchanging currencies in a particular financial center, the price of two transactions against the exchange may be unavailable, and for the importance of the exchange, their price must be determined and this is done based on the relationship of the two currencies to a third currency, and the prices calculated in this way are called cross prices. The price of any currency can be calculated in terms of another currency.

3. The rise and fall of the value of a currency: The rate of increase or decrease in the value of a currency can be determined by calculating the percentage change in the exchange rate. By taking the difference between the new exchange rate and the old exchange rate and the ratio of this difference to the old rate, multiplying by 100 to get the percentage change. Usually, currency rates change with improvement or deterioration, and there is an improvement in the price of one currency against another if the price of this currency at the end of the period is greater than its price at the beginning of the period. And there is a deterioration in the price of the currency against the other currency if its price at the end of the period is lower than its price at the beginning of the period⁽⁴⁾.

4. Currency rates in financial centers: the price of one currency compared to another changes continuously on a daily basis at the level of financial centers. This change

leads to the emergence of different prices for the currency, and this difference prompts exchange agents to carry out arbitration operations between prices in various financial and exchange centers, buying in a low currency price, and reselling in a financial position for an increase in the currency price. If there is no change in prices, there is no sense in the arbitration process, and there is no need to sell or buy to benefit from the price difference ⁽⁴⁾.

5. Forward exchange rate: The term exchange rate is defined as the exchange of one currency for another during a specific time in the future to be agreed upon in advance at a specific price between the seller and the buyer, based on the exchange rate prevailing at the moment of concluding the contract. The exchange process is called term if the operation is carried out after 48 hours from the date of concluding the contract. The term exchange process is used by companies operating in foreign trade to avoid risks arising from possible fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

It is also used by speculators when they expect the price of the currency they are buying to rise ⁽⁵⁾.

6. Arbitration when exchanging currencies: There are three types of arbitration when exchanging currencies. They are direct arbitration, which is the operations that result from comparing the price of a particular currency in terms of another currency in two different financial centers. Indirect arbitrage, this type appears when there are three currencies and one of these currencies is not directly priced in terms of one of the last two currencies, but is priced in terms of the third currency. Arbitration on interest rates, this type of arbitration arises when there is a difference in interest rates on a particular currency in two different financial centers ⁽⁶⁾.

7. Exchange Rate Options: The exchange rate has two options: the purchase option: which gives its owner the right to buy a specific amount of foreign currency against the national currency at a specific price and for a pre-determined maturity. On this basis, the purchase option is not considered binding on the buyer, but rather enables him to implement the purchase decision or to waive it. And the put option: It is the one that gives the right to its owner the right to sell a certain amount of foreign currency against the national currency at a certain price and on a specific, predetermined maturity date. And the option to sell is not considered binding on its owner, but the seller can implement this option or waive it according to the developments of the exchange market ⁽⁶⁾.

8. The concept of the exchange market: The foreign exchange market is all transactions that require exchange other than some financial markets such as the stock exchange, the foreign exchange market is not located in a specific place, but the market spreads through financial centers all over the world subject to trade restrictions or government control ⁽⁷⁾.

The main components of the foreign exchange market:

1. Central banks intervene in the market for the purpose of buying and selling currencies to influence the exchange rate. On the other hand, the implementation of the orders of governments as state banks. As for currency transactions, this intervention is by the central bank in order to protect the position of the local currency or some other currencies because it is considered responsible for the exchange rate of the currency.

2. Commercial banks carry out transactions for companies and clients, and in some cases use foreign exchange brokers to match sellers and buyers of foreign currencies together. Most of the activities in the foreign exchange market ⁽⁸⁾.

3. Corporations from time to time need to convert receipts and payments from one currency to another.

4. Non-bank financial institutions, such as insurance companies ⁽¹²⁾.

The third axis: The literature of the Study

Inflation in Sudan , the period from 1979-2017:

Inflation is one of the main factors that lead to imbalance in the overall economy, and thus to economic instability, as inflation rates impact macroeconomic indicators. The rise in inflation rates is due to the increase in money supply at a rate that exceeds the increase in the supply of goods and services. Since the escalation of inflation rates means an increase in the prices of domestic goods and services, it negatively affects the competitiveness of exports and, consequently, the external account ⁽¹²⁾.

Over the past eras, the Sudanese economy witnessed continuous economic deterioration and low growth. In some cases, the Sudanese economy recorded negative growth rates, offset by higher growth rates in the population, which led to a continuous deterioration in the real incomes of individuals. It coincided with the low performance in economic growth and an acceleration in the rise in inflation rates.

This resulted in a continuous deterioration in local and national savings, and that period witnessed a shortage of food and the spread of famine, and this deterioration led to negative effects on the social fabric represented in displacement.

It is noted that inflation rates have been on the rise since 1970, and this period is considered the beginning of the imbalance in the structure of the Sudanese economy as a result of confiscations and nationalization of commercial, industrial and agricultural enterprises and the banking sector, which led to an imbalance in economic activity in both the public and private sectors, as well as regulatory policies in managing the economy, especially setting prices in the stages of production, import, export and distribution. Also, the outbreak of civil war in the south after it stopped for a decade. This period also witnessed many disasters such as desertification and drought, floods and torrential rains, in addition to political instability, as the country was exposed to the worst periods of drought during the years 83/84-84/85, which led to a decline in agricultural production, a decline in farmers' incomes, and a massive shortage in agricultural crops stocks. Famine spread on a large scale in the country, which led to an increase in the deterioration of the economic situation, which had already taken a deterioration as a result of the internal and external imbalance and the inflationary pressures that the national economy was exposed to. The size of the debt in the year 1988-1989 was double the size of the debt in the past years. The average budget deficit during the years 76-1989 reached 10% of the GDP, which confirms the imbalance in the financial policies. The financial performance deteriorated a lot after 1984 as a result of the sharp deterioration in public revenues, while public expenditures maintained their growth level of 22% of the output. Thus, the ratio of the deficit to (GDP) increased from an average of 10% in the period 76/84 to 13% in the period 85/89. Also, entering into short and medium-term external commitments to finance projects that are not economically feasible, in addition to the cash and commodity loans that were employed in the areas of consumption and current spending, these obligations were beyond the country's capacity, which the state was unable to pay, and debts accumulated until they reached more than 23 billion dollars in the year 2000 ⁽¹²⁾.

In 1991, the inflation rate reached 121%, which indicates the accelerated and continuous deterioration in the national economy. This escalation in inflation rates necessitated the continuous expansion of the public budget deficit and its financing from the banking system. In the first half of 1996, the Sudanese economy began



trotting at a rapid pace towards collapse, if the inflation rate developed in the period from January to June and reached 162%, and this is considered the fastest in the history of the Sudanese economy, and its details were as follows:

Table No. (3/2) the evolution of the inflation rate in Sudan for the year 1996:

Month	January	February	March	April	May	June
Inflation	83.9	95.8	102.7	115.6	119.4	162.5

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

This rate was heading towards deepening the excessive inflation rate to levels that had not occurred before. In view of the economic situation prevailing in the period 1989 to 1996, it was expected that if the inflation rate proceeded at this speed, it would reach 300% by the end of the year 1996. Therefore, treatments must be taken to confront this deterioration.

In April 1996, the Ministry of Finance faced crises from all economic aspects, the most important of which were ⁽¹²⁾:

1. Low economic performance between (4%-5%) of the total macroeconomic indicators and the rise in inflation rates to unprecedented levels (162% in July 1996).
2. An unstable and unreal exchange system and a deterioration in the current account, as the deficit reached about (20-25%) and the level of maturity for external debt services reached about (180%) of the current receipts annually.

The economic policies that aimed to control the high rates of inflation in 1996 were represented in the following ⁽¹²⁾:

1. Stop all kinds of extra-budgetary spending.
2. Cancellation of ministries' authorization to dispose of their revenues without referring to the Ministry of Finance.
3. Reducing the amount of borrowing from the banking system.
- 4 . Controlling the cash flow pumped by commercial banks by raising reserves and tightening supervision over banks' performance to ensure that funding is limited to the specified ceiling.



5. Suspending all types of customs and tax exemptions that are not sanctioned by laws. As a result of these policies, inflation rates witnessed a noticeable decline (from three decimal places to one decimal place during the period from (1997-1998-1999), as shown in the Table: (3.2)

Inflation in Sudan during the period (1979-2017)

annual inflation:

Year	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
Inflation	32.9	26.1	22.5	27.7	31.1	32.4	49.3	29	49.1	74.1	67.4	122.5	119.0	110.2	115.9	69.0	130.4	47.2	17.0
Year	98	99	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Inflation	16.2	8.0	4.9	8.5	7.4	8.7	8.3	7.3	8.1	14.1	25.0	29.0	45.0	49.1	37.1	25.7	12.6	30.3	32.4

Source: Central Bank of Sudan reports.

Table (3/2) shows the inflation in Sudan for the period from 1979-2017, as the highest inflation rate was in the year 1996 and the lowest inflation rate in the year 2001 was 4.9%. In general, the inflation rates increased in the first period of the time series and decreased in recent years due to income Petroleum in the economy. In addition to some reform and structural policies in the Sudanese economy, also entering into short and medium-term external commitments to finance projects that are not economically feasible, in addition to cash and commodity loans that were employed in the areas of consumption and current spending. These commitments were beyond the country’s capacity, which made the state unable when it was paid, debts accumulated until they reached more than 23 billion dollars in the year 2000 ⁽¹³⁾.

