



US-Russian Competition in Syrian Civil War: Regional and Global Implications

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Abstract: The crisis in Syria began in 2011 as an anti-government uprising against President Bashar-al-Assad, transformed in the first quarter into a civil war. Since then, the conflict has grown out of control as one of the worst humanitarian crises since the Second World War by killing over 470,000 civilians and expelling a majority of Syrians internally or externally. Syria is becoming a major focus because it was the only country that continues to suffer conflict uprising and civil war. The problem of the current study was to explore competition in the Middle East between the USA and Russia. The study aimed to investigate to highlight the role of U.S.A in the involvement in Middle East crisis and want to contain Russia and Iran interest in Syria. It also tries to weaker the power of Syria so that to enable Israel for following its expansionist policy. The study found that the strategic interests and goals one group aims to pursue are contradictory to the opposing party's interests and objectives. In addition, the research showed that what is taking place in Syria reflects the intense rivalry that can be seen as expanding its wider competition within the Middle East region between the USA and Russia. This study also find out the U.S.A ulterior motives and interests in the civil war of Syria and their major policies prevailed by the U.S.A towards Syria. This study studies the U.S. struggle to counter global Terrorism such as ISIS and Al-Qaida and also highlights the confrontation of U.S.A with Russia and Iran.

1 Introduction and Background of the study

During Syria's revolution, the environmental crisis has played a part. Syria suffered the worst drought in the recent history of the country between 2006 and 2010. The first major protests took place in March 2011 in the poor rural Dara district, in Southern Syria. Authorities arrested and tortured a group of children to protest political and economic reform for writing anti-regime graffiti by local, angry people. Security forces reacted violently, detained and fired protesters often. The regime's repression brought attention and momentum for demonstrators, with widespread nonviolent protests in cities around the country beginning to take place within days. Videos of protesters

caught on mobile phones by security forces beating and shooting were distributed throughout the world and leaked to foreign media outlets. The uprising and the reaction of the government had a religious element from the very beginning. Alawites have controlled the security forces and the paramilitary groups, which perpetrated some of the worse brutality against protestors and alleged regime supporters. However, sectarian divisions intensified as the conflict progressed. Hafez al-Assad was the Defense Minister during in Syria. In 1970 he hurled a coup that positioned him in power. President Hafez al-Assad supported the legal, socio-political, socio-economic rights of minorities, specially the Alawites [1]. He showed nepotism to the Alawites community. He gave them special treatment for instance high level posts in government and control of the state military and intelligence apparatus. Assad tried to portray the opposition as a participant in international conspiracies against Sunni Islamic extremism and al-Qaeda's mold against Syria. The government also introduced propaganda that encouraged minority fears of violent retaliation by non-Sunni communities through the Sunni opposition. As the strength and size of the protests increased, the government responded with enormous power. In some cases, this meant attacking tanks, cannons, helicopters, disconnecting public facilities and communications that had become the focus of demonstrations such as Banis or Homs. Several groups of protesters began raising arms against security forces in retaliation. In June, Syrian troops and tanks migrated to the northern part of Turkey, Jasser al-Shghor, to displace thousands of refugees. By the summer of 2011, Syrian national neighbors and world powers began to overthrow Assad's supporters. Despite the continued persecution of Syria and the United States, the United States and the European Union are increasingly criticized [2].

