UNVEILING GLOBAL POWER DYNAMICS: A FOUCAULDIAN ANALYSIS OF POST-COLONIAL PERSPECTIVE IN MIDDLE EAST

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ABSTRACT

The Middle East remains deeply affected by the lasting effects of colonialism, with control, exploitation, and the imposition of cultural norms leaving a lasting imprint on its socio-political landscape. Even after gaining independence from colonial rule, the lasting effects of past colonization continue to shape the present situation and pose complex challenges for the people in the region. The intricate relationship between the enduring impacts of colonialism and present-day social dynamics prompts important inquiries into power structures, the development of personal and group identities, and the quest for economic progress and cultural independence. Within this framework, a scholarly perspective is crucial for understanding the historical inequities, current conflicts, and intricate issues of the Middle Eastern encounter. Nevertheless, the utilization of post-colonial theory in the region is not devoid of its intricacies and disputes, as discussions revolve around its significance, practicability, and constraints in comprehending the multifaceted and elaborate reality of the Middle East. This research project aims to explore the intricacies of the post-colonial viewpoint in the Middle East through
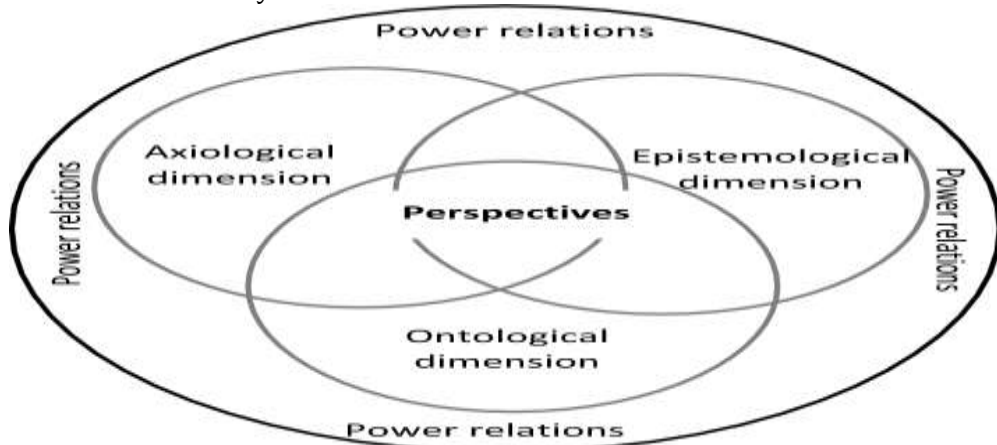
careful analysis. The objective is to explore the various effects of colonialism on the social, political, economic, and cultural aspects of the region. Qualitative approach will be adopted to conduct this research. This analysis will provide insightful perspectives on the lasting influence of historical factors on current challenges and possibilities. This study aims to thoroughly evaluate the effectiveness of post-colonial theory in analyzing the intricate power dynamics, formation of identities, and methods of resistance in the Middle Eastern context. Through this endeavor, the goal is to enhance our comprehension of the region's historical, current and forthcoming advancements.

Keywords: *Global Power Dynamic, Post-Colonial Perspective, Middle East, Historical Factors*

Introduction

The Middle East is characterized by the enduring influence of imperial conquests and struggles for freedom, which are evident in its socio-political, economic, and cultural environments. The Middle East has been profoundly shaped by the intricate dynamics of colonial history. The region bears clear evidence of the enduring effects of colonialism, characterized by the relics of Ottoman rule and the impact of European imperial ventures throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. Colonial interventions have significantly influenced government systems, resource allocation, and the formation of identities. The complexities of colonial legacies, however, reach well beyond the historical context and permeate present-day reality, posing numerous issues for persons living in the Middle East. To comprehend the lasting influence of colonialism and successfully navigate the complexities of the post-colonial period, one must employ post-colonial theory. This theory functions as a vital instrument in deciphering the intricacies of history, power structures, and acts of opposition. This study project in the Middle East seeks to thoroughly investigate the historical roots of colonial subjugation, analyze its present manifestations, and investigate the possibilities for resistance, empowerment, and decolonization in the region. This paper will delve into the profound insights of post-colonial viewpoints in the Middle East. This study aims to offer valuable insights into the intricate dynamics of post-colonialism in the Middle East by conducting a comprehensive examination of significant subjects such as power relations, cultural representation, and geopolitical conflict. The results of this study offer unique perspectives that can

