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Power to Crisis: The Pattern of U.S. Military Intervention and the Prospect of Its Global Decline

Abstract

This article critically analyses the foreign policy of the United States through the lenses of military interventions, structural aggression, and its linkage to global capitalist logic. Drawing on historical and theoretical sources, the author argues that wars, occupations, and coups are not exceptions but systematic tools for maintaining dominance and reproducing power within the neoliberal order. The study further examines the domestic consequences of these policies—such as legitimacy erosion, economic crises, and social fragmentation—and explores the diminishing global status of the U.S. amid the rise of powers like China, Russia, and various resistance movements. The recent U.S. strike on Iranian nuclear facilities exemplifies the ethical and legal decline of the West in international affairs, underscoring the urgent need to rethink the global order.

Introduction

Since the mid-20th century, the United States has positioned itself as the unchallenged hegemon in the international system, playing a decisive role in shaping the global order. Leveraging its military, economic, and technological superiority following World War II, the U.S. has pursued an

interventionist policy across various regions worldwide. Officially, America presents itself as the guardian of peace, freedom, and democracy. However, historical, and empirical evidence reveals a foreign policy frequently marked by military aggression, coups, sanctions, occupation, and support for authoritarian regimes.

From the 1953 overthrow of Iran’s democratically elected Prime Minister Mohammad Mossadeq to the Vietnam War; from repeated interventions in Latin America to the occupations of Iraq and Afghanistan; from the disintegration of Libya to the exacerbation of Syria’s civil war and unwavering backing of Israel’s suppression of Palestinians—these episodes collectively demonstrate a systematic and dominance-driven pattern in U.S. foreign policy. Doctrines such as Monroe, Truman, Bush, alongside the rhetoric of “humanitarian intervention,” have provided the ideological and legal scaffolding for this approach.

This study raises a fundamental question:

Is the United States, through its sustained policy of aggression, on an inevitable trajectory toward historical decline akin to that of the Soviet Union?

I. Problem Statement, Methodology, and Theoretical Framework

Since 1945, the United States has been the dominant global power, decisively shaping the security, economic, and political trajectories of numerous nations. While consistently invoking ideals such as democracy, human rights, and global peace, historical records suggest these values often function as legitimizing instruments for geopolitical and economic objectives.

This research seeks to answer:

Do U.S. military and political interventions reflect a deeply institutionalized and enduring structure of domination in its foreign policy? Furthermore, does this pattern ultimately precipitate America’s moral, strategic, and international decline?

To address these questions, an analytical-historical methodology is employed. The study draws on historical documents, doctrinal analysis of foreign policy, and empirical examination of U.S. actions in targeted countries. The theoretical lens combines offensive neorealism with structural

critiques of imperialism, interpreting the United States not as a guardian of order but as a generator of crisis within the global system.

II. The Structure and Pattern of U.S. Military Interventions Since 1945

U.S. military interventions over the past eight decades are not anomalies but rather components of a long-standing structural policy. This approach has relied on several guiding doctrines:

- **The Monroe Doctrine (1823): Asserting American hegemony in the Western Hemisphere.**
- **The Truman Doctrine (1947): Framing global intervention as a defence against communism.**
- **The Bush Doctrine (2002): Justifying pre-emptive strikes against perceived threats.**
- **The “Humanitarian Intervention” doctrine: Emerging in the late 20th and early 21st centuries, invoking moral obligations to intervene abroad.**

Although the rhetoric surrounding these doctrines has evolved, the underlying logic of domination has remained consistent.

What often operates behind the official government structure is the “deep state”—a network of actors including the Pentagon, CIA, defence contractors, oil conglomerates, aligned think tanks, and mainstream media. These institutions jointly manufacture narratives such as “the fight against terrorism,” “defending human rights,” or “responding to global threats,” all of which justify interventionist actions.

The same pattern has been repeated in various countries—Iran (1953), Vietnam, Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya, and Syria—through four main stages:

- 1. Media framing and enemy labelling;**
- 2. Threat escalation;**
- 3. Military intervention or orchestrated coup;**
- 4. Post-conflict reconstruction favouring Western corporate interests.**

This chapter demonstrates that U.S. foreign policy since the 1940s has been systematically driven by a logic of domination, resource extraction, and calculated intervention.

III. The Consequences of U.S. Aggression — From Internal Crisis to Global Decline

The interventionist and hegemonic policies of the United States since World War II have not only devastated target countries but also produced far-reaching consequences for the U.S. itself. Military failures, erosion of moral legitimacy, and growing international opposition on one hand, and rising debt, institutional corruption, and domestic unrest on the other, all point to the internal and external decline of a global superpower.

3.1. Internal Erosion and Domestic Crisis

A major domestic consequence of U.S. foreign policy has been the ballooning of national debt. From approximately \$5 trillion in 2000, U.S. national debt has exceeded \$35 trillion in recent years. A significant portion of this spending has funded prolonged wars in the Middle East and South Asia, as well as the maintenance of hundreds of military bases worldwide—resources that could have supported health, education, and public welfare.

Trust in governmental institutions, media, and intelligence agencies has sharply declined. Revelations of false claims regarding weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, corruption in military contracts, and domestic surveillance programs have led to widespread disillusionment and public cynicism.

Socially, the deepening of class inequality, persistent racial injustice, a broken healthcare system, and growing homelessness paint a stark picture of an empire outwardly assertive but internally fraying. The extreme profitability of military and oil industries starkly contrasts with the everyday struggles of millions, raising ethical concerns about the domestic economic order.

Additionally, thousands of returning soldiers suffer from psychological trauma, depression, and high suicide rates, exposing the hidden toