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Civil and Commercial Matters in Qatar

Highlights

Democratic Transition in Argentina

Resource Scarcity & Pre-Modern Warfare

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

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The Problem of Political Feminism in Islam

By Ekram El-Badawy
Tanta University

Abstract- It seems that the modernity with which Arab societies were shaped was utterly devoid of philosophy and methodology, Tribalism and sexual racism remained significant components in shaping the psychology of the Arab self. After the necessary distinction between Islam as a culture and fundamentalism as a political ideology, I would like to talk in this paper about the complete marginalization of the role of women in politics. Where do women sit in Islamic political history? And if they have a place, why are they marginalized? This research paper aims to shed light on the political position of women in Islam.

Within the scope of the intellectual research of the Moroccan sociologist (Fatima Mernissi), she began her research with a social and historical approach, as she searched for the truth about the deep roots of the political exclusion of women in Arab history. I found that this exclusion is due to the fact that fundamentalist groups used the wrong interpretation of the religious text in order to subjugate women according to these extremist ideas, these ideas succeeded in an earlier period of time, and we are still in the aftermath of this period, to some extent.

Keywords: *women, muslim women, politics, islamic heritage, fatima marnissi.*

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The Problem of Political Feminism in Islam

Ekram El-Badawy

Abstract- It seems that the modernity with which Arab societies were shaped was utterly devoid of philosophy and methodology, Tribalism and sexual racism remained significant components in shaping the psychology of the Arab self. After the necessary distinction between Islam as a culture and fundamentalism as a political ideology, I would like to talk in this paper about the complete marginalization of the role of women in politics. Where do women sit in Islamic political history? And if they have a place, why are they marginalized? This research paper aims to shed light on the political position of women in Islam.

Within the scope of the intellectual research of the Moroccan sociologist (Fatima Mernissi), she began her research with a social and historical approach, as she searched for the truth about the deep roots of the political exclusion of women in Arab history. I found that this exclusion is due to the fact that fundamentalist groups used the wrong interpretation of the religious text in order to subjugate women according to these extremist ideas, these ideas succeeded in an earlier period of time, and we are still in the aftermath of this period, to some extent.

Hence, in this paper, I conclude that the political marginalization of women reflects a civilizational disease that has nothing to do with women's creative energies. And that the absence of the role of women in the political sphere does not disturb the Islamic globe in anything, but in fact, they want to avoid discussing the problem in depth. Some historians deliberately deny it for fear that women's memory links to a woman who ascended a throne or led a battle, whether she won or not, for fear of legitimizing the participation of Muslim women in politics, that is, for fear of recognizing that Muslim women once played a political role. According to their belief that politics belongs to men alone without women.

Keywords: women, muslim women, politics, islamic heritage, fatima marnissi.

I. Introduction

Humanity has lived for many centuries without realizing the fundamental role of women, and perhaps that is what led to the delay in their march for long periods. However, the human mind has become a high degree of maturity to accept the idea of equality and participation. Despite that, women participated in the presidency of states and, thus contributed to the march of humanity since The creation of Adam, peace be upon him. To this day, the Virgin Mary, Lady Khadija bent Khuwaylid, Queen Victoria, Margaret Thatcher, Indira Gandhi, and others.

The Arab feminist discourse appears to be complex because of some connotations that we can't talk about it, in an earlier period. Then addressing the issue of women in the Arab-Islamic heritage, various forms of psychological resistance often appear that curb any renewal that occurs in women's discourse, despite the calls for renewal and reform emanating from the Arab national movement, which represented a defining moment in the Arab and Islamic world; However, extremism is still setting society back.

Some believe that the Arab community is being hijacked by two forces: the first seems feverish in defending the inheritance from a defensive point of view only, or out of fear of unknown renewal, and the second is the search for renewal with requirements commensurate with the modern era. There is even an intermediate force that cares about women. If we look at the past (the age of enlightenment), we find that one of the first calls to liberate women from the mold prepared for them in advance by a generalized and enlightened sheik: Rifaa al-Tahtawi"(1801-1873), played a decisive role in supporting and defending women's issues, He was a pioneer of enlightenment, He is one of the top leaders of the scientific renaissance in Egypt. He was his social position was aimed at crossing society from the stage of feudalism to the bourgeois stage.(1) He has revolted critically against the many outdated customs of society that turn women into marginalized being who has lost their freedom and dignity in society. And when we talk about the roots of the problem of women in the Arab world concerning (linguistic alienation) and (the curse of the eternal apple), until we reach what has become of their condition in the Arab male mentality, we realize that we are facing a spiritual issue rather than a material one. The human being in our Arab society suffers from various types of oppression. If the woman is deliberately excluded, the man is also in a state of pressure (social, economic, political, and psychological, etc.).

The issue of women's liberation must be preceded by human liberty in general, which is why, feminist movements, according to (Fatima Mernissi), (*) were: A byproduct of Arab Islamic nationalism.(2) There is no doubt that the Arab world's contact with the West during the colonial and post-colonial periods played a significant role in establishing the discourse on women in the Arab world.

II. Fatima Mernissi's Discourse

Mernissi's speech is a mixture of several discourses which makes her discourse unique. When we look at a single work, we find ourselves in front of a variety of positions; as, she worked to shake masculine values at a steady pace, she fought what appears to be

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sacred in all transparency, and she even did not remain silent about her speech in prohibited areas. Mernissi's war was never gendered, as she did not aim her arrows against men, but chose victory for women away from the glamorous approaches that make men their enemy.

Although she fought the war with contentiousness, she was a pacifist presenting her vision to the Western and Arab world in general. With her intellectual contributions, she participated in correcting the perceptions of the other (the West) about the Arab woman, which was transferred to them by orientalists. Her main issue is an issue of social refutation of man; the problem is not religious, but rather a human problem in its highest form. She did not talk about gender, but rather about the human being who protects women in a society that is strained by his masculinity, and thus reflects the man's view of her, so it is a sign of the decline or advancement of women.

Mernissi started from a historical approach to reach the roots of the women's crisis, as it has become in the modern era; however, I wonder why all these relentless pressures and restrictions when we prepare to travel through the past, especially if it concerns women in the Islamic heritage? Mernissi has contributed to restoring the marginalized feminine self in the modern era. She takes refuge in history - as the most critical force known to humanity - as an eyewitness to whether a woman was treated fairly or aborted at the doorstep of the harems. She had to travel through time despite the bumpy road and the dangers of the journey, and she explains this in her book "The Political Harem": The Prophet and Women; she, says it is imperative to travel in time because an analysis of the past is necessary from a perspective that does not see it as a myth or a sanctuary, it becomes an essential matter.[3] she has chosen vast forbidden paths, refusing to live obscurely in a time of silence. Perhaps the past inspired Mernissi to utter a new present!

Mernissi approaches the religious text through the authority of interpretation and in dealing with the heritage text as a network of cognitive and authoritarian relations by subjecting the heritage text to a precise and deep anatomical process that turns it into material for reading. She mixes structural treatment and historical analysis of the heritage text.[4] She read the Arab Islamic heritage using the mechanisms of criticism from the heritage in search of the writings of ancient historians.

In the introduction to her book, The Political Harem, she asks: Is the readers' loitering in the wilds of the vast Islamic memory a sin? Doesn't the Qur'an (according to the tongue of the Arabs) simply mean reading? The imams and politicians do not want to content themselves with managing the affairs of the present to ensure our happiness as Muslims, but rather subject the past to strict control and management, whether it concerns men or women.[5] we are unable to read and decipher the great things about heritage.[6] Although there was a female authority that has already been exercised [*] in periods of Arab and Islamic history and the ascension of women to the throne forced the Muslims to face in a few decades what the Westerners took centuries to digest, which is democracy and gender equality; the question of social, political, and sexual inequality is being re-posed and this is what makes us lose our senses.[7] Some groups often refuse dialogue, and claim to know the absolute truth that derives from the Holy text, however, Who among us has this whole truth to have the right to express it?

III. The Problem of Political Feminism

It seems a regular feature of women's political discourse that they always fall into a disincentive process of appropriating everything they have done throughout history. Mernissi asks: "What is the source of this tension between the feminine and the political?"[8]" Why has it been forgotten? Why was it decided to bury them in unconscious depths?"[9] Perhaps the real problem is the lack of confidence in historical memory. Perhaps "memory plays the role of an accurately false mirror in the present."[10] It seems that the structure of the Arab mind reduces women to strict gender practices that wear the mantle of religion and impose its authority on them so that they become easy prey in the nets of dependence, as the woman belongs to the world of the harem, which is the hidden world when compared to the public sphere and this is the world of men.

Therefore, it is necessary to bridge the dangerous gap between the past and the present by creating bridges and participatory culture; however, is there any doubt that authoritarian practices kill any innovation?

Mernissi considers that the most important reasons for women's non-participation in politics are the patriarchal domination of women's relationship with politics. She says: "Those men prevent the presence of women in political work, and use this ideology to place women in the home arena as a mother and wife. This is one of the most vital factors that constitute women's political participation."[11] Although throughout his prophetic mission, whether in Mecca (610-622) or Medina (622-632), the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) accorded significant place for women in his public life. He was forty years old (some texts say 43) when he received the first revelation in 610, in the arms of his first wife, Khadija, where he rested to find peace and support.[*] And Khadija (may God be pleased with her) was his first follower.[12] She endured the critical stage in the history of Islam when the Quraysh tribe imposed a siege on *Banu Hashim* to afflict the Prophet; (peace be upon him). Her illness and old age did not prevent her from sharing the Prophet (peace be upon him) in his ordeal.

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In addition, the Prophet (peace is upon him) established a religious and democratic society in which men and women would discuss the laws of the city.[13] Accordingly, the wives of the Prophet; (peace be upon him) would discuss politics, and go with him to war. His women on the battlefield were not mere spectators, but they shared his strategic interests with him, so he would hear their advice, which is sometimes decisive in his thorny negotiations. For example, during the *Hudaybiyah* Peace (treaty) with the Meccans in the year (6 AH - 628 AD), which the Companions opposed as a humiliating treaty at the level of *Al-Harb*, (war) after concluding the treaty, the Messenger; (peace and blessings of Allaah) gave his order to the Muslims to shave their heads and return to the state of *Ihram*, none of them responded to his call, which he repeated three times. Umm Salama told the prophet; do not be sad, shave your head and complete the sacrifice. The Prophet; got up and did, and as soon as his companions saw him doing this, some of them started telling others about it, and each one worked on shaving his head and offering sacrifices.[14] Mernissi tried to interrogate history by re-examining the women's history to dismantle this knowledge base and the stereotypes behind it about women and politics.

It seems that reviving the idea of women's political involvement in heritage is not an easy matter, as Mernissi says that women are always in secret, unable to make a political decision, but; was Aisha alone an exceptional case?

Aisha (may God be pleased with her) was the first woman to penetrate spatial boundaries, issue a political decision, and command an army, thus announcing the beginning of political disobedience. Aisha played a decisive role in the life of the first and second Caliphs and contributed to the destabilization of the entity of the third Caliph, ('Uthman) when she refused to help him the moment the rebels surrounded him in his house. As for the fourth Caliph, she contributed to the collapse of his caliphate and led the opposition armed against him, rejecting his legitimacy. This confrontation is called by historians (the Battle of the Camel) after the camel on whose back Aisha was fighting."[15] Where lady Aisha left Madinah and Uthman was besieged, and twenty days before his death. When she completed her umrah, she stayed in Mecca for a while, then returned to Medina, and on her way back, she was met by a man from Bani Al-Laith who told her of the killing of Othman bin Affan and the pledge of allegiance. Ali, so she went back to Mecca again, saying: (Othman was killed by God unjustly, and they demanded his blood) and thus began the labors of Aisha's position on the matter. Meanwhile, Talha and al-Zubayr went to Mecca and joined Aisha. Therefore, Mrs. Aisha became enthusiastic about this idea, whose goal was nothing but revenge on the killers of Othman, (and she tried to gather people from the cities and the people of Medina against this unjustly murdered man and take revenge on him), and many people responded to Mrs. Aisha's call and followed her position.[16] But why did the name of the camel come instead of the name of Aisha?

This may have been deliberately created by some historians fearing that women's memory might associate a woman with the name of a battle, whether she won or not, for fear of being followed in her footsteps. In any case, history cannot erase exited Aisha, who with her retired, contributed to legitimizing women's participation in politics.

A hadith was reported in "*Sunanan-Nasa'I*" on the authority of Abu Bakra who, said: "God has benefited me with a word that I heard from the Messenger of God (peace upon him) in the days of the battle of camel that people will not succeed if they are led by a woman."[17] The hadith is also proven in the thirteenth part of *Sahihal-Bukhari*, and it is also proven by personalities known for their scientific rigor, such as Ahmed bin Hanbal, the founder of the *Hanbali* school. This hadith is the argument to those who want to keep women away from politics.[18] However, Mernissi says that since I am a Muslim woman, nothing prevents me from doing double research: historical and methodological about the hadith and who narrated it, especially the circumstances in which it was used for the first time, who narrated this hadith, when, and why?[19] The hadith of Abu Bakra was narrated for the first time after the defeat of Aisha in the Battle of the Camel. Mernissi analyzed it, saying that Abu Bakra must have had a legendary memory because he remembered the hadith a quarter of a century after the death of the Prophet; (peace be upon him).[20] According to "*Ibn Malik*", it is not possible in any case for some people to transmit a single hadith. For example, it is not permissible for an ignorant to receive knowledge, nor those who are controlled by their emotions, nor those who can introduce innovations, and there are people whom I exclude as narrators of hadith, not because they lied as men of knowledge in their narration of false hadiths, but simply because I saw them lying in daily relations.[21] And if we apply this rule to[(*)] Abu Bakra, then this hadith must be excluded immediately.

Perhaps; the evidence for the invalidity of generalizing this hadith is that the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) mentioned it on a specific occasion,[(**)] However, the one reason this hadith is false on the authority of the Prophet (peace be upon him), is that there have been many countries successfully headed by women. These countries have achieved impressive successes, we mention (Indira Gandhi) for India, (Margaret Thatcher) presidency of Britain, and many others in ancient and modern.[22] In addition, Balqees, the Queen of Sheba, is one of the rare Arab women who are difficult to hide or veil, since she is mentioned in the Qur'an, (I found a woman who owned them, and was given of everything and she is the ruler of all things.[23] If a woman cannot rule a

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country, why did Balqees have such great property according to the Qur'anic text?

There is a modern point of view that states that women's political work is a legal duty that is included in either the individual duty or the collective duty, so the woman does not abandon it in any case, as is the case of the man because they participated in monotheism, servitude, and succession and their submission to the Sunnah.[24] Since that hadith, Mernissi has wandered into the heritage to evaluate the view of the jurists of the first centuries and their hostility to women. This tribalism and sexual racism remained prevalent in the era of codification and the development of the history of Islamic jurisprudence? Why do we still live dependent on this codification even after more than fourteen centuries have passed? Was it because the renewal that characterized our Arab societies in the Renaissance was hollow without a method or philosophy?

IV. Conclusion

Fatima Mernissi's developmental discourse was never against Islam; she, explained through her discourse that the Prophet (peace be upon him) supported women and their rights to the fullest extent. She considers that equality between men and women is an asset in the religious text and that what must be done is to study the sacred texts that refer to gender discrimination. We are working on recounting them and researching the reasons for their revelation, and this is what Mernissi's interpretive text and her cognitive digging were built on. On the neutrality between men and women, and throughout her books, she does attack men, but rather vigorously defended women. It seems that the real accusation is that she exposed women's legacy of oppression and persecution, and this is considered by some to be a sin in an Islamic country, especially since the speaker is an Arab Muslim woman. Her approach to the unspoken was bold. She maybe been treated violently for her explosive rhetoric, as she sought to make up for the forgotten history of the male mentality.

The problem of women in the Arab discourse is one of the most important and dynamic problems, so it is not over yet. Mernissi tweeted" Anthem of Freedom" in her book "Fear of Modernity: Islam and Democracy, "saying that the Arab world will set off. This is not a prophecy; it, is a woman's intuition. It will be launched for the simple reason that all people, especially the fundamentalists, want change.[25] she quickly predicts that women will fuel more violent debates in the next decade, as globalization will force Muslim countries and their citizens to redefine themselves and create new cultural identities, with economic roots rather than religious ones."[26] The main feature of Fatima Mernissi's discourse is her openness to various texts, and her project is characterized by diversity due to overlapping addresses. It is possible to talk about her on more than one level, and she can be read on several groups. Mernissi has been able to provide a new reading of the heritage in the hope of contributing to changing the social and civilized reality of Arab women. Therefore, I find it challenging to cover all the exciting contents of her discourse on this narrow path.

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    (*) He testified and praised her virtue when he said: The Messenger of God (peace be upon him) said to (Lady Aisha): "God has not exchanged for me something better than her. See, Al-Qurtubi, "Assimilation in the Knowledge of the Companions" Ibn Abd al-Bar, 357 / 3347.
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21. Ibid, p.77, 78.

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(**) The Prophet; (peace and blessings be upon him), was sent with Abdullah bin Hudhafa, may God be pleased with him, and he was in it: (In the name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful, from Muhammad, The Messenger; of God, peace be upon him, to Khosrau, the great Persia. The messenger God on the authority of their prayers and peace be upon him, sent his letter to (Kisra) with Abdullah bin Hudhafa al-Sahmi, and he ordered him to pay it to the ruler of Bahrain, so the ruler of Bahrain gave it to Kisra, who tore it up before he could read it). And what the Messenger of God, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, had called for took place. His son Qubad, nicknamed Sherwayh, seized the throne of Khosrau, and Khosrau was killed, humiliated, and humiliated, and his kingdom was torn apart after his death and became a game in the hands of the sons of the ruling family. His throne in four years is ten kings, and this is how the prayer of the Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace, was fulfilled. Al-Hafiz al-Bayhaqi narrated from the hadith of Hammad bin Salama, on the authority of Hamid, on the head al-Hasan, on the power of Abu Bakra, that a man from the people of Persia came to the Prophet. The Messenger of God, peace be upon him, said: "My Lord has killed your Lord tonight," meaning Khosrau. He said: He was told - that the Prophet; Peace be upon him - He appointed his daughter as successor, and said: "A people ruled by a woman will not succeed." See, Katheer, Ibn. (1991), The Beginning and the End, Part 4, Al-Maaref Library, Beirut, p. 272:270.

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Confirming Carneiro: Resource Scarcity and Pre-Modern Warfare

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Abstract- In 1970, Robert Carneiro introduced a theory called circumscription. The theory suggests exposure to certain environmental conditions is the main determinant for conflict in the premodern era. Well-received in some circles, others scrutinized whether the theory was as capable as it claimed (See, for instance, the symposium published by American Behavioral Scientist 31:4 March/April). Though disagreement remains as to whether Carneiro's theory retains any merit, the results of empirical tests of his theory, more often than not, fall in his favor (Carneiro 1988; See also Deflem 1999). This paper adds to those empirical results and confirms environmental conditions play a role in the presence or absence of war.

Keywords: *resource scarcity, conflict, war, circumscription theory, carneiro.*

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Confirming Carneiro: Resource Scarcity and Pre-Modern Warfare

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I. Introduction

In 1970, Robert Carneiro introduced a theory called circumscription. The theory suggests exposure to certain environmental conditions is the main determinant for conflict in the premodern era. Well-received in some circles, others scrutinized whether the theory was as capable as it claimed (See, for instance, the symposium published by *American Behavioral Scientist* 31:4 March/April). Though disagreement remains as to whether Carneiro's theory retains any merit, the results of empirical tests of his theory, more often than not, fall in his favor(Carneiro 1988; See also Deflem 1999). This paper adds to those empirical results and confirms environmental conditions play a role in the presence or absence of war.

Understanding the reason for war in the premodern era is important for discerning potential causes of war in the modern era. As climate change worsens and extreme droughts, famine, and displacement of individuals increases, so, too, will conflicts over territory and resources. Stressing the link between environmental conditions and the potential for war is necessary to call attention to potential crises that will arise in the future. Moreover, knowing the cause of war in the premodern era can also help explain why strong states formed in some areas,like Europe, but not others, such as Africa (Carneiro 1970; Tilly 1992; Young 2022). This knowledge also helps us understand the rise and fall of empires, like Rome for example.

Before introducing the model I use to test circumscription theory, I explain Carneiro's theory in more detail and survey others who also find environmental conditions matter when it comes to the presence or absence of war. Then, using time series, panel data from 0 – 1600, I test whether access to resources matters when it comes to the potential for conflict. The results confirm Carneiro was right. Environmental conditions do matter when it comes to determining when and where conflict occurred in the premodern era.

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II. Literature Review

The reason for war varies. Some suggest "warfare as an organized phenomenon originated spontaneously, independently, and with cross-cultural characteristics in at least three separate regions of space-time in antiquity" (Claudio Cioffi-Revilla 1996, 17). Scholars argue, the causes of war range from ethnic, religious, and tribal tensions to issues related to prestige, honor, economic purposes, or revenge. Tacitus, after observing several battles of the German Tribes, found wars were fought "among the chieftains" to determine who would "have the largest and keenest retinue" (Fukuyama 2011, 74-75). When it comes to issues of prestige or honor, however, these triggers for war are "actually more commonly associated with higher levels of political centralization (that is, chiefdoms and states) than with band or tribes" (Keeley 1996, 115). Rather, war in band level societies was most likely to occur for two reasons: "revenge for homicides" and because of "economic issues" (Keeley 1996, 115). In fact, when it comes to band level societies, or the most primitive groups, a lack of resources resulting in a need for territory is what most often led to war. More specifically, band level societies in the premodern era experienced war most frequently because of disputes over territory arising out of the need to feed a large population with only scarce resources to support it (Carneiro 1970).

According to Robert Carneiro, war in the premodern era was contingent on the presence or absence of three environmental conditions. The ratio of these conditions vis-à-vis each other "greatly affect[ed] the rate of political evolution that" occurred and "how far that evolution carried the societies involved" (Wenke 1999, 499). Societies facing shortages of resources and overcrowding conditions were more likely to engage in competition, or war, with neighbors (Carneiro 1970,

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734). The root of this competition was first a result of ecological circumscription.

Ecological circumscription occurred when fertile lands were surrounded "by areas of lesser productivity such as desserts, mountains, or oceans" (Wenke 1999, 357). If populations remained sparse enough that arable land was sufficiently available to sustain each autonomous group, then not only was warfare less likely, but the conflict that did occur led "to a dispersal of villages because the means for agriculture [could] be found elsewhere" (Deflem 1999, 37). In other words, instead of staying to fight to protect precious resources, villages could simply flee to other areas since arable land was abundant. Though villages had some vested interest in the land on which they already settled, Carneiro argues the archeological record demonstrates when faced with constant conflict from neighbors, when possible, tribes simply moved to safer ground and started over. When population was dense in highly circumscribed areas, there was no place to run to escape neighbors. Sustaining a population required access to arable land for food production. In this situation, the cost to flee and risk surviving in agriculturally unfavorable conditions far outweighed the cost to defend one's territory. Thus, war was more likely to occur.

Carneiro also argues resource concentration matters. He found settlements in the Amazon did not suffer from ecological circumscription but engaged in conflict despite an abundance of resources. Because annual floods replenished the area with fertile silt, the territory was highly desirable. In this area, even though "there was no sharp cleavage between productive and unproductive land…there was at least a steep ecological gradient. So much more rewarding was the Amazon River than adjacent areas…and so desirable did it become as a habitat that peoples were drawn to it from surrounding regions" (1971, 736).[1] Thus, even if arable land was abundant, a piece of territory viewed as more valuable may also have become a source of contention and war. In addition, some territory is valuable because it has strategic importance. "In particular, states can gain a buffer zone that helps protect from attack by another state, or that can be used to launch an attack…" (Carneiro 1988, 150-151). Germany and France's longstanding battle over Alsace-Lorraine, the continuous struggle over "blood diamonds" throughout Africa, and even the fight over oil rich territories, are good examples of areas that provide economic dividends. Societies predating the modern state were no different according to Carneiro; they also viewed certain resources or tracts of land as so valuable that warfare was more desirable than abandoning the area.

Finally, population density matters. Many scholars who study war maintain high levels of population density increased the potential for conflict. Carneiro refers to this phenomenon as social circumscription. Social circumscription occurred when "a high density of population in an area" put pressure on those "living near the center of the area." The effects, according to Carneiro, "are similar to the effects produced by environmental circumscription" (1970, 737). Nicholas Chagnon (1968) first noticed this phenomenon when studying the Yanomamö villages that inhabit "an extensive region of noncircumscribed rain forest" in Venezuela. These villages should "be more or less evenly spaced," but at the center of the territory he discovered that "villages are closer together than they are at the periphery." Both he and Carneiro believe this pattern occurred because those groups at the nucleus have less chance to escape than their neighbors on the edges of the territory. The absence of any major river in the area amplifies the difficulty of fleeing. As a result, warfare was more likely to occur since the only option was to stay and defend one's resources (Carneiro 1970, 737; Chagnon 1968). In addition, population mattered because the likelihood of surviving attack (or winning if you are the attacker) increased the larger the size of your village. Because groups at the center were more likely to face conflict, Chagnon concluded, these groups formed larger territories.

In antiquity, growth brought with it an increase in the complexity of society. New hierarchical arrangements that gave leaders more power resulted.[2] Though these groups did not develop into mature states, Carneiro adds, "while still at the autonomous village level of political organization, those Yanomamö subject to social circumscription have clearly moved a step or two in the direction of higher political development." He finds further support for social circumscription in other areas such as Amazonia, specifically when investigating the Mayan and Petén civilizations, as well as the rise of the state in the Hwang Valley of northern China (Carneiro 1970, 737). Francis Fukuyama (2011) supports Carneiro's findings. He argued once societies became stationary, populations increased, and society became more complex. The increase in population resulted in groups living in closer proximity to each other. The decreased buffer zones and the increased competition over territory and resources made war more likely. In addition, increased complexity resulted in the emergence of the rule of law. Leaders

[1] The Nile River in Egypt is another area so rich and desirable that it attracted much attention from many conquering neighbors throughout its history.

[2] This is consistent with Fukuyama (2011) and others who also argue as societies grow in size it brings with it a certain amount of complexity. This complexity requires new rules and regulations, as well as the development of institutions that have the capacity to govern and, in turn, sustain the growing society.

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established "standing armies…capable of enforcing rules throughout a defined territory" (2011, 110). Fukuyama, thus, concluded war occurred as a natural consequence of societies maintaining lawand order, but all of which resulted from increased population levels.

Others agree the increase in population placed significant pressure on society to expand and seek out additional resources and territory (Diamond 1999). Areas that historically could notprovide food to support a large population did not develop into capacity-intensive states. He suggests the lack of food resulted in lower population densities which made conquest more difficult. Those that did have adequate supplies continued to see population increase. Eventually, societies engaged in a battle of the "haves" versus the "have nots" as a consequence of trying toimprove living conditions for their ever-expanding populations (Sinor 1990, 4-5).

The lack of high population densities and abundance of land in Africa explains the lack of war in that region. The difference between European and African societies is the demarcation of control over territory. Space was abundant and population densities were low in Africa during the pre-modern period. Europeans placed higher value on territorial control of boundaries because of the significant investment in the land required to sustain high populations. African societies, on the other hand, had a "far more nuanced understanding of control of territory…made possible by the fact that land often was not a scarce resource…[leaving]…few imperatives to developing a zero-sum understanding of demarcating authority" (Herbst 2000, 41). Instead of facing attack, groups simply found less hostile areas and resettled. As a result, African societies escaped "the brutal history of continual war" (Herbst 2000, 112). In short, "low population density has meant that new land was usually available; people could respond to the threat of conquest simply by retreating farther into the bush." States in Africa had this luxury, but for European states, "the motives and possibilities for conquest were much more" abundant (Fukuyama 2011, 90-91).

Other scholars maintain if population pressure did, indeed, result in warfare, then it is logical to presume societies would have simply restricted population levels (Cowgill 1975; Schacht 1988). Archeological evidence of hunter-gatherers does suggest that members of these groups did restrict population growth through the practice of infanticide (Wenke 1999). Carneiro adamantly maintains, however, that an examination of "any major area of the world where states formed" will show, "without exception, an enormous multiplication of people from the introduction of farming to the development of states and empires" (1988, 504). Moreover, Malthusians argue population continues to increase exponentially out of control and will one day result in an ecological disaster (Hardin 1968). Despite some exceptions where a concerted effort is made to control population levels, such as India and China for example (Sen 1994), little is done to curb growth. In fact, the world's population continues to increase at a rate of 1.14%. Though this may seem low, it equates to a doubling of current population levels within 61 years(Population Reference Bureau 2012). This indicates the dangers posed by population growth go largely unheeded by individuals. Infanticide is certainly not practiced to stave off this warning since such actions are considered abhorrent in most cultures. It is not unreasonable to assume that either this norm developed in early societies at some point, or they were unaware ever- increasing populations were also increasing the likelihood of war. However, if Carneiro is correct and the archeological evidence does prove that conflict occurred where population was most dense, then perhaps these groups developed a culture like most modern societies where the birth of children was not a burden, but an advantage.

Certainly, more children to harvest crops when scarcity of food is an issue yields benefits; especially considering the low survival rate of children during this time period. Thus, without the technology to restrict population, an unwillingness to engage in infanticide, and possible benefits of having more children, populations increased. Though war was a likely consequence, it is possible groups did not alter their behavior to avoid it altogether since the costs of war did not outweigh the benefits of children. Finally, it is even possible by the time groups recognized population pressure was resulting in conflict, if they did at all, it was too late to curtail it. Finally, consistent with findings from modern day scholars of war (i.e. Tammen et al2000) it is not unreasonable that groups would welcome large populations since it means more bodies able to fight.

What Carneiro also implies is that areas that did not engage in war, did, in some sense oranother, restrict population levels (either by choice or consequence) since densities remained relatively low. This opens the possibility that some groups still maintained old hunter gatherer practices of restricting growth, or in Cowgill's view, developed the capacity to reason that having too many children would eventually result in war, thus, maintaining low levels to avoid this consequence. Or it is possible the groups simply did not have the capacity (e.g. food supplies) necessary to support a large population. Whatever the reason for the difference, the conclusions are still the same – areas with high population density and low access to resources were most likely to engage in conflict or war.

III. Research Design and Methods

What causes conflict between or among groups in the premodern era? To answer this question, I construct the following model:

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Conflict(p) = b0+ b1(popdens) + b2(suitable) + b3(popdens*suitable)+b4(conflict_adjacent)+ b5(landlocked) + b6(island) + b7(Asia) + b8(E Europe) + b9(W Europe) + b10(Invasion– not Rome)+b11(Roman Occupy) + b12(Roman Withdrawal) + b13(Plague) + b14(contiguous_states)

a) Dependent Variable

Conflict: Although many conflict databases exist, finding comprehensive data that begins before 1800CE is a difficult task. I rely on George C. Kohn's *Dictionary of Wars* (2000), a one- volume reference source on conflicts from ancient times to present. Though it does not account for all conflicts throughout history, it does include a comprehensive list of all major and many minor conflicts that occurred across the globe from 3000BCE to 1999CE. In addition, Kohn relies on a broad classification of war defined as "an overt, armed conflict carried on between nations or states (international war) or between parties, factions, or people in the same state (civilwar)" (2000, 5).

Kohn defines international war as those events involving "territorial disputes, injustice against people of one country by those of another, problems of race and prejudice, commercial and economic competition and coercion, envy of military might, or sheer cupidity for conquest." Kohn includes any "organized effort to seize power," such as a rebellion, insurrection, uprising, or revolt, as a civil war. Finally, Kohn adds "conquests, invasions, sieges, massacres, raids, and key mutinies" to the list of entries. Having such a broad definition of war is useful because it allows a diverse range of disputes in the data. This is particularly beneficial for earlier time periods, since present-day states had not yet formed, and classification of many battles fall outside the scope of international wars, biasing the results.

The model tests the hypothesis that the levels of population density and resources determine the presence or absence of war. Since I am only concerned with whether a state was involved in a war or not in this model, I consider only two factors: 1) What country or countries were involved in the dispute, and 2) In which years did the conflict take place? To construct the variable, I tally the total number of conflicts per year for each country. I list each total so that it corresponds with the appropriate period in the dataset. Finally, I create a binary variable coded "0" if a country was not involved in a conflict during a particular time period and "1" if it was.

b) Independent/Control Variables

Population Density: I obtain the population density for each region from the Krumhardt/ARVE estimates for population densities. This data source contains population estimates for countries in all regions from 1000 BCE – 1850CE. It uses the *Atlas of World Population History* as one of its prime sources. A variety of other sources were used to fill any gaps in the *Atlas*. Durand (1976), Clark (1977), and Biraben (1979) provided the majority of supplemental information, but region-specific sources were used in some instances.[3]

Resources: The Global Agro-Ecological Zones (GAEZ) dataset provides a combined measure of climate, soil, and terrain conditions to estimate the maximum potential crop yields for resource measurements for 158 countries (Fischer et al 2002).[4] I construct the variable by subtracting the total amount of non-suitable land from available land, then dividing the difference by the total land available. This yields the total percentage of suitable land for crop cultivation.

The ratio of arable land per person necessary for sustainable food security is 0.5 of a hectare per person under optimal conditions. The amount does not account for land degradation or availability of water (FAO, 1993). In countries like China, for instance, this is particularly problematic, considering half of the cropland is irrigated and up to four-fifths of the harvested grain requires irrigation (Brown 1995). Therefore, it is impossible to say for certain what the optimal level is for each country since conditions vary. Researchers suggest, however, less than 1.0 hectares per person is likely not sufficient in most cases.

Conflict Adjacent: After remaining at a relatively steady rate with few exceptions for centuries, around 1000–1200CE, the amount of conflict dramatically increases. Because the external environment in which a state resides matters (Waltz 1979), it is possible states located next to a conflict-prone state will also engage in conflict (offensive and/or defensive; see Mearsheimer, 2001) regardless of its internal environment. To control for this effect, I include a dummy variable coded "1" for any country next to one involved in a conflict and "0" for those countries not adjacent to a conflict-prone state. Although I do not include Middle Eastern countries in the dataset, I used the *Dictionary of Wars* to determine if any of those states were involved in a conflict. I coded any adjacent country in the dataset appropriately.

Contiguous States: Prior research indicates states that share a border with one or more states are more likely to engage in conflict. Following the lead used by the Correlates of War project for coding the contiguous characteristic of states, I counted the total number of known societies bordering the societies within the current territorial boundary of any given state from - 1600. I relied on an exhaustive review of historical data

[3] See Kirsten M. Krumhardt "Methodology for Worldwide Population Estimates: 1000 BCE to 1850" http://arve.epfl.ch/people/kristenkrumhardt for a more detailed description of data sources and methodology.

[4] A number of scholars have used this dataset to assess the impact of land abundance, agricultural productivity, andeven climate change. Of particular interest, James Fenske (2011) used the dataset to determine if land abundance explains the development of African institutions prior to colonialism.

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and accounts of the various groups in each area, including all minor and major actors, to determine how many bordering neighbors anyone state or society had during this time period. Some states, like Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, for instance, were not coded due to lack of available information.

Landlocked: I include a control variable coded "1" for landlocked countries and "0" for those that are not.

Island: I also include a control variable coded "1" if the state is an island and "0" if it is not.

Regional Controls: Qualitative case studies reveal state formation occurred at different times and at different rates. Asia developed much sooner but a lot slower than Europe, which arrived late on the state building scene but progressed rapidly; Africa lagged behind both. In addition, each region has a distinct climate, which contributed to the timing and rate of development. To account for regional distinctions, a dummy variable is included for Asia, Eastern Europe, Western Europe, and Africa.

Foreign Invasion: Foreign invasion is shown to weaken and strengthen a state depending upon circumstances. Many states in the early phase of development were overcome with foreign threats of conquests; others resided in a peaceful environment. A dummy variable is included to account for the impact foreign invasion has on state development. All states that have mention in their historical record of a foreign invasion by a group other than Rome are coded "1." No foreign presence in the state is coded "0."

Roman Occupation: Qualitative case studies reveal the presence of Rome in a state significantly impacted its growth. The findings indicate while Rome may have helped elevate most states slightly in strength, in the long term, their presence actually weakened the states' development. This resulted because, despite Roman institutions created to maintain the military establishment, the state in which Rome occupied did not strengthen. This is evident after the fallof Rome. Left with no rule of law, and because Rome did little in the way of state building in these areas to help the inhabitants enforce it on their own, Europe's states' strength was weakened. The Dark Ages are the result. Though states recovered from Rome's retreat, it is evident Rome set states back in their development, at least temporarily. Every state in which Rome had a presence is therefore coded "1." A lack of Roman presence is coded "0."

Roman Withdrawal: Since the fall of Rome was so problematic for its foreign territories, the first year in which Rome's presence was no longer dominant is coded "1." All other years arecoded "0."

Plague: Qualitative case studies also reveal states suffered significant setback in population levels and, in many cases, their strength as a result of several devastating plagues that occurred throughout history. Thus, any year in which the historical record indicates a state suffered a severe loss from a plague is coded "1." Plague-free years are coded "0."

c) Hypotheses

Having operationalized the variables of interest, I propose the following hypotheses:

H1: If population density is high, and there is an abundance of land and resources to sustain the population, then less conflict will occur.

H2: If an area has a high population density and does not have an abundance of land orresources, then more conflict will occur.

H3: In areas where there is moderate population density, with a moderate supply of resources and land, then some conflict will occur. The amount of conflict in these areas will vary but will not occur as frequently in resource-scarce, population-dense areas. It will occur more often, however, than in low population density, resource-abundant areas.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Conflict	648	0.43	0.50	0	1
Total Conflicts	648	1.66	3.75	0	35
SAIndex	1698	19.22	18.42	0	50
SaCat	1696	0.80	0.85	0	2
Suitable	1700	0.41	0.25	0	0.84
PopDens	1054	5.76	7.57	0	69.12
Conflict_Adjacent	1177	0.55	.50	0	1

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Contiguous States	1587	1.95	2.26	0	11
Landlocked	1700	0.29	0.45	0	1
Island	1700	0.09	0.29	0	1
Year	1700	800	490.04	0	1600
Asia	1700	0.25	0.43	0	1
Eastern Europe	1700	0.18	0.38	0	1
Western Europe	1700	0.17	0.38	0	1
Africa	1700	0.42	0.49	0	1
Foreign not Roman	1700	0.45	0.45	0	1
Roman Occupy	1700	0.04	0.20	0	1
Roman Withdrawal	1700	0.01	0.11	0	1
Plague	1700	0.02	0.15	0	1

IV. Data Analysis and Discussion

Data reveal the area with the highest number of conflicts is Europe. From 0CE – 1600CE the continent of Europe experienced 470 different conflicts. Asia experienced 256. Of those 256 conflicts documented, 43 of them involved inhabitants from Europe. Africa, on the other hand, only saw 26 major conflicts erupt during this time. The number of conflicts remained roughly the same for Europe and Asia for the first 600 years represented in the data. Conflict began to increase for both Asia and Europe from roughly 600CE – 1300CE, yet both remained relatively even in the number of conflicts each region saw. However, after 1300 Europe saw an explosion in the number of conflicts which occurred, while Asia experienced only a moderate increase. Africa remained relatively stable.

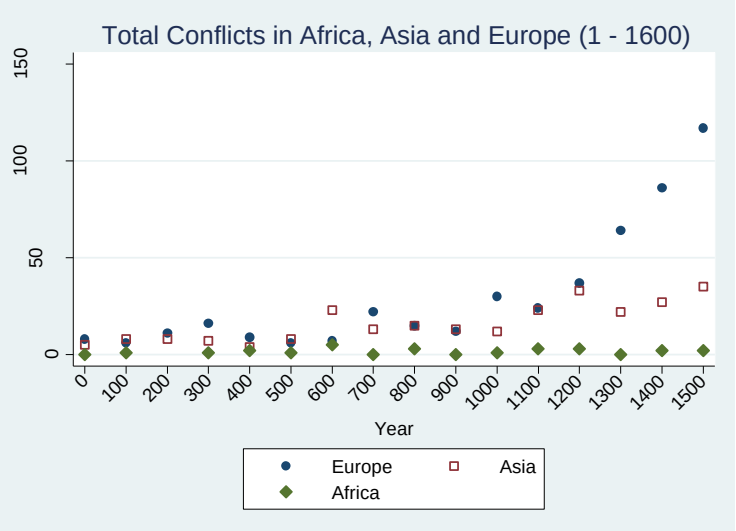


Figure 1

When comparing the number of conflicts that occurred with the population density of the regions, a pattern emerges. According to the data, Europe experienced the highest level of population density, the lowest availability of resources, and the highest number of conflicts. Theregion also produced the strongest state structures. Africa, on the other hand, experienced the fewest number of conflicts, had the largest availability of resources, and produced, on average, the weakest state structures. Asia falls somewhere in the middle in terms of conflict, population density, resources, and the type of state structure that developed. Around 1000CE, however, population density began to increase rapidly. At the same time, conflict also saw a sharp increase. When population density declined around 1300, so did the number of conflicts.

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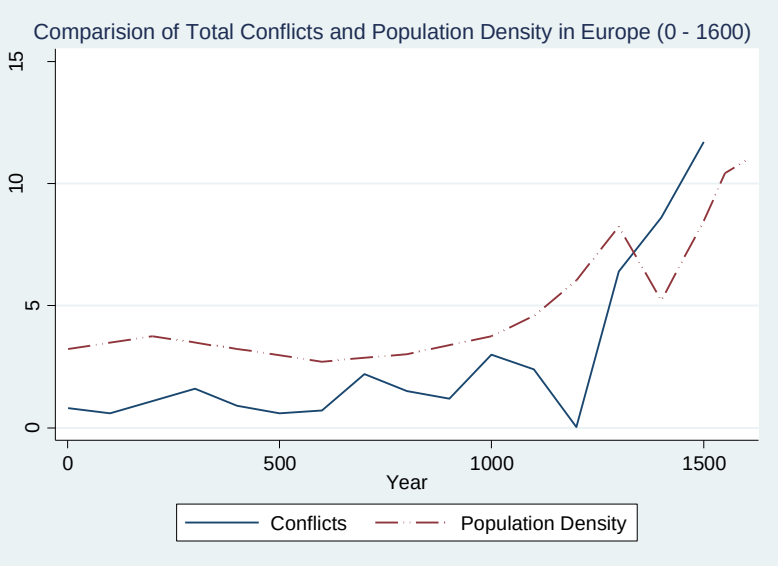


Figure 2

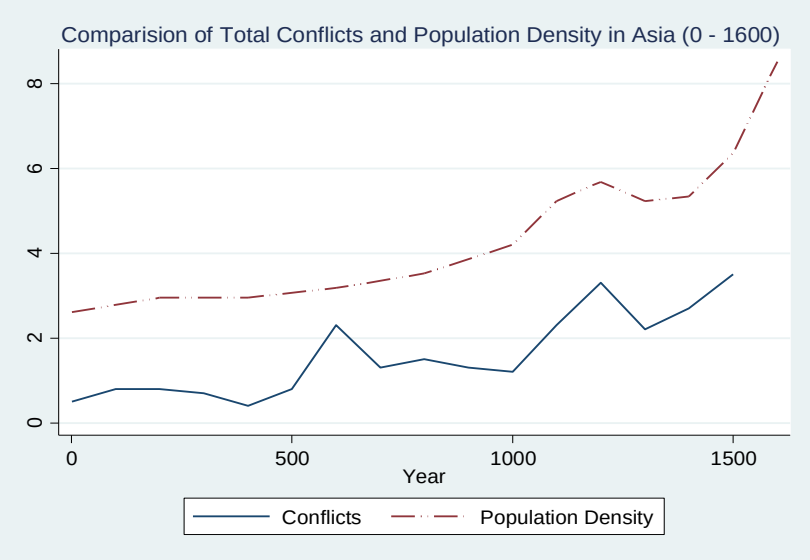


Figure 3

I test my hypotheses (*H1, H2, and H3)* using logistic regression and time series panel data arranged by country name and year (Δ100, 0-1600). I also control for fixed effects for year and region. Model 1(a) finds both *suitable* and *popdens* statistically significant and in the right direction. In addition, conflict-adjacent and landlocked are also statistically significant. Whether or not Rome occupied the area also matters. Thus, if a state is next to a conflict-prone neighbor, its probability of conflict increases. On the other hand, if the state is landlocked or occupied by Rome, it is less likely to engage in conflict. Controlling for fixed effects reduces the magnitude of the coefficients slightly, and Roman occupation no longer matters. Plotting the predictions for Roman occupation reveals that while its presence does reduce the likelihood of conflict, this effect happens rapidly and with great variance. Since fixed effects control for time at Δ100, and the effect of Rome's presence occurs within the first few years of its occupation, this likely explains why the variable loses significance. In fact, goodness of fit tests indicate controlling for fixed effects only improves the model marginally (See Tables 2 and 3).

Although it appears *suitable* is a necessary condition, it is not sufficient since a state must have people to fight in battles over resources. Population density, on the other hand, appears to be necessary and sufficient. If population is too large, and resources are scarce, however, then there are limitations to waging war, since a state needs resources to support the men fighting. Creating the interactive term and plotting the results shows if a threshold exists when population density is still necessary but no longer sufficient. Model 1(b) [Conflict(p) = b_0+ b_1(popdens) + b_2(suitable) +

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b3(popdens*suitable)+b4(conflict_adjacent)+ b5(land locked) + b6(island) + b7(Asia) + b8(E Europe) + b9(W Europe)+b10(Invasion – not Rome) + b11(Roman Occupy) + b12(Roman Withdrawal) + b13(Plague) + b14(contiguous_states] finds the interactive term significant at P > 0.05. In addition, conflict-adjacent states are more likely to experience conflict (P > 0.00). Landlocked states, as well as states occupied by Rome, are less likely to experience conflict (P > 0.00).

Table 2: Regression Results – Model without Fixed Effects

Model	1(a)	1(b)	1(c)	1(d)
Suitable	-1.83***	-1.48***	-3.08***	-2.89***
	(0.51)	(0.48)	(0.79)	(0.76)
Popdens	0.14***	0.17***	0.04	0.05
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.05)
suitable_pop	---	---	0.23**	0.26***
			(0.11)	(0.11)
conflict_adjacent	1.90***	---	1.88***	---
	(0.23)		(0.23)	
contiguous_states	---	0.03	---	0.23
		(0.06)		(0.06)
Landlocked	-0.97***	-1.07***	-0.97***	-1.05***
	(0.29)	(0.29)	(0.29)	(0.29)
Island	0.08	-0.20	0.06	-0.23
	(0.29)	(0.29)	(0.29)	(0.29)
Foreign Occupy	0.42*	0.72***	0.26	0.56**
	(0.24)	(0.22)	(0.25)	(0.23)
Roman Occupy	-0.94***	-1.14***	-0.95***	-1.19***
	(0.38)	(0.37)	(0.38)	(0.38)
Roman Removal	-0.74	-0.77	-0.61	-0.67
	(0.66)	(0.63)	(0.65)	(0.63)
Plague	0.67	1.10**	0.65	1.08**
	(0.53)	(0.54)	(0.53)	(0.54)
_cons	-1.72***	-0.82***	-1.24***	-0.31
	(0.26)	(0.27)	(0.34)	(0.33)
Fixed effects incl. for:				
Region	No	No	No	No
Year	No	No	No	No
(N)	620	604	620	604

Table 3: Regression Results – Model with Fixed Effects

Model	1(a)	1(b)	1(c)	1(d)
Suitable	-2.01***	-1.75***	-3.21***	-3.13***
	(0.55)	(0.52)	(0.83)	(0.79)
Popdens	0.14***	0.15***	0.04	0.04
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.05)
suitable_pop	---	---	0.22**	0.25***
			(0.11)	(0.11)

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conflict_adjacent	1.91***	---	1.87***	---
	(0.24)		(0.24)	
contiguous_states	---	0.01	---	0.01
		(0.06)		(0.06)
Landlocked	-0.91***	-1.03***	-0.92**	-1.03***
	(0.3)	(0.30)	(0.30)	(0.29)
Island	0.26	-0.12	0.22	-0.15
	(0.31)	(0.30)	(0.31)	(0.31)
Foreign Occupy	0.27	0.46*	0.13	0.32
	(0.25)	(0.24)	(0.26)	(0.25)
Roman Occupy	-1.10***	-1.40***	-1.11***	-1.41***
	(0.39)	(0.38)	(0.40)	(0.39)
Roman Removal	-0.82	-0.97	-0.7	-0.85
	(0.65)	(0.63)	(0.65)	(0.63)
Plague	0.51	1.09**	0.53	1.08*
	(0.54)	(0.56)	(0.54)	(0.56)
_cons	-1.51	-0.12	-1.13	0.20
	(0.73)	(0.71)	(0.77)	(0.74)
Suitable	-1.68***	-0.89**	-2.98***	-2.20***
	(0.57)	(0.51)	(0.87)	(0.82)
Popdens	0.10***	0.13***	0.00	0.03
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.05)
suitable_pop	---	---	0.23***	0.24**
			(0.11)	(0.11)
conflict_adjacent	1.67***	---	1.62***	---
	(0.26)		(0.25)	
contiguous_states	---	-0.10	---	-0.10
		(0.06)		(0.06)
Landlocked	-0.98***	-1.06***	-0.99***	-1.03***
	(0.31)	(0.30)	(0.31)	(0.30)
Island	0.09	-0.55*	-0.07	-0.56*
	(0.32)	(0.31)	(0.32)	(0.31)
Foreign Occupy	0.33	0.72***	0.17	0.57**
	(0.26)	(0.24)	(0.28)	(0.25)
Roman Occupy	-0.19	0.23	-0.16	0.22
	(0.48)	(0.46)	(0.49)	(0.46)
Roman Removal	-0.17	0.10	-0.03	0.18
	(0.7)	(0.68)	(0.70)	(0.68)
Plague	0.19	0.57	0.2	0.55
	(0.64)	(0.63)	(0.65)	(0.63)
_cons	(0.61)	0.33	-0.2	0.77
	(0.92)	(0.53)	(0.95)	(0.57)

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Fixed effects incl.for:				
Region	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(N)	620	604	620	604

Table 4: Summary of Goodness of Fit Results (without Fixed Effects)

Log-Lik Intercept Only:	-423.196	Log-Lik Full Model:	-301.478
D(605):	602.956	LR(6):	243.436
		Prob > LR:	0
McFadden's R2:	0.288	McFadden's Adj R2:	0.252
ML (Cox-Snell) R2:	0.325	Cragg-Uhler(Nagelkerke) R2:	0.436
McKelvey & Zavoina's R2:	0.501	Efron's R2:	0.36
Variance of y*:	6.594	Variance of error:	3.29
Count R2:	0.789	Adj Count R2:	0.506
AIC:	1.021	AIC*n:	632.956
BIC:	-3287.024	BIC':	-153.42

Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness-of-fit test

number of observations =	620
number of covariate patterns =	602
Pearson chi2(587) =	699.74
Prob > chi2 =	0.0009

Table 5: Summary of Goodness of Fit Results (Fixed Effects)

Log-Lik Intercept Only:	-423.196	Log-Lik Full Model:	-287.796
D(613):	619.103	LR(6):	270.800
		Prob > LR:	0
McFadden's R2:	0.320	McFadden's Adj R2:	0.244
ML (Cox-Snell) R2:	0.354	Cragg-Uhler(Nagelkerke) R2:	0.475
McKelvey & Zavoina's R2:	0.522	Efron's R2:	0.388
Variance of y*:	6.890	Variance of error:	3.290
Count R2:	0.792	Adj Count R2:	0.513
AIC:	1.032	AIC*n:	639.592
BIC:	-3205.083	BIC':	-77.908

Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness-of-fit test

number of observations =	620
number of covariate patterns =	620
Pearson chi2(587) =	668.39
Prob > chi2 =	0.0127

To interpret the magnitude of the coefficients, I predict the margins of the interactiveterm by setting both *suitable* and *popdens* at its minimum and maximum. Figure 4 shows the fewer resources a state has when population density ranges from 0 – 15 km^2, the higher the probability of war. For example, an area with only twenty percent (20%) of arable land and a population density of 10km^2 is over twelve percent (12%) more likely to experience conflict than an area with the same population density but with eighty percent (80%) arable land.

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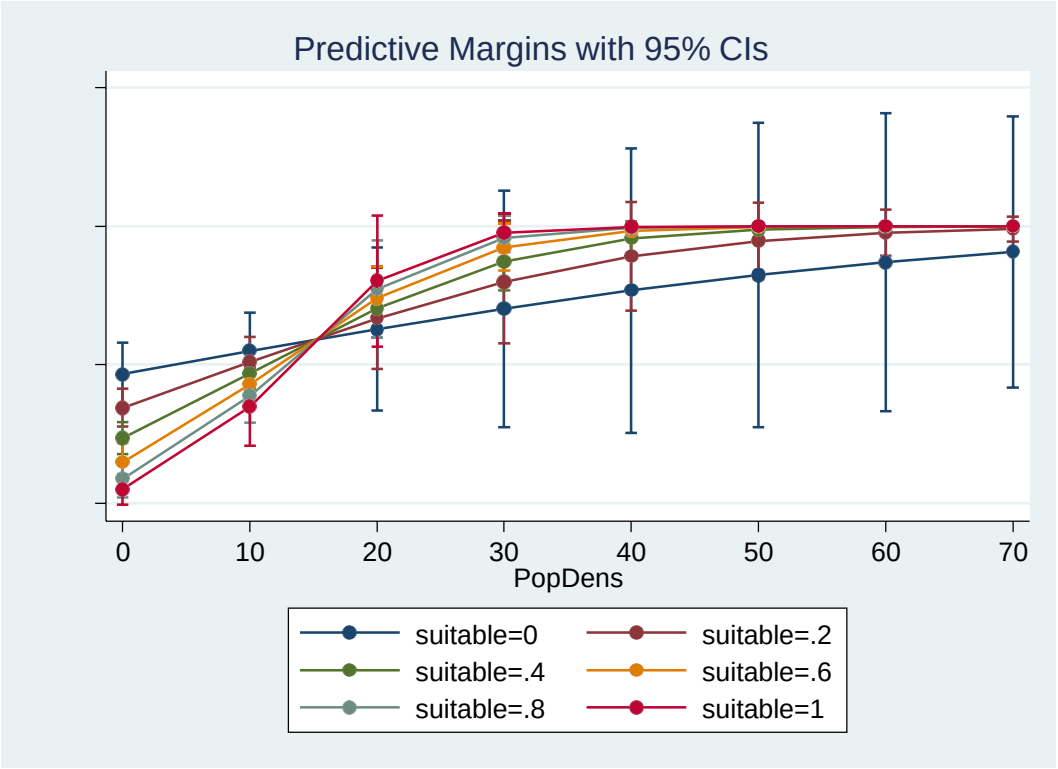


Figure 4

When population density reaches approximately 15km^2, then the probabilities converge, and the relationship changes so that, although the probability continues to increase with population density, the more people and resources a state has, the more likely war. When population density reaches 50 km^2, all areas at this level have the same probability of experiencing some sort of conflict regardless of available resources, with two exceptions. Areas with twenty percent (20%) arable land continue to have a slightly lower chance of conflict until population reaches 70 km^2. The probability for areas with nominal resources continues to increase but at a much slower rate (and with much less precise confidence intervals).

The results support the hypothesis that conflict is more likely for areas with low resources and high population densities, up to a point. Once population density reaches a certain threshold, it appears the competition-scarcity relationship changes. Specifically, when population density reaches approximately 15 km^2, the probability of conflict is roughly the same for all areas, though areas with more arable land begin to increase in the likelihood of conflict while resource scarce areas are less likely. What causes this change in relationship though? It is arguable that once population density reaches a certain level, the level of resources needed to sustain that population also increases. This would force even resource abundant states to seek out more resources to sustain such large levels of population. That would not explain, however, why areas with more resources have a higher probability of conflict than resource-scarce ones. Instead, a sharp increase in the probability of conflict should increase for all, with resource-scarce areas still maintaining the highest probability. A closer look at the data reveals something else is occurring in the international system that changes the nature of conflict.

As Figures 5 and 6 show, at approximately the same time that population density reaches 15 km^2 for over half of the countries in the sample, the total number of conflicts also increases dramatically. The number of states next to conflict-prone neighbors therefore also increases.

After the fall of Rome, the number of conflicts decreases, also decreasing the total number of states next to conflict-prone neighbors. Despite hostile neighbors decreasing from 0 – 300, by 400, conflict-adjacent states double and remain fairly constant until 700, when another sharp increase occurs. More than half of all states are located next to a conflict-prone neighbor by 1000. This rate remains relatively steady until another dramatic increase at 1400.

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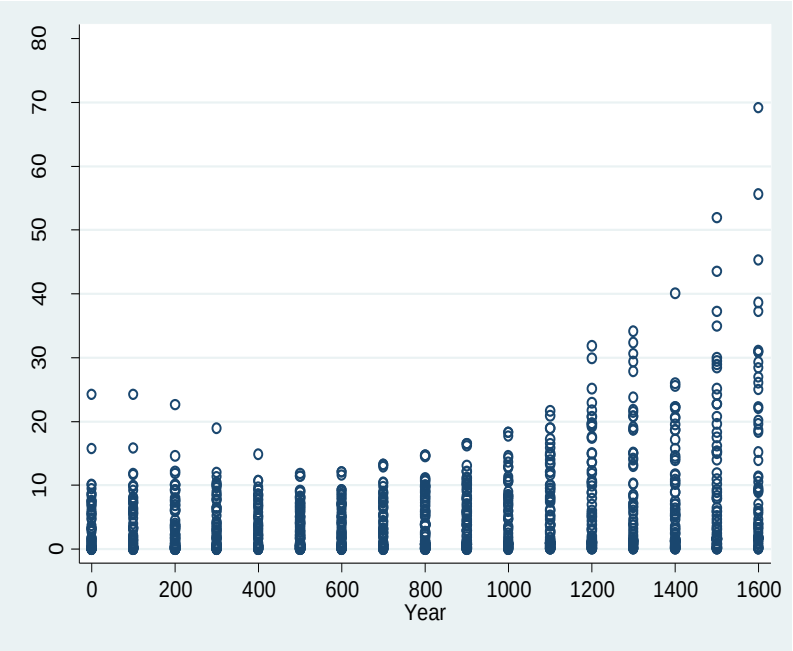


Figure 5: Population Density 0 – 1600

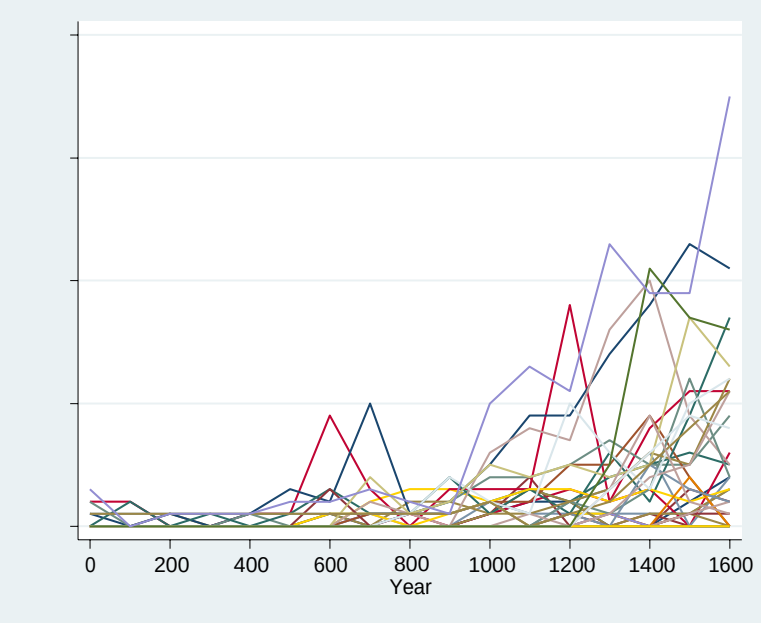


Figure 6: Total Conflicts 0 – 1600

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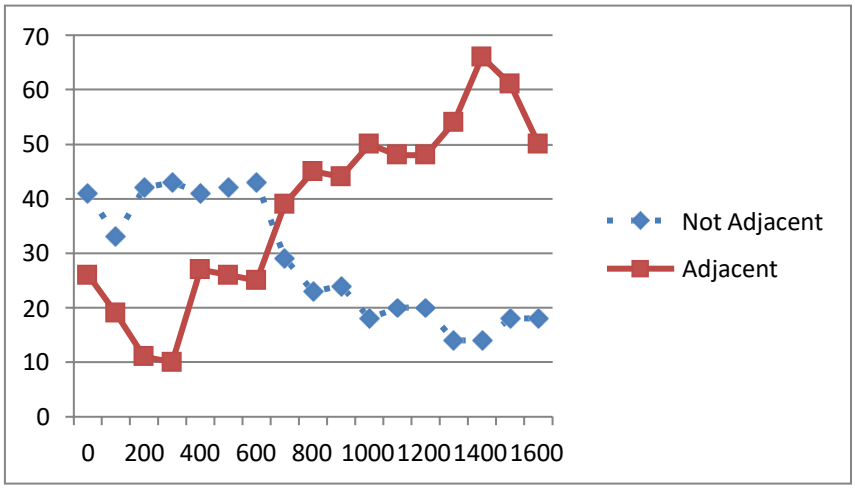


Figure 7: Conflict Adjacent States

These numbers not only reaffirm conflict is more prevalent over time, but data shows that, with few exceptions, conflict does not increase randomly. Instead, it is contagious, spreading from one state to another. As a result, whether a country is located next to a conflict- prone state provides strong evidence for the probability of conflict. In other words, unlike earlier time periods when competition over the scarcity of resources was a main motivator for conflict, after a certain period, conflict itself breeds conflict.



Figure 8: Total Conflicts 0-99

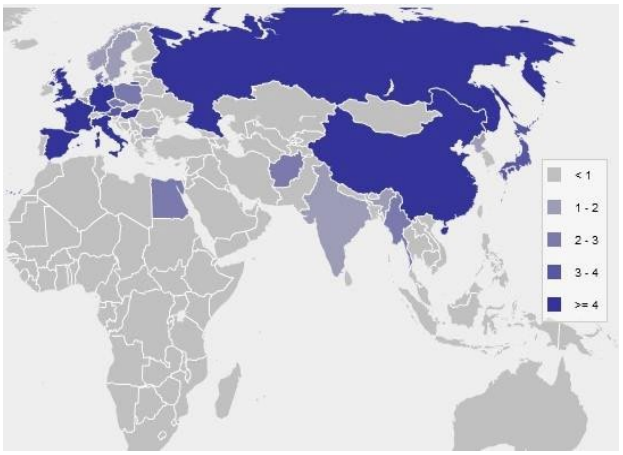


Figure 9: Total Conflicts 900 – 1000

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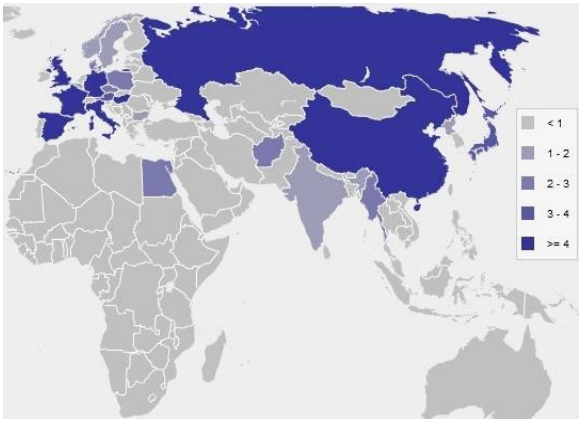


Figure 10: Total Conflicts - 1200-1300



Figure 11: Total Conflicts 1600 – 1700

To determine the extent of this relationship, I plot the probability of conflict for areas bordering war-prone states. As Figure 3.10 shows, those located in more peaceful areas are thirty-seven percent (37%) less likely to experience conflict. Those next to a conflict prone neighbor, on the other hand, have a fifty-seven percent (57%) chance of war. Thus, the change in the relationship between resources and population density changes as the world becomes more conflict prone. No longer is survival defined in terms of the ratio of resources available but also, and arguably more so, by whether a society is likely to face conflict. Roman occupation decreases the probability of conflict by almost twenty percent (20%). Any other type of foreign occupation, on the other hand, slightly increases the potential for conflict, but only by three percent (3%). In addition, the confidence intervals are much wider, indicating a lot more variability regarding the impact a foreign presence other than Rome has.

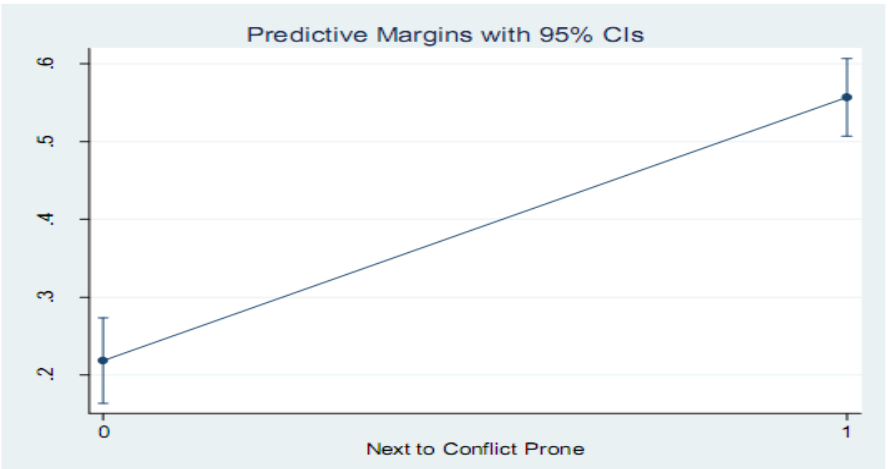


Figure 12: Probability of Conflict for States Next to Conflict Prone Neighbors

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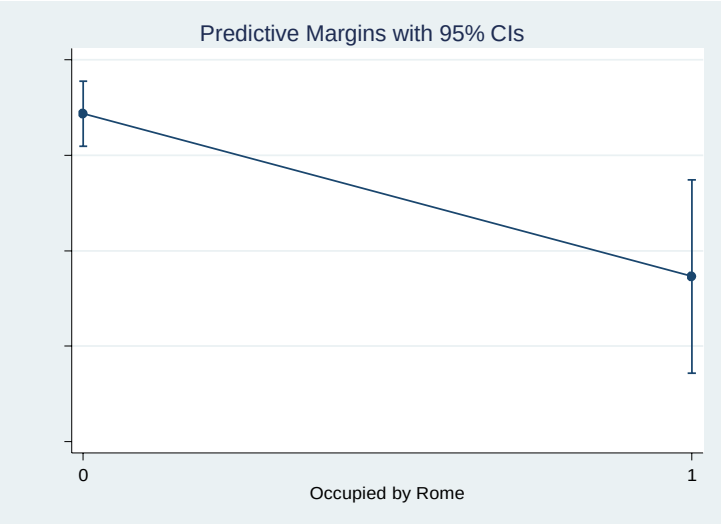


Figure 13: Probability of Conflict for States Occupied by Rome

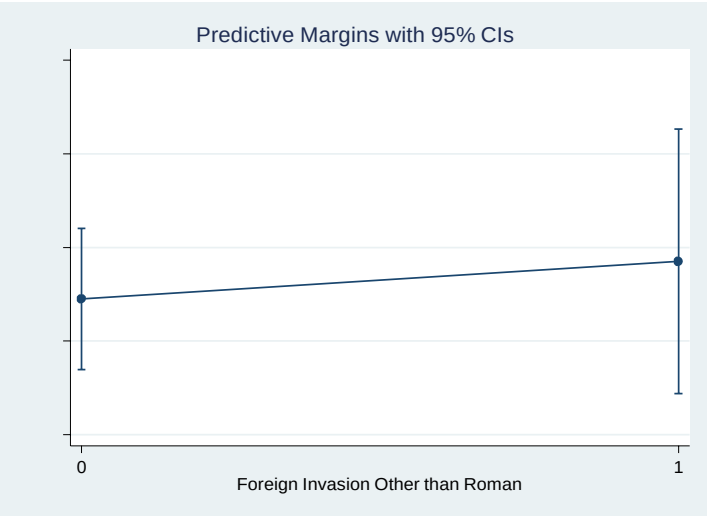


Figure 14: Probability of Conflict for States Impacted by Foreign Invasion (Other than Rome)

V. Conclusion

The combination of resources available and the amount of strain by the population on those resources determines whether a group is likely to engage in conflict. Over time, as populations continue to grow, and more areas that had an adequate population-to-resource ratio begin to experience scarcity, these groups find themselves fighting battles. Around 1000 CE, however, conflict becomes so prevalent in some regions that the cause of war changes. States are faced with a more hostile international environment. Survival is no longer just about resources, but it also results from fear of the anarchical and conflict-laden system in which a state finds itself. Moreover, war does not randomly happen but is contagious – spreading from one state to those around it and eventually to the states bordering the newly infected. As war breeds war, the states with the most resources become most likely to go to war. Two possible explanations for this exist.

First, the state may be a target for resource-scarce states for its abundance of resources, and thus, it engages in more conflict. On the other hand, as offensive realism argues, the international system may drive states to seek power. Since states do not engage in wars they do not believe they have a chance of winning, those states best equipped to win will be most likely to go to war. Either way, the threat of conflict better explains why states go to war than Carneiro's theory as areas move closer to the modern era. That does not make the Carneiro's theory less valuable, however, since it explains what initially caused autonomous groups to pickup weapons and threaten their neighbors. Something had to spark the first battle that eventually led to a system constantly plagued by war. Carneiro's theory provides that answer.

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Statements and Declarations

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Intelligence Challenges in Contemporary Geopolitical Discourse

By Zoran Ivanov

Introduction- Intelligence is critical in the state's decision-making process and national security strategy. Nevertheless, the contemporary regional and geopolitical complexity implies countless challenges to intelligence. Carl von Clausewitz said: "In the fast-moving complex environment, the target has changed by the time you adopt a plan." (Clausewitz, 1832) Today this sentence has more relevance. We live in an interregnum period where the domination of liberal democracy is challenged from the inside out through the war in Ukraine, a decline of trust in democracy, inequality, division of societies, decay of economic development, rising inflation, and geopolitical competition between great powers. Today we live in a hazy space where there is no clear line between war and peace. Further, we started our twenty-first century with a dangerous relationship between political leaders and their intelligence advisors, in which they are distorting intelligence information to justify their political decisions.

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Intelligence Challenges in Contemporary Geopolitical Discourse

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I. Introduction

Intelligence is critical in the state's decision-making process and national security strategy. Nevertheless, the contemporary regional and geopolitical complexity implies countless challenges to intelligence. Carl von Clausewitz said: "In the fast-moving complex environment, the target has changed by the time you adopt a plan." (Clausewitz, 1832) Today this sentence has more relevance. We live in an interregnum period where the domination of liberal democracy is challenged from the inside out through the war in Ukraine, a decline of trust in democracy, inequality, division of societies, decay of economic development, rising inflation, and geopolitical competition between great powers. Today we live in a hazy space where there is no clear line between war and peace. Further, we started our twenty-first century with a dangerous relationship between political leaders and their intelligence advisors, in which they are distorting intelligence information to justify their political decisions. Both Prime Minister Tony Blair and President George W. Bush came under unprecedented public scrutiny in both Britain and the United States and were widely charged with purposefully distorting intelligence information to justify their decision to make war on Iraq in April 2003 (Scott and Jackson, 2004). The need for a better understanding of both the nature of the intelligence process and its importance to national and international security policy has never been more apparent.

Meanwhile, the so-called traditional threats such as terrorism, corruption, and organized crime are using every opportunity to gain their ground. Nevertheless, intelligence is not immune to myriad challenges created while the great powers learn how to share power. The interaction of the states in the geopolitical competition is changing the environment's conditions, which directly challenges intelligence. Hence, this article will examine the correlation between dynamic changes in the geopolitical environment and intelligence. The article will develop a model to recognize geopolitical environment variables. Interrelationships between variables produce changes in the geopolitical environment that directly affect intelligence. In recent years, where "nations have wrestled with economic, social, and geopolitical upheaval in recent years, the future of liberal democracy has come into question. In countries across the globe, democratic norms and civil liberties have deteriorated, while populists have enjoyed surprising success at the ballot box. Newly democratic nations have struggled, while more-established, once self-assured democracies have stumbled, exposing long-simmering weaknesses in their social fabrics and institutional designs." (Wike and Fetterolf, 2021).

The understanding ramification of geopolitical environment changes on intelligence in current conditions draws apparent necessity to consider the nature of intelligence study in correlations to geopolitics. It also examines the development of intelligence as an area of academic study and assesses its emerging need to widen the perspective of the study. It aims to explore implied critical challenges to intelligence from manifested geopolitical environment changes. We consider this analysis critical because each challenge of the geopolitical environment utterly influences the politicians to create politics according to their perceptions, thus directly influencing the intelligence.