aid in the formulation of more advanced approaches to address the intricate socio-economic, political, and cultural challenges in the region. As we explore the complexities of post-colonial discourse in the Middle East, we must confront the challenge of examining the enduring effects of colonialism, while recognizing the resilience, creativity, and aspirations of communities endeavoring to reclaim their narratives and determine their own futures in a world influenced by colonialism.

Fig 1: Coloniality diagram. This diagram illustrates the different dimensions of coloniality. The overlapping area represents the perspectives present in all dimensions: the dominant and non-dominant perspectives.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

1. To analyze the enduring impacts of colonialism on the socio-political, economic, and cultural dimensions of the Middle East, elucidating how historical legacies continue to shape contemporary realities in the region.

2. To investigate the efficacy of post-colonial theory in providing insights into the complexities of power dynamics, identity formation, and resistance strategies within the Middle Eastern context, with a focus on understanding the nuances and challenges of applying post-colonial frameworks to diverse socio-cultural landscapes.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. How does the application of Foucauldian poststructuralist theories enhance our understanding of power dynamics and governance structures in the contemporary Middle East?

2. How do colonial legacies impact the socio-political, economic, and cultural fabric of the Middle East today?

3. What role does post-colonial theory play in understanding contemporary issues and dynamics in the Middle East?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Middle East region is still dealing with the complex and long-lasting effects of colonial rule, as power dynamics continue to be influenced by the ongoing consequences of colonization (Levine, 2020). The impact of European colonization in Africa is far-reaching, leading to long-lasting political effects. The factors discussed involve the creation of national borders, the complex relationship between postcolonial governments and their citizens, and the continuation of colonial institutions (Robinson, 2019). The impact of colonialism in Africa and Asia varied greatly, with some regions experiencing profound changes in their economic and social structures, while others remained largely unchanged (Ziltener, 2013). The impact of colonialism is evident in the exercise of political authority, the oppression of indigenous communities, and the exploitation of economic resources. The lasting impacts continue to shape the political landscape and government strategies of former colonies (Becker, 2020). Post-colonial theory, a multidisciplinary field, provides valuable insights into the power dynamics and identity formations that have emerged from the colonial encounter (Ashcroft, 2013). This work delves into the compelling discussion surrounding the coerced displacement, oppression, and maltreatment that occurred alongside the profound impact of a concept during the colonial interaction (Mishra, 2020). The concept of "postcolonial" encompasses the wide array of emotions, cultural clashes, and hopes experienced by individuals who have endured colonization (Al-Saidi, 2014). The theory aims to bring balance to the relationship between the colonizer and the colonized by shedding light on how current power dynamics are heavily influenced by historical circumstances (Tomicic, 2018). The lasting impact of colonialism is evident in the Middle East, shaping various aspects such as social and political dynamics, economic structures, and cultural expressions. The history of the region is intricately intertwined with European imperialism, especially with France taking on a significant role in the period following World War I (Dueck, 2007). The establishment of artificial boundaries and the

utilization of resources in the area have had long-lasting effects (Biger, 2012). The concept of postcolonialism provides a theoretical framework for understanding the transition from colonial to post-independence eras, as well as the lasting impact of colonialism on the region (Kandiyoti, 2002). Colonialism has left a lasting impact on the Middle East, shaping its identities and portrayals in profound ways. The establishment of modern nation-states in the Middle East by Western colonial powers has had a significant impact on this development (Yamahata 2020). The rise of powerful nationalist ideologies, referred to as hegemonic nationalisms, has had a significant influence on different communities, such as the Druze, Kurds, and Jews (Schulze 1996). The absence of a strong link between identity and state institutions, stemming from the lasting impact of colonialism, has been a major factor in the escalation of conflicts and wars in the region (Hinnebusch 2019).

Fig 2: Middle-East historical depiction of European control

The formation of national identity has been greatly influenced by language and religion, often leading to tension and conflict within nationalist groups that are rooted in different languages (Myhill 2006). The dynamics of power between those who colonize and those who are colonized have been a central concern in governance frameworks that have emerged after the era of colonialism. In Bhandari's (2022) analysis, resistance is classified

into four different models: rewriting colonial myths, cultural negotiation, radical struggle, and transformative resistance. Belcher (2007) emphasizes the effectiveness of subtle tactics, like intentionally hindering progress and hiding true motives, in subverting colonial authority. Seidel (2018) explores the dynamics of power in Palestine, focusing on the impact of settler colonialism and neoliberal governance, as well as the various forms of resistance that emerge in everyday life. Weenie (2000) explores the resistance against colonization, particularly in the context of decolonization, and highlights the significance of critically analyzing colonial systems. These studies shed light on the complex and diverse methods of resistance employed by individuals who have faced colonial and neo-colonial oppression.

The exploration of colonialism and postcolonialism in literature, art, and cultural production in the Middle East is a complex and varied topic. Dueck (2007) and Kandiyoti (2002) explore the outcomes of colonial legacies and the processes of decolonization in the region. Dueck's research focuses on the period between the two world wars, with a particular emphasis on Algeria as an important case study. Kandiyoti (2002) explores the influence of nationalism on the colonial legacy, emphasizing the significance of differentiating between metropolitan and colonial nationalisms. In Azeez's (2016) analysis, a comprehensive exploration of the subject is presented. The focus is on critically examining the limitations of Edward Said's Orientalism and proposing an alternative approach, known as Counter-Revolutionary Discourse, to better understand the evolving viewpoints in the Middle East. These studies highlight the significance of understanding the complex dynamics of colonial and post-colonial experiences in the region. The geopolitical boundaries in the Middle East and the regional conflicts that have arisen can be traced back to the era of colonialism, as highlighted by the works of Anwar (2020) and Hinnebusch (2019). The division of territories by colonial powers has led to the fragmentation of ethnic communities and the merging of diverse groups, thereby contributing to both domestic and international conflicts (Bayeh, 2015).

The issue has become more severe due to the insufficient alignment between identity and governments, stemming from the colonial history and leading to conflicts in the region (Hinnebusch, 2019). The economic aspect, which includes the consequences of

previous urban consumer policies, has also played a role in these tensions (Dzhenchakova, 2020). The impact of colonialism on economic development and dependence in the Middle East is a complex and varied issue. Alkadry (2002) and Dodge (2002) highlight the challenges faced by the region after the end of colonial control, including the weakening of civil society and shifts in the dynamics of relationships with former colonial powers. Turyahikayo (2014) provides a thorough analysis of the negative consequences of globalization, particularly in autocratic regimes, where economic dependence can be heightened. However, Bayat (2002) provides a glimmer of hope as he explores the strategies employed by the urban grassroots in the region to protect their rights and improve their livelihoods. These studies highlight the enduring impact of colonialism and the ongoing pursuit of economic development and selfrule in the Middle East. Azeez (2016) provides a thorough analysis of the limitations of postcolonial theory when applied to the Middle East. He argues that the theory has become stale and fails to effectively address how subjectivity is being reshaped by neocolonial power. Mawere (2015) highlights the importance of recognizing and utilizing indigenous knowledge systems in post-colonial Africa, in order to address global challenges. The film Hockey (2010) explores indigenous perspectives on post-colonialism and advocates for a critical realism approach that incorporates these viewpoints into a strategy for decolonization. Bonnet's (2015) analysis focuses on the ability of Islamic human rights concepts to challenge Eurocentrism in the human rights discourse. The analysis suggests that these concepts can improve and address the inherent limitations of the current framework.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

The Middle East's socio-political, economic, and cultural realities are deeply rooted in the colonial histories of the region. This theoretical background examines the intersection of international relations (IR) theory and post-colonial perspectives to elucidate the enduring impacts of colonialism and its contemporary implications.