A Moderate government supported by the United States fights ISIS and Assad successfully in the vicious Syrian civil war. New regional forces such as Turkey, new opportunities for longtime troublemaking people like Iran and the Hezbollah and sometimes violent conflicts between Arab countries like Qatar and the United Arab Emirates have also been generated through the Middle East rebellion. Iran saw a golden opportunity in the GCC uprising in Bahrain in March, and the Bahraini and the Saudi press unleashed a violent anti-Shia drive to label enemy officers rather than people with a legitimate grievance. Regardless of the reason for Saudi-led intervention in Yemen, one outcome of this operation is a continued speech of sectarian war that aligns Sunni governments with a coalition that has sectarian ally defined its opponent. I agree that we must explore ways in which this development could intensify sectarian conflict across the world over the longer term. In Yemen the military operation seems to have helped our Arab allies by bringing them more closely together in Iran than ISI, not especially explicit or positive about its performance, and by encouraging them to go beyond internal divisions which have undermined their ability to take effective collective action [3]. The military operation seems to be a precipitous one. In collaboration with Germany, Kuwait, Denmark, Qatar, Britain and the United Nations, the EU will co-chair the Brussels Conference on Security Aid for Syria and the region on 5 April 2017. The conference would concentrate on preparation for the political transition, the peace process and Syria's recovery and over the last year will take stock of the region's international support. In less than four years, as a consequence of the Syrian crisis, Lebanon's population has grown by 30%. The crisis in neighboring Syria, on the other hand, has deepened the political instability in Lebanon and has brought about a diplomatic stalemate over the last three years, greatly exacerbating the challenge of offering the Lebanese

people fundamental services. This study studies the U.S. struggle to counter global Terrorism such as ISIS and Al-Qaida and also highlights the confrontation of U.S.A with Russia and Iran [4]. This help to understand that how U.S.A is wanted the solution of this humanitarian crisis and to underline its implication of upon the national, regional; especially on Middle East politics, and global politics.

1.1 Objective of the study

- To evaluate the causes of Us in Syria.
- To evaluate the impacts on the region.
- To evaluate the role of UN in Syria.

2 Literature review

The parity or utilization of power assumes a significant job in deciding military clash and even the result of war. In the Syrian emergency, control goes about as matchless quality, a division and a trespasser, and it closes for all time. In the event that the extraordinary forces keep on battling for control, it will make flimsiness and incite outrage among the Syrian individuals, and consequently will never advance majority rules system. Then again, a NATO, European-Russian association or collusion might be another test for better adjusting measures to the US and Russia. To be sure, exchange ought to be advanced inside Syria so the Syrian individuals can shape their structures and choose justly chose rulers so the agents are answerable for the individuals, however not as per the desires of US mastery. In the present circumstance, it is the ideal opportunity for each country to surrender singular interests and unite to counter fear based oppressor assaults. It is pointless to handle another issue, for example, fear mongering, including standing up to a psychological oppressor gathering. Crushing the Islamic State will never take care of the issue of fear mongering.. Prior to Islamic State, Al-Qaeda activated 911 assaults, Hezbollah, Hamas and numerous different gatherings [5].

In order to gain permanent control over Syria, a civil war situation has emerged that has led to unprecedented destruction in Syria. The Syrian civil war began in 2011. It's not over yet. The lack of authority among the states contributes to the ongoing crisis in Syria. Western intervention is the cause or the root cause of the ongoing destruction of Syria. The US gave military preparing and contributed a lot of military guide to perceive the defense of the counter camp, while Russia gave military and budgetary help to the Syrian armed force. After World War II, relations between the USA and Syria began to level. The relations between them were formed because of the Arab-Israeli conflict and Cold War policies[6].

The five lasting individuals from the UN Security Council, in particular, the United States, China, the United Kingdom, Russia, and France, are commonly perceived as significant forces. Incredible forces have the ability to veto, deal, and decide a definitive result. In their incredible position, they can overwhelm matters. The circumstance in Syria is no special case. Syria has now become a battleground between the US and Russia. In February 2012,

Russia and China retained a Western-upheld Arab goals calling for Bashar al-Assad's withdrawal. The United States seriously vetoed its vetoes and accused Bashar al-Assad's demise. Actually, Russia and China carry on to their greatest advantage. Russia intends to safeguard its impact in the district through its military relations with Syria. The circumstance in Syria is never again a simply inner issue. Rather, Russia and China have communicated their enthusiasm for the Middle East through their vetoes. The United States and its accomplices were never again the main assurances in that specific locale [7].