II. The Study of Intelligence

The study of intelligence is more prominent than ever because intelligence has been playing a critical role in shaping political discourse from both sides of the world, West and East, resulting in tectonic changes in international politics, state relationships, and great power competition. Hence, understanding the intelligence role in not only in domestic affairs but more importantly in context of contemporary geopolitical environment is essential.

In their excellent work, Len Scot and Peter Jackson, "The Study of Intelligence in Theory and Practice," they recognized three different concepts that generally fit in the work done by many observers of intelligence studies. The first approach, favored among international historians in particular but also characteristic of theoretical approaches that seek to explain the relationship between organizational structure and policy making, conceives of the study of intelligence primarily as a means of acquiring new information in order to explain specific decisions made by policymakers in both peace and war. To this side belong authors O'Halpin (2005) and Perlman (2018), that gave a historical analysis of the role of British and American intelligence organizations. Second, strive to establish general models that can explain success and failure in the intelligence process. Additionally, authors such as

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Hedley (2005), Fitzgerald and Lebow (2006), and Eiran (2016), by examining the intelligence failures and process of reforms, significantly contribute to the intelligence study. Decisive importance is attributed by adherents of this approach to structural and cognitive obstacles to the effective use of intelligence in the policy process. The aim is to identify and analyze the personal, political, and institutional biases that characterize intelligence organizations and affect their performance in the decision-making process. A third approach focuses instead on the political function of intelligence as a means of state control. Recently released archival material has enabled scholars to study the role of state security services in political and social life in the USSR and Eastern bloc states after 1945 (Scott and Jackson, 2004). Nevertheless, their research produced two critical observations that coincide with contemporary geopolitical shambles. First, the best writing about intelligence incorporates all three approaches differently. Second, at the heart of these divergences is disagreement concerning the extent to which political assumptions and culture shape the intelligence process at all levels. This is power, and power is shaping the environment in pursuing dominance in geopolitical competition (Scott and Jackson, 2004).

III. Intelligence Concept of Geopolitics

Common elements can be recognized in the work of other authors, philosophers, and experts scrutinizing geopolitics. Starting with the nineteen-century, geographer and philosopher Halford Mackinder described geopolitics as the use of politics in controlling territories, where certain geographical positions are more strategic than others, for resources, historical and socio-political reasons. In Walberg's work on geopolitics, he uses the concept of the "Great Game" to better describe the broader rivalry between nations and economic systems with the rise of imperialism and the pursuit of world power (Walberg, 2011). These are sufficient studies to see that geopolitics has common elements. Those are states, leadership, territory, and power. The same elements that intelligence is collecting information and accumulating knowledge about.

Hence, the intelligence concept of geopolitics must be holistic because these are various state elements under certain circumstances that must be examined to gain knowledge and understanding of the state's capabilities, limitations, behavior, and intentions. Intelligence is a state's function to collect information and gain knowledge for the state to achieve desired strategic goals. Michael Herman observes in his work that intelligence is an 'enabling' facility, helping the world of action to exercise national power and influence (Herman, 1996). Henceforth, intelligence and geopolitics are directly linked. In Flint's work on geopolitics, he examines that the state should be able to define the global geopolitical agenda (Flint, 2006). Intelligence has critical, if not central role and has capacity to integrate other resources and assets when gaining knowledge about other adversaries, states, non-state actors and global conditions to define the global geopolitical agendas. Following Gramsci, we would expect that the most powerful country would try to set a political agenda that the rest of the world would, more or less, follow (Gramsci, 1971). The intelligence function is one of the critical state's tool in establishing a connection with foreign leaders, building coalitions with countries, and/or setting conditions to provoke actions by target countries or individuals. The geopolitical environment can be broken down into variables to understand the interconnection between intelligence and geopolitics further. These variables are actors, conditions, relationships, and influences. We consider this concept of scrutinizing the geopolitical environment critical because it will open a different approach to understanding the dependent correlation between intelligence and geopolitics. Christopher Andrew's excellent work shows the critical role of intelligence in two significant perspectives.

First, intelligence played a critical role in the ideological competition between East and West, hunting and influencing the unlike-minded from both sides of the world and limiting space for its adversary. Second, the close relationship between political leaders and intelligence. The close mutual relationship has influenced the political discourse (Andrew, 2004).

In general, geopolitics is about the rivalry between nations, which means a struggle for power and power is shaping the environment in pursuing dominance in geopolitical competition. Therefore, our variables will enable what kind of events are produced. These events can be planned or the result of the second-order effect of mutual interaction. Planned events are manifests taken by states to change or influence elements of the geopolitical environment in their desired direction. Second-order manifests are the product of changes in any of the elements. Both are critical because they directly represent the changes in the geopolitical environment where some states will perceive them as a threat to national interests and benefit for some. The purpose of these events is to create conditions for actors to exercise their power. In such a complex milieu, intelligence has a critical role in identifying the actors' intentions and capability, recognizing changes in the conditions, understanding the relationships between actors and conditions, and creating specific influences to exercise their power. Any change in the geopolitical environment represents challenges to intelligence because these manifests can represent a limitation in collecting information or gaining knowledge. Also, some changes are very dynamic or require additional assets or technology. Therefore, it is

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critical to understand the ramification of geopolitical shambles on intelligence.

IV. Scope and Focus

General understanding of intelligence study and geopolitics tend to keep their research into respective areas. Events such as September 11, the war on terror in Iraq and Afghanistan and their subsequent forces withdrawal, the color revolutions in Egypt, Syria, Libya, and Ukraine in 2014, and the reinvasion of Ukraine in 2022 desired much to understand about the relationship between intelligence and geopolitics. These events undoubtedly serve as an example of a direct connection between intelligence and geopolitical environment changes. Further, these events are directly connected to intelligence in two ways—Eighter as a challenge to face and adjust or as a generator of events. The events mentioned above are all researched and studied in detail by many observers from different perspectives. Thus, we will assume these manifests are the product of direct or indirect interconnection of intelligence and geopolitics. Consequently, they produce changes in the geopolitical environment that influence intelligence. The focus is to recognize what are the implied critical challenges to intelligence.

The observation recognized three central challenges to intelligence. First, technology implied structural changes in intelligence organization and process. States have used technology to protect national interests or use by malevolent states, nonstate, or individuals to harm our societies. The common denominator for these two types understands how, when, and in what context of the environment they will utilize technology.

Second is the geostrategic discourse by the rise of China and Russia. The intelligence focus in the past two decades was on the war on terror and counterterrorism. Therefore, intelligence must shift from a global war on terrorism to major rival or rouge states. Consequently, we must observe the intelligence shift from counterterrorism to great power competition and how to protect friendly information and capabilities from rival and rouge states.

Third, balancing the liberal democracy virtues in managing the former intelligence officer's activities related to security and intelligence. How to control the intelligence officer who leaves the service is one of the most understudied challenges to intelligence services. This issue can severely impact the trust among alliances and the credibility of the intelligence services. Thus, directly endangering the mutual state relationships, which might trigger international conflict or disputes. The manifest of the Raven project in the United Arab Emirates has much to learn from.

In the end, we will use NATO Intelligence Enterprise as an example of how the geostrategic environment's perception reflects on international intelligence cooperation that can create political disputes within the Alliance. Why observes NATO? NATO is one of the actors in the geopolitical environment that can shape and produce changes. It has built its intelligence structure that can be subject to further analysis because intelligence cooperation inside the Alliance is influenced by the state's perception of the geopolitical environment, thus representing the threat to maintaining the trust inside the Alliance.

V. Technological Challenges

The article disagrees with the authors who are perceiving technologies as the most critical challenges where the other challenges are related or products of them. Therefore, the article will assume that technology is a tool. States have used technology to protect national interests or use by malevolent states, non-states, or individuals to harm our societies. The common denominator for these two types understands how, when, and in what context of the environment they will utilize technology. Hence, we cannot consider technology the most crucial challenge to intelligence service because the human domain through developing knowledge is and will remain critical in developing and using technology.

"Technological advancements are heightening global instability in ways that extend far beyond the battlefield. New technologies enable increasingly powerful non-state actors to affect the answer. Power is shifting away from democratic states, and they must prepare for, and defend against, the potentially seismic consequences" (Cronin, 2020). Meanwhile, a recent re-emergence of major-power competition, particularly between the United States, Russia, and China, is likely to keep the focus of military planners on large-scale, high-end weapons systems rather than on building capabilities and strategies to defend against more pervasive and less obvious emerging threats. Major powers will be defined not only by the size of their military forces but also by how nimble and adaptive those forces are. Ukraine's ability to defeat or slow the advances of Russian forces has illustrated the priority of adaptive learning and the superior use of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance to support kinetic operations (Korb, 2022).

Hence, the article recognizes two critical ways. First, identifying and understanding the threats to domestic security from cognitive warfare used by individuals, domestic and foreign organizations, and rouge states that promote anti-democratic agendas, extremism, tribalism, and division of societies. Second, understanding the strategy of how rouge states and malicious actors will employ technologies. Crafting scenarios of how the technologies may be deployed

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and combined in innovative ways by rogue actors is crucial. (Cronin, 2020)

1. Cognitive warfare

Technological advances have created a new warfare domain besides the current military five domains of warfare land, sea, air, space, and cyber domain. The cognitive domain is a product of the present complexity of warfighting, geopolitical competition and contemporary technological connectivity. Communication interconnectivity and mass use of social media made the cognitive domain part of each of the current five domains and an emergent (more than the sum of the parts) separate sixth domain. Heartly and Jobson, in their book "Cognitive Superiority" are arguing that technology has created new forms of cognition, the unending exponential increase in the sum of human knowledge, new communities of knowledge, and information access. "It is intertwined with competing world views, grand strategies and metanarratives of power, diplomacy, commerce, education, science, metascience, and the necessity for lifelong learning. It molds trust, social membership, meaning, identity, and power." (Heartly and Jobson, 2021) Thus, forcing intelligence services to abruptly use technology to counter cognitive warfare to protect the state's decision-making system and to increase society's resilience to foreign influence and division. Since cognitive warfare integrates cyber, information, psychological, and social media capabilities to achieve its ends, the intelligence service must expend its expertise beyond traditional intelligence collection. The primary goal of cognitive warfare is to sow doubt, introduce conflicting narratives, polarize opinion and society, radicalize groups, and motivate them to act that can disrupt or fragmentize society's cohesiveness. In such a security milieu, besides traditional threats, the intelligence services will face emerging domestic violence, civil unrest, distrust in government institutions, homegrown terrorism, domestic sectarian violence, and rapid division of society.

Even the most advanced democracy in the world, the USA, is not immune to this cognitive warfare. It turns out to be its biggest weakness. The best example of one of the primary goals of cognitive warfare, sowing doubt, is the American Presidential election in 2021. Some may argue that this event is not connected to cognitive warfare, yet it falls into this category because whoever was the idea's generator (domestic or foreign forces) has reached the goal. Part of the American public perceives that the Presidential election was stolen. Millions of Americans believe that at the dawn of Biden's precedence, the election was stolen, and thousands turned to violence to "stop the steal." (Alter, 2021) Later, President Joe Biden, in his inaugural speech in January 2021, confirmed that American society is divided, and the division forces are real (Biden, 2021). In such an ambiance, the intelligence services quickly can become collateral damage from the battle between two major political parties. Thus, directly weakening the credibility and effectiveness of the intelligence services in protecting national interests. Soon after, the Jan 6 Committee in Capitol Hill started an examination of intelligence failure. Many experts and journalists in US security consider the Jan 6 riots in Capitol Hill as the most significant domestic security failure since 9/11 (Dilanian, 2022). Is it? It is arguable because too many reports from various US domestic intelligence agencies prior to Jan 6 produce actionable intelligence (Dahl, 2022).

The intelligence services are always between the hammer, political masters and the protection of the state's national interests, the anvil. Not always the politicians want to hear that something is wrong neither that they must take responsibility for some issues, or they must give money to intelligence services for something they rarely can win political benefit. In such ambiance the intelligence services must develop their expertise in how the technologies may be deployed, and combined, in innovative ways by rogue actors and especially rival states.

2. Strategy to employ technology

The technological revolution is open, and it will never stop, which means that new products will be invented or modified. Though, the product itself does not have relevance until it's been used for some purpose. Hence, the critical question remains how the technology will be used, where, when, and for what purpose. Military History teaches us that weapons and technological innovation impact war or conflict, but they are not decisive. A recent example is the latest war in Iraq and Afghanistan. The US started to use UAVs – unmanned area vehicles, and drones for targeting Al-Qaeda'sAl-Qaeda's high-value targets for a few years to successfully end the war on terrorism. The technological advancement, combined with ground military force, impacted tactical operations. (Bumiller, 2011) Nevertheless, the UAVs did not bring a strategic sustainable solution, an end to war on terrorism. Soon after, the US troops withdrew from Afghanistan in August 2021.

The strategy to employ technological advancement is vital because they represent a more significant challenge to intelligence services than just discovering their existence by rogue actors. The intelligence services should focus on understanding the adversary'sadversary's strategy of technology employment; if they do not, they can easily overestimate or underestimate of adversary'sadversary's power projection.

The strategy is defined as the application of means to achieve ends. Therefore, technological advancement means states can use it to attain political

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outcomes. Depending on what kind of outcome they want, the reliance on technological advancement may or may not be sufficient. The overestimation or underestimation of the adversary'sadversary's power projection can come from limited intelligence analysis to the adversary'sadversary's technological capabilities. If the intelligence analysis does not consider in what context of the security environment technological advancement may or may not be used, it does not represent the adversary'sadversary's real power.

Further, the intelligence services must understand how the adversary will deploy the technology and how much time they need. Providing this knowledge will create decision points where decision-makers can decide when, where, and what preemptive actions can be used to achieve the desired political outcome. To illustrate, the US had technological and military superiority during the Vietnam War. Yet, they misjudged the North Vietnamese will to resist. During the Iraq and Afghanistan wars, the US'sUS's technological and military superiority was obvious. Yet, the US did not win the war on terrorism. Therefore, technology can shape war or conflict, but it is not decisive.

Here it is essential to observe the second-order effect on technological innovation because the grown insurgencies, terrorist organizations, and malicious individuals have used technological innovation to adapt to deadly use to counter the US and its allies at home. Due to the US and allies'allies' domination in Afghanistan and Iraq wars, the insurgents and terrorists used technological innovation to create more deadly weapons. Therefore, the Improvised Explosive Device – IED became the deadliest weapon against the westerners in the theater. Further, the terrorist organizations took the initiative and started the diffusion of anti-American rhetoric to inspire sympathizers globally. The case of the Boston Marathon bombings illustrates how technological innovation can become disruptive to the security and safety of our societies. In 2013, the Tsarnaev brothers, ethnic Chechens, followed Inspire'sInspire's magazine step-by-step instructions, turning two pressure cookers into IEDs using explosive powder from ordinary fireworks and detonators made from Christmas lights (Meek, 2014).

There are two critical learning points from these examples that impact intelligence. Frist, if it is engaged in political friction between the politicians and political parties, it most likely will be accused of intelligence failure, which was the case of a controversial report on Iraqi weapons of mass destruction – WMD in 2005 (Kessler, 2019). Second, their action, in this case producing a report that Saddam Hussein had WMD that initiated the Iraqi invasion, produced a reaction that directly changed the security environment. The insurgents and terrorists modified technological innovation into deadly weapons. ISIS and Hezbollah have used armed drones in their operations (Sims, 2018). Accessible lethal technologies empower a much broader range of actors to challenge major powers, where they are losing the capacity to counter them (Cronin, 2020 p.159). Therefore, intelligence services must adapt fast and acquire new skills to identify and counter these threats.

VI. Geostrategic Discourse by Rise of China and Russia

In the following years growing specter of great power competition and conflict will dominate the global security environment (DNI, 2022). Therefore, intelligence must shift from a global war on terrorism to major rival or rouge states. There are two significant challenges for intelligence services. First, shift from counterterrorism to great power competition. Second, how can friendly information and capabilities be protected from rival and rouge states?

The shift to great power competition will require structural changes in collecting critical information because it is a different fight involving major combat forces and operations. Counterterrorism, for the most part, is reactive and allows one to choose a time, operations, and space with limited force.

These substantial differences in collection management and especially analysis can represent weakness for some intelligence services. Even the US intelligence system needs time to adjust to great power competition because counterterrorism intelligence is not focused evaluating combat power of the states, how and in what formations they will bring technological advances to bear, and how they will coordinate their weapons system in multi-dimension warfare. To illustrate, counterterrorism collects information to understand and prevent the next terrorist's attack. The intelligence developed models, network, and systems to learn about terrorist modus operandi and networks. In ongoing great power competition, the intelligence needs to change the taxonomy and mindset to understand how the rival state's "way of war" (Roberts, 2019). Meanwhile, they still need to focus on traditional threats because they will use security gaps or any weakness created by great power competition. The balance of military power among the United States, China, and Russia is an essential focus for all analysts seeking to anticipate future threats to the world order. The United States and its allies are facing sustaining severe threats. China's assertiveness in the South China Sea, Russia's intervention into the Syrian civil war and especially the invasion in Ukraine. They must not lose sight of these many threats or fail to plan for them and innovate to deter or meet them. But just as market disruptors can blindside dominant companies, militaries can be blindsided by non-state actors. In the past decades, Russia and China developed their military capability that can substantially challenge the western countries. China

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has developed capabilities in area and space denial that can limit access and communication systems of the western allies. Russia holds the capability to use hypersonic missiles that can have critical impact on western allies' defense (Henley 2022). These capabilities can be used as power of influence to build potential new alliances against west.

Henceforth, intelligence analysis will play critical role in developing knowledge of how and when rouge states can apply their strategic weapons. Further, in the contemporary interconnected global environment, intelligence services will be challenging to protect critical friendly information.

Present-day great power competition, how to protect friendly information and capabilities remains essential. In the past few decades Russia and China could observe the US, NATO, and European countries fighting in two Desert wars, Bosnia, Iraq, Afghanistan, and other regional conflicts. Yet, there are two critical outcomes. First, during these military and security engagements western allies has exposed many of their military capabilities to name a few, the way of war, formations, maneuver, doctrine and tactics, and ability to adjust. Some may argue that these military and security engagements can have a second-order deterrence effect to keep balance of power. Yet, the rival states can gain significant knowledge about western warfare to counter or deny future activities.

Second, achieved successes in demonstrating a commitment to protect democracy and human rights without direct confrontation with Russia and China, yet can lead to fault assumption that global domination will deter from great power conflict.

The ongoing Russian reinvasion of Ukraine falls into this category. It is a result of a series of past eighter disregarded or underestimated events that Russia was engaged in. Article recognizes several critical events. First, NATO Summit in Bucharest in May 2008 where Georgia and Ukraine were allowed to be considered as future candidates. President Putin was invited to the Summit, where he directly opposed it. Second, soon after in August 2008, Russia initiated war with Georgia. Third, Russian Gazprom has halted gas export to Ukraine. Fourth, in November 2011, Russia vetoed the UN resolution on Syria (NATO Association of Canada, 2022). Fifth, in Feb 2014, Russia invaded Ukraine. Consequently, Russia reinvaded Ukraine in Feb 2022, engaging in massive military operations that still many Ukrainians are losing their lives. The analysis of these critical events of global affairs and international relations is subject for itself. Yet, the article recognizes the considerable amount of intelligence that could be used to prevent Russia from going rogue, save lives, and prevent future great power's direct conflict. From intelligence perspective there are two possible assumptions. First, intelligence services have failed to gain knowledge of Russia's global affairs intentions. It can be assumed that this is very unlikely because major intelligence services built up their intelligence skills during the Cold War period. Therefore, they are expected to continue monitoring rival state's intentions. Second, the politicization of intelligence. Tailoring intelligence reports for political purposes has been gaining roots in democratic societies. The biggest challenge for intelligence services is speaking the truth to power.

Nevertheless, politicians do not like to hear the truth because, usually, their focus is on winning the next elections. The conflict between politics and intelligence has a long history. In their book "Intelligence in an insecure world," Peter Gill and Mark Phythian scrutinize the politization of intelligence. Nevertheless, current trends of political polarization and tribalism in democratic societies represent the biggest challenge to balancing liberal democracy virtues.

VII. Balancing the Liberal Democracy Virtues

How to control the intelligence officer who leaves the service is one of the most understudied challenges to intelligence services. This issue can severely impact the state's relationship, trust among alliances, and credibility of the intelligence services. There are two crucial aspects to analyzing this issue. First, intelligence officers can become whistleblowers to expose the government's intentions in execution of their security policies. Second, they can become contractors for non-state or other state intelligence and security agencies that can damage state's mutual relationship.

The aspect of whistleblowers we will not examine because it is the most scrutinize topic since Snowden and Assange's cases appear in media. The focus will be on, directly influencing the trust between states and intelligence services. We consider the trust critical to resiliency from the rival state going, rogue.

At present intelligence service is still struggling to control the intelligence officers who will leave the service. To illustrate, we will look at "Project Raven," the American group of former intelligence officers from the National Security Agency – NSA has joined the United Arab Emirates in hacking operations against UAE's rival states and individuals. The project started in 2014 to assist the UAE's National Electronic Security Agency by US private cybersecurity contractor company "CyberPoint" to build cyber counterterrorism capability in fighting ISIS. Though, the project ended up hacking operations to spy on UAE's rival states, including American citizens and human rights activists (Bing, and Schectman, 2019). After exposing the case by a former member of this hacking group, Lori Stroud, many legal and procedural weaknesses of intelligence contractors emerged. Further, the Raven project eventually started to target foreign adversaries, such as Iran, Qatar, and

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Turkey, and individuals who criticized the monarchy (Bing, and Schectman, 2019). It can be assumed that if these types of operations try to meddle in political processes in favor of the UAE, it can directly spark regional tension between states. Hence, having such an intelligence tool can become a risky asset and encourage states to go rogue in pursuing their interests.

This case was expose to the media due to the ethical and patriotic motives of the former NSA intelligence officer who was part of this project. Nevertheless, critical question remains what if there is no one with patriotic or ethical motives to report? Today our societies are experiencing losing trust in democracy, political polarization, tribalism, inequalities, rising inflation, where the middle and lower class very soon will be struggling for necessities. In such a complex milieu, it can be assumed that many intelligence officers or private intelligence companies do not agree with the government's decisions for various reasons, such as different political polarization perceptions or economic reasons.

Hence, the intelligence agencies need to maintain a relationship with their former officers and offer them roles where they can still be valuable resources for the intelligence and state rather, than make them targetrival or rouge states.

VIII. Challenges to nato Intelligence Enterprise

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization: NATO remains a critical actor in the current shambles ofglobal geopolitics and security. Therefore, the article recognized that maintaining trust among its members is a critical challenge that NATO and especially NATO intelligence enterprises, need to face.

Today, NATO is facing the fragility of democratic politics in a world tapestry of ideologies and communications technologies. The origin of the threat to trust, we can look into several characteristics of our societies, such as: the growth of nationalist parties with anti-democratic agendas; changes in Western political cultures that privilege extremism and tribalism; the adverse consequences of "globalization," including breakdowns in supply chains, the spread of pandemics, the disruption of markets, and the growth of an elite transnational class; and political coercion and military pressure from authoritarian regimes against democratic ones, within and outside of Europe (Korb, 2022) In the such complex milieu of domestic and international challenges will dominate self-preservation and national interests rather than NATO alliance's common interest. Hence, there are two critical ways that the trust among NATO members is challenged. First, sharing intelligence can severely damage the trust among NATO members because of the gradation of intelligence sharing. Second, different perceptions of interpretation of the implementation of counterterrorism policies.

Enforcing the gradation of intelligence sharing is directly damaging trust between member states. The chief of NATO Intelligence Enterprise, Arndt Freytag von Loringhoven recognized synchronizing efforts, reducing duplication, and fully optimizing resources ((Loringhoven, 2017). Thus, synchronizing efforts in sharing intelligence making the hardest task to NATO intelligence enterprise. Intelligence culture is an essential element that hinders the effort to increase intelligence sharing. This culture differs between civilian and military intelligence services within NATO. The military, focusing on planning and operations, is typically more inclined to the "need to share". Some civilian intelligence organizations adopt a much morerestrictive approach to their information, emphasizing the "need to know". Such deeply ingrained traditions are hard to overcome. Additionally, the gradation of intelligence sharing between members is a deeply rooted culture. To illustrate, even among allies, the United States employs gradations of intelligence sharing, having the most profound relationship with Britain, followed closely by Australia and Canada. Intelligence relations with other NATO allies are close, albeit less so than with the "Commonwealth cousins." (Lowenthal, 2009, p.37)

Counterterrorism appears to be where the differences in the threat perceptions of the allied countries are most evident. Although NATO creates counterterrorism action plans by continuing to define terrorism as "one of the principal threats against the Alliance." The differing viewpoints of the allies towards terrorist organization causes serious flaws within the Alliance in practice.