Post-Colonial Theory in International Relations

Post-colonial theory provides a critical lens to analyze the power structures established during and after colonial rule. It questions the universality of Western political and economic models,

advocating instead for an understanding of history and power that centers the experiences of colonized regions like the Middle East. Edward Said's Orientalism (1978) serves as a foundational text, revealing how Western narratives have constructed the "Other" to justify domination. The theory explores themes of identity, resistance, and representation, emphasizing the enduring influence of colonial legacies on governance, resource allocation, and cultural expression.

In IR, post-colonial theory critiques traditional paradigms, such as realism and liberalism, for overlooking the systemic inequalities perpetuated by colonial histories. It challenges the Westphalian state system's applicability to regions where colonial powers arbitrarily established borders, often disregarding ethnic, tribal, and cultural divisions. This dissonance has profound implications for understanding the Middle East's internal and external conflicts.

Power Dynamics and Identity Formation

Colonial rule not only restructured governance but also influenced identity formation in the Middle East. Michel Foucault's poststructuralist theories on power and knowledge are instrumental in understanding how colonial powers legitimized their dominance. Foucault's concept of "governmentality" explains how colonial administrations-imposed governance frameworks that restructured indigenous societies' political and social norms. These frameworks, often retained post-independence, continue to shape power dynamics and perpetuate inequalities.

The formation of national identity in the Middle East is another critical area shaped by colonial legacies. The imposition of Western legal systems, educational curricula, and language policies disrupted traditional social structures. Moreover, nationalist ideologies, often emerging as responses to colonial oppression, were shaped within the confines of these colonial frameworks, leading to hybridized identities that reflect both resistance and assimilation.

Resistance and Decolonization

Resistance against colonialism in the Middle East has taken diverse forms, ranging from armed struggles to cultural and intellectual movements. The works of Frantz Fanon and Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak highlight the psychological and cultural dimensions of decolonization, underscoring the role of reclaiming indigenous narratives and practices. In the Middle Eastern context,

resistance strategies have included political movements aimed at dismantling colonial institutions, as well as the revival of cultural and religious traditions to assert autonomy.

The post-colonial period in the Middle East has also been marked by neo-colonial dynamics, where former colonial powers and new global actors exert influence through economic policies, military interventions, and cultural hegemony. This "post-colonial paradox," wherein nations achieve formal independence yet remain economically and politically subordinate, is a recurring theme in IR scholarship on the region.

Geopolitical Implications

The geopolitical boundaries established during colonial rule have had lasting repercussions on regional stability. The arbitrary division of territories by colonial powers often amalgamated diverse ethnic groups while dividing cohesive communities, creating sources of internal and external conflict. These divisions have been further exacerbated by the strategic interests of global powers, which have used the Middle East's energy resources as leverage in international politics.

Post-colonial IR theory thus provides a comprehensive framework for analyzing the Middle East's enduring challenges. It situates contemporary issues within their historical context, highlighting the interplay of local agency and global structures. By integrating Foucauldian perspectives and post-colonial critiques, this study seeks to offer nuanced insights into the socio-political, economic, and cultural dimensions of the region, contributing to a more equitable and inclusive understanding of international relations.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology in this study is based on a qualitative approach to analyze the complex relationship between colonial influences and present-day power dynamics in the Middle East, as outlined in post-colonial theory. The study focuses on historical analysis, using primary and secondary sources to trace colonial interventions and their effects on socio-political, economic, and cultural frameworks in the region.

Data collection includes the examination of historical records, government policies, scholarly articles, and case studies that document colonial history and contemporary challenges. The Foucauldian analysis provides the theoretical foundation, allowing

for an in-depth understanding of power structures, identity formation, and resistance strategies.

The analysis will be supported by thematic analysis, wherein key themes such as governance, resource allocation, and cultural representation will be identified. The study will also incorporate critical discourse analysis to explore narratives of colonial power and resistance in modern Middle Eastern societies.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Key Findings

The research on the enduring impacts of colonialism in the Middle East reveals a nuanced and multifaceted understanding of the socio-political, economic, and cultural transformations within the region. The qualitative analysis uncovers the persistence of colonial legacies, the reconfiguration of identities, and the structural constraints imposed by historical power dynamics. These findings provide valuable insights into the contemporary challenges and opportunities for resistance and empowerment in the Middle Eastern context.

1. Enduring Socio-Political Legacies of Colonialism

1.1 Fragmentation of Political Systems

One of the most prominent findings is the persistent fragmentation of political systems in the Middle East, which stems directly from colonial interventions. The imposition of artificial borders during the colonial era disrupted existing tribal, ethnic, and religious networks, fostering a legacy of conflict and instability. This fragmentation remains evident in the lack of cohesive governance structures, with many states grappling with internal divisions and external interference.

For example, the Sykes-Picot Agreement, which delineated arbitrary boundaries, continues to influence the geopolitical instability in the region. These borders often fail to align with the cultural and ethnic landscapes, leading to disputes over territory and identity, particularly in regions such as Kurdistan and Palestine.

1.2 Governance Models and Power Dynamics

Colonial powers often imposed centralized governance models that prioritized control over inclusivity. This approach marginalized local political traditions and fostered authoritarianism. Post-independence, many Middle Eastern states inherited these centralized and often repressive systems, further

entrenching unequal power dynamics. The Foucauldian analysis of power reveals that governance structures in the Middle East are deeply embedded in a colonial legacy that perpetuates hierarchical and exclusionary practices.

1.3 Persistence of Client-State Relationships

The research identifies the continuation of client-state relationships established during the colonial era. These relationships, characterized by dependency on external powers, undermine sovereignty and exacerbate socio-political vulnerabilities. Nations like Iraq and Lebanon exhibit ongoing reliance on Western support for political stability, which often comes at the cost of independent policymaking.

2. Economic Structures and Resource Exploitation

2.1 Colonial Resource Extraction and Economic Dependency

Colonial regimes exploited the Middle East's vast natural resources, particularly oil, for the benefit of imperial powers. This extractive economic model left a legacy of underdeveloped local industries and infrastructure. Post-colonial states inherited economies that remain heavily reliant on resource extraction, perpetuating dependency on global markets and foreign investments.

2.2 Unequal Distribution of Wealth

Colonial policies often prioritized the economic interests of specific groups aligned with imperial powers, leading to entrenched inequalities. These disparities persist in the modern era, with wealth concentrated among elites and foreign corporations. The qualitative data reveals that economic inequities are a significant source of social tension, particularly in resource-rich countries like Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states.

2.3 Impact on Urban Development

The study also highlights how colonial urban policies favored the development of cities as hubs for administrative control and resource management, often neglecting rural areas. This urban-rural divide continues to shape the socio-economic landscape of the Middle East, contributing to uneven development and migration pressures.

3. Cultural Representation and Identity Formation

3.1 Displacement of Indigenous Cultures

Colonial powers imposed their cultural norms and values on Middle Eastern societies, often erasing or marginalizing

indigenous traditions. This cultural hegemony created a sense of inferiority among colonized populations and disrupted traditional ways of life.

In contemporary times, this has manifested in struggles to reclaim cultural identity and heritage. Efforts to revive indigenous practices and languages often clash with the lingering influence of Westernization, highlighting the ongoing negotiation of identity in the post-colonial era.

3.2 Language as a Tool of Control

The imposition of colonial languages such as English and French as official or dominant languages undermined local linguistic traditions. This linguistic dominance not only facilitated control but also influenced identity formation by privileging colonial narratives over indigenous histories.

The research identifies a growing movement to reassert local languages and narratives as a form of resistance and empowerment, particularly among intellectuals and cultural practitioners.

3.3 Gender and Post-Colonial Identity

Colonial rule significantly influenced gender dynamics in the Middle East, often introducing patriarchal norms that aligned with imperial interests. Post-independence, these norms have been challenged, but they continue to shape societal expectations and gender relations. The findings reveal a complex interplay between traditional practices, colonial legacies, and contemporary feminist movements striving for equality and empowerment.

4. Resistance Strategies and Decolonization Efforts

4.1 Forms of Resistance

The study identifies four primary forms of resistance to colonial legacies, as classified by Bhandari's framework: rewriting colonial myths, cultural negotiation, radical struggle, and transformative resistance. Each form represents a unique approach to challenging the remnants of colonial influence:

Rewriting Colonial Myths: This involves reinterpreting historical narratives to highlight indigenous perspectives and contributions, thereby undermining colonial historiography.

Cultural Negotiation: Local communities actively negotiate their identities, blending traditional practices with modern influences to create hybrid cultural expressions.

Radical Struggle: Armed resistance and revolutionary movements have historically played a significant role in challenging colonial and neo-colonial powers, as seen in Algeria and Palestine.

Transformative Resistance: This approach focuses on systemic change through education, policy reform, and grassroots activism.

4.2 Decolonization and Empowerment

Decolonization efforts in the Middle East are multifaceted, encompassing political, economic, and cultural dimensions. The research highlights successful examples of empowerment through education, local governance, and cultural revival. For instance, the promotion of indigenous art and literature serves as a powerful tool for reclaiming cultural narratives and fostering a sense of pride and identity.

5. The Role of Post-Colonial Theory

5.1 Applicability and Challenges

While post-colonial theory provides a valuable framework for analyzing colonial legacies, its application in the Middle Eastern context is not without challenges. Critics argue that the theory often overlooks the unique historical and cultural dynamics of the region, favoring a Eurocentric perspective. The findings suggest that adapting post-colonial frameworks to incorporate local epistemologies and experiences enhances their relevance and efficacy in addressing the complexities of the Middle East.

5.2 Contribution to Understanding Power Dynamics

Post-colonial theory offers critical insights into the power dynamics that continue to shape governance, identity, and resistance in the region. By examining the intersection of historical legacies and contemporary realities, the theory helps to uncover the root causes of socio-political challenges and potential pathways for change.

6. Contemporary Implications and Future Directions

6.1 Geopolitical Conflicts

The research identifies a direct link between colonial legacies and ongoing geopolitical conflicts in the Middle East. Issues such as territorial disputes, resource competition, and ethnic tensions can often be traced back to colonial interventions. Understanding these historical roots is essential for addressing contemporary conflicts and promoting stability in the region.

6.2 Socio-Economic Development

Addressing the economic inequalities and structural dependencies inherited from colonialism is critical for fostering sustainable development in the Middle East. The findings emphasize the importance of policies that prioritize local industries, equitable resource distribution, and inclusive governance.

6.3 Cultural Revival and Representation

The revival of indigenous cultures and the reclamation of narratives are central to the decolonization process. Empowering local voices and promoting diverse cultural expressions can help to counteract the homogenizing effects of colonialism and foster a sense of identity and belonging.

DISCUSSION

The geopolitical landscape of the Middle East today is deeply rooted in the colonial legacy left by European powers. Sykes-Picot Agreement, secretly negotiated by Britain and France during World War I, effectively redrew the map of the Middle East. This agreement carved up the Ottoman Empire into spheres of British and French influence without regard for existing ethnic, tribal, or religious divisions. These artificial borders, often cutting across natural communities, created long-standing political instability, notably in Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon. Today, the region continues to suffer from sectarian conflict and civil wars, as the borders established by the colonial powers remain a source of tension between ethnic and religious groups, many of whom feel disenfranchised by the states they were forced into. After World War I, Britain and France took control of much of the former Ottoman territories under the guise of mandates granted by the League of Nations. The mandates in countries like Iraq, Palestine, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria placed these areas under European control, where they introduced Western governance systems. These systems often favored local elites who were seen as loyal to colonial powers, exacerbating class divisions and fostering resentment among the broader population. This form of indirect colonial rule laid the groundwork for future autocratic regimes and the concentration of power within certain families or groups, as seen in countries like Syria and Iraq.