The history of the Arab Spring and highlighted the foreign interventions in the Muslim countries including Afghanistan, Libya, Tunisia, Egypt, Iraq, and especially in Syria. However, sectarian divisions intensified as the conflict progressed. Hafez al-Assad was the Defence Minister during in Syria. In 1970 he hurled a coup that positioned him in power. President Hafez al-Assad supported the legal, socio-political, socio-economic rights of minorities, specially the Alawites. He showed nepotism to the Alawites community. He gave them special treatment for instance high level posts in government and control of the state military and intelligence apparatus. Assad tried to portray the opposition as a participant in international conspiracies against Sunni Islamic extremism and al-Qaeda's mold against Syria. The government also introduced propaganda that encouraged minority fears of violent retaliation by non-Sunni communities through the Sunni opposition. As the strength and size of the protests increased, the government responded with enormous power. In some cases, this meant attacking tanks, cannons, helicopters, disconnecting public facilities and communications that had become the focus of demonstrations such as Banis or Homs. Several groups of protesters began raising arms against security forces in retaliation. Syria was liberated in 1946 when, after considerable resistance from the Syrians, the last soldiers of the French army left Syria. The average age of the government in Syria is less than a year after its independence when Hafez al-Assad took office in 1970[8].

3 Research Methodology

This is qualitative research study for data collection mostly using secondary sources, comprising books, pamphlets, research papers, newspapers, archives documents, articles, reports, Research study and internet sources.

4 Analyses

4.1 CAUSES OF US AND RUSSIA COMPETITION IN SYRIAN WAR

A degree that requires its possible resolution has been expanded by the Syrian crisis. Current endeavors from French strategic and light weapons financing hierarchical and Russian military help for Assad's system have neglected to determine the emergency. In certain quarters the plausibility of a NATO military intercession became vogue, this move would raise the circumstance essentially and add to additionally question of the West.

4.2 Before and after the Arab Spring

During the 1950s and 1960s, Soviet nearness arrived at its top in the Middle East, having collusions with nations like Egypt, Syria, Iraq, and Libya. By the by, since the Soviet Union was edgy to keep away from a war with the US by giving military help to Arab partners in their question with Israel, and coming up short on the assets to contend monetarily with the West, its capacity declined from that time on. Vladimir Putin's endeavors to recapture the notoriety of his nation as a Middle Eastern player and challenge US authority yielded just constrained outcomes: Russia contradicted the U.S. Iraq attack, with which it had set up moderately cordial relations, yet could do nothing to stop it. Russia at first demonstrated little enthusiasm for 2011, when famous uprisings broke out in Tunisia and Egypt. It got clear anyway that, by toppling its couple of outstanding partners, the "Bedouin Spring" took steps to additionally disintegrate Russian impact in the district. Moscow has arranged trillions of dollars with Libya on weapons and foundation bargains, all lost after the topple of Gaddafi[6].

4.3 U.S-Russia Relations

The United States sought to establish a cooperative relationship with Moscow after the collapse of the Soviet Union and received approximately \$19 billion in Russian assistance from 1999 to 2010 in order to foster democracy and market reforms and especially to prevent weapons of mass destruction (WMD) from spreading. In past tension was accompanied by cooperation on anti-terrorism and non-proliferation between the two countries on the US-Russia expansion and on the proposed US defense missiles in Eastern Europe. When Obama opened in 2009, he revealed that his partnership during the administration of George W. Bush had reinstated U.S - Russia links in order to reverse his "dangerous fall". The reset aimed at deepening bilateral dialog and involving Russia in reasonable activities of shared intrigue, for example, improving security and exchange joins, while simultaneously lessening strains coming about because of the attack of Georgia by Russia. The openings of the Obama organization to Russia brought about some major political triumphs[8]. Russia enabled the United States to move supplies of troops over its region to Afghanistan as elective stockpile courses through Pakistan turned out to be increasingly perilous. Presidents Obama and Medvedev marked the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) in 2010, which diminished by 33% the confinements on vital warheads sent by the United States and Russia. Russia additionally participated in the primary Nuclear Security Summit of President Obama in 2010 and worked together with the United States to discard 17,000 atomic weapons worth of surplus military plutonium. Not long after Vladimir Putin's arrival to the Russian administration in 2012, bilateral relations began to unravel. However, the US response shaped gradually harsher when the Assad regime started vicious crackdown against the uprising continued and death tolls go up increasingly. Senators John McCain, Lindsey Graham and Joseph Lieberman sent a letter to President Obama demanding that concrete steps be taken to force the Assad regime to stop the cruelty. In May 2011 President Obama called on President Assad to step-down from post and carry out more sanctions on the government[2].