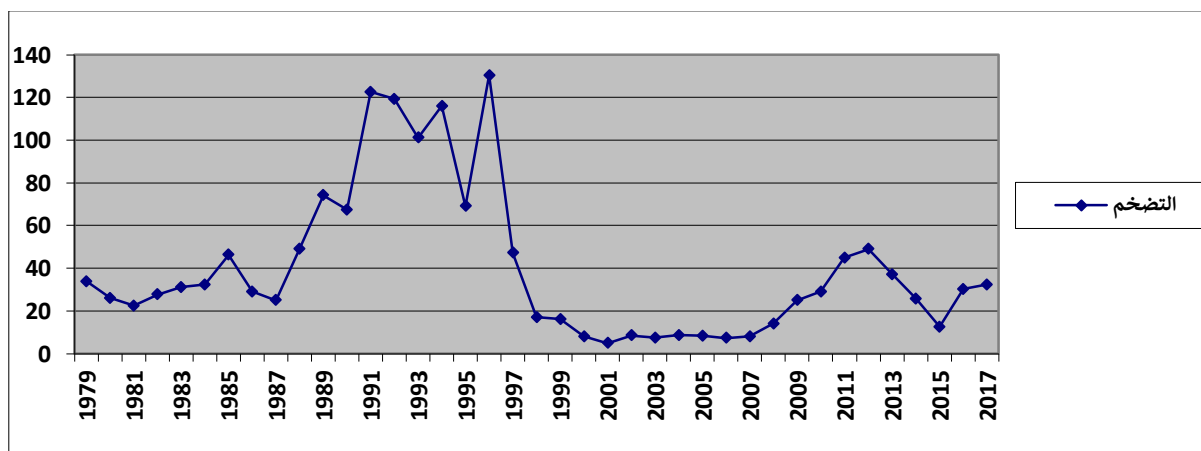
Inflation rates began to decline until it reached 4.9 in the year 2001 and is considered the lowest level of the inflation rate. The reason is due to the production and export of oil, which affected the rates of the gross domestic product, the exchange rate and the balance of payments and in turn affected the inflation, and in the year 2002 the inflation rate rose to 8.5 and returned once Another decrease in the year 2003 was 7.4, then it rose again in the year 2004, and the inflation rate reached 8.7.



This period witnessed many political and economic events in Sudan. After the peace agreement in 2005, inflation rates began to decline, in the years (2006-2007), when inflation rates decreased to (7.3, 8.1), respectively.

As for the year 2008, the global financial crisis occurred, and Sudan, like other countries, was affected by it, which led to a rise in the inflation rate this year to (14.3). In 2009, the government took the necessary economic policies to control the money supply and reduce the inflation rate, which decreased to (11.2) in 2009. As for the period from 2010 to 2013, the inflation rates increased dramatically, reaching (13, 45.0, 49.0, 37.1%), respectively. The main reason for this rise in inflation rates was the secession of the south and the exit of oil as a main source of state revenues, as it represented 70% of state revenues (and more than 90%) the contribution of oil to Sudanese exports (12). It is noted that the inflation rates decreased in the years 2014 and 2015, respectively (25.7%, 12.6%), and the rate returned to rise in the years 2016 and 2017, respectively (30.3, 32.4 %).

Figure (3/2) Inflation in Sudan 1979-2017.

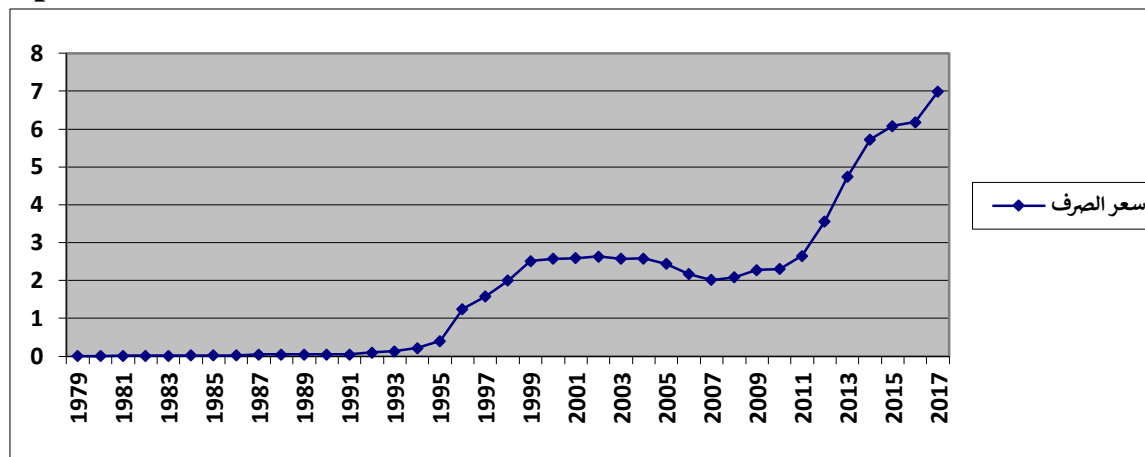


Source: Prepared by the researcher from table (3/2) data using Excel 2019

The relationship between the exchange rate and inflation in Sudan 1979-2017

Figure (3/3) The exchange rate in Sudan 1979-2017

pound/dollar



Source: Prepared by the researcher from the data in Table (1/3) using Excel 2019 program.

The exchange rate in Sudan 1979-2017 pound/dollar Figure (3/3) and Figure (3/4) show the relationship between the exchange rate and inflation in Sudan in the period from 79-2017, where it is noted that the highest inflation rate was in 1996 at a time when the exchange rate was low, and the reason for this is due to Many local, regional and international economic and political variables, the most important of which was the economic blockade that Sudan was subjected to during that period, and the suspension of all loans and financial and investment aid from international financial institutions and major companies, which led to thinking about developing an economic treatment for that period through economic structural policies For a period of three years applied by the Ministry of Finance.

Reasons of high inflation in Sudan:

1. Increasing investment expenditures: Since the beginning of the seventies, with the beginning of the May era, the regime was inclined in its directives to the socialist system, as the authority at that time increased government economic development projects in a large and unstudied way. The occurrence of these projects coincided with the occurrence of the so-called oil war between The oil-exporting countries and the major industrialized countries. Sudan, like other developing countries, is suffering

from importing high-priced petroleum products. Production inputs from high-priced industrial countries, all of which was directly reflected in the establishment of these projects and contributed to the failure of many of them. Inflation is considered when development projects are established as a natural economic phenomenon, but the failure of these projects due to these internal and global variables and the demand of all these sectors for full wages and high-priced raw materials. The inaccurate study of the establishment of these projects led to a widening of the gap between the amount of money in circulation and the goods and services produced, and accordingly increased Money supply without an increase in goods and services, which led to the emergence of inflation ⁽¹³⁾.

2- Government indebtedness from the banking sector: After inflation reached its highest level in the year 1996, the authorities worked to follow financial and monetary policies to curb the phenomenon of inflation. This was clearly reflected in the general trend of the inflation rate as it continued to decline. In the year 1999, the year of the beginning of production and export of Sudanese oil, which changed the structure of the Sudanese economy at the level of internal production and at the level of its foreign trade. Sudan turned into an oil-producing country after it was an importing country for oil needs, and with the entry of oil into budget revenues for the first time. A surplus was recorded in relation to total expenditures.

Thus, the export of oil provided foreign exchange for the economy, which strengthens the value of the national currency, which would reduce the rate of inflation due to the inverse relationship acquired between the value of the national currency and inflation in the economy. It is worth noting that the exit of Sudanese oil to international markets resulted in the provision of foreign currencies, which made inflation continue to decline, as it reached its lowest level in 2001 ⁽¹²⁾.

After the signing the Naivasha Peace Agreement in southern Sudan, Sudan witnessed stability that it had never seen before, which made foreign capitals flow into Sudan for investment, which led to a decrease in inflation rates. Sudan witnessed stability in various aspects of economic and political life until the year of the referendum, 2011, as an entitlement and complement to the Naivasha Agreement. The result was that the people of the south chose to secede and form a state of their own. This would cause Sudan to lose the oil resources extracted from the lands that lie within the borders of the new state. In order to face the repercussions of the separation, the government



developed the so-called three-year program for the fiscal years (2012-2014), one of its main objectives was to reduce the volume of government spending by 45% during the program period. But as usual, the opposite happened.

Only the budgets of those years increased the current government spending by 70% than it was when the south seceded in July 2011. While spending on development remained a foregone conclusion on the public spending agenda, one of the most prominent negative repercussions of this approach to spending was the rise in inflation rates, which doubled from 18% in 2011 to 36.4% in 2014. And the trade balance deficit grew, which rose from \$300 million in 2011 to \$3.3 billion in 2014, because the government is the largest importer, which increased pressure on the foreign exchange market, because the secession caused Sudan to lose \$6.6 billion in oil exports, according to government statistics.

We note that the inflation rate in Sudan is directly linked to the political events that occur in Sudan, with evidence that any change that occurred on the Sudanese political scene is offset by a change in the general trend of the inflation rate. There are also internal and external economic, political and social factors and variables that have an impact on the rise in inflation rates in Sudan during the period from 1979 - 2017 ⁽¹²⁾.

3 - Economic factors and variables, the public sector dominated the economic performance in the early nineties before switching to a free market system, which led to the widening and increasing of the public budget deficit, and consequently the state resorting to borrowing from the banking system and printing and pumping currencies that have no equivalent, which led to an increase in the monetary mass. Thus, the demand for goods and services increases in light of the decline and deterioration of supply represented in the deterioration and suspension of many agricultural and industrial projects due to the high cost of production.