The most evident sign of these differences known to have created severe debates within NATO and tensionamong the allies. Tensions erupted in 2019 when the development related to NATO defense plans partially leaked to the public. The media reports stated the negotiations on the Graduated Response Plans (GRP) came to a deadlock due to the different viewpoints of the allies toward PYD/YPG (Aliriza, 2019). The problem could only be solved through intensive discussions at the level of the leaders.

Such tensions, which undoubtedly caused harm to NATO's image and its deterrence, are expected to remain as long as NATO members continue to have different perspectives regarding the issue. Nevertheless, it is considered that along with the Russian occupation of Ukraine, the skeptical approach toward NATO's presents and deterrence seems to have vanished with no likelihood to come on the agenda for a long time. NATO's deterrence is the most crucial weapon of the allies to protect themselves. To maintain its deterrence, NATO must create an "impression of unity" before its adversaries and rivals without leaving any room for doubt.

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In this respect, it would be appropriate to develop, under the leadership of the NATO Intelligence Enterprise, an approach that considers the national sensitivities of the allies to avoid future disagreements that may come up in counterterrorism issues. Otherwise, the cost to be paid may be as high as to affect thewhole Alliance.

IX. Conclusion

The article has examined the challenges that emerged from current geopolitical shambles in intelligence. We recognized that technological, geopolitical discourse, balancing liberal democracy virtues, and challenges to NATO intelligence enterprise directly correlate to intelligence efficacy and efficiency. The intelligence function is the best tool states can use to define the political, economic, and security prioritiesin contemporary precarious geopolitical conflict. Nevertheless, if the state allows these challenges to overwhelm the importance of intelligence in the decision-making process, then at some point, they find themselves in a cloud full of unknowns. Current literature examines challenges and perspectives that are structural and organizational to intelligence. Hence, this article addresses perspectives that can seriously impair intelligence function's effectiveness and efficacy, thus making the state even more vulnerable to multi-dimensional threats.

Technological advancements are inevitable, and they make progress and development for our societies. Therefore, the article looks at technological advancement as a tool. Hence, we recognized two critical perspectives on how these tools can challenge intelligence. First, identifying and understanding the threatsto domestic security from cognitive warfare used by individuals, domestic and foreign organizations, and rouge states that promote anti-democratic agendas, extremism, tribalism, and division of societies. Second, it is crucial to understand how the rival states and rouge actors can employ technologies. The article finds that intelligence can easily fall into a trap set by cognitive warfare since the rival or rouge state can directly influence our societies and political processes without direct confrontation.

Further, geopolitical discourse brings two significant challenges for intelligence services. First, shift from counterterrorism to great power competition. Second, how can friendly information and capabilities be protected from rival and rouge states? The shift to great power competition will require structural changesin collecting information because this is a different fight involving major combat forces and operations. Counterterrorism, in the most part, is reactive and allows one to choose the time, operations, and space with limited force. These substantial differences in collection management and especially analysis can represent weakness for many intelligence services.

Additionally, the most significant vulnerability to intelligence services is balancing liberal democracy virtues and controlling the intelligence officer who leaves the service. This issue can severely impact the state's relationship, trust among alliances, and credibility of the intelligence services. Free intelligence officers have unique skills that can be used against our governments, thus damaging our societies. The results are emerging two crucial actions. To establish a control mechanism for using intelligence skills globally. Second, we cannot rely on the intelligence officers' luck, patriotism, and morale. They are ordinary people with beliefs and emotions that can be subject to influence by sophisticated communication technologies from rival or rouge states and non-state actors.

Finally, the article examines the challenges to NATO intelligence enterprise because it is the critical military Alliance that can play an essential rule in handling rival and rouge state's actions. Maintaining trust among member states is crucial. The results present that intelligence can have both negative and positive impacts. Sharing intelligence has always been a more significant challenge because of different political perceptions, intelligence capacities, and national priorities between NATO members. Further, counter-terrorism appears to be where the differences in the threat perceptions of the allied countries are most evident. The differing viewpoints of the allies towards terrorist organizations cause severe flaws within the Alliance, thus minimizing the trust among the members.

Scrutinizing intelligence challenges is a dynamic process. Intelligence can initiate changes in the geopolitical environment. Hence, the geopolitical environment influences intelligence by creating conditions, actions, and relationships between its actors outside intelligence reach. Therefore, having a continuous process of scrutinizing intelligence with a holistic approach will enrich our knowledge and assist professionals and politicians in adjusting and improving intelligence function.

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Pigs&Fish. A Magazine to Think about the Transgression in the Democratic Transition in Argentina

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Keywords: journalistic publications, democratic transition, transgression, underground.

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Pigs&Fish. A Magazine to Think about the Transgression in the Democratic Transition in Argentina

Cerdos&Peces. Una Revista Para Pensar la Transgresión en la Transición Democrática en Argentina

Rosana Di Francesco

Resumen- El presente artículo parte de la hipótesis de que la revista *Cerdos&Peces* (1984-2004), plataforma transgresora de algunos sectores juveniles en la pos dictadura argentina, puede ser pensada como dispositivo de exposición (Rogers, 2019; Benjamín, 1989). Asimismo, se analizarán los modos en que la propuesta de la revista *Cerdos&Peces*, desde el número 1 correspondiente a 1984 hasta el número 16 fechado en 1986, muestra la transgresión enunciativa durante la transición democrática en la Argentina. De este modo se indagará en los aspectos que se eligen exponer, así como también cuáles son las que se seleccionan para sobreexponer en el marco epocal de la transición democrática, focalizando en el *under* como plataforma transgresora.

Palabras clave: publicaciones periódicas, transición democrática, transgresión, underground.

Abstract- This article is created from the hypothesis that the magazine *Cerdos&Peces* ("Pigs&Fishes") (1984-2004), which had a transgressive attitude with the youth sector after the Argentine dictatorship, can be considered as an exhibition device (Rogers, 2019; Benjamín, 1989). Also, there is an analysis about the ways in which the proposal of the magazine *Cerdos&Peces* ("Pigs&Fishes"), from its number 1 in 1984 to its number 16 in 1986, shows the declarative transgression during the democratic transition in Argentina. In this way, there will be an inquiry in the aspects chosen to be exposed and in the ones chosen to be overexposed in the framework of the democratic transition, focusing on what is known as the *under* in the sense of a transgressive platform.

Keywords: journalistic publications, democratic transition, transgression, underground.

I. Introducción

La importancia de *Cerdos&Peces* (1984-2004) como revista radica en su circunscripción histórica dado que es una publicación que expresa una transgresión inhabitual en tiempos de posdictadura, abordando temáticas que escandalizaban a la sociedad media. Asimismo, dichas temáticas eran impugnadas por los periodistas y no reconocidas por la intelectualidad. Enrique Symns[1] fue el director de la revista antes mencionada durante los 59 números que conforman la publicación. Su salida no tenía una regularidad, sino que los números se editaron de manera casi caótica entre 1984 y 2004, dejando años enteros en que la revista no salía por diferentes motivos que se retomarán más adelante.

Cerdos&Peces. *La revista de este sitio inmundo*, tal como señalaba su cintillo, fue una publicación que se desprendió del diario *El Porteño* (1982-1993) dirigido por Gabriel Levinas. En efecto, en un principio, *Cerdos&Peces* formaba parte de ese diario, pero la transgresión que había seducido a Levinas, se tornó excesiva y la escisión radicó en la negativa de los editores, entre los que se encontraba el escritor argentino Miguel Briante, a publicar esos contenidos como parte del diario por no considerarlos periodísticos. Dichos contenidos atravesaban tópicos tales como: drogas, prostitución, sexo orgiástico, pedofilia, delincuencia, entre otros temas controversiales para esa época, fundamentalmente por el tono apologético que era transversal a todos los artículos, desplegando e instalando un estilo que fue el sello editorial de Symns en lo que se esbozaría como revista a partir de 1984, luego de la decisión de Levinas de separar el suplemento del diario, tal como se señaló.

El lugar físico donde funcionó la redacción de *Cerdos&Peces* fue variando, sin embargo, la mayoría de los colaboradores recuerdan la calle Cochabamba al 700 en el barrio de Constitución de Buenos Aires. Asimismo, entre los variopintos colaboradores encontramos al escritor Osvaldo Baigorria, la dibujante

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[1] Enrique Symns nació en Lanús en 1946. Es un periodista y narrador considerado de los más influyentes de la cultura urbana y el under porteño. Fue monologuista de la banda Patricio Rey y sus Redonditos de Ricota en la década del 80 y director de Cerdos&Peces durante los 20 años en que la revista se editó de forma discontinuada. Además, escribió en El Porteño, Fin de Siglo, Satiricón y fue colaborador en los diarios Sur y Clarín. Como escritor, editó varios libros de cuentos y crónicas periodísticas que rescatan sus propias experiencias en la noche porteña siguiendo los avatares del under junto con los músicos de Los Piojos, La Bersuit Vergarabat y Los Caballeros de la Quema. Sin embargo, a su regreso de Chile donde formó parte del diario El Mercurio, en el año 2001, editó la novela autobiográfica que convulsionó al mundillo del rock: El Señor de los Venenos. En dicha obra, Symns revela cuestiones personales que había vivido juntos con los integrantes de Redondos.

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Maitena, Vera Land (que luego se constituyó en la editora) los periodistas Ricardo Ragendorfer, Mariano del Mazo y Fernanda Simonetti, el artista plástico Jorge Gumier Meier, el cantante y letrista de los Redonditos de Ricota: El Indio Solari y la periodista y política Maria Eugenia Estenssoro, entre otros.

Esta publicación periódica fue una plataforma trasgresora de algunos sectores juveniles en la pos dictadura argentina y puede ser pensada como dispositivo de exposición, esto es, una arquitectura de aparición periódica que dispone en conjunto lo visible y lo legible (Rogers, 2019, p.12). La disidencia que caracterizó a los integrantes y colaboradores de *Cerdos&Peces* se ubica en una zona de marginalidad que no es económica ni social, sino que cultiva la periferia como zona a explorar donde conviene exponer lo feo, lo malo, lo contario, lo disidente, lo que la sociedad media desechó o escondió bajo la alfombra. *Cerdos&Peces* construye un relato estetizado de la marginalidad constituyendo una propuesta a tono con las expectativas de descubrimientos que algunos sectores de la juventud detentaban. Ese residuo es lo que busca poner en valor Symns como director de la revista para recuperar los espacios avasallados, como por ejemplo la calle.

Si la transición se nutre de dualidad y de movimiento, como señala Masiello, la revista rescatará lo residual y lo marginal transitando por pasajes propios de la época donde nada es tranquilo. Más bien todo es oscilatorio, pendular y efímero. Asimismo, Symns seleccionará, a partir de la época en que se configura la publicación, los contenidos más transgresores, aquellas temáticas que calarían en lo más hondo de lo considerado tabú para la sociedad media. Indagaremos en este trabajo qué elementos se eligen exponer, así como también cuáles son las que se seleccionan para sobreexponer y cuáles son las que deciden evitar en este marco epocal[2]. Dada la relevancia de esta publicación en su contexto histórico, los primeros apartados se detendrán en la relevancia de transgresión en la revista durante la transición democrática, mientras que los dos últimos apartados analizarán específicamente los modos de exposición.

II. La Transición Democrática Como Marco de la Génesis de *Cerdos&Peces*

El período de la transición democrática en Argentina sirve para ubicarnos temporalmente con el objetivo de entender la selección de contenidos que hicieron los productores de la revista, así como también la distribución de espacios, y también las decisiones que tomaron dichos integrantes frente a los componentes de la revista. El período denominado transición democrática abarca, siguiendo la línea de José Luis De Diego (2002)[3] la franja temporal que va de 1983 a 1986. Se constituyó en una etapa fundacional en la que se discutieron, parafraseando a de Diego, los presupuestos ideológicos de la década anterior. La "primavera alfonsinista" tuvo su apogeo en 1985, pero se resquebrajó ya en 1986. La ley de Punto Final y la suspensión de los Juicios a los genocidas fueron factores determinantes que precipitaron la frustración de los habitantes. Siguiendo la línea de De Diego, la transición democrática en la Argentina abría un ciclo de esperanza y desilusión que repetía la experiencia frustrada de muchos jóvenes militantes de la década de 1970.

Si la transición democrática fue un ciclo de esperanza y desilusión como destacamos siguiendo la estela de De Diego, *Cerdos&Peces*, a la que colocamos temporalmente en ese marco, tomó partido por la decepción, por lo feo, por lo malo, constituyendo un lema que ofició de manifiesto de la revista: "Cuanto peor, mejor". Symns eligió exponer la pedofilia desde la perspectiva de la apología (C&P, nº3, 1984).[4] Asimismo eligió titular: "Violadoras violadas" una nota donde se afirmaba: "Muchas mujeres desean ser violadas y hasta eligen a su violador" (C & P, nº2, 1984). En el mismo número se entrevistó a "Claudio", a quien se presentaba como el mentor del gran robo al Banco de Galicia en 1976. En esa entrevista, el protagonista era un ladrón a quien se mostraba como tal desde una perspectiva nuevamente apologética, desde el discurso directo que oficiaba de titular: "Yo si quiero, me robo ese banco", frase que reafirmaba en la nota el entrevistado con total desparpajo y provocando, al amparo de una publicación en la que sentía cierto respaldo (C&P, nº2, 1984). Del mismo modo, y en el número antes citado, apareció una nota al pie del artículo titulado: "Somos todos maricones". La nota, firmada por el artista plástico Jorge Gumier Meier, relacionaba a la revista con personajes de la cultura que aún estaban en el exilio y que ocupaban un lugar marginal respecto de la cultura hegemónica, como era el caso del escritor y militante Néstor Perlongher que fuera luego también entrevistado por *Cerdos&Peces*.

[2] En este sentido, Geraldine Rogers señala: "Pensar las publicaciones periódicas como construcciones destinadas a mostrar (poner a la vista, dar a leer) implica en primer lugar atender a la dimensión performativa que puede o no coincidir con las declaraciones explícitas. Abre la pregunta acerca de qué y cómo en ellas se expone, se subexpone o se sobreexpone, y lleva a considerar la creación de revistas como modo de intervenir en el reparto de lo visible y lo legible en la esfera pública y en el reparto de bienes simbólicos" (2019, p.14).

[3] "La democracia en nuestro país trajo aparejada la esperanza de muchos sectores de la sociedad, fundamentalmente sectores progresistas. Es claro que luego de la derrota de la guerra de Malvinas, el proceso de transición hacia la democracia estuvo plagado de sobredimensionadas expectativas. Claramente no hay un pacto de transición y entonces el paso del Régimen autoritario y sus horrores a la ansiada democracia arrastra o prolonga elementos que van a continuar durante el gobierno del Dr. Raúl Alfonsín". (De Diego, 2000 p. 22).

[4] A partir de aquí de mencionará así a la revista.

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Dicho pie de página invitaba "A toda persona que quiera comunicarse con el Movimiento Gay de Liberación dirigirse personalmente o por carta a *Cerdos&Peces* Cochabamba 726 Capital." (C & P, nº2, 1984).

La débil democracia argentina, tras siete años de horror producido por la última dictadura militar, no estaba preparada para las provocaciones del iconoclasta Symns. Solo algunos sectores de la juventud validarían su aporte transgresor.

III. La Tribu Iconoclasta

Cerdos&Peces publicó su primer número como revista independiente en abril de 1984. Dicho número comenzaba con un editorial que funcionaría como manifiesto de la propuesta de Symns. El título de dicho artículo era: "Sacarse las etiquetas". Allí Symns afirmaba: "Nuestra identidad yace sepultada bajo los rótulos con los que una sociedad autoritaria pretende reprimir y contener experiencias que, supuestamente, desestructuran el orden comunitario". (C&P, nº1, 1984). Fueron cuatro los números que se lograron poner en circulación en ese año (correspondientes a los meses de abril, mayo, junio y julio), y el tono transgresor se planteó, como vimos, desde la primera página del primer número. La falta de continuidad en *Cerdos&Peces* se debió, entre otros motivos, al rasgo efímero de una época en la que todo fluía vertiginosamente.

El lector de *Cerdos&Peces* siempre fue una tribu lectora de los contenidos que eran rechazados por sectores conservadores de la moral pública. Por este motivo, Symns debió enfrentar varias causas por alteración de valores morales, y debió comparecer en 1986, ante un organismo que aún seguía vigente y se llamaba *Moralidad*, dependiente de la Policía Federal, por el contenido transgresor de la mayoría de las notas que lograba publicar.[5] De este modo me interesa destacar que, en 1986 sólo tres fueron los números que lograron publicarse, o sea uno menos que en 1984 cuando la revista recién había surgido. Además, señaló en esta línea de la discontinuidad como rasgo de la época transicional, que en 1985 la revista directamente no logró editar ni un solo número. Asimismo, es relevante que, *Cerdos&Peces* logró una cierta continuidad, llegando a publicar nueve números continuos (del octavo número al decimosexto), en el año 1987; el decimoséptimo número que correspondería a ese año, se saltea por cábala, es decir que los integrantes del staff prefieren omitir ese número por considerarlo *desgraciado*.

Este recuento sugiere un cambio en las condiciones de circulación de los discursos con el correr del tiempo: si la transgresión que esgrimía la revista en sus enunciaciones había sido desestabilizante en el inicio de la democracia, transcurridos unos años, la revista obtenía apoyo de algunos sectores asociados a franjas juveniles que se habían conformado con espíritu tribal alrededor de su propuesta.

Es posible que muchos lectores inmersos en el descreimiento se sintieran representados por el exceso de transgresión de la publicación de Symns. Esas tribus juveniles que transitaban el desencanto desde la Guerra de Malvinas, reactivaron su decepción por las decisiones tomadas durante el gobierno del Dr. Raúl Alfonsín. Algunas de esas medidas tales como la suspensión de los Juicios, la Ley de Punto Final, la Ley de Obediencia Debida, promovidas por dicho gobierno, pavimentaron la sensación de frustración de algunos sectores de la juventud. El espíritu de contrariedad incluía la amenaza de los alzamientos carapintadas, y el denominado Plan Austral que sumía a la población nuevamente en la zozobra económica. Esas tribus inmersas en la decepción se vieron representadas por el exceso de transgresión de la revista de Symns. El espíritu de la rebeldía juvenil de la pos dictadura se figuraba en un grito desajustado que impugnó a viva voz todo lo que la dictadura militar había impuesto. Aunque *Cerdos&Peces* siempre se mantuvo desligada de proclamas partidarias, es posible pensar que representó una postura política aglutinando a la franja *no future.*

El paradigma dictatorial que se puede sintetizar en: *tradición, familia y propiedad* tuvo una línea de continuidad aun durante el gobierno del Dr. Alfonsín, considerado por la prensa hegemónica como el paladín de la democracia. Sin embargo, dicho presidente fue considerado por Symns como: "El gran enemigo de la revista"[6]. Tal hecho se demuestra con el cierre de *Cerdos&Peces* ocurrido en abril de 1987. En ocasión de la visita de Juan Pablo II, algunos lectores de la publicación *se* manifestaron contra la presencia papal y fueron reprimidos en la Plaza de los dos Congresos. El editorial del undécimo número destacaba: "Esto es lo alarmante, la violencia estatal en un estado de derecho como única opción para controlar las situaciones que, supuestamente, vienen a desestructurar el orden establecido" (C & P, nº11, 1987). Cabe aclarar que el editorial mencionado fue el único en la historia de la publicación que llevó la firma de otra persona que no fuera Symns. En este caso: Fernando Almirón.

El objetivo de la publicación había sido siempre la expresión transgresiva que desafiara a la sociedad

[5] "Hay una contra reunida en torno a la revista *Cerdos&Peces*, que la cerraron por sobrecarga de procesos penales, cuyo director, Enrique Symns (Un tipo bárbaro, tenés que conocerlo) aún soporta." Néstor Perlongher Carta a Osvaldo Baigorria. Baigorria, Osvaldo. *Cerdos&Porteños.* Blatt&Ríos, 2014.

[6] Mendoza, Juan (2015). Entrevista a Enrique Symns publicada como prólogo de *Cerdos&Peces*. Lo mejor, Buenos Aires: El Cuenco de Plata.

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media a través del culto, admitido por Symns, por el periodismo gonzo[7] vernáculo y una inspiración abrevada de Hunter Thompson. Se puede pensar a *Cerdos&Peces* como una publicación que horadó tanto el propio universo alternativo de la época como a la moral media, constituyéndose en una tribu para otra tribu; sus lectores. *Cerdos&Peces* puso en tensión ese doble objetivo de atacar a la moral media, y a la vez a todo lo alternativo o contracultural, y de este modo, se constituyó en un muro que separaba y religaba a la vez.

La transgresión fue la herramienta poderosa de la que se valió Symns para enfrentar caóticamente a los que consideraba enemigos: casi todos. En un principio, los postulados buscaban provocar a la iglesia, el estado, la familia. Sin embargo, sobre el fin de la década, coincidiendo con una cierta continuidad de la aparición física de la revista[8], las provocaciones también tuvieron como objetivo a aquellos que habían formado parte de la contracultura y de la génesis de la propia revista. Symns había sido parte de los Redonditos de Ricota, así como el Indio Solari había escrito en *Cerdos&Peces*, pero Symns se mostraba decepcionado por el incipiente ingreso de dicha banda al mainstream.

Symns buscaba a través de la transgresión, desmontar hipocresía, resquebrajar lo que catalogaba como la moral pacata de la medianía. Su decepción ahora tenía como blanco también a quienes habían sido sus amigos y colaboradores, a su propio origen. No abandonó la provocación a las instituciones, pero sumó a quienes fueron parte del proyecto, pero se alejaron siguiendo los avatares de la época. Symns apareció adherido casi anacrónicamente a esa pos dictadura en la que se inició, aunque estuviera ya en el fin de la década.

IV. Modos de Exhibición de *Cerdos&Peces* en la Transición Democrática. El *Under* Como Plataforma Transgresora

En Argentina, el *under* fue una expresión propia de los ochentas y estuvo asociada a los mismos espacios que la contracultura, aunque no tuvo los mismos objetivos. Entendemos a la contracultura como la línea editorial que sostuvieron revistas como *El Expreso Imaginario* durante los setentas. La contracultura en el país acomodaba los postulados de la Generación Beat, surgida en 1948 en la Universidad de Columbia en E.E. U.U., a las necesidades de un país que pasaba de la dictadura de Juan Carlos Onganía a la "primavera camporista" y detentaba ideales utópicos de transformación social a través de las letras de rock de grupos tales como Almendra, liderado por Luis Alberto Spinetta. En cambio, el *under*, según sostiene Fernando García, "asesina a la contracultura y usa el crimen para mandarle un mensaje mafioso a la cultura más abarcativa" (2017, p.37). Si el under es un término poco preciso, tal como sostiene Pipo Lernoud, la palabra "reviente" representa casi cabalmente lo que se constituía a su alrededor (2016).

Siguiendo la línea de García, la fealdad del *under* y el culto nihilista que se configuraban en él, le remarcaban a la contracultura su final, producido por el vaciamiento de contenido *contra* que había subsumido a la cultura oficial. En este marco se esboza *Cerdos&Peces*, en tanto y en cuanto el *under* es la insignia de los ochentas, entre formaciones rockeras como Patricio Rey y sus Redonditos de Ricota, Sumo y espacios simbólicos del *under* de Buenos Aires tales como Café Einstein o Cemento. Dado que *Cerdos&Peces* nunca sostuvo una postura política partidaria afín al alfonsinismo progresista, como así tampoco se adhirió al peronismo ni a ninguna línea de nacionalismo, y al mismo tiempo manifestaba un descreimiento de la izquierda y solamente sostenía postulados desde el anarco individualismo profesado fundamentalmente por Symns, la revista fue bandera representativa de todos aquellos sectores que se alineaban en la decepción y la criminalización de la política. De esa forma, *Cerdos&Peces* se constituyó en factor de aglutinamiento de los "posmodernos" que anticiparon los noventas. Asimismo, *Cerdos&Peces* puso en escena y le dio un lugar central a prácticas culturales que emergen de lo subterráneo, del espíritu under al que referimos. El modo en que desplegó dichas prácticas pone en juego la tensión entre mostrar, no mostrar o mostrar en exceso.