4.4 The US Approach on the Recent Syrian Crisis

The American response to the Syrian regime pushes out measures that fulfilled the demonstrator expectations through the launch of events in Syria in 2011. However, the American declarations remained confined to calling for

an end to bloodshed, addressing the protestors' Applications and struggles for political solutions, and the possibility of severe sanctions in addition to the Syrian government, are triggering real political changes. The Obama administration opposed the Syrian government and implemented a money related and financial authorizations bill May 18, 2011, with President Bashar al-Assad and other political and security authorities in his nation. It went to the fore after a progression of military tasks against rebel urban communities and towns. In spite of the fact that the US president said on July 12, 2011 that Bashar al-Assad had lost his acknowledgment for neglecting to finish fair change, he didn't require a conclusion to the equipped resistance of the Syrian restriction in late 2011 [9]. Is. What's more, quickly, and on the lines of universal security, nine fly zones, and compassionate guide for the Syrian individuals. Around then, the American frame of mind toward these recommendations was traditionalist. They decided not to send destructive weapons in Syria and their guide was in beneficent structures, including nourishment and medicinal supplies. In the mean time, gossipy tidbits flowing about the Syrian government's utilization of synthetic weapons, the United States was an activist in fighting back against the Syrian government's utilization of concoction weapons. President Obama, in his well known discourse, has said that the utilization of synthetic weapons is a red line and that the Syrian government will have genuine outcomes on the off chance that they utilize substance weapons against regular people and Syrian opposition. Before long, new data was reached by the White House clarifying the utilization of Syrian powers' sarin gas in the eastern preoccupation, giving the US its Mediterranean maritime powers an opportunity to strike Syria. Was constrained However, charges of compound weapons use by Obama and Secretary of State John Kerry have battled in every strategic exertion to frame a worldwide partnership to help dispatch a military assault on Syria. In the universal circumstance, which implies various frames of mind between the United States and Russia, the acceleration in the European Union and the UN Security Council (UNSC) has prompted perplexity in US society, a reckless consequence of which Because of this, the Obama organization propelled a military assault on Syria [5].

4.5 Russia's Position on the Syrian Conflict

The Russian Tactic to the Current Syrian Conflict is a significant Middle East supporter of Moscow. Before the time of President Hafez al-Assad, the connection with Damascus was a basic structure square of the Russian reaction in the Middle East, and its authority was spread. As one of the Middle East's most vital perpetual associations, he concentrated on building up a key association with Russia. Russia, then again, has been mindful to the reclamation of Russia's status as a "superpower" since 2000, communicating its arrangement against the US to place Russia in the Middle East as a stabilizer toward the West. Due to its key area, Syria is one of Russia's most significant areas in the locale. Russia has been attempting to assert its job in avoiding any remote intercession in Syria since the beginning of the continuous Syrian emergency. Russia takes a more grounded position against any intercession in Syria since Russia fears that this will permit an American a dependable balance in its center [10].

Western media articulations are commonly biased, as indicated by the Russian MFA and at times they did straightforward activities of data fighting "to improve the notoriety of Syria And its arrangement according to the world so as to make conditions to legitimize outside intercession in the undertakings of Syria and to upset the