It is also noted that the periods that witnessed a decrease in inflation levels are related to the period of entry of oil revenues, which led to a reduction in the government's debt from the banking system to fill the public budget deficit, in addition to the weakness and suspension of foreign loans due to the economic blockade imposed by the countries of the Western world on Sudan ⁽¹²⁾. The result was that the people of the south chose to secede and form a state of their own. This would cause Sudan to lose the oil resources extracted from the lands that lie within the borders of the new state. We note that the inflation rate in Sudan is directly linked to the political events that



occur in Sudan, with evidence that any change that occurred on the Sudanese political scene is offset by a change in the general trend of the inflation rate. There are also Political factors: The political and economic blockade of Sudan and the suspension of loans and foreign investments for political reasons and decisions.

As well as the political hostility between the regime and civil society organizations and political parties, which prompted the government to follow the policies of temptation and polarization for these parties by creating fictitious jobs that entail financial obligations that are not matched by real production or real contribution to the national output and income.

Fourth axis: Analytical framework

To perform the hypothesis analysis: There is a direct statistically significant relationship between the exchange rate and inflation using the following equations: internal and external economic, political and social factors and variables that have an impact on the rise in inflation rates in Sudan during the period from 1979 to 2017 ⁽¹²⁾.

3 - Economic factors and variables, the public sector dominated the economic performance in the early nineties before switching to a free market system, which led to the widening and increasing of the public budget deficit, and consequently the state resorting to borrowing from the banking system and Printing and pumping currencies that have no equivalent, which led to an increase in the monetary mass thus, the demand for goods and services increases in light of the decline and deterioration of supply represented in the deterioration and suspension of many agricultural and industrial projects due to the high cost of production.

It is also noted that the periods that witness a decrease in inflation levels are related to the period of entry of oil revenues, which led to a reduction in the government's debt from the banking system to fill the public budget deficit, in addition to the weakness and suspension of foreign loans due to the economic blockade imposed by the countries of the Western world on Sudan ⁽¹³⁾. Political factors: The political and economic blockade of Sudan and the suspension of loans and foreign investments for political reasons and decisions. As well as the political hostility between the regime and civil society organizations and political parties, which prompted the government to follow the policies of temptation and polarization for these parties by creating



fictitious jobs that entail financial obligations that are not matched by real production or real contribution to the national output and income.

To perform the hypothesis analysis: There is a direct statistically significant relationship between the exchange rate and inflation using the following equation:

$$\widehat{INF}_i = 0.096719REER_i + 0.000122RGDP_i \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

$t_c = 2.179011, 0.295317$

Prob. (0.0364) (0.7695)

$R^2 = 0.59, \bar{R}^2 = 0.56, d^* = 2.39$

Dependent Variable: INF

Method: ARMA Maximum Likelihood
(OPG - BHHH)

Date: 04/30/21 Time: 01:53

Sample: 1979 2017

Included observations: 38

Convergence achieved after 44 iterations

Coefficient covariance computed using outer product of gradients

Prob.	t-Statistic	Std. Error	Coefficient	Variable
0.0364	2.179011	0.044386	0.096719	REER
0.7695	0.295317	0.000413	0.000122	RGDP
0.0000	10.79823	0.076120	0.821958	AR(1)
0.0000	6.259154	79.33856	496.5922	SIGMASQ
39.53053	Mean		0.594659	R-squared
35.47160	S.D.		0.558894	Adjusted R-squared





9.299	Akaike	info	23.55	S.E.	of
383	crit		875	regression	
9.471	Schwarz		1887	Sum squared	
761	crit		0.50	resid	
			-		
9.360	Hannan-Quinn		172.6	Log	
714	crit.		883	likelihood	
			2.387	Durbin-	
			169	Watson stat	
					Inverted AR
					Roots
					.82

Source: Prepared by the researcher from the outputs of the Views program

Economic Measure: The estimated coefficient α_1 0.096719 is positive, indicating that the relationship is direct between the exchange rate and inflation. And that the devaluation of the Sudanese currency against the dollar leads to an increase in inflation rates. A reduction of one pound leads to an increase in inflation by 0.0967

The estimated coefficient α_2 0.000122 with a positive sign indicates a positive relationship between the exchange rate and real GDP, but it is weak.

Statistical Measure:

individual moral: Individual morality was tested by .t .test

Morale $[\hat{\alpha}]_1$:

$H_0 = \alpha_1 = 0$

$H_1 = \alpha_1 \neq 0$

The corresponding probability t-statistic for the estimated parameter $[\hat{\alpha}]_1$ is (0.0364) which is less than 5%. Which means that the parameter $[\hat{\alpha}]_1$ is significant. This indicates the importance of the exchange rate in influencing inflation.



Morale $[\hat{\alpha}]_2$:

$$H_0 = \alpha_2 = 0$$

$$H_1 = \alpha_2 \neq 0$$

There is no statistically significant relationship between the exchange rate and real (GDP) because the probability value corresponding to the t-statistic corresponding to the parameter that explains the effect of exchange rate fluctuations on real GDP is 0.7695

It is greater than 5%.

The coefficient of determination R^2 :

The coefficient of determination is 0.59, meaning that 59% of the changes that occur in inflation are attributable to the exchange rate and real GDP. While 41% of the changes that occur in inflation are due to other variables not included in the model.

Modified coefficient of determination R^{-2} :

The adjusted coefficient of determination is 0.56, meaning that 56% of the changes that occur in inflation are attributable to the exchange rate and real GDP. The modified determination rate excludes the inflation present in the coefficient of determination.

Econometrics Measure: There is no autocorrelation problem in the model because the statistical value of $DW = 2.387$ approaches the number 2.

Granger causality test: Granger (1969) proposed a criterion for determining the causal relationship that is based on the relationship between two time series Y_{2t} and Y_{1t} . The dynamics that exist between time series, where if Y_{1t} and the series t , express the development of two different economic phenomena over time, Y_{2t} contains the information through which it can be improved. Expectations for the series. In this case then we say about a causal variable if it contains information Y_{2t} causes Y_{1t} we say it helps to improve the expectation of another variable. Granger test is used to ascertain the extent to which there is a feedback or feedback relationship or a correlation between two variables, in If time series data exists.



Pairwise Granger Causality Tests

Date: 04/30/21 Time: 02:19

Sample: 1979 2017

Lags: 2

Pro	F- Stati	Ob	Null Hypothesis:
b.	stic	s	
0.2084	1.65628	34	INF does not Granger Cause REER
0.0192	4.54387		REER does not Granger Cause INF

Source: researcher program outputs

From Granger's result above for causation testing, we note that exchange rate changes cause changes in inflation rates during the study period because the corresponding probabilistic value of the F statistic (0.0192) is less than 5%.

There is a direct relationship between the foreign exchange rate and inflation, so that the higher the foreign exchange rate, the higher the rates of inflation automatically and directly. The study proved that there is an effect of exchange rate fluctuations on the gross domestic product (GDP). The paper also recommended the following: Continuing to follow the policy of the managed flexible exchange rate to eliminate the parallel market, and to strengthen and support the official market.

Attracting the savings of workers abroad, encouraging them and tempting them with remunerative prices. Attracting capital abroad and encouraging foreign direct and indirect investment by simplifying procedures, unifying the investment window and facilitating transfer procedures. The authorities should find a mechanism to reduce inflation rates and adopt a flexible and balanced monetary policy. Maintain reserves of foreign exchange and a base of gold to maintain.



Conclusion

The study aimed to know the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations on inflation using standard quantitative analysis. Price stability, economic stability, and maintaining the real value of the local currency against foreign currencies. So, the results of the study were as follows: To follow the policy of a flexible managed exchange rate to eliminate the parallel market, and to strengthen and support the official market. Attracting the savings of workers abroad, encouraging them and tempting them with remunerative prices. Attracting capital abroad, encouraging foreign investment on the external account ⁽¹²⁾.

The paper also found out the most important results: by using the factors that deal with the exchange rate by finding a mechanism to unify the price in the manner of the managed flexible exchange rate to eliminate the parallel market, and to strengthen and support the official market. Attracting the savings of workers abroad, encouraging them and tempting them with remunerative prices. Attracting capital abroad and encouraging foreign direct and indirect investment by simplifying procedures, unifying the investment window, and facilitating transfer procedures. It is recommended by the study that to continue to follow the policy of the flexible managed exchange rate. The authorities should find a mechanism to reduce inflation rates. Adopt a flexible and balanced monetary policy. Maintain reserves of foreign exchange and a base of gold to maintain the required balance.

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The impact of neuromarketing tools on traditional marketing inputs in order to complete understanding of consumer behavior online

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Abstract

In this research we will show a new method of marketing called neuromarketing, a combination of neuroscience results collected and used in marketing, the research question focuses on whether neuromarketing was an entry point for explaining and defining human behavior, or is a sophisticated case of traditional marketing to understand consumer behavior in order to discover the desired purchase button in consumers' brains. The purpose of this research is to assess the impact of neuromarketing tools on traditional marketing inputs, although no neuromarketing study is available with a detailed overview of the impact of neuromarketing on traditional marketing inputs, taking into account technical and ethical problems as well. The increasing use of neuromarketing techniques to assess customer preferences and decision-making processes is an advantage for customers and marketers simultaneously. Functional MRI is among the most appropriate techniques in neuroscience mentioned in neuromarketing. However, critics emphasize restricting the free will of the consumer and its low ability to make individual decisions in purchasing behavior due to the implementation of neuromarketing. After evaluating external reactions, input models, outputs, and internal reactions to analyze brain activities, the research assesses the impact of neuromarketing on different related marketing inputs, consistent with consideration of its ethical defense. Eighteen donor participants were used for screening and are students who graduated from primary school in business administration. The results indicate that neuromarketing has a significant impact on consumer purchasing behavior, advertising, pricing, product distribution, trademarks, and decision-making as marketing inputs. Neuromarketing can therefore be counted as a great extension in the search for human behavior and the brain as a black box that can positively contribute to its practical viability.