One of the most contentious outcomes of colonial intervention in the Middle East was the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948, following the British withdrawal from Palestine. The

partition of Palestine and the subsequent displacement of Palestinian Arabs led to decades of conflict that continues to shape the geopolitics of the region. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has drawn in numerous neighboring countries and global powers, making it a focal point of Middle Eastern geopolitics. Colonial decisions regarding land ownership, migration, and sovereignty in Palestine have had long-lasting repercussions, contributing to wars, ongoing disputes, and regional instability. The discovery of vast oil reserves in the Middle East brought new colonial interest to the region. Western powers, particularly Britain and the United States, established control over the region's oil resources through agreements with local monarchies, reinforcing economic dependency on Western markets. The region's oil wealth was often exploited by foreign companies, with little benefit trickling down to the local populations. This economic model, where oil revenues were concentrated in the hands of a few elite families, created deep economic disparities that persist to this day.

Additionally, the strategic importance of oil has made the Middle East a battleground for geopolitical influence, with external powers vying for control over energy resources. In the mid-20th century, nationalist movements across the Middle East sought to overthrow colonial control and establish independent states. These movements, inspired by the global wave of decolonization, were particularly strong in Egypt, Iraq, and Algeria. However, despite gaining formal independence, the new nations were often left with political structures and economies heavily influenced by their former colonial rulers. The introduction of Western-style state systems, combined with the artificial borders drawn by colonial powers, continued to fuel internal divisions and conflicts. In many cases, the post-colonial rulers, such as Gamal Abdel Nasser in Egypt, adopted authoritarian governance styles, consolidating power in the hands of a few, a legacy that can be traced back to colonial governance. Although not directly a colonial event, the Iranian Revolution of 1979 must be viewed in the broader context of anti-imperialist sentiment in the region. Iran, which had long been influenced by both British and American interference, particularly concerning its oil resources and geopolitical position, experienced a popular revolution that overthrew the Western-backed monarchy.

The revolution replaced the Shah's regime with an Islamic theocracy, radically altering the region's political landscape. It also set the stage for an ongoing struggle between Western powers and revolutionary Islamic movements, influencing contemporary geopolitical conflicts between Iran and the Gulf monarchies, as well as the U.S. and its allies.The invasion of Kuwait by Iraq in 1990 and the subsequent Gulf War marked a significant moment in modern Middle Eastern geopolitics. It underscored the ongoing strategic importance of the region, particularly its oil reserves, to global superpowers. The presence of U.S. military forces in the Gulf further entrenched Western influence in the region, with long-term consequences for the political dynamics of Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and the broader Arab world. The Iraq War (2003) and the fall of Saddam Hussein also highlight the fragility of states created by colonial powers and the ease with which external interventions can disrupt internal stability.

CONCLUSION

The central questions, which consider the significance of post-colonialism speculation in determining power components, character plan, and obstruction in the Middle East, as well as the effect of expansionism for crossing, are really watched out for in the assessment. Using Foucauldian post-structuralist hypotheses, the review expands on how we might interpret what verifiable pioneer administration means for the region's current power structures. The findings indicate that identity politics and governance have been influenced by the colonial legacy, which has had a significant impact on the Middle East's sociopolitical, economic, and cultural fabric. Disentangling the power factors that shape contemporary social orders in the Middle East can be used, as the ongoing trailblazer speculation demonstrates. In any case, it likewise uncovers its limits, especially with regards to resolving the specific international issues that are extraordinary to the district as well as the moving elements of globalization and neocolonialism. The region's struggles with identity formation continue to foster internal conflicts and external interventions because of imposed national borders and historical power imbalances. The study demonstrates that, despite the insightful insights provided by post-colonial theory, additional adaptation and refinement are required to deal with today's Middle Eastern society's complexities. Undervalued networks are able to successfully recover accounts

and affirm their personalities through opposition, despite the difficulties posed by their pilgrimage histories. The review emphasizes the significance of indigenous methods in later Middle Eastern administration and arrangements and reiterates the ongoing significance of pioneer history.

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