present guideline. Every day papers and regarded political distributions, for example, the Russian MFA's International Affairs have accumulated and constructed this view to speculations of absolute arrangement. Sergei Filatov contended, for instance, that the Houla slaughter of 25 May 2012 was an incitement by the Western exceptional administrations, which was completed cautiously to set up a media occasion to set themselves up for attack in Yugoslavia, Iraq and Libya. As was beforehand the situation, the slaughter occurred. In a coordinated exertion by West states and Arab customers in Russia, what was seen as a developing furnished reaction to the violations against humankind submitted by a rough system appeared to be a harm of all conceivable outcomes for a quiet goals and oust of the administration still bolstered by most Syrians. While Russia has more than once worried from the start that the demonstrators share equivalent fault for psychological warfare, the Russian MFA started marking the outfitted resistance as fear mongers as since October 2011 in endeavors to carry a goals to the Security Council that censures Syria's specialists. Back in June 2012, a few examiners in the MFA asserted that most of Assad's furnished restriction included remote contenders and that it is pointless and totally erroneous to discuss a common war. Numerous spectators bring up that the Russian interests in Syria are related with numerous elements. These contemplations are of a political vital and monetary measurement and can be distinguished in the accompanying focuses, which impact Russia's position towards the Syrian emergency [11].

4.6 Impact of competition on region

It is no coincidence that Syria and Libya are now the most violent regions in the world. These are instances where the king was unable to act in a way that might have prevented public revolts, rather than trying to suppress his people with abuse. Such angry, power-hungry, low-minded individuals tear down their bullying states instead of restoring discipline so that their nations can fall prey to civil war. Traditional government and public administration systems have weakened, those who have taken up arms to impose their will have gained strength. Government carriers turned against their citizens, leaning toward identity-based security, sectarian militias, and extremist groups, often with frightening agendas [1].

The clever movements of these terrifying leaders have given rise to the responsibilities of al-Qaeda, ISIS and sectarian killers in the region who are now using their interests as targets for American interests. have been. And these horrific decisions that created the market for militias in Syria have had the same effect in the Arab states, which are still citizens who are afraid of spreading terrorism, demanding that their governments also have freedom, transparency. Gain. Does the peace and security at the expense of the region's initial conflict and scattered civil agreements, or the cost of fundamental rights, warn us that ISIS is not only a sign of growing instability but also a sign of systemic deterioration? It's not a reason, it's not a disruption. Where politicians have the will and the ability to govern without violence, where people engage in public life, and where government agencies respond to residents' wishes and hold public accountable, terrorism is a minority. The event may happen, but it will not a terrible threat. If the country has to return to peace in some way, the broken state and society will have to be resolved. Now that the alliance is overthrown by ISIS in Iraq and a group of militants in Syria overturns Bashar al-Assad's powers, it has important implications for US policy [12].

With the disintegration of nations, we have considered the abolition of the regional system that has been in practice since the end of World War II. Alternatively, conflicts that span the entire area can be seen around three separate axes.

- One is about the nature of the state as a confrontation between conservative regimes and radical Islam movements.
- Second is about the balance of power a dispute between Saudi Arabia's conservative Sunni Arab states and Iran'
- A 3rd is an argument between Da'esh apocalyptic forces and everyone else about the purpose of life.

4.7 Reasons of Failure of United Nations in Syria

4.8 UN is helpless in the new world order

The United Nations is at its wits' end. The organization's structures have proven themselves to be invalid. They do not work anymore in a world where disputes no longer exist along boundaries, where political superiority or new territory is no longer involved. The mega-agency has no idea how it can help the people of Syria. The bombing of an aid group that ought to have given help to thousands of people is the awful evidence that all the mediation and political struggle was in vain. Day and night people are still dying. The Second World War experiences have been fresh in the minds of people. Global political systems were created to prevent such a disastrous event from happening again [6].

4.9 Too little strength to change

The UN is more critical than ever in a world of violence, where nations and political structures are disintegrating. Nevertheless, the company does not seem to have the confidence or the power to reinvent itself to face these threats. This is partly because World War II's victorious powers refuse to accept that they cannot solve conflicts like the one in Syria on their own. Despite relations between Russia and the US increasingly stressful, it is unlikely that any major reform of the UN will be on the agenda. It's ironic that this occurred under the watchful eye of a US president like Barack Obama, who realized himself early on that the existing political battles can't be won without a new world order [3].