En materia de decisiones editoriales para montar[9] *Cerdos&Peces* actuó siempre como un colectivo transgresor y creativo conformando una tribu que apeló a otra tribu: sus lectores, como sistema de legitimación. Ese público lector, la porción de la juventud que se configuró en la tribu lectora de la revista, se había despegado ya de la contracultura y mostraba un estado de ánimo propio de la época transicional en la que construye su materialidad la revista: un estado de ánimo alterado y agazapado. Una tribu cultora del rasgo que la constituyó: una tribu efímera.

[7] El "periodismo gonzo" es periodismo subjetivo. Esa es la clave mayor de los escritos gonzo. Contrario a lo que enseña el manual, la idea es ser lo más personal posible, solo así la experiencia transmitida será real, en eso consiste la veracidad del periodismo de estos relatos.

[8] *Cerdos&Peces* logra los 12 números en los años 1987 y 1990.

[9] De acuerdo con Rogers, montar una revista implica "construir diferencias cuantitativas y cualitativas, hacer una selección de lo que se muestra y cómo se lo expone, organizar un número determinado de recorridos por el índice, los títulos de secciones, las ilustraciones. Es organizar un sistema productor de discontinuidades y diferencias, 'sentidos' (u orientaciones) y 'comunicaciones' entre los subespacios incluidos en ella". (2019, p.21).

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El Indio Solari, cantante y frontman de la banda argentina Patricio Rey y sus Redonditos de Ricota, colaborador de *Cerdos&Peces*, edita en 1986 una letra titulada "Ya nadie va a escuchar tu remera", que forma parte de un disco clave para dicha banda: Oktubre. En algunos de sus versos Solari destaca: "Esto es efímero/ Ahora efímero/ ¡Cómo corre el tiempo! / Tic... Tac efímero/ ¡Un último secuestro no! / ¡El de tu estado de ánimo, no! / Tu aliento vas a proteger/ En este día y cada día. / Luces efímeras."

Ese estado de ánimo agazapado y alerta se constituye alrededor de un dispositivo represivo que no se terminaba de desinstalar. Por eso, las decisiones que Symns toma para lograr su fin transgresor resultan poco eficaces en tanto se consolida la democracia. En los primeros años del gobierno de Alfonsín, *Cerdos&Peces* contribuyó en el proceso de denuncia y visibilización de la violencia policial remanente de la dictadura. De este modo, los artículos sobre razzias en los bares, así como las encuestas a los detenidos ilegales promovieron la derogación de los edictos policiales y la averiguación de antecedentes funcionando como germen del reconocimiento de prácticas ilegales de continuidades represivas en el interior de las fuerzas policiales, aun cuando no se había acuñado el término *gatillo fácil*.

Si como afirmamos en párrafos anteriores, *Cerdos&Peces* construye su materialidad en la pos dictadura, es relevante destacar en los aspectos materiales lo que Francine Masiello (2012) llama "estrategias de resistencia" llevadas adelante por el rock y otras performances artísticas propias de la época. Y vinculado con esto, las prácticas que surgieron en espacios marginales y la intervención de los intelectuales desde la década del 70, donde la figura del subalterno estimuló un discurso contra hegemónico (Masiello, 2012). Masiello recuenta, en esta línea, los argumentos de Néstor García Canclini (2011) quien revela lo problemática que se presenta la construcción de un discurso contra hegemónico dado el escepticismo propio de la desilusión de la lucha popular. Aquí, el sujeto marginal, antes identificado con formas populistas de resistencia, fue expulsado de la escena de la decisión intelectual.

Cerdos&Peces se constituyó efectivamente en lo que su cintillo prometía: La revista de este sitio inmundo. Sin embargo, la publicación de Symns, hace legible lo que muchos también pensaban, mascullaban y, por supuesto, llevaban adelante en las sombras. En el segundo número de la revista correspondiente a 1984, Symns editorializaba: "Lo importante es transgredir con astucia". Claramente el dispositivo represor no se había desactivado y, pese a la bandera *cerdopeceana*[10] de la transgresión en clave cultura rock, Symns advertía en este editorial que era necesario hacerlo, pero al mismo tiempo, preservarse. Pareciera acertado lo que el director de la revista proponía, dado que en el mismo editorial abordaba, sin eufemismos, temas sensibles para la pacateria de la sociedad media: divorcio y aborto.

En un artículo que figura en el interior del mismo número de la revista, el aborto es tratado como "el delito que causa muerte de muchas jóvenes" y también como el gran dilema de los médicos que reciben en los hospitales casos que, según la ley, debieran ser denunciados como delito.

El editorial correspondiente al mismo segundo número de la revista se titulaba: "Quiénes son los criminales?". En el cuerpo de este editorial, y mediante preguntas retóricas dirigidas a un lector interpelado, Symns ofició de *frontman* que buscaba despertar conciencias anestesiadas y atemorizadas por los años de plomo, pero que al mismo tiempo se veían representadas en la enunciación de Symns. El emblemático director de *Cerdos&Peces* reflexionaba como si estuviera en la misma vereda de un bar imaginario al que concurren sus lectores devotos. "Una sociedad como la nuestra puede matar y dejar morir personas con la excusa de una Guerra, pero le prohíbe al individuo elegir el destino del ser que él mismo gestó. Por este motivo casi por cualquier otro, es imprescindible aprender a transgredir con astucia".

En la línea de la preservación a la que refería el editorial, la revista aborda en este número la problemática de los edictos policiales vigentes que causaban, entre otras cosas, la detención de menores, replicando la metodología siniestra de la aún cercana dictadura. En el mismo número, una nota firmada por el propio Symns y titulada "La Policía", daba cuenta del rechazo que se tenía por esa institución. En esa misma nota, opinaban entre otros, el Juez Zaffaroni, el político Néstor Vicente, el actor Miguel Ángel Sola y el músico Pappo.

Todas estas notas, así como las decisiones editoriales permiten identificar el modo en que *Cerdos&Peces* expuso y puso en valor la opinión de autoridades o figuras referenciales masculinas legitimadas en ciertos ámbitos progresistas. Dichos entrevistados coincidían en que la calle había sido recuperada, así como también convienen en que la policía no gozaba de la simpatía de nadie y estaba desprestigiada. Hacer visible la enmascarada represión fue una transgresión necesaria para alertar a las tribus en el contexto adverso.

V. *Cerdos&Peces*. El Almacén de la Transgresión

El sexo y el uso de drogas eran los principales contenidos sobreexpuestos tanto en lo que respecta a la visualidad de la revista, dada la proliferación de

[10] Expresión utilizada por Vera Land en entrevista informal que se obtuvo en 2016.

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imágenes, como a los modos de abordarlos. Se exponía sexo con niños, violaciones, sexo con muertos, sexo orgiástico. Por su parte, las drogas no eran el vehículo de nada en particular, ni se utilizaba ningún eufemismo para referirse a su uso, sino que se las asociaba con la calle, con la juntada, con los amigos, con la tribu que eran ellos y que era su público.

Los integrantes de la revista no eran periodistas consagrados y mucho menos intelectuales legitimados. Cabe interrogarse, pues, acerca del sistema que legitimaría este tipo de publicación. Resulta oportuno pensar aquí *Cerdos&Peces* como un híbrido que seleccionaba una agenda para operar y para convertirse en un dispositivo transgresor.

Así, en el quinto número de 1986, la tapa mostraba a una nena desnuda. Esto causó estupor hasta en la propia tribu. Sin embargo, la selección de la transgresión se valía de estos artilugios para provocar. Años más tarde, en el documental que se estrenara en BAFICI 2018 dirigido por Agustina Paz Frontera con el título de *Este sitio inmundo*[11] esa nena, hoy devenida mujer, naturaliza su intervención en esa tapa contextualizándola en época: su padre, amigo de Symns y colaborador de la revista, habría sacado esa foto y la protagonista refiere haberse divertido.

Si el nacimiento de la revista como soporte masivo de lectura fue afín al auge de grandes arquitecturas donde la ciudad y sus habitantes miraban y devenían a la vez objetos de exposición, en la línea de lo planteado por Benjamín (1989), los grandes temas tabúes de la sociedad argentina de la pos dictadura eran expuestos como en un almacén perverso, provocador y transgresivo en las imágenes de la revista y en los contenidos periodísticos y culturales.

En el tercer número de 1984, un artículo citaba a la revista canadiense *Body Politic*. El artículo se tituló: "Apología del delito" y su subtítulo anunciaba claramente y sin eufemismos lo que el almacén de Symns quería desplegar: Pedofilia Homosexual. Dos palabras que escandalizaron a cualquiera que no formará parte de la tribu disidente. En el artículo se presentan varios casos como el de Simón, profesor de primaria, que consideraba que los niños no eran románticos y que eso lo excitaba. También aparecía el caso de Peter que declaraba que la edad que más le despertaba deseo sexual es la franja que va de los 12 a los 14 años. En el mismo número, un artículo se titula: "Los gays responden". En esa nota las preguntas rondaban sobre el rol de la Iglesia, en tanto mostrar a la homosexualidad como enfermedad. Del mismo modo, se sostiene que la moral atenta contra la naturaleza, por lo menos, según está concebida en esa actualidad.

En el décimo tercer número de 1987, el entrevistado fue el escritor Néstor Perlongher. En dicho reportaje las preguntas giraban en torno a la intensidad como el gran valor de la generación a la que pertenecían tanto el entrevistado como el entrevistador. Ante la reflexión, en tanto pregunta, de Symns: "Quizás sea necesario buscar nuevas formas de expresarnos", Perlongher, destacaba la transgresión que "tiende a reproducir el código dominante, cuando alguien dice "estamos haciendo apología del delito" está tomando como referente el código de la ley dominante" (1987, p.23). Resulta interesante esta intervención de Perlongher en tanto la eficacia de los objetivos de la enunciación de Symns. La desenfrenada búsqueda por diferenciarse del discurso hegemónico podría convertirse en una encerrona. La transgresión excesiva podría derivar en una réplica del orden que se intenta desafiar.

VI. Conclusiones

Si el underground fue la expresión del reviente durante el periodo de transición en Argentina y *Cerdos&Peces* se inscribió en esa época, lo sobreexpuesto de la publicación desplegó lo que la sociedad media intentaba esconder, todo lo que la medianía sostuvo para encajar en el paradigma dictatorial. *Cerdos&Peces* provocó, desde su disrupción, con temas que la sociedad buscó esconder afanosamente. Temas tales como las drogas, la locura, la delincuencia, la marginalidad, la noche y la calle, las disidencias y la desmesura sexual. Todos estos temas eran abordados desde el exceso que desestabilizaba. *Cerdos&Peces* expuso la droga y sobre exhibió un uso excesivo del consumo.

Esta publicación periódica permanentemente expuso y sobre exhibió alternando estos modos con el propósito de excederse en su enunciación, resta preguntarse qué subexpone. Si la revista de Symns expuso la molestia de una sociedad atravesada por el paradigma dictatorial, y el resultado de una juventud decepcionada que adoptó el cinismo como forma de impugnar lo sucedido en la guerra de Malvinas y en las desilusiones, posteriores, seguramente lo que no expuso, lo que esconde lo que subexpone, tenga que ver con una solución que no despejará.

La transgresión excesiva resulta en ocasiones pintoresca, pero difícil de sostener en el tiempo. Cuando los avatares políticos cambian el rumbo, la transgresión puede no solo perder eficacia sino convertirse en un discurso funcional al orden que se desea impugnar. *Cerdos&Peces* pudo haber representado algo pintoresco y hasta atrapante para una tribu juvenil deseosa de poder expresarse sin censura, pero es necesario repensar si esa enunciación resultó tal como se la plantearon sus integrantes, si se pudo actualizar con los avatares políticos y sociales de las diferentes épocas, y en este sentido cabe retomar la transgresión vinculada a los límites, planteada por Michel Foucault (1963). Si la transgresión necesitaría del

[11] Paz Frontera, Agustina "Este sitio inmundo". 2018.

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límite. ¿Qué pasa cuando esos límites se corren? La revista pudo dar cuenta de esos corrimientos para reformular su propuesta en tanto el objetivo *transgredible* ya no estaba. Va de suyo que la propuesta de Symns atrajo a los jóvenes que crecieron en el horror de la dictadura y sus mandatos de censura, como así también que causó escozor en las capas medias que ideológicamente siguen adhiriendo al modelo dictatorial, por lo menos, en cuanto a las temáticas con las que la revista buscaba escandalizar. La transgresión excesiva fue el modo que usó Symns en la revista para desmontar una hegemonía creando una hegemonía propia a partir de la apología de los tópicos antes mencionados, aun sabiendo que esa estrategia tal vez no se pudiera sostener. Si los límites se corren, la transgresión planteada puede perder efectividad.

El editor, Symns, continúo subrayando el exceso del uso de cocaína y continúo tratando de escandalizar a la sociedad con imágenes explícitas de sexo, pero en los noventas, el gobierno de Carlos Menem superaba esas provocaciones. La cocaína y el sexo orgiástico eran el tema de *agenda setting*[12] en el renombrado *caso Coppola* y la medianía a la que *Cerdos&Peces* buscaba escandalizar, seguía los avatares de dicho *affaire* por televisión abierta. El uso desenfrenado de droga unido al sexo con menores fue, asimismo, el eje del femicidio de María Soledad Morales, la adolescente que fuera víctima de la mafia de los caudillos poderosos en la provincia de Catamarca en 1990.

De esta manera, *Cerdos&Peces* operó de faro iniciático de una tribu de desangelados del sistema en la época transicional, pero no supo o no quiso ponerse a tono con los nuevos tiempos en los que el exceso de transgresión como la sobreexposición de las temáticas mencionadas, resultó funcional a un discurso al que terminó adherida. Como una caricatura del exceso de los ochentas, *Cerdos&Peces* quedó anclada a una época oscilante que había tomado ya un rumbo. Los estados de ánimo fueron cambiando y la revista no pudo dar cuenta de esas modificaciones intentando sostener la transgresión como modo de expresión en coyunturas que hicieron que esa estrategia pierda efectividad.

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Modern Trends in Arbitration in Civil and Commercial Matters in Qatar within the Framework of a Contemporary Legal Vision

By Dr. Azab Alaziz Alhashemi

Abstract- The publication of the Arbitration Act No. (2) of 2017 as the first law on independent and special arbitration is one of the most important complementary laws for the investment climate in order to develop national legislation and keep pace with globalization in order to create a stimulating business and investment environment to attract and encourage foreign investment, attract prestigious and international arbitration centers to benefit from arbitration law and open branches in Qatar.

Despite the positive aspects, novelty and innovations of the new Qatari Arbitration Law, it contains a shortage that leads to placing the arbitral parties in unresolved legal situations, which also prolongs the conflict and we will discuss it briefly.

Introductory Words: *(international arbitration - dispute resolution - civil and commercial articles - qatar).*

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MODERNTRENDSINARBITRATIONINCIVILANDCOMMERCIALMATTERSINQATARWITHINTHEFRAMEWORKOFACONTEMPORARYLEGALVISION

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I. Introduction

The judiciary is the main means of resolving disputes, but with the development of national and international trade and investment conditions, there is an urgent need to find alternative ways to resolve disputes and keep pace with these developments in world trade. As a means of resolving conflicts. However, the evolution of arbitration with the development of international trade and the global investment movement, so that most of the laws of countries around the world have devoted a section to the regulation of arbitration and others to the enactment of laws. This development has been represented by arbitration proceedings and the formation of the arbitral tribunal, which have been very similar to judicial proceedings and formations.

Next come international conventions and treaties aimed at strengthening arbitration provisions and ensuring their implementation. It is no longer an exaggeration to say that international arbitration is no longer an alternative means of settling international commercial disputes, but has become the main means of resolving them and, unfortunately, the Tribunal's debt reduction has unfortunately been prolonged by its extension and the problems and difficulties of implementation. In the face of this evolution and the international appetite for arbitration as an alternative means of dispute resolution.

In particular, arbitration in the United States did not know the progress made by Europe during this period, unlike Europe, where the judiciary had volunteered to arbitrate and reactivate it as an alternative means of resolving disputes in order to reduce the burden on the judiciary and remain under its control after the arbitral award was made.

Research Methodology: The research adopted the comparative methodological and analytical method.

II. The Importance of Research

In fact, the prosperity of arbitration, the expansion of its horizons and its place in the field of administrative law have been combined with the multiplication of national and international economic relations between individuals, where the decline of the State in the fields of trade in the light of the growing domestic and international economic relations between countries and their desire to achieve economic development and satisfy the general needs of society The emergence of interdependent relations and interests between States and persons governed by national or foreign law, which has led to the acceptance of the idea of arbitration in administrative disputes.

Consequently, the legislator, taking into account the arbitral nature of administrative contracts, which now combines recent and contemporary developments in such disputes, has brought an action before the court - in the light of the recent amendments of the administrative tribunal - to examine questions relating to the administrative contracts to be applied in this respect. The category of delivery texts, rules and procedures of the provisions of the law of arbitration in civil commercial disputes, so that the court is competent to hear the invalidity and appointment of the arbitrator and the preparation of evidence and to initiate interim proceedings, and to consider problems of implementation.

III. Research Objectives

Despite the positive aspects, novelty and innovations of Qatar's new Arbitration Law, it contains deadly legal observations that lead to the arbitral parties

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being placed in unresolved legal situations. It also prolongs the conflict and we will talk about it briefly:

Under section 8(1) of the Arbitration Act, the legislator defined the competent court as "the Civil and Commercial Disputes Chamber of the Court of Appeal, or the Trial Chamber of the Civil and Commercial Court of the QFC, with the agreement of the parties".

The Qatari legislature has authorized multilateral arbitration (the initial multiplicity of parties to the arbitration). In the fifth paragraph of the same article, parties to the dispute are defined as parties or parties to the dispute[1].

Article 33 of the same law stipulates that the competent court is the owner of the court in case of invalidity of the arbitral award.

The Qatari legislature has given arbitrators the possibility of choosing the competent court to hear the invalidity of the arbitral award. Either they sue the invalid before the Department of Civil and Commercial Arbitration Disputes of the Court of Appeal, or before an international court of first instance, the QFC Civil and Commercial Court. At first sight, this text seems to be an advantage.

In reality, however, this provision constitutes a legal loophole and an obstacle for arbitrators, which leads to the prolongation of the dispute and thus denies the purpose for which arbitrators renounce recourse to arbitration, namely the early settlement of the dispute.

a) Research Problems

In line with this paradigm shift and the global renaissance reflected in the state of institutions and the law, the Omani legislature cannot ignore the importance of developing the Qatari arbitration system in addition to the evolution observed by the judiciary.

On the other hand, arbitration attaches the greatest importance - as is the case in other laws - to supporting foreign investment and giving investors the guarantees that would allow them to feel secure in using their capital in the Sultanate.

Considering that, in this regard, many Qatari laws regulating the process of recourse to arbitration and the competent authorities are punished, so that the legislator has understood the need to monitor the development of the international arbitration system, according to the speed and flexibility required by all transactions.

The legislator promulgated the Law on Arbitration of Civil and Commercial Disputes through the Qatari Decree. Arbitration was not limited to commercial and civil disputes, it also applied to administrative disputes to which the State or a person governed by ordinary law was a party, which had never been considered. Arbitration will be used to resolve these disputes.

[1] Law on Arbitration in Egypt and the Arab States Parts I and II

b) Research plan

Requirement 1: Non-judicial means of dispute resolution.

Requirement 2: The Qatari law on arbitration of civil and commercial articles.

Requirement 3: Commercial standard in the Qatar Arbitration Law.

Requirement 1: Non-judicial means of dispute resolution.

Arbitration as a special judicial system[2]

The use of arbitration as a means of dispute resolution is an important measure based on the violation of customary methods of dispute resolution in the State and the denial of the jurisdiction of the judiciary, which means that the mandate of the arbitral tribunal is limited to examining the subject matter of the dispute to which the arbitrators' wishes. The judiciary necessarily refuses to deal with it, otherwise compliance with the arbitration clause would oblige the courts not to accept the case.

The tendency to adopt the arbitration system rather than resorting to justice to resolve disputes between the parties to the contractual relationship may be motivated by the early resolution of the arbitral dispute, as well as - once the parties to the dispute have agreed - to preserve the confidentiality of the dispute and not to publish, but the reference What is important in the introduction of the arbitration system is the successor's desire to be decided by arbitrators on the basis of a degree of technical specialization that cannot be achieved within the jurisdiction of the State of general jurisdiction. Arbitration in banking and commercial transactions, international construction contracts, the international sale of goods, maritime disputes, etc., often require that the arbitrator have technical disciplines that the judiciary can only deal with through the use of experts - which implies prolonging the judgment, despite the importance of the prompt resolution of disputes before the courts. - the parties will have a realistic judicial system, in accordance with the technical concept of the subject matter of the dispute and involving the integrity of the judiciary; and by using the arbitration agreement of the two successive parties to select persons who have confidence in each other, the decision in the dispute is simply a judgment rendered within the family or the family, which excludes hatred between the parties to the dispute and defamation in the dispute and common familiarity and love despite a judgment in favor of one before the other. It also responds to the desire of merchants and owners of commercial and industrial projects not to inform others of their differences. The use of arbitration is an effective way of not publishing them to everyone, both in arbitration proceedings and in judgments rendered. The

[2] International Commercial Arbitration Course for Law Students at the Cairo Faculty of Law, 1974

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publication of certain parts of it, except with the consent of the parties to the arbitration, shall initiate the arbitration proceedings only by the parties to the arbitration and their lawyers.

Definition of arbitration

On the basis of the above, arbitration can be defined as an agreement to submit the dispute to a specific person or persons for decision, without recourse to the competent court.

Under this arbitration, the parties waive recourse to the courts, with the obligation to submit the dispute to one or more arbitrators for a binding award.

This agreement may be based on a specific contract in which the process is called the arbitration clause and may be in connection with a particular dispute that already exists between litigants and in this case is called the arbitration clause or arbitration agreement[3].

If States allow arbitration, this is done with the intention of facilitating the parties and until a dispute has been resolved by a technical body in order to avoid hearings and judicial proceedings, while saving time and effort in all cases. Arbitration must be based on two principles: the will of the parties and the agreement of the legislator. By accepting arbitration, the arbitrator grants the arbitrator the power to settle the dispute in place of the court already competent to hear the arbitrator. There is a link between arbitration and judicial proceedings: it begins with a contract and ends with a judgment or is subject to the rules of civil law as regards its convening - in this case, it is subject to the procedural code in terms of effects, execution and procedures. Arbitration cancels the nullity of contracts and its judgment is challenged, as well as against judgments and executed as executed.

The legal organization of arbitration is based on the consent and acceptance of the parties as a means of resolving all or part of the disputes that have arisen or may arise between them in the course of a particular contractual or non-contractual legal relationship. Its scope is defined according to the matters covered and the applicable law and the formation of the arbitral tribunal, its powers, arbitration procedures, etc. Consequently, when the agreement fails, he refrains from resorting to arbitration, which has a relative impact, which is invoked only to confront the party who accepted it and before his opponent.

The appearance of the binding in arbitration

We have seen from the foregoing that, by arbitration, the arbitrator must replace the court and that enforceability is transferred to the court, so that if the arbitrator does not appear before the courts after being duly summoned to appear before him, or if he refuses to defend himself, this does not prevent the arbitrator from deciding the dispute against him.

The verdict of the court is as binding as it is against the court. If the legislator is required to comply with the arbitrator's order, it is carried out solely for the purpose of verifying and controlling the arbitrator's work, since he or she must exercise his or her powers only with the agreement of the parties involved in an arbitration.

Censorship simply consists in verifying that the arbitrator has taken into account the form required by law, whether to rule on the dispute or to draft his judgment, without being subject to the subject matter of the dispute, the judge, when the enforcement decision is rendered, clarifies the executive version of the arbitrator's judgment in order not to leave the assessment of the case to the court clerk. The arbitration clause does not authorize the arbitral tribunal to take action before a dispute arises, but its application begins in the event of a dispute.

On the basis of this definition, it can be said that the judgment includes two elements: one for the parties to the conflict and the other for the judicial activity of the arbitrators.

1. The agreement of the parties concerned to have recourse to arbitrators in the event of a dispute to be settled by mutual agreement.
2. The judicial activity exercised by arbitrators, which leads to the natural result of the delivery of a judgment[4].