Keywords: functional MRI, physiological processes, human resources, functional MRI.

Introduction

Neuromarketing has been entering the business world and marketers for nearly a decade and the term neuromarketing was first used by atlanta's advertising company, Brighta, in June 2002 when they announced the creation of a business department using functional MRI. Although very recent, neuromarketing has been a combination of neuroscience and marketing practices in order to understand, predict and control human behavior. The problem with neural marketing lies in the fact that it is not clear if it is just an academic area of research or a business practice recently used by companies. On the one hand, many neuromarketing companies claim to be able to light up the Black Box of Consumer Behavior and on the other hand there are very few academic or scientific entries to validate such allegations. Therefore, my research question is, whether neuromarketing is another attempt to understand human behavior up close; if the answer is yes, how and with what results, if not, is it another practice of deceiving the business world?

As is known, business is profit-oriented, but one must also think about consumers. Are these practices beyond manipulation or not? Are these sales forecasting and preference claims solely related to corporate profits? Or is it just about how science and technology cooperate and go too far that can even explain what the brain thinks? It's almost scary to believe that marketers know exactly what one thinks, what one loves, what one will feel tempted by the product or not, and what the process is before one buys something. It's also pretty amazing, in terms of the advancement of science and technology if possible. In this research, I will answer all the above questions by thoroughly researching previous articles, research, books and other sources in order to provide insight into the controversial world of neuromarketing. There is some evidence to suggest that the brain itself is the main mediator of human behavior, expressed emotions and decision-making processes.

In addition, some evidence shows that in most cases, people cannot express the reasons for their behaviour or the reasons for their preference for a particular product, consciously or unconsciously. With this in mind, the researchers' argument is that the nervous economy takes a neurological note and physiological processes seem to be the basis for interpreting consumer behavior. Although neural marketing will not compensate for traditional methods, there is strong evidence that emerging tools such as functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) will improve the productivity of

marketing strategies. Since brands and advertising are supposed to have an appropriate impact on consumer preferences for products, neural marketing is likely to contribute to and influence these consumer preferences by applying neural marketing techniques in a positive way.

Problem

At present, with markets crowded with many similar and slightly different products, it has become a major discipline to constantly innovate and distinguish products, which meet the needs of customers in the best possible way. Given the increasing importance of meeting customers' needs, and the fact that in the past it was not possible to analyse the basic mental processes that occur when making decisions, this objective perspective provided by neuromarketing and neuroscience research seems very promising. In addition, nearly 80% of all new products fail during their first three years in the economic market, indicating that more harmonizations must be made between newly innovative products and actual user requirements. Therefore, non-invasive brain imaging techniques have been used for neuromarketing such as psychophysiological instruments (e.g., eye tracking) and brain imaging tools (MRI). With increasing interest, it has made it possible to actively perform brain observations during the execution of certain tasks, providing marketers with additional internal information about consumers. This research therefore covered all the procedures in which neuroscience and marketing work through online sales and we will answer the following questions:

1. Whether neural marketing is another attempt to understand human behavior up close; if yes, how and with what results, if not, is it another practice of deceiving the business world? As is known, business is profit-oriented, but one must also think about consumers .
2. Are these practices beyond manipulation or not?
3. Are these sales forecasting and preference claims only related to corporate profits?
4. Is there actually neurological marketing or not?
5. Why is neural marketing important?

The importance

Since the emergence of neuromarketing in 2002, it has been increasingly important and popular with companies, marketers and advertisers. Although the topic is gaining

increasing interest in the medical and psychology industry, this research focuses on clarifying human behavior through the use of neural marketing and its benefits and disadvantages in the economic sector. There is some evidence to suggest that the brain itself is the main mediator of human behavior, expressed emotions and decision-making processes. Some evidence shows that in the majority of cases, persons are unable to express the reasons for their behaviour or reasons for their preference for certain objects, consciously or unconsciously, and physiological processes as a basis for interpreting consumer behaviour appear to be justified. Although neural marketing will not compensate for traditional methods, there are strong evidence that emerging tools such as functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) will improve the productivity of marketing strategies. Since brands and advertising are supposed to have an appropriate impact on consumer preferences for products, neural marketing is likely to contribute to and influence these consumer preferences by applying neural marketing techniques in a positive way.

Why is neural marketing important? The issue of the effects of corporate and community neuromarketing is important because it is assumed that there is a possibility of discovering the implicit processes and mechanism that determine the decision-making process, and that it will reveal confidential information about consumer behavior that could not have been obtained through traditional marketing methods. Although there are crucial arguments against the interference of neural labels in customer privacy, it is expected that using this method, a more effective division of customers can be made, which in turn improves product marketing by considering individual and brand product preferences as well as consumer behavior in general.

Activities

One of the objectives of the research is to introduce the reader to the broad subject of neuromarketing and its use of the company as well as the consumer. However, the primary objective is to assess the impact of neuromarketing on many marketing inputs, such as consumer purchasing behavior, advertising, pricing, new product development, communication, product distribution, brands, and decision-making. The goal is to find out which of these marketing inputs is affected by neural marketing and what this might mean for the future. This new technology and objective brain

analysis are expected to produce more feasible strategies to attract consumers. In addition, because there are very different views on the subject of neuromarketing and its impact, research is necessary to provide the reader with a comprehensive and objective assessment of different scientific literature. In general, through the additional implementation of neuromarketing techniques, It is desirable to disclose unavailable information about customer behavior and preferences, funds will be saved and marketing processes facilitated, and analysis of the results of neuromarketing research will help divide humans in a way that can identify individual differences in decision-making processes. The main focus is on collecting and evaluating all relevant literature on the impact of neuromarketing on the main marketing inputs mentioned above. The main focus is on the correlation between key marketing inputs and the impact of neuromarketing as a new tool on these factors, along with the market and consumer feedback. There is no literature that integrates all these factors mentioned above, an in-depth explanation of their techniques as well as ethical issues in a single research, although these are the main issues related to neuro-marketing.

Neuromarketing

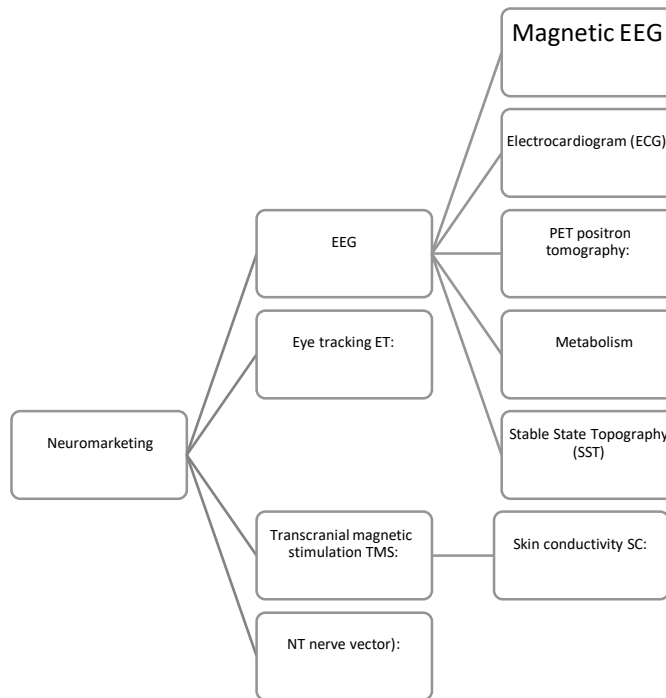
Marketing research is essentially about discovering, understanding and predicting individual behavior in the market. By evaluating final consumer decisions (buy or not) it is useless to identify all the basic paths of consumer decision-making. Humans are therefore increasingly seen as a black box that preserves all the secrets of emotions and decision-making processes, both of which are difficult to understand and correct. Mansor, 2018) And so, against the background of traditional marketing research that does not lead to sufficient satisfactory results for both researchers and business representatives, neuromarketing has emerged. The purpose of neuromarketing is to combine neuroscience methods with marketing theories in order to discover the true impact of marketing on consumer behavior (Al Jabouri,2022) beyond what is visible. . More precisely, the application of neuroscience techniques in marketing research curricula can lead to a clearer understanding of the impact of marketing techniques on consumers. In the end, the goal of neuromarketing is to gain insights that cannot be discovered through other marketing approaches, in addition to counting them relatively more objectively with traditional behavioral research methods. More specifically, a neuromarketing perspective reveals emotional engagement as a source of future purchasing decisions, memory retention, awareness,

and attention as the basis for future purchasing intentions. Keeping in mind that approximately 95% of mental processes are unconscious even for the subject, neural marketing opens up the possibility of approaching the invisible part of neural communication. (Rosca et al, 2019) Thus, access to the human black box goes beyond simply asking customers about their beliefs, feelings, ideas, memories or decision-making strategies, as neuromarketing involves studying neurological processes, focusing on hidden psychological and biological processes. (Silva, 2019) Moreover, the use of neuromarketing methods is justified by a fair balance between production and costs, but also by the ability to use it in the early stages of product and brand development with confidence that neural marketing results will not be affected by biases. The first steps towards the occurrence and development of neuromarketing were taken in 1999 when Gerry Zaltman of Harvard University conducted the first functional MRI research as a marketing tool. The concept of neuromarketing was first created and defined by Professor Ale Smidts in 2002, Al Jabouri defines neuromarketing as a practice area that is part of neuroethology, which is defined as a convergence in psychology, economics and neuroscience. The neuroscientist methods used in neuromarketing are as follows according to (Lim,2018)

1. Electromagnetic: Electro-Brain Planning (EEG): Detect brainwave changes using a bar or helmet of electrodes when people are exposed to marketing stimuli .
2. Electromagnetic: Magnetic Brain Planning (MEG): It identifies changes in magnetic fields resulting from electrical brain activity when people are exposed to marketing stimuli .
3. Electromagnetic: Stable State Topography (SST): Detects mission-related changes in sedentary brain activities triggered by visual ability (SSVEP)
4. Metabolism: Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI): Examines blood oxygenation in the brain resulting from basic neural activity. (PRÁCE,2014)
5. Metabolism: Positron emission tomography (PET): Tracks the radiation pulse to detect very accurately the metabolism of glucose within the brain.
6. Electrocardiogram (ECG): Measures the electrical activity of the heart using external electrodes of the skin .
7. Eye Tracking (ET): Measures eye movement and position using custom eye tracking devices .
8. Facial Muscle Electrogram (fEMG): Records facial muscles and physiological properties when amplifying small electrical impulses.