4.10 Germany's role increasing in importance

Germany has declared its candidacy for a non-permanent seat on the UN Security Council for a two-year term beginning in 2019 in the midst of this seeming stalemate. His choice chances are not bad. Berlin has shown that it is in a position to mediate between different camps, at least in the Ukraine crisis. Insiders who have not fully relinquished hope claim Germany, as the fourth largest financial donor, may one day step on to become a

permanent member of the Security Council. Once again, the UN General Assembly reveals that Germany must also behave on the world stage in its own interests. The conflict in Syria is grim evidence that even far-off conflicts can conclude on your own doorstep at some stage today [13].

5 Conclusions

This research seeks to understand what has happened in Syria since the beginning of the current crisis in 2011, from the point of view of Russian hostility. The Middle East aspects of the US-Russia competition cannot be limited to just one area, ie, access to energy resources in the region. To increase competition in Russia, the United States adopted a strategy and moved it to areas of Russian influence, such as Syria. This would allow Russia to resolve its contested challenges and conflicts, so that it would not be willing to reorganize its domestic and foreign ambitions and return as a strong competitive force that undermined the interests of the Middle East. The armed conflict between the Syrian government and its opponents in Syria has led to conflicting attitudes between the United States and Russia over Syria and the Syrian crisis. The crisis showed that there was a conflict of interests and strategic objectives of the two sides in the Middle East. Their respective positions clearly showed their support for the Syrian war. The United States calls Syria the heart of the Middle East, and it must control its heart so that the global system maintains its superiority and does not allow any rival power to emerge. Russia considers the Syrian crisis and the US position a threat to the Middle East's strategic interests. The formation of an ousted Syrian political government and another political system, according to US interests, will pave the way for the Middle East to rethink geopolitical politics and eliminate Russia from the region.

The history of the area in the fraying and broken social contract alert us that ISIS is a sign of structural chaos as well as a growing instability. Now that the coalition in Iraq is pushing back ISIS and a band of armed rebels in Syria are pushing back Bashar al-Assad's forces in Syria, this has significant implications for U.S. policy. Despite Assad returning, this conflict could go a long time, with increasing human costs and increasing spillovers in nearby states such as Lebanon and Jordan, between him and the Islamist opposition forces. There is still no reason to think that Iran and Russia are prepared to end their funding for Assad that Assad is prepared to agree to join a peace process that is aimed at replacing the reign in Damascus and that the fractious opposition parties in Syria will govern as an alliance. A Moderate government supported by the United States fights ISIS and Assad successfully in the vicious Syrian civil war. New regional forces such as Turkey, new opportunities for longtime troublemaking people like Iran and the Hezbollah and sometimes violent conflicts between Arab countries like Qatar and the United Arab Emirates have also been generated through the Middle East rebellion. Iran saw a golden opportunity in the GCC uprising in Bahrain in March, and the Bahraini and the Saudi press unleashed a violent anti-Shia drive to label enemy officers rather than people with a legitimate grievance. Regardless of the reason for Saudi-led intervention in Yemen, one outcome of this operation is a continued speech of sectarian war that aligns Sunni governments with a coalition that has sectarian ally defined its opponent. I agree that we must explore ways in which this development could intensify sectarian conflict

across the world over the longer term. In Yemen the military operation seems to have helped our Arab allies by bringing them more closely together in Iran than ISI, not especially explicit or positive about its performance, and by encouraging them to go beyond internal divisions which have undermined their ability to take effective collective action. The military operation seems to be a precipitous one. In collaboration with Germany, Kuwait, Denmark, Qatar, Britain and the United Nations, the EU will co-chair the Brussels Conference on Security Aid for Syria and the region on 5 April 2017. The conference would concentrate on preparation for the political transition, the peace process and Syria's recovery and over the last year will take stock of the region's international support. In less than four years, as a consequence of the Syrian crisis, Lebanon's population has grown by 30%. The crisis in neighboring Syria, on the other hand, has deepened the political instability in Lebanon and has brought about a diplomatic stalemate over the last three years, greatly exacerbating the challenge of offering the Lebanese people fundamental services.

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