This definition is echoed by many lawyers in many Arab and foreign countries, based on these two elements:

The element of agreement and the judicial activity of the arbitrators of the majority of lawyers show their willingness to submit to arbitration and its simplified procedures. However, the arbitration agreement must be signed after the agreement has been signed, regardless of its form.

The difference between arbitration and experience

It is necessary to distinguish between the arbitrator and the expert, because we think they are in one sense: arbitration is different from experience.

The arbitrator acts as a judge and resolves the dispute between the parties and the opinion imposed on them, while the expert is a person who may be an assistant to the arbitrator or judge.

In the absence of litigation, it may be the agent of such parties to such assistance or agency. Its purpose is not to settle a particular dispute, but to provide expert advice on a problem and, since the expert has received an opinion; it is not binding on the judge, arbitrator or the parties seeking the opinion.

[3] Civil Arbitration Act

[4] Optional and mandatory arbitration

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In this respect, the arbitrator is different from the expert. First, for litigants, a judge is entrusted to him or her by an agreement concluded between them and certain authorities with a view to resolving a specific dispute, i.e. who are entrusted with a judicial mission or, in principle, comply with the decision taken within the limits of that task and in the light of the same subject.

Consequently, the expert may ask litigants to provide specific documents in order to help him to rule against the arbitrator who is not authorized to do so, but to provide him with the documents submitted to him and which are under his prescience.

However, there is often skepticism about certain agreements in which opponents refer to persons responsible for resolving a dispute on a particular subject and assigning them the task of determining the amount of debt resulting from the resolution of the dispute. Case law and the judiciary have raised a dispute about the nature of this agreement.

Some argued that it was simply a private law contract and could not be considered as arbitration in the strict sense. Another view was that such an agreement constituted arbitration in the strict sense of the term and that it was in fact a well-founded opinion that took into account the type of task entrusted to the expert arbitrator.

The view that this agreement is an arbitration must first be supported. The reason for the strength of this opinion is that, in order to determine the amount of compensation or the value of the right, the expert arbitrator must, by virtue of his jurisdictional function, settle the dispute first, even if he may do so on this question and then on the basis of his conclusions. The arbitration experience process - by estimating the amount of the indemnity or entitlement in general and therefore the arbitration process is based on it. Accordingly, it shall be deemed to describe this agreement by arbitration as the correct description of this agreement, unless it is distinguished from the contract originally concluded between the parties[5].

This does not change the time of the assignment if it is not done by a document similar to the arbitration agreement that is not considered an arbitration. In any event, this Agreement shall not be considered as an arbitral award executed in its enforceable form.

The difference between arbitration and conciliation

The arbitration and conciliation systems are distinct from each other. In conciliation, the parties in conflict engage in a mutual concession each waives some of its rights from the rights of the other by peers do something similar to this dispute to be resolved that may exist between them. The fact that in the legal system of reconciliation between parties in conflict of different order, but in arbitration, the parties they attend in their capacity as opponents in the case of a rotation procedure before the arbitrator who must be another person. On the other hand, in peace, we find a mutual renunciation by each party of some of its rights.

In arbitration, one party can win the entire case. People in conflict turn to one or more non-candidates to find a solution to their conflict. The solution to these interests may be acceptable to these people and thus serve as a basis for the subsequent reconciliation process; The use of reconciliation is in reality devoid of any procedural or objective rules and, although this characteristic is illegal for this type of social solution, it is nevertheless considered as a limited system in the legal field and these persons are not considered as arbitrators of the judiciary or arbitrators for a clear reason. The decision or solution they reach has no binding authority for those who use this method.

Therefore, the actions of the interests must constitute a prelude or a proposal for direct rapprochement between the parties, which means that the contribution of the reformers to this process simply constitutes an event of moral value for the parties to the expected reconciliation with a reconciliation document adopted by both parties. Noting that a conciliation decision cannot express its opinion on the dispute until the conciliation decision is rendered, unlike the interests expressed by the parties to the dispute before they publish the conciliation file.

[5] Arbitration within the framework of the Cairo Regional Centre

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Requirement 2: The Qatari law on arbitration of civil and commercial articles.

Chapter One

Definitions and general provisions[6]

Article (1)

In applying the provisions of this Act, the following words and expressions have the meaning assigned to them, unless the context otherwise requires:

Minister of Justice	The Minister
Ministry of Justice	The Ministry
Legal agreement: a legal approach to resolving the dispute rather than going to court, whether or not the arbitrator is, by agreement between the parties, a permanent arbitration centre.	Arbitration
The agreement provided for in Article 7 (1) of this Law.	Arbitration agreement
Party or parties to the dispute who have agreed to refer it to arbitration.	The parties
Body consisting of an individual arbitrator or an individual number of arbitrators, responsible for ruling on the dispute submitted to arbitration.	The Arbitral Tribunal
The body chosen by the parties to their agreement, as permitted by this Law, to perform certain functions related to the assistance and supervision of arbitration, whether it is a center or a permanent arbitration institution.	Other authority
Civil and Commercial Litigation Department at the Court of Appeal or Trial Chamber of the QFC Civil and Commercial Court, with the agreement of the parties.	Competent court of jurisdiction
Executing Judge of the Court of First Instance or Executing Judge of the Civil and Commercial Court of the QFC, if the parties so agree	The competent judge
The party to the agreement that initiated the request to submit the dispute to arbitration.	The applicant
The party to the agreement for which the dispute is submitted to arbitration.	Defendant
Any legal person authorized to conduct an arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this Law.	Arbitration centres[7]

Article 1 of the Act, in the definition of the other authority, indicates that the Qatari legislature has developed a new philosophy of shortening arbitration proceedings by finding another authority instead of the court to use the reduction of arbitration proceedings, which the parties have not designated, or by appointing the president of the arbitral tribunal if the arbitrators are unable to agree on his choice, it has also given it the power to rule on the arbitrators' request for dismissal and even to rule on appeals against the jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal, or in any other argument in which the Authority, which is ordered by Mahmoud, reinforces the principle of the will of the parties to the arbitration when they do not wish to resort to justice at any stage of the arbitration.

Article (2) Scope of this law

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of the international conventions in force in the State, the provisions of this Law shall apply to any arbitration between parties governed by ordinary or private law. Regardless of the nature of the legal relationship in question, if such arbitration takes place in the State or if it is an international arbitration conducted abroad and the parties agree to submit it to the provisions of this Law.
2. Arbitration in administrative contract disputes must be agreed with the consent of the Prime Minister or his authorized representative. Under no circumstances may ordinary persons resort to arbitration to resolve disputes between them.

[6] (1999), International commercial arbitration

[7] Maritime Arbitration

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3. In the application of the provisions of this Law, arbitration shall be commercial if the dispute concerns a legal relationship of an economic, contractual or non-contractual nature. This includes commercial, investment, financial, banking, banking, industrial, insurance, tourism or other transactions.

The nature of the arbitration contract specified in the previous article

Arbitration may be concluded before the dispute by means of a clause in the contract established by the parties, in which the agreement generally provides that: if a dispute arises in the interpretation of the contract, in its performance or in relation to its effects, it must be submitted to arbitration. This is called the "arbitration clause" in most Arab laws, the "arbitration document" in the Saudi arbitration system and Egyptian law, or the "arbitration agreement" in Qatari and Kuwaiti law, this name was chosen by the Egyptian Arab Synod.

Arbitration may take place after the end of the dispute. The parties to the dispute conclude an agreement providing for the use of arbitration, known as the "arbitration clause". In both cases, the arbitration was concluded by mutual consent of the parties. It is an optional contract replaced by litigation and litigation, with the aim of resolving it in order to reach a fair solution[8].

State party to the arbitration agreement

If the State is a party to the arbitration agreement, the question arises as to the extent of the conflict between the arbitration agreement and the sovereignty of the State. He added that the State enjoyed its sovereign privileges in the field of arbitration in that it was not only subject to its law and with regard to the inadmissibility of arbitration in its administrative contracts and the inadmissibility of the arbitral award rendered against the State.

However, the provisions on international arbitration have gone further by setting out a set of legal principles applicable when a State is a party to an arbitration agreement, among other things:

1. The law applicable to legal persons originating from the State is the national law under which these legal entities were created. The legal personality of a ministry can only be reasonably determined in accordance with the law of the State to which the ministry belongs.
2. A State may not apply its national law if this would justify its refusal to be bound by an arbitration agreement it has concluded.
3. When the government or state enters into an arbitration agreement, it waives its sovereign immunity from that agreement.
4. The State shall not be considered a party to an arbitration agreement concluded by one of its organs because of the separation of the personality of the State from the personality of the public legal persons arising therefrom.
5. A State cannot rely on its inability to be recognized by the international community to avoid its obligation to conclude an arbitration agreement.

Qatar's Arbitration Act limited the agreement on arbitration in administrative contracts to the approval of the Council of Ministers.

Then comes the second paragraph of the second paragraph of Article II, which prohibits ordinary persons from resorting to arbitration.

It is therefore understood that the Qatari legislator only excludes the Council of Ministers or its authorized representative from signing an arbitration clause or condition.

The ambiguity of the legislator's position on the determination of the role of the will of the parties in the choice of rules applicable to arbitration proceedings in article 2.

Article 2 (1) of the Qatar Arbitration Act stipulates[9]

"Without prejudice to the provisions of international expenditure in force in the State, the provisions of this Law shall apply to any arbitration between ordinary law parties or private law persons. Regardless of the nature of the legal relationship in question, if such arbitration takes place in the State or if it is an international commercial arbitration conducted abroad and the parties agree to submit it to the provisions of this Law.

This article deals with the wording of the law applicable to the arbitration proceedings, distinguishing between two hypotheses:

First: If the arbitration is conducted in the State of Qatar

Second: If the arbitration is international commercial and takes place abroad

First: If the arbitration is conducted in the State of Qatar

Article 2 of the Arbitration Act stipulates that the provisions of this Act shall apply to arbitration proceedings if they take place in the State, regardless of the parties, whether public or private law persons and regardless of the nature of the legal relationship resulting from the dispute before it, whether commercial, civil, contractual or non-contractual. This article stipulates that Law No. 2 of 2017 on Arbitration in Qatar is the duty that applies to the arbitration proceedings conducted in Qatar, regardless of the will of the parties, since the parties do not have the right to choose the law applicable to such proceedings, as long as the

[8] General principales of international commercial arbitration.

[9] Contract contract

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arbitration takes place in their respective countries. Qatari arbitration applies to its proceedings and the legislator considered that the rules of this law were considered to have immediate effect.

However, section 19 of the Arbitration Act contained a provision that may appear to contradict section 2. Article 19 provides that:

The parties may agree on arbitration procedures, including rules of evidence to be established by the arbitral tribunal. They have the right to subject these procedures to the rules in force in any arbitration organization or center within or outside the State.

As indicated in the second paragraph, the arbitral tribunal may, subject to this Law, apply such procedures, as it considers appropriate.

The legislator in this provision gave the parties to the arbitration the right to determine the law applicable to its proceedings, which gives them the right to the exclusion of the application of national law of arbitration and the choice of another law to be applied to the arbitral proceedings.

In accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned article 19, the determination of the law applicable to arbitration conducted in Qatar in terms of proceedings is subject to the will of the parties, contrary to the provisions of article 2 of the Arbitration Act to apply its procedural provisions to arbitration conducted in Qatar without taking this into account. But does this mean that there is a conflict between the text of articles 2 and 19 of the Arbitration Act?

We believe in fact that there is no conflict between the text of these articles, each having a different scope of application. When the legislator decided in the first article to apply the Arbitration Act to arbitration conducted in Qatar, the rules of procedure relating to public policy set out in that Act were applicable. These rules on arbitration conducted in Qatar[10] without requiring the agreement of the parties' will to apply them. These are the rules to ensure the conduct of the dispute in arbitration, which are based on two fundamental principles on which no procedural law or agreement on the law governing the conduct of the dispute will be challenged.

Therefore, the scope of application of article 2 is different from that of article 19 of the Arbitration Act, which applies to arbitration proceedings. Regardless of the will of the parties and the law of their choice, with regard to the rules of public policy procedure contained in the Qatari Arbitration Act. Article 19 on other procedural rules is applicable.

The application of the provisions of the Arbitration Act relating to public policy to any arbitration conducted in Qatar is necessary and important, and its importance is demonstrated in the implementation of the arbitral award, if the decision was rendered in violation of a rule relating to public policy in Qatar. He will refuse to execute it because of this violation in accordance with the provisions of the Qatar Arbitration Act, which stipulates that: The enforcement of the arbitral award in accordance with this law shall only be ordered if it verifies that it does not contain anything contrary to public policy in the State.

Although there is no contradiction between the provisions of articles 2/19 of the Arbitration Act of Qatar in the light of the explanation given above, the fact remains that the existence of these articles in their current legislative wording may be confusing and may constitute a reason for the jurisprudential dispute. Therefore, we propose - to avoid confusion and to avoid a dispute based on case law - to merge these two articles into a single article worded as follows:

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of the international conventions in force in the State of Qatar and the mandatory rules of procedure relating to public policy set out in this Law, the arbitral parties may agree on the procedures followed by the arbitral tribunal, including their right to submit them to the rules in force in any State organization or arbitration center. In the absence of such an agreement, the arbitral tribunal may choose such arbitration procedures as it deems appropriate.
2. The preceding paragraph shall apply to any arbitration between parties governed by ordinary or private law, whatever the nature of the legal relationship in question, whether the arbitration takes place in Qatar or abroad.

If the arbitration is conducted outside the State

Article 2 of the Qatari Arbitration Act stipulates that the provisions of this Act apply to international commercial arbitration conducted outside Qatar, with the agreement of the parties, and the legislator has explicitly recognized the role of the will of the parties in determining the law applicable to arbitration conducted outside their country. This arbitration will be agreed by the parties following its application. However, the freedom of the parties to exclude Qatari law and to choose a foreign law applicable to the arbitration proceedings in this case is limited by the observance and respect of mandatory procedural rules relating to public policy in Qatari arbitration law if the arbitral award is to be applied in Qatar in accordance with that law and in accordance with the clarifications we have already provided[11].

However, it should be noted that the legislator, when referring in article 2 to domestic arbitration conducted in the State, used only the term "arbitration" without indicating whether the legislator had not qualified it as civil or commercial. When he spoke in the

[10] Civil law mediator

[11] Arbitration in Arab laws

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same article about arbitration outside the State, the term international commercial arbitration came up. Such an approach by the legislator may give rise to ambiguities: one can imagine that the dispute is international only if it is commercial, whereas there is no link between the international nature of the arbitration and its commercial nature. Arbitration is international according to certain criteria set out in article 2, paragraph 4, of the Commercial Disputes Act, as can be said, international civil arbitration is not subject to the law of arbitration, if that law applies to arbitration, regardless of the legal nature of the dispute being arbitrated, whether commercial or civil, in accordance with the provisions of article 2 itself which is the subject of such criticism, it therefore aims to avoid any confusion.

In section 2 of the Arbitration Act, the legislator was required to use the terms "domestic arbitration" and "international arbitration" without description to include arbitration in both civil and commercial disputes.

Requirement 3: Commercial standard in the Qatar Arbitration Law

Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Arbitration Act provides as follows: Arbitration shall be commercial in nature within the provisions of this Law if the dispute concerns a legal relationship of an economic, contractual or non-contractual nature; This includes commercial, investment, financial, financial, banking, insurance, industrial, tourism or other transactions of an economic nature.

In this provision, the legislator has adopted a broad and broad standard for determining what constitutes an enterprise: the economic nature of a legal relationship. it is stated at the beginning of the article that arbitration is commercial in the provisions of this law if the dispute arises from a legal relationship of an economic nature.

The legislator had included the words "in the provision of this law" to clarify that the company's criterion, namely that the work is of an economic nature, is specific to arbitration law and deviates from the standard set by any other article of the law.

After the legislator in the Arbitration Act defined the criterion of the economic nature of labour to be an enterprise, he did not content himself with this criterion - despite its excessive width - He provided a series of examples of companies for which disputes are commercial.

The legislator's conduct in this paragraph of Article 2 of the said Arbitration Act has been the subject of numerous criticisms and questions, and most of the criticisms concerned the deletion of the word "commercially" from the text of this paragraph of Article 2/quoted as well as the deletion of all the examples it contains. According to the criterion of the economic nature of the dispute, it is permissible to submit it to arbitration, i.e. it is sufficient to say that any dispute arising from a legal relationship of an economic nature may be submitted to arbitration[12].

One of the suggestions that we see that it is not necessary to use the word commercially because it will limit us to commercial documents, while many examples in the same article are not commercial in nature, can be abbreviated and expressed in a general way and can be modified as follows: the arbitration shall be subject to the provisions of this Law if the dispute concerns a legal relationship of an economic nature, whether contractual or not, whether civil, commercial, credit, industrial or agricultural.

I believe that this proposal replaces all the examples in this article. It is of a general nature and clarified as a general rule.

Article 2 Paragraph 4: Arbitration shall be international in the application of the provisions of this Law if its subject matter is a dispute related to international trade, in the following cases:

(A) If the seat of the employees of each of the parties to the arbitration agreement at the time of conclusion of the agreement is located in different States and if one of the parties has more than one establishment;

The lesson about the workplace that is most important to the subject matter of the arbitration agreement is, and if one of the parties to the arbitration agreement does not have a place of business, the lesson will be his or her usual place of residence.

(B) If the principal place of business of all the parties to the arbitration agreement is located in the same State at the time the arbitration agreement is concluded and one of the following places is located outside that State:

- The place of arbitration indicated in the arbitration agreement or at the place indicated.
- The place where a substantial part of the obligations arising from the parties' relations is performed.
- The most relevant place in relation to the subject of the conflict.

(C) If the subject matter of the dispute that is the subject of the arbitration agreement involves more than one State.

(D) If the parties agree to use a permanent arbitration institution based inside or outside the State.

Distinction between national and international commercial arbitration

First: Geographical Basis

1. The first criterion for distinguishing between the two is that an arbitration is considered foreign if one of its parties is foreign, whereas arbitration is domestic if the litigants belong to the nationality of the State in question; another criterion of the New York

[12] Arbitration Conferences

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Arbitration Convention is that the arbitration is foreign. The arbitral award was made in a State other than the one in which it is requested[13].

The 1961 Geneva Convention on International Arbitration went further by stating that the dispute arises out of an international commercial process if the dispute involved persons residing or having permanent resident status in different States. The 1985 United Nations Convention on International Commercial Arbitration (UNCITRAL) takes another basis: It is considered international if the parties at the time of conclusion of the arbitration agreement reside in different countries.

Second: The economic base

2. Some case law cases have another basis, namely that the dispute over international commercial interests is the basis for international arbitration, regardless of the place of arbitration or the nationality of the litigants. The French Arbitration Act of 1981 adopted this standard.
   Thus, according to this consideration, if there is a project to establish an oil refinery in a given country by national companies but on the basis of international contracts to import all project equipment from one or more foreign countries, this dispute is considered to be the basis for international arbitration because of the international interests involved in the implementation of the project, even if His parties are patriots and will be executed in the territory of the same State.

Third: The importance of distinguishing between domestic and international arbitration

3. If the arbitration is domestic, the national judiciary may control the arbitral award by dealing with the subject matter of the dispute, which is applicable in some States, while the laws of some States do not allow the national judiciary to deal with the subject matter of the dispute when requesting the application of the international arbitral award.
4. International arbitration is broader than domestic arbitration: in the latter, national law does not allow for the arbitration of workers' disputes, which is permitted by international arbitration, and some national laws prohibit the State and public bodies from submitting their disputes to individuals and companies for domestic arbitration. However, these parties may resort to international arbitration in their disputes with foreign companies and apply the laws of the State to domestic arbitration, thus annulling the arbitral award that contravenes the national law on arbitration, arbitration being a means of rendering justice.
   Thus, public policy is affected while national arbitration law does not apply to international arbitration.
   Rather, the national judiciary examines the arbitral award from the point of view of its compatibility with public policy when it seeks enforcement of the international arbitral award in the territory of the State. International and jurisprudence tend to suggest that the purpose of this research is to determine the extent to which the arbitral award is compatible with international public policy and not with domestic public policy[14].
5. National laws have drawn attention to the importance of distinguishing between domestic and international arbitration in order to reduce interference by the national judiciary in international arbitration. Since this distinction attracts international arbitration to countries whose laws do not hinder its movement and do not link it to domestic arbitration rules, because international arbitration has nothing to do with the economy of the State or its legal system. As a result, the Law on Domestic Arbitration and the Law on International Arbitration were published separately in France by a one-year difference between the first published in 1980 and the second published in 1981. The English and Lebanese legislators did the same in 1983 and the Belgian legislator followed a very advanced approach to international arbitration law, stating that the Belgian judge did not have jurisdiction to set aside the international arbitral award.
6. Modern case law has tended to weigh the economic criterion against the geographical criterion and to consider that arbitration is international under the following conditions:

First: To be a commercial subject, i.e. operations with an economic objective.

Second: This trade must be international, i.e. a movement of funds, goods or services across the geographical borders of States.

7. The 1985 United Nations Model Law on Arbitration, in its articles 1 and 3, provides that arbitration is considered international in the following cases.

First: If the premises of the parties to the arbitration at the end of the arbitration are located in two different countries.

Second: If the place of arbitration is located in a State other than the place of business of the parties.

Third: If the implementation of the main obligations arising from the commercial contract is different from that of the parties' headquarters.

[13] Judgments rendered by the Cairo Centre

[14] Regional international commercial arbitration sections 1: 6

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Fourth: If the parties expressly agree that the subject matter of the arbitration agreement concerns more than one State.

First: The idea of national public order

8. Rules of public policy Public policy Public policy: is the set of principles of jus cogens in the laws of the State that cannot be violated or added to all the political, economic, social and moral systems on which society is founded and which constitutes the core of public policy, even if not stipulated in the laws It is permissible to violate it, because it is considered as a pillar of society on which agreement has been reached for hundreds of years.
9. The notion of public policy is flexible and varies according to the place and time. What is considered a public policy in one State may not be considered a public policy in another. It may even be considered a crime and what is considered a public policy at one time in one State may not be considered at another time in the same State. An example of the difference in location[15].

   Calling for the establishment of a monarchy in a republican state is considered a crime, as the republican system is considered one of the rules of public order and vice versa. The call for a republican system in a monarchic state is considered a crime, because the monarchy is considered as a jus cogens that cannot be violated. For example, the different public policy rules on the length of time that smoking had been considered in some Arab countries to be contrary to the public policy of public morality, then became permissible and did not violate public policy.
10. The universally established rule is that any agreement or conduct contrary to the public policy of the State is absolutely null and void and that, consequently, the judiciary has the right to annul it on its own initiative, without request from the parties to the proceedings.

    Consequently, an arbitral award rendered in violation of public policy is null and void once it has been submitted to the national courts for enforcement.

Second: The idea of an international public order

11. In view of the conflicting concept of public policy between States, the idea of international public policy has emerged for international commercial relations between parties belonging to nationalities of different States whose relations are examined before international arbitration.

    Modern case law tends to stress that the issue in this area is not the protection of the public interests of a particular society, but takes into account another element, the protection of international solidarity, which requires the contribution of each country to the development of relations between peoples in order to find a mutual understanding creating peace, international trade being the best means of communication. Between peoples and exchange of resources between them. International solidarity requires the application of foreign law if it is in harmony with the interests of international trade in a manner that does not prejudice the public interest of the State.
12. The concept of international public policy can be conceived as reconciling the interest of the State with the interest of international trade. The judge therefore decides according to his conviction because it is impossible to establish a precise determination of the national and international interest. It is carried out in France even if arbitration has been considered in France and therefore if an arbitral award is made in a labor dispute between an employer and a worker who is not French, this arbitration is international and the French judiciary does not invalidate such a provision, even if French law does not allow arbitration in labor disputes. The arbitration was heard in France because it is not contrary to international public policy, although it is contrary to French public policy[16].
13. In the field of international commercial arbitration, the judiciary has tended to adopt the idea of international public order. Provisions have been made to accept the gold requirement in international contracts that provides protection against price fluctuations. In this regard, the judiciary has preferred to protect international trade at the expense of the national interest, as the legislation of all countries provides for the invalidity of the condition of gold processing in order to protect the national currency. It was decided that the text of the law prohibiting the use of arbitration by public authorities and persons in the public sector in disputes arising from contracts concluded by these bodies is considered to be related to domestic public policy.