9. Skin Conductivity (SC): Assesses minor changes in skin conductivity responses when activating the automatic nervous system, and testing excess sweat resulting from marketing stimuli .
10. Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS): It temporarily disrupts certain brain activities in order to monitor the effects of marketing stimuli on behavior through methods other than evaluating brain activity .
11. Neurotransmitter (NT): Includes the use of various chemicals that enable the transmission of nerve signals between neurons.

Neuromarketing is closely linked to neuroeconomics that emerged before neuromarketing developed into what it is today. Neuroeconomics indicates that economists are able to take into account different aspects when making an economic decision. Neuromarketing is a combination of neuroscience and marketing practices. It means using the technique (PET positron tomography, MEG brain magnetic imaging, fMRI functional MRI, EEG, GSR skin response) as mentioned above, Al Jabouri) to measure emotions and record human brain reactions to different alarms such as sound, smell, images, touch, taste, etc. In this way, marketers claim to be able to predict whether the product will succeed through experiments that use imaging technology on customers, recording and activating brain signals. (Boluda,2020) This method is supposed to provide accurate predictions as well as direct results from the consumer brain, unlike other methods that require conscious participation from consumers. According to supporters of these methods, neuromarketing can be the only safe way in which companies can reduce losses and increase profits. Opponents of neuromarketing insist that it is a practice that goes far beyond acceptable marketing and advertising practices because it operates at a subconscious level that consumers cannot control or criticize; they raise the issue of free will and manipulation of marketing techniques. They add that consumers are not aware of these practices even because there is little transparency when it comes to companies. (Kyriaki,2012).



Form (1) neuroscientist methods used in neuromarketing

Source: Researchers

Neuromarketing tools

The great advantage of neuromarketing is to measure the effect of a particular product or marketing technique in the brain using any device. This ability to measure neuromarketing is what makes it different from other traditional marketing businesses. From this point of view, measurements are a variety of equipment from high to low sensitivity in capturing measured response, and each team varies if the measurement is electrically manifested in brain waves, or measurement of radiation images of the brain. Therefore, it measures neural marketing alarms, temperature, flavors, colors, touch and sound; these feelings are translated into electric waves. The order of equipment and measurement techniques moves from neural marketing to high-quality information created by measurement, and there are some measurement tools: (Valencia,2017).

1-Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI):

The use of this technique in neuromarketing measurements is among the most expensive and high-quality information from the study to be conducted. When using

this technique to study a product, it should be analyzed by people who know they are sent to marketing and measured using functional MRI. This technique can be used to measure in ad videos, visual evaluation of trademark posters, in the brain's interpretation of the smells brand, in creating sound tones, and in comparing whether a product can generate the most to remember about another product, in assessing whether the product is like: more than anything else (bottle shape, poster color, photos, advertising poster, billboard, TV ad), (Rosca et al, 2019) etc. The principle of functional MRI measurement technology is to inject a dye into a person's vein while viewing the image to be evaluated, or the image can be placed in front of him to be classified as an advertisement.

The reason for this work is that the brain sends glucose to areas where it focuses on the main function of the brain while exposed to the product, and the amount of glucose that reaches the brain area is recorded as a denser color area. So functional MRI was used to evaluate commercials on TV, to evaluate political speeches, and to evaluate ads. What has been proven is that the brain regions created in psychology are called (precedence effect) (a powerful incentive for a video that allows it to remember something in seconds) and similarly, when there is a greater density of functional MRI images in the left frontal lobe area, it means that the commercial product is presented as the best. Allows a person to find the product (Lin et al.2010). A more commercial product is displayed in memory, not only is there a need to activate the left frontal lobe cortex, but also the front belt area and belt engine. However, if WHO wishes to assess the motive behind its product, the left frontal belt cortex, orbital anterior cortex and the bilateral frontal cortex are required to be activated. But the product should not only have the motive to sell; (Mohd Isa,2020)

2. Event-related capabilities (ERP):

Technology that has raised the potential for certain events has been commonly used in forensic psychiatry, in language training. The use of this technique is associated with demonstrating electrical activity for the surprise that occurs in the brain when a person is exposed to a commercial product. That surprise may be positive or negative and therefore this technique differentiates between the motivation sent. The indiscriminate use of this technique without accuracy in different results allows researchers to produce benchmarks and indicative measurement in order to talk about the same issues at the conclusion of the results. (Astolfi et al,2011).

3-EEG:

This is one of the most practical techniques but requires training and knowledge of the interpretation of EEG waves. The important thing is to pair the measured electrical activity in the cerebral cortex with the motivation resulting from presenting a marketing article, exposing the individual to smell, tasting something or analyzing a song for a brand. By far the most sophisticated studies are the interpretation of waves in the brain areas of the left frontal lobe area and the right area respectively. Science has shown that the use of a marketing incentive generates theta waves in the left frontal lobe cortex versus alpha waves in the right frontal lobe. Interpret brain electrical scheme waves in neural marketing. (Sah, 2019) and in the development of a new EEG product, allows brain mapping, in order to meet different waves of EEG in all areas of the cerebral cortex and thus get more valuable areas of cerebral cortex information. When more is obtained from the cerebral cortex using an electroencephalogram, it is more similar to functional MRI, without being comparable (Aitamer,2012)

4- Eye Path: Eye Path Technology

It is an adaptation of elements used by engineers in different disciplines and the association between brain and muscle functions that move the eyes. Thus, the path reaches the eye as a marketing tool to determine where the customer's appearance is directed. Eye path is an essential tool for neural marketing techniques, allowing the marketer to identify many variables involved in the decision to look at something. The eye path allows you to measure the following aspects when the outlook focuses on marketing a product:

- Installation element: Measures eye movements under a particular parameter.
- Duration setting: Determines how long the customer is late looking at the product. It should be remembered that sometimes the customer looks at a product and then passes the other and returns it to the initial product, which is the time of the aggregate exposure (Singh,2020)
- Important point for the seller: Identify points that give more interest to the customer.
- Product tracking: Adjust the sequence of events (products) in a particular visual domain.

In web marketing studies, the relationship between consumers and eye movement style is worked out, guiding web page designers to choose the most attractive point of sale as an online marketing tool. Eye use allows the study of theories (cognitive fluency) and "conceptual fluency" because they explain why the brand remembers and connects them to the product when contacted in supermarkets. That's why you create a print ad in the subconscious after being exposed to the brand text and product logo in the online ad. Some of the advantages of using the eye pathway in neuromarketing techniques can be summarized in: (Berns,2010)

- Increases brand width.
- Increases visual attention to ads .
- Promotes product promotions
- Highlight key elements of the declaration .
- Increase sales through optimal design .
- Improving product satisfaction and real use .
- Improving the adoption and use of new products. (Krajnovic,2012)
- Increase brand loyalty if used with EEG techniques or brain blood flow

Traditional marketing inputs to complete understanding of consumer behavior and dimensions

Consumer behavior includes purchasing and other consumption-related activities for people involved in the exchange. Consumer behaviour can be defined as the social actions, processes and relationships shown by individuals, groups and organizations in accessing, using and using other products, services and resources and the consequent experience with other products, services and resources. Consumer behaviour is motivated or purposeful (Al Jabouri,2020). Behavior is geared towards the goal of obtaining other products or resources.

It is a means of exchange in the present and the future. (Szentesi,2017) includes the three important aspects of this definition such as actions, processes and social relationships with various consumer activities. Some activities include experience of need, shopping through distribution windows, shopping by comparison, thinking about available information about the relative advantages and barriers of the product, or seeking friend's advice on a new product... etc. Consumer behavior also includes

experiences, which are the consequences of using products and services. If we analyze the definition above, we can identify the following three phenomena involving consumer behavior: activities such as actions, processes and social relationships. such as individuals, groups and organizations (Röndell,2012) and consumer behaviour as the actions of individuals directly in obtaining, using and disposing of economic goods and services, including decision-making processes that precede and identify such actions.

This definition includes some of the other definition features listed and discussed above. In addition,(Al Jabouri,2021) contains one of the most important aspects of the buyer's decision-making process. This aspect is dealt with in discussing the stages of the purchase process above. The definition of consumer behavior is the activities of people involved in the actual or potential use of market elements, whether they are products, services or retail environments. Understanding consumer behavior is a vital aspect of marketing. Consumer behaviour is to examine how individuals make decisions about what they buy, want, need or act on in relation to a product, service or company. (Al Jabouri,2022) is important to understand consumer behavior to see how potential customers respond to a new product or service. It also helps companies identify opportunities that are not currently met. (Isa,2020) Recent examples of a change in consumer behavior are consumer eating habits that have significantly increased demand for products.