    It is not part of international public policy and it is therefore decided that government and public sector entities may approve the arbitration clause in their international contracts provided that these contracts are contracts under private law and not in the field of administrative contracts.
14. In accordance with the concept of international public policy, the Supreme Court of the United States of America ruled that trade with world markets and in international seas could not be conducted in accordance with our conditions under

[15] Arbitration cases rendered by the Arab Arbitration Centre

[16] Absolute arbitration in the light of Islamic law

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our laws applicable by the United States courts. Because the rules of national public policy do not apply to international commercial disputes, the American court decided to enforce an arbitral award in a dispute between a bankrupt American company and a Japanese company, even though the rules of American public policy prohibited bankruptcy proceedings before arbitration.

15. The question can be raised of a clear definition of the rules of international public policy. It can be said that this question falls within the general principles established in the States of the world that respect the law and legality. Such as respect for human rights in general and the right to material, literary and artistic property, and the non-judgmental obligation to implement an obligation in kind if it affects the person or freedom of the debtor and non-discrimination on grounds of sex, race or religion. Some international arbitration judgments have ruled that the rules of international public policy do not allow the payment of the claim for illegal commissions before arbitration.

    The basis for this removal of the principle of "Nemo auditor" may not benefit a person because of the fraud committed by "This corresponds to the Islamic rule": who has sought the wrong prosecution in his hands, his pursuit of retaliation".

16. According to some case law, it would be appropriate for arbitrators to always seek to create obstacles to agreements contrary to the interests of the State, prejudiced by commissions and unethical agreements in international economic relations.

    Case law has argued that the international arbiter of the present time should be an objective thinker who responds to different cultures and political and social systems. The dispute is not considered to be steeped in a certain culture and the fact that these considerations are vital to the president of the arbitral tribunal, his vote being likely when the arbitrators diverge, but these considerations are also required by the members of the arbitral tribunal[17].

17. International commercial arbitration agreements provided for the respect of the rights of the defense, such as the 1927 Geneva Convention, the 1958 New York Convention and the 1961 European Geneva Convention. They annulled all arbitral awards infringing the rights of the defense and that these rights were not linked to a specific national law. The need to treat opponents on an equal footing and the principle of openness of proceedings and pleadings: therefore, the violation of the rights of the defense is a violation of international public order.

18. A case brought before the Tunisian courts by the Tunisian electricity company is an example of the tendency of the judiciary to distinguish between national and international public order. It was a public sector company against the French company Entrepose that decided to settle a dispute arising from a gas transport contract in Tunisia. The French company argued that the Tunisian judiciary was not competent to hear the dispute on the basis of the ICC arbitration clause stipulated in the contract, which provides for the examination of the dispute that may arise from the contract in Geneva.

    Tunisian society responded to this defense that Tunisian law prohibits government and public sector entities from resorting to arbitration in contractual disputes. The Tunisian court refused to admit that it did not have jurisdiction to hear the case and rejected the defense of Tunisian society on the grounds that the prohibition of Tunisian law does not apply to international contracts.

19. Another example of the application of international public policy, in which US courts have long held that antitrust cases cannot be adjudicated by arbitration, is that the US Supreme Court recently ruled that this rule applies to domestic disputes, but that such disputes can be settled. Arbitration if these disputes are international.

20. Some States have tended to develop a national law on international arbitration and another on domestic arbitration, such as the 1981 French law on international arbitration. It was preceded by the 1980 law on internal arbitration, as was Lebanon. The purpose of this trend is to preserve the State's domestic arbitration law, which can be based on long-established and stable traditions, and to enact international arbitration law so that the judiciary has a clear legislative tool to distinguish between domestic and international arbitration.

    This is the right solution for countries that do not want to change national arbitration law and therefore make judicial intervention in international arbitration flexible and limited without national judges having the embarrassment to deal with the rules of national public policy. When examining the request for enforcement of an international arbitral award or when appealing against any of these provisions.

21. One of the judgments of international arbitration in this regard is the 1975 judgment of the Arbitration Chamber of the International Chamber of Commerce in which the Authority concluded the following:[18]

[17] International commercial arbitration and comparative légal study

[18] Arbitration law in theory and practice

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"The arbitrator is not obliged to comply fully with the law that the parties have agreed to apply to the dispute. It always has the freedom to reject solutions arising from this law that are incompatible with international public policy and the arbitrator, as well as the stable rejection of judgments of the local judiciary. The arbitrator is not entitled to form the law of the State according to his or her perception, since he or she does not act on behalf of the State, but relies on general legal rules. In its interpretation of contracts, it is based on general legal principles and a universally established legal spirit.

22. The Commission rejected the provision of certain rules of law that the parties agreed to apply to the matter in dispute, arguing that this rejection was contrary to the general spirit of the law. These are the general principles of law recognized by civilized states. The decision then rejected the application of stable judgments to the application of these principles, which he refused to apply. This decision highlighted the particular nature of international arbitration, namely that it is based on justice and not on the application of the legal rules applied by the formal judiciary, since it is a special judge of Sui Generis.
23. It is recognized, however, that the application of the concept of international public policy in international arbitral disputes, even if it contravenes the rules of domestic public policy, cannot be compromised by a national interest of great importance to the State. Therefore, when an international arbitral award is submitted to it, the national judiciary must strike a fair balance between international public policy and domestic public policy, and must prevail, as it deems appropriate. There is no disciplined rule distinguishing between international public policy and domestic public policy. Without prejudice to the national interests of the State to which it belongs, the objective is to facilitate international trade, which suffers damage because of the domination of national interests over its course.

IV. Conclusion

The following review highlights recent trends in arbitration in administrative contracts:

1. Arbitration, which is a quasi-judicial system, is considered to be the most efficient and optimal means of settling economic and contractual disputes, due to the speed of its procedures, the flexibility of its settlement and the secrecy rarely found in the judicial system.
2. It is the Islamic Shariah that laid the foundations for the question of the use of arbitration in transactions between persons, making it an ancient system of civilizations in the light of the growing industrial revolution and the virtual world.[19]
3. The emergence of arbitration in the field of administrative contracts in Qatar in this era of blessed renaissance with the beginning of commercial development in the early 1980s of the last century, beginning with the creation of a committee, then by the Commission for the settlement of commercial disputes, but by the arbitrators of the time. The disputes were officials of the State's administrative apparatus. Arbitration in the field of administrative contracts has been a milestone comparable to the status achieved in various countries in order to keep pace with the developments observed by countries around the world in opening Qatar's trade, investment and tourism to the outside world.
   This led to the publication of the Qatari Arbitration in Civil and Commercial Disputes Act, which is in line with the conventions and treaties signed by the State in the service of cooperation with countries around the world.
   This was reinforced by the recent amendments to the Administrative Tribunal Act No. (6 bis) added by the Qatari Decree, which stipulated that: "The provisions of the Arbitration Act on civil and commercial disputes apply to administrative discounts related to administrative contracts. The judiciary in respect of administrative contracts of the Trial Chamber, the Appeals Chamber or the President of the Court, as the case may be. The Trial Chambers have courts of first instance to adjudicate arbitral disputes, empowered to take interim or assisted measures, to facilitate the collection and presentation of evidence and to consider enforcement issues raised by the President of the arbitral tribunal. The Appeals Chamber has the power to hear the invalidity proceedings and the President of the Court has the exclusive power to appoint the arbitrator or arbitral tribunal.
4. Arbitration is an exceptional means of settling disputes based on ordinary procedures, with complainants reluctant to resort to justice, with the obligation to refer the dispute to one or more arbitrators for decision under the power of the order, referred to as a "consensual contract"; Because the appointment of the court is only final and definitive by the acceptance of the litigants, because the principle prevailing in this contract is the authority of the will and freedom of the contracting parties, as well as it is closer to a "compensation contract", because the arbitrator carries out the work of the litigants and because they compensate at their fair value for the service rendered.

[19] Conferences on the fundamental problems of international arbitration from a development perspective

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5. Arbitration as a dispute settlement system does not confiscate the jurisdiction of the general jurisdiction of the State, but gives the parties to the contractual legal relationship and other parties a margin of freedom in the choice of arbitration as a means of resolving their disputes arising from these relationships, the judiciary retaining jurisdiction and authority to implement the arbitration agreement, and then its control over the validity of the agreement, the validity of the arbitration proceedings, the validity and enforcement of the arbitral tribunal's decisions, in addition to its important role in supporting the arbitral tribunal in the performance of its functions.
6. The competence of the Administrative Court in arbitration in the field of administrative contracts extends to the activities of the Department in the field of non-contractual liability under the control of administrative decisions and is not limited to contractual liability.[20]

V. Recommendations

1. The attention given to the arbitration system in the program, given the urgent need for results, recognize the value and importance of arbitration activity in all legal actions.
2. The questionnaires prepared proved the scientific reality in Qatar that rumors that arbitration in the field of administrative contracts benefits from the speed with which the judgment is rendered are theoretical,
   The Qatar Administrative Court now has the tools and capacity to handle such cases quickly and fairly at all stages of the dispute, most often for 12 months. They exceed the time the arbitrator spends resolving such disputes.
3. A special codification should be established for the use of arbitration by administrative authorities in the field of administrative contracts, in particular with national companies.
   Due to the cost of arbitration and other reasons, the parties may use different contracts than those applied in a manner that may undermine or interfere with the powers and broad privileges enjoyed by the administration in administrative contracts in particular.
4. The study recommends the establishment in some states of an independent arbitration[21],[22] center to monitor the arbitrator, receive complaints and other matters.[23]

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21. Studies in arbitration Law.
22. Arbitration assets in engineering disputes.

[20] Elimination of criticism in civil matters
[21] Studies in arbitration Law
[22] Arbitration assets in engineering disputes
[23] Multi-party arbitration

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8. Make every effort: Make every effort to mention what you are going to write in your paper. That means always have a good start. Try to mention everything in the introduction—what is the need for a particular research paper. Polish your work with good writing skills and always give an evaluator what he wants. Make backups: When you are going to do any important thing like making a research paper, you should always have backup copies of it either on your computer or on paper. This protects you from losing any portion of your important data.

9. Produce good diagrams of your own: Always try to include good charts or diagrams in your paper to improve quality. Using several unnecessary diagrams will degrade the quality of your paper by creating a hodgepodge. So always try to include diagrams which were made by you to improve the readability of your paper. Use of direct quotes: When you do research relevant to literature, history, or current affairs, then use of quotes becomes essential, but if the study is relevant to science, use of quotes is not preferable.

10. Use proper verb tense: Use proper verb tenses in your paper. Use past tense to present those events that have happened. Use present tense to indicate events that are going on. Use future tense to indicate events that will happen in the future. Use of wrong tenses will confuse the evaluator. Avoid sentences that are incomplete.

11. Pick a good study spot: Always try to pick a spot for your research which is quiet. Not every spot is good for studying.

12. Know what you know: Always try to know what you know by making objectives, otherwise you will be confused and unable to achieve your target.

13. Use good grammar: Always use good grammar and words that will have a positive impact on the evaluator; use of good vocabulary does not mean using tough words which the evaluator has to find in a dictionary. Do not fragment sentences. Eliminate one-word sentences. Do not ever use a big word when a smaller one would suffice.

Verbs have to be in agreement with their subjects. In a research paper, do not start sentences with conjunctions or finish them with prepositions. When writing formally, it is advisable to never split an infinitive because someone will (wrongly) complain. Avoid clichés like a disease. Always shun irritating alliteration. Use language which is simple and straightforward. Put together a neat summary.

14. Arrangement of information: Each section of the main body should start with an opening sentence, and there should be a changeover at the end of the section. Give only valid and powerful arguments for your topic. You may also maintain your arguments with records.

15. Never start at the last minute: Always allow enough time for research work. Leaving everything to the last minute will degrade your paper and spoil your work.

16. Multitasking in research is not good: Doing several things at the same time is a bad habit in the case of research activity. Research is an area where everything has a particular time slot. Divide your research work into parts, and do a particular part in a particular time slot.

17. Never copy others' work: Never copy others' work and give it your name because if the evaluator has seen it anywhere, you will be in trouble. Take proper rest and food: No matter how many hours you spend on your research activity, if you are not taking care of your health, then all your efforts will have been in vain. For quality research, take proper rest and food.

18. Go to seminars: Attend seminars if the topic is relevant to your research area. Utilize all your resources.
Refresh your mind after intervals: Try to give your mind a rest by listening to soft music or sleeping in intervals. This will also improve your memory. Acquire colleagues: Always try to acquire colleagues. No matter how sharp you are, if you acquire colleagues, they can give you ideas which will be helpful to your research.

19. Think technically: Always think technically. If anything happens, search for its reasons, benefits, and demerits. Think and then print: When you go to print your paper, check that tables are not split, headings are not detached from their descriptions, and page sequence is maintained.

20. Adding unnecessary information: Do not add unnecessary information like "I have used MS Excel to draw graphs." Irrelevant and inappropriate material is superfluous. Foreign terminology and phrases are not apropos. One should never take a broad view. Analogy is like feathers on a snake. Use words properly, regardless of how others use them. Remove quotations. Puns are for kids, not grunt readers. Never oversimplify: When adding material to your research paper, never go for oversimplification; this will definitely irritate the evaluator. Be specific. Never use rhythmic redundancies. Contractions shouldn't be used in a research paper. Comparisons are as terrible as clichés. Give up ampersands, abbreviations, and so on. Remove commas that are not necessary. Parenthetical words should be between brackets or commas. Understatement is always the best way to put forward earth-shaking thoughts. Give a detailed literary review.

21. Report concluded results: Use concluded results. From raw data, filter the results, and then conclude your studies based on measurements and observations taken. An appropriate number of decimal places should be used. Parenthetical remarks are prohibited here. Proofread carefully at the final stage. At the end, give an outline to your arguments. Spot perspectives of further study of the subject. Justify your conclusion at the bottom sufficiently, which will probably include examples.

22. Upon conclusion: Once you have concluded your research, the next most important step is to present your findings. Presentation is extremely important as it is the definite medium though which your research is going to be in print for the rest of the crowd. Care should be taken to categorize your thoughts well and present them in a logical and neat manner. A good quality research paper format is essential because it serves to highlight your research paper and bring to light all necessary aspects of your research.

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Informal Guidelines of Research Paper Writing

Key points to remember:

- Submit all work in its final form.
- Write your paper in the form which is presented in the guidelines using the template.
- Please note the criteria peer reviewers will use for grading the final paper.

Final points:

One purpose of organizing a research paper is to let people interpret your efforts selectively. The journal requires the following sections, submitted in the order listed, with each section starting on a new page:

The introduction: This will be compiled from reference matter and reflect the design processes or outline of basis that directed you to make a study. As you carry out the process of study, the method and process section will be constructed like that. The results segment will show related statistics in nearly sequential order and direct reviewers to similar intellectual paths throughout the data that you gathered to carry out your study.

The discussion section:

This will provide understanding of the data and projections as to the implications of the results. The use of good quality references throughout the paper will give the effort trustworthiness by representing an alertness to prior workings.

Writing a research paper is not an easy job, no matter how trouble-free the actual research or concept. Practice, excellent preparation, and controlled record-keeping are the only means to make straightforward progression.

General style:

Specific editorial column necessities for compliance of a manuscript will always take over from directions in these general guidelines.

To make a paper clear: Adhere to recommended page limits.



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Mistakes to avoid:

- Insertion of a title at the foot of a page with subsequent text on the next page.
- Separating a table, chart, or figure—confine each to a single page.
- Submitting a manuscript with pages out of sequence.
- In every section of your document, use standard writing style, including articles ("a" and "the").
- Keep paying attention to the topic of the paper.
- Use paragraphs to split each significant point (excluding the abstract).
- Align the primary line of each section.
- Present your points in sound order.
- Use present tense to report well-accepted matters.
- Use past tense to describe specific results.
- Do not use familiar wording; don't address the reviewer directly. Don't use slang or superlatives.
- Avoid use of extra pictures—include only those figures essential to presenting results.

Title page:

Choose a revealing title. It should be short and include the name(s) and address(es) of all authors. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations or exceed two printed lines.

Abstract: This summary should be two hundred words or less. It should clearly and briefly explain the key findings reported in the manuscript and must have precise statistics. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations. It should be logical in itself. Do not cite references at this point.

An abstract is a brief, distinct paragraph summary of finished work or work in development. In a minute or less, a reviewer can be taught the foundation behind the study, common approaches to the problem, relevant results, and significant conclusions or new questions.

Write your summary when your paper is completed because how can you write the summary of anything which is not yet written? Wealth of terminology is very essential in abstract. Use comprehensive sentences, and do not sacrifice readability for brevity; you can maintain it succinctly by phrasing sentences so that they provide more than a lone rationale. The author can at this moment go straight to shortening the outcome. Sum up the study with the subsequent elements in any summary. Try to limit the initial two items to no more than one line each.

Reason for writing the article—theory, overall issue, purpose.

- Fundamental goal.
- To-the-point depiction of the research.
- Consequences, including definite statistics—if the consequences are quantitative in nature, account for this; results of any numerical analysis should be reported. Significant conclusions or questions that emerge from the research.

Approach:

- Single section and succinct.
- An outline of the job done is always written in past tense.
- Concentrate on shortening results—limit background information to a verdict or two.
- Exact spelling, clarity of sentences and phrases, and appropriate reporting of quantities (proper units, important statistics) are just as significant in an abstract as they are anywhere else.

Introduction:

The introduction should "introduce" the manuscript. The reviewer should be presented with sufficient background information to be capable of comprehending and calculating the purpose of your study without having to refer to other works. The basis for the study should be offered. Give the most important references, but avoid making a comprehensive appraisal of the topic. Describe the problem visibly. If the problem is not acknowledged in a logical, reasonable way, the reviewer will give no attention to your results. Speak in common terms about techniques used to explain the problem, if needed, but do not present any particulars about the protocols here.

The following approach can create a valuable beginning:

- Explain the value (significance) of the study.
- Defend the model—why did you employ this particular system or method? What is its compensation? Remark upon its appropriateness from an abstract point of view as well as pointing out sensible reasons for using it.
- Present a justification. State your particular theory(-ies) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
- Briefly explain the study's tentative purpose and how it meets the declared objectives.

Approach:

Use past tense except for when referring to recognized facts. After all, the manuscript will be submitted after the entire job is done. Sort out your thoughts; manufacture one key point for every section. If you make the four points listed above, you will need at least four paragraphs. Present surrounding information only when it is necessary to support a situation. The reviewer does not desire to read everything you know about a topic. Shape the theory specifically—do not take a broad view.

As always, give awareness to spelling, simplicity, and correctness of sentences and phrases.

Procedures (methods and materials):

This part is supposed to be the easiest to carve if you have good skills. A soundly written procedures segment allows a capable scientist to replicate your results. Present precise information about your supplies. The suppliers and clarity of reagents can be helpful bits of information. Present methods in sequential order, but linked methodologies can be grouped as a segment. Be concise when relating the protocols. Attempt to give the least amount of information that would permit another capable scientist to replicate your outcome, but be cautious that vital information is integrated. The use of subheadings is suggested and ought to be synchronized with the results section.

When a technique is used that has been well-described in another section, mention the specific item describing the way, but draw the basic principle while stating the situation. The purpose is to show all particular resources and broad procedures so that another person may use some or all of the methods in one more study or referee the scientific value of your work. It is not to be a step-by-step report of the whole thing you did, nor is a methods section a set of orders.

Materials:

Materials may be reported in part of a section or else they may be recognized along with your measures.

Methods:

- Report the method and not the particulars of each process that engaged the same methodology.
- Describe the method entirely.
- To be succinct, present methods under headings dedicated to specific dealings or groups of measures.
- Simplify—detail how procedures were completed, not how they were performed on a particular day.
- If well-known procedures were used, account for the procedure by name, possibly with a reference, and that's all.

Approach:

It is embarrassing to use vigorous voice when documenting methods without using first person, which would focus the reviewer's interest on the researcher rather than the job. As a result, when writing up the methods, most authors use third person passive voice.

Use standard style in this and every other part of the paper—avoid familiar lists, and use full sentences.

What to keep away from:

- Resources and methods are not a set of information.
- Skip all descriptive information and surroundings—save it for the argument.
- Leave out information that is immaterial to a third party.



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Results:

The principle of a results segment is to present and demonstrate your conclusion. Create this part as entirely objective details of the outcome, and save all understanding for the discussion.

The page length of this segment is set by the sum and types of data to be reported. Use statistics and tables, if suitable, to present consequences most efficiently.

You must clearly differentiate material which would usually be incorporated in a study editorial from any unprocessed data or additional appendix matter that would not be available. In fact, such matters should not be submitted at all except if requested by the instructor.

Content:

- Sum up your conclusions in text and demonstrate them, if suitable, with figures and tables.
- In the manuscript, explain each of your consequences, and point the reader to remarks that are most appropriate.
- Present a background, such as by describing the question that was addressed by creation of an exacting study.
- Explain results of control experiments and give remarks that are not accessible in a prescribed figure or table, if appropriate.
- Examine your data, then prepare the analyzed (transformed) data in the form of a figure (graph), table, or manuscript.

What to stay away from:

- Do not discuss or infer your outcome, report surrounding information, or try to explain anything.
- Do not include raw data or intermediate calculations in a research manuscript.
- Do not present similar data more than once.
- A manuscript should complement any figures or tables, not duplicate information.
- Never confuse figures with tables—there is a difference.

Approach:

As always, use past tense when you submit your results, and put the whole thing in a reasonable order.

Put figures and tables, appropriately numbered, in order at the end of the report.

If you desire, you may place your figures and tables properly within the text of your results section.

Figures and tables:

If you put figures and tables at the end of some details, make certain that they are visibly distinguished from any attached appendix materials, such as raw facts. Whatever the position, each table must be titled, numbered one after the other, and include a heading. All figures and tables must be divided from the text.

Discussion:

The discussion is expected to be the trickiest segment to write. A lot of papers submitted to the journal are discarded based on problems with the discussion. There is no rule for how long an argument should be.

Position your understanding of the outcome visibly to lead the reviewer through your conclusions, and then finish the paper with a summing up of the implications of the study. The purpose here is to offer an understanding of your results and support all of your conclusions, using facts from your research and generally accepted information, if suitable. The implication of results should be fully described.

Infer your data in the conversation in suitable depth. This means that when you clarify an observable fact, you must explain mechanisms that may account for the observation. If your results vary from your prospect, make clear why that may have happened. If your results agree, then explain the theory that the proof supported. It is never suitable to just state that the data approved the prospect, and let it drop at that. Make a decision as to whether each premise is supported or discarded or if you cannot make a conclusion with assurance. Do not just dismiss a study or part of a study as "uncertain."



Research papers are not acknowledged if the work is imperfect. Draw what conclusions you can based upon the results that you have, and take care of the study as a finished work.

- You may propose future guidelines, such as how an experiment might be personalized to accomplish a new idea.
- Give details of all of your remarks as much as possible, focusing on mechanisms.
- Make a decision as to whether the tentative design sufficiently addressed the theory and whether or not it was correctly restricted. Try to present substitute explanations if they are sensible alternatives.
- One piece of research will not counter an overall question, so maintain the large picture in mind. Where do you go next? The best studies unlock new avenues of study. What questions remain?
- Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions.

Approach:

When you refer to information, differentiate data generated by your own studies from other available information. Present work done by specific persons (including you) in past tense.

Describe generally acknowledged facts and main beliefs in present tense.

The Administration Rules

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Topics	Grades		
	A-B	**C-D**	**E-F**
Abstract	Clear and concise with appropriate content, Correct format. 200 words or below	Unclear summary and no specific data, Incorrect form Above 200 words	No specific data with ambiguous information Above 250 words
Introduction	Containing all background details with clear goal and appropriate details, flow specification, no grammar and spelling mistake, well organized sentence and paragraph, reference cited	Unclear and confusing data, appropriate format, grammar and spelling errors with unorganized matter	Out of place depth and content, hazy format
Methods and Procedures	Clear and to the point with well arranged paragraph, precision and accuracy of facts and figures, well organized subheads	Difficult to comprehend with embarrassed text, too much explanation but completed	Incorrect and unorganized structure with hazy meaning
Result	Well organized, Clear and specific, Correct units with precision, correct data, well structuring of paragraph, no grammar and spelling mistake	Complete and embarrassed text, difficult to comprehend	Irregular format with wrong facts and figures
Discussion	Well organized, meaningful specification, sound conclusion, logical and concise explanation, highly structured paragraph reference cited	Wordy, unclear conclusion, spurious	Conclusion is not cited, unorganized, difficult to comprehend
References	Complete and correct format, well organized	Beside the point, Incomplete	Wrong format and structuring

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