Companies that have monitored the change in consumer eating patterns have created products to fill a market vacuum. Understanding consumer behavior allowed active companies to increase their market share by anticipating a shift in consumer desires. To understand how consumer behavior affects marketing altogether, it is necessary to understand the three dimensions that affect consumer behaviour: psychological, personal and social. (Kahn etal,2013)

Psychological factor

In everyday life, consumers are affected by many issues that are unique to their thinking process. Psychological factors can include understanding need or attitude, a person's ability to learn or understand information, and an individual's position. Everyone will respond to a marketing message based on their perceptions and attitudes. Therefore, marketers should take this dimension into account when creating

advertising campaigns, and make sure that their campaign will appeal to the target audience (Al Jabouri,2019)

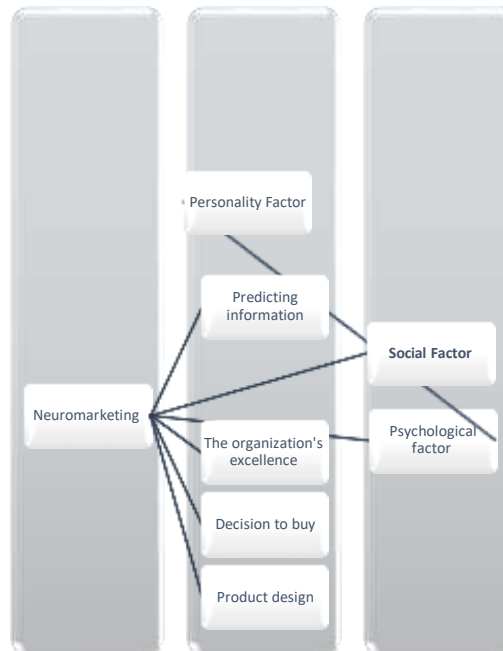
Personality Factor

Personal factors are characteristics of a person and may not relate to other people within the same group. These characteristics may include how a person decides, customs, unique interests, and opinions. When considering personal factors, decisions are also influenced by age, gender, culture and other personal issues. For example, an older person is likely to show different consumer behaviors than younger people, which means they will choose products differently and spend their money on items that may not matter to the younger generation. (Colombia,2017)

Social Factor

The third factor that has a significant impact on consumer behavior is social characteristics. Social influencers are quite diverse and can include a person's family, social interaction, work communities, school, or any group of people to whom the person belongs. It can also include the individual's social class, which includes income, living conditions and level of education. Social factors are very diverse and can be difficult to analyze when developing marketing plans. However, it is important to take into account social factors in consumer behaviour, as they significantly affect how people respond to marketing messages and make purchase decisions. Through research and monitoring, (Al Jabouri,2021) has developed several models that help explain why consumers make decisions, including black box, personal variables and complex models.

The black box model relies on an external stimulus response, which means that something drives consumers to make purchase decisions that are affected by many factors, including marketing messages, sampling, product availability, promotions and price. When the personal variable model is affected, consumers make their decisions based on internal factors. These internal factors may include personal opinions, belief systems, values, traditions, goals, or any other internal catalyst. The third model of consumer behavior is complex. The complex model takes into account internal and external variables. (Roth ,2013)



Form (2) traditional marketing inputs and complete understanding of consumer behavior for neuromarketing

Source: Researchers

Neuromarketing and its impact on consumer behavior

Starting with the effect of neuromarketing on consumer purchasing behavior through in-depth analysis, specifically through the use of neural marketing techniques, consumer purchasing behavior can be useful, because consumers are often unable to express their desires and needs when they ask for a particular product, which is why the brain itself is supposed to contain internal information, which may clarify their real desires and needs. If this knowledge is available, people's purchasing behavior is likely to be influenced and the question of cost aspects of neural marketing will outweigh the advantage of the internal information provided. Neuromarketing techniques are therefore an ideal opportunity to use the latest developments in brain scans to learn more about the mental processes behind customer purchase decisions. Which will in theory be able to determine consumers' purchasing behavior by activating the brain area responsible for final decision-making, since all neurological and cognitive processes are associated with multiple factors, or so-called multiple factors, and therefore cannot be reduced to a single area. Finally, one can say that neuromarketing methods in general, especially with regard to consumer purchasing

behavior, can measure important effects, and their results can be used as a model for future analysis or product development. (Rosca,2019).

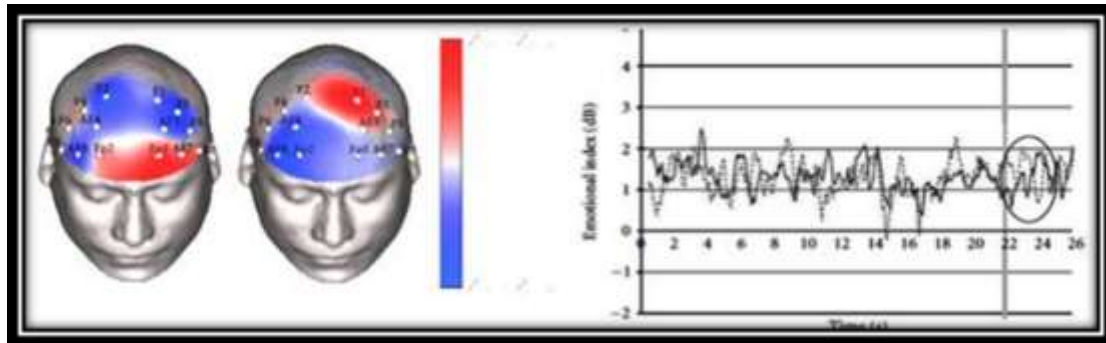
Methodology

The sample size was 18 participants after taking their consent. Four demographic questions were part of the tool. The research followed ethical guidelines such as legitimate incentives, prevention of hidden marketing, protection and participation of vulnerable groups, debriefing from participants, and accurate communication of the outcome (Hensel et al. 2016). A group of primary school students from the Business Administration, aged 21 to 30, have been hired by online consumers. The data was collected through eye tracking, with the help of Dr. Ahmed Muslim Zoghbi, an MRI specialist at The Sponsor General Hospital. The data collection and analysis tools used in the project are eye tracking, face tracking and emotion measurement. Classifying emotional state helps you understand how a customer feels and what they experience in a particular situation. Emotional status classification applies to different areas of our lives from neuromarketing to the retail industry (determining how emotions affect product choice and purchasing behavior). The best online retailers were selected from Iraq. According to previous research, small sample sizes are appropriate if the actual effects are really large enough to be reliably observed in such samples in the case of neuromarketing studies. Audio-visual stimuli were used. Participants were also asked before the survey whether they were taking medications or suffering from brain injuries in order not to bias data in our work.

Data analysis

Eye tracking devices measure and collect data about the perception of certain stimuli. Heat or attention maps show how many installations participants have made in a particular part of the image. Heat maps are indicators of participant concentration, with red-marked areas indicating a large number of stare points followed by red and blue. On the heat map, blue indicates the largest number of installations, while red indicates the lowest number, with varying levels between them. A shadowless area on the heat map shows that participants did not focus on that particular area of stimuli. Visualization can only be used to analyze data from neuro lab tests. The screens that are applied include the look chart, heat map, dimming image, areas of interest, and thermal map video. Analysis shows that the number of installers on product shelves is the highest in (88%). The second highest installation rate is from (72%). The third

highest number of installations is from other online retailers. The eye tracking tool contains hundreds of metrics; As in Figure 3



Form 3 eye tracking tool on hundreds of scales(Rosca,2019).

The feelings created in the face of customers while looking at product shelves are considered. Passion qualities stimulated the front time zones. When there was longer, there was also increased physical interaction with the product and a more wonderful display of mostly negative emotions. Customers show joy in emotion, but shelves gradually break up, so online retailers need to plan a more attractive process. The emotion rate when looking at product shelves is 27% in farah and 73% neutral. Pleasure gradually turned into melancholy.

The field called red indicates the highest stare points, followed by yellow and green. The thermal map of the product rack shows high, medium and vulnerable stare points for respondents on the product rack of online retailers. Displaying shelves for online retailers needs to attract and engage customers because the conversion depends on them. The central top position is more attractive, so the shelf screen should include the location of the basic items. That emotions showed 2% grief, 1% joy and 95% neutrality. This means that online retailers rack are not involved. Screen shots of customers' looks on the retailer's online product shelves. The central website displays the utmost attention, so retailers must put their attractive offers in the center. It also shows that all the look points of the respondents are at the top.

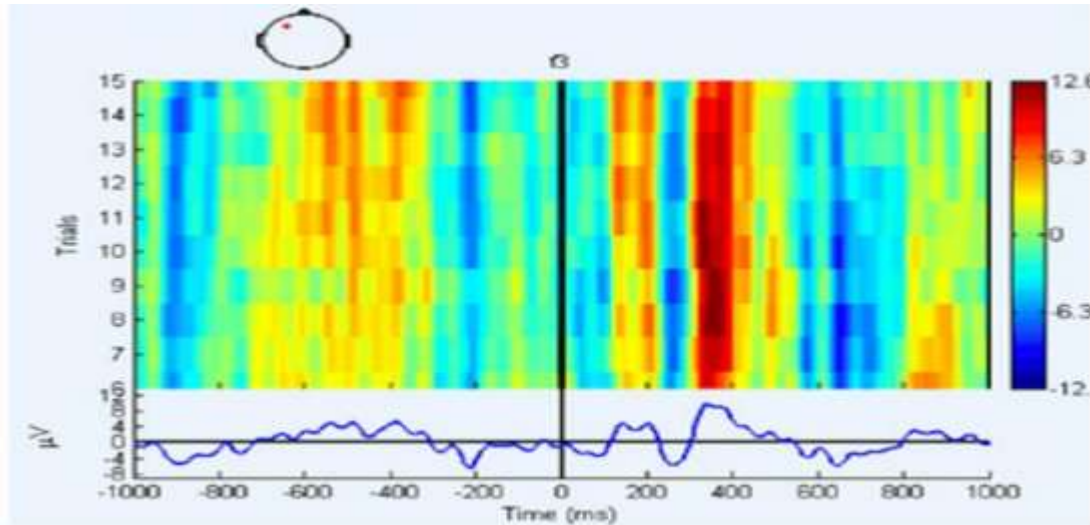
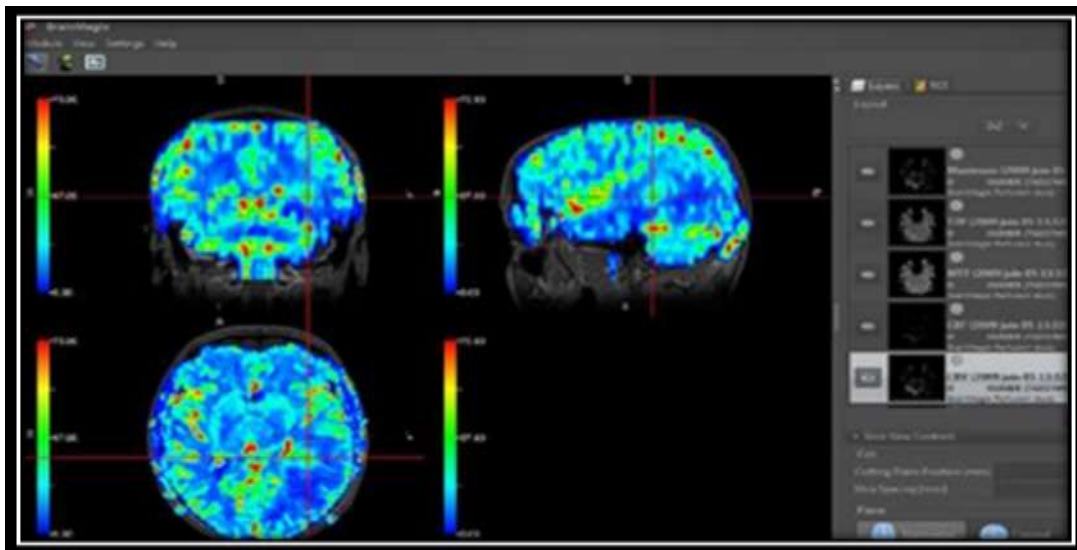


Figure 4. A picture of emotionally alarm clocked waves after sound. (Ekanayake, 2011).



Shape 5. Functional MRI Images (MRI) (Rosca et al, 2019)

Discussion

Research suggests that visions of improving advertising are necessary to influence the consumer. Engaging customers in online retail is essential. The look points determine the importance of using the specific part of the product shelves to improve customer

participation. We look at the impact of neural marketing applications on consumers. The quality of the ad is measured by the number of installation points and the look by customers. We found differences in look points, installation census, heat maps, and consumer emotions in explaining the impact of neural marketing tools on consumer response in online retailing. Qualitative research provides multiple benefits compared to traditional marketing methods, previous researchers said.

Neuromarketing is a system that involves adding value in marketing search and leads companies to use results-oriented marketing inputs. The development of neuromarketing as a scientific principle contributes to improving quality and better understanding of consumers. The research provides insight into neural marketing applications in advertising to consumers in online retail.

Conclusions and future trends

Neuromarketing has received great attention in both the scientific community and the media. Although a few neuroscientist studies have been conducted, current evidence suggests that neuroimaging can be used usefully in many areas of marketing. For a marketer, neuroimaging can be attractive because it may be cheaper and faster than current marketing tools, and because it can provide hidden information about products that cannot be obtained.

We believe that neuroimaging is unlikely to be more cost-effective than traditional marketing tools, and continued developments in the analytical tools of neuroimaging data suggest that neuroimaging will soon be able to detect hidden information about consumer preferences. Although this information can enhance post-design sales efforts, we believe the real return will come during the design process. The use of functional MRI data during design can affect a wide range of products, including food, entertainment, buildings and political candidates.

There are two aspects to using this information. Product manufacturers can use neural information to force the public to consume products they don't need and don't want. However, we hope that future uses of neuromarketing will help companies identify new and exciting products that individuals want and find useful. One example is the new trend in user design as companies allow consumers to participate online in

designing new products and by doing so create more useful products for companies and their customers.

The next stage in user design may be one that includes not only what consumers express, but also what they think. Finally, we believe that there is much that neural marketing can contribute to the interface between people and companies, thereby enhancing a more human-friendly design of the products around us. Experienced marketers still remember the hype about unconscious advertising, which soon faded despite the research interest surrounding it (and the search for unconscious configuration remains a large part of academic research in social psychology). How can we be sure that neuromarketing will not suffer the same fate? First, the academic community must take this subject seriously and not leave it to nervous marketers. We should also ask deeper questions about how marketing works and not just examine whether type X advertising works better or worse than type Y. If we take neuromarketing as an examination of the neural activities that underlie everyday activities related to people, products and marketing, this can become a useful and enjoyable path to academic research while providing useful input to marketers.

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The Role of Providing Written Corrective Feedback in Enhancing Khartoum University EFL Students' Writing Performance

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Abstract

Writing is one of the four basic skills in English language. Many learners of English as a second or foreign language considered writing as one of the most difficult skills to be mastered. Sudanese EFL students are not an exception. However, there is a real dilemma in the teaching of writing in Sudan, especially at the tertiary level where the large number of students and the restricted timetable constitute a major issue for English language teachers in general, and for compositions and writing instructors' in particular. As a result, many students suffer from a very poor writing performance.

key words : *Writing - English language - learners of English - Sudanese EFL students - teaching of writing.*

Introduction

The writing problems have been investigated thoroughly by various researchers and ELT practitioners worldwide. Different suggestions and recommendations have been made; one of these suggestions was the provision of written corrective feedback. Corrective feedback is defined as a response to a learner's utterance that contains error (Ellis, et al., 2006). It has also been defined as "any indication to the learners that their use of the target language is incorrect" (Lightbown and Spada 1991:171). Moreover, corrective feedback can be classified into mainly two types: direct and indirect (explicit or implicit). Direct or explicit feedback occurs when the teacher identifies an error and provides the learners with the correct form, while indirect or implicit feedback refers to situations when the teacher indicates that an error has been made but does not provide the learners with the correction (Ellis:2008). However, there is no similar study that has been carried out in a Sudanese context. Hence, the aim of this study is to shed light into the role of providing written corrective feedback in enhancing Khartoum University EFL students' writing performance.

2. Statement of the problem

Sudanese EFL students face serious problems in writing. Many proposals have been carried out to investigate this problem however; no significant change has been made. This might be due to the fact that most of these studies did not offer practical solutions for this issue. None of these studies have considered the role of written corrective feedback in enhancing EFL students' writing. The practice of written corrective feedback is very limited in Sudanese EFL tertiary contexts. Teachers tend to decrease the practice due to their larger responsibilities, and learners tend to have the least knowledge about the importance of this area.

1.3 Research question

To what extent does the provision of written corrective feedback is considered beneficial to Khartoum University EFL students?

1.4 Research objectives

This study tries to offer a practical solution to the writing problems that face many EFL students. Also, this study tries to raise both teachers and learners' awareness to

the important area of written corrective feedback and how it can be used as an effective tool to improve EFL students' written performance.

1.5 Literature Review

A number of studies have been carried out to investigate the role that written corrective feedback plays in second language acquisition in general, and in writing skill in particular. Below is a summary for some of them:

Ahmadi, Maftoon and Mehrdad (2012) in a research paper investigated the effect of two types of feedback on EFL students' writing by analyzing quantitatively the effects of providing two types of feedback on the use of participles and resumptive pronouns on Iranian EFL students. 60 Iranian EFL students, who enrolled in advanced writing classes, were randomly divided into three groups: a control group, a direct-correction experimental group and an un-coded feedback experimental group. The results of the study support the claim that corrective written feedback helps in improving EFL learners' writing performance. Furthermore, the study also shows that un-coded feedback is more effective than direct correction in responding to students' errors.

Abadikhah and Ashoori(2012) in a research paper investigated the effect of written corrective feedback on EFL learners' performance after collaborative output by examining the effect of written corrective feedback on EFL learners' performance after completing a set of output activities. The study involved two groups of learners (24 male students at intermediate level). The first group, consisting of six pairs, worked on four output activities (text editing, composition, transformation and substitution). The second group received written feedback after completing the same activities. The results revealed that the participants who received written corrective feedback outperformed those who did not receive feedback.

Yang, Badger and Yu (2006) in a study entitled "*A comparative Study of Peer and Teacher Feedback in a Chinese EFL Writing Class*" examined the effect of teacher and peer feedback on two groups of students at a Chinese University writing essays on the same topic, one receiving feedback from the teacher and one from their peers. Textual and questionnaire data from both groups and video recordings and interviews from 12 individual students revealed that students used teacher and peer feedback to improve their writing but that peer feedback was associated with a greater degree of student autonomy.

Bitchener, Young and Cameron (2005) in a study entitled “*The Effect of Different Types of Corrective Feedback on ESL Students’ Writing*” investigated whether the type of feedback (direct, explicit feedback and student-researcher 5 minute individual conferences; direct, explicit written feedback only; no corrective feedback) given to 53 adult migrant students on three types of error (prepositions, the past simple tense, and the definite article) resulted in improved accuracy in new pieces of writing over a 12 week period. The study found a significant effect for the combination of written and conference feedback on accuracy levels in the use of the past simple tense and the definite article in new pieces of writing. Nevertheless, there was no significant improvement in the use of prepositions.

Baz, Balcikanli and Cephe (2016) in an article entitled “*perceptions of English Instructors and Learners about Corrective Feedback*” examined the perceptions of instructors and learners about corrective feedback in learning English as a foreign language (EFL). The findings of the study show that both the instructors and learners seem to have almost similar ideas concerning corrective feedback. However, while the instructors seem to prefer indirect feedback, the learners tend to prefer direct and explicit feedback.

Atmaca (2016) in a research paper entitled “*Contrasting Perceptions of Students and Teachers: Written Corrective Feedback*” analyzed qualitatively the similarities and differences between students’ and teachers’ perceptions about written corrective feedback in an EFL context. The study finds out that there was no significant difference between the two groups.

Balanga et al (2016) in a research paper entitled “*Student Beliefs towards WCF: The Case of Filipino High School Students*” identified the beliefs of high school students towards written corrective feedback. A questionnaire regarding students’ beliefs was administered. The results showed that students strongly agree with the statement that ‘written corrective feedback helped improve my grammar’.

Aghajanloo, Mobini and Khosravi (2016) in a research paper entitled “*The Effect of Teachers’ Written Corrective Feedback Types on Intermediate EFL Learners’ Writing Performance*” studied the effect of four types of written corrective feedback (focused direct WCF, unfocused direct WCF, focused indirect WCF, unfocused indirect WCF) on intermediate EFL learners’ writing performance. 120 intermediate Iranian EFL learners aging from 14-18 were assigned randomly to four homogenous groups. The analytical analysis of the pretest and posttest results indicates that

learners outperformed in all of the four groups, validating written corrective feedback as an effective techniques which can be used in EFL classes.

Ellis, Sheen, Murakami and Takashima (2008) using a pre-test —immediate post-test —delayed post-test design compared the effects of focused and unfocused written corrective feedback on the accuracy with which Japanese university students used the English definite articles to denote the first and anaphoric reference in written narratives. The focused group received correction of just article errors on three written narratives while the unfocused group received correction of article errors alongside corrections of other errors. The study revealed that both groups gained from pre-test to post-tests on both an error correction test and on a test involving a new piece of narrative writing and also outperformed the control group, which received no correction, on the second post test. The study concluded by that written corrective feedback was equally effective for the focused and unfocused groups.

1.6 Methodology

A. Methods

This study adopts a quantitative method to collect the data for this study.

B. Participants

Twenty- seven students were chosen for the purpose of this study. All of the students were studying English as a foreign language at the Department of English, Faculty of Arts, at Khartoum University. The study focuses mainly on students at the third and fourth levels, since they have completed the writing courses which are needed for this study.

C. Instrumentation

The instrument used to collect the data for this study is a questionnaire that was administered to the third and fourth year students at the Department of English, Faculty of Arts, at Khartoum University. The questionnaire is made up of mainly five questions which seek to investigate students' views on the role of written corrective feedback in enhancing their written production.

D. Procedure

The questionnaire was administered to the third and fourth year students at the Department of English towards the end of the lectures in the classroom under the

supervision of the researcher and some of the lecturers at the Department of English, Faculty of Arts, at Khartoum University. After the aim of the study was explained to the students, they were gently asked to spend 15 to 20 minutes to fill the questionnaire.

1.7 Data Analysis and Discussion

Table (1): The frequency distribution of the statements of the research question

Statements		Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Assignments should be followed by a feedback.	Count	8	26	17	14	7
	Percentage	11.10%	36.10%	23.60%	19.40%	9.70%
Language learners usually benefit from receiving a feedback.	Count	21	30	14	6	1
	Percentage	29.20%	41.70%	19.40%	8.30%	1.40%
Receiving a feedback plays a role in error reduction	Count	29	24	12	6	1
	Percentage	40.30%	33.30%	16.70%	8.30%	1.40%
Receiving a feedback from the teacher is important to improve writing skill.	Count	42	17	4	7	2
	Percentage	58.30%	23.60%	5.60%	9.70%	2.80%
Receiving a feedback from the teacher has little or no value to achievements in English language.	Count	6	9	9	26	22
	Percentage	8.30%	12.50%	12.50%	36.10%	30.60%

Table (1) shows that, (47.2%) of participants agreed or strongly agreed, that assignments should be followed by a feedback, while (29.1%) of them disagreed or strongly disagreed. (70.9%) of the participants agreed or strongly agreed that language learners usually benefit from receiving a feedback, since only (9.7%) of them disagreed or strongly disagreed. (73.6%) of the participants agreed or strongly agreed with receiving a feedback plays a role in error reduction, whereas (9.7%) of them disagreed or strongly disagreed. The majority (81.9%) of participants agreed or strongly agreed with, receiving a feedback from the teacher is important to improve the writing skill, yet (12.5%) of them disagreed or strongly disagreed. But only

(20.8%) of the participants agreed or strongly agreed with receiving a feedback from the teacher has little or no value to achievements in English language, while (66.7%) of them disagreed or strongly disagreed.

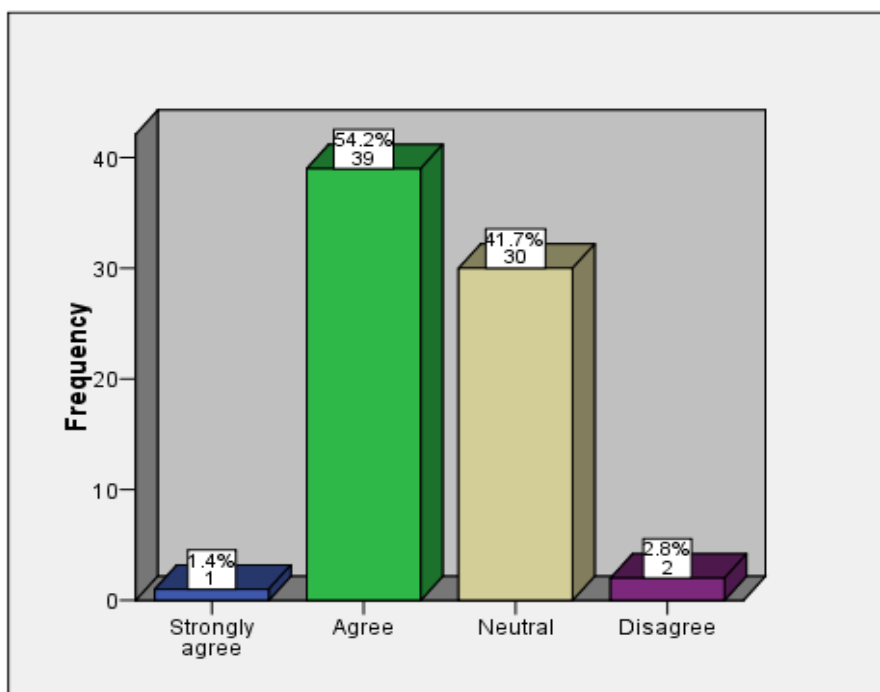


Figure (1): The frequency distribution of the research question

Figure (1) above show that most (55.6%) of participants agreed that, written corrective feedback is considered beneficial to Khartoum University EFL students, while most (41.7%) of them were neutral, since only (2.8%) of them disagreed or strongly disagreed.

Discussion of the findings

It can be clearly seen from table (1) and figure (1) above that many students (54.2%) believe in the beneficiary role of written corrective feedback, which validates the claim that (written corrective feedback is considered beneficial to Khartoum University EFL students). A similar finding has been obtained from other studies (Abadikhah and Ashoori, 2012; Yang, Banger and Yu, 2006; Balanga et al., 2016). Moreover, this finding supports the growing body of research that proved the efficacy of written corrective feedback in treating students' errors (Ferris, 2006; Ellis, 2008; Bitchener, 2008). Thus, it validates the theory of written corrective feedback.

1.8 Conclusion

The study sheds light into the writing difficulties that face many Sudanese EFL students, and suggests a relevant solution by shifting both teachers and students' attention to the important area of written corrective feedback. The study raises the major question: To what extent does the provision of written corrective feedback is considered beneficial to Khartoum University EFL students?

The study seeks to answer this question by considering mainly students' account of written corrective feedback. The findings proved that many students believe in the importance of written corrective feedback and in the facilitative role that feedback plays in improving their written performance. The findings also reveal a common consensus among students concerning the benefits of written corrective feedback (54.2%). This finding supports many of the studies that proved the efficacy of written corrective feedback in treating EFL students' errors (Ferris, 2006; Ellis, 2008; Bitchener, 2008). Generally speaking, the findings of the study post a strong evidence for the effectiveness of written corrective feedback in enhancing EFL students' writing.

1.9 Recommendations

Based on the study findings, the following recommendations have been made: since written corrective feedback has proved to serve as a good tool for writing improvement, teachers are encouraged to use more of the practice. Moreover, learners must take written corrective feedback very seriously, and try to absorb the role that feedback plays in improving their written performance. Furthermore, written corrective feedback can be used as a means for solving students' writing problem.

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Appendix

The Questionnaire

Dear students,

This questionnaire is designed to seek your opinions on the influence of written corrective feedback on Sudanese EFL students writing achievement. You are required to read the statements of the questionnaire carefully, and provide authentic ratings of



your opinion on each item as indicated. The information you will provide, shall be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements, by ticking in the most appropriate option using the scale below

Level: Gender:

	Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1-	Assignments should be followed by a feedback.					
2-	Language learners usually benefit from receiving a feedback.					
3-	Receiving a feedback plays a role in error reduction.					
4-	Receiving a feedback from the teacher is important to improve writing skill.					
5-	Receiving a feedback from the teacher has little or no value to achievements in English language .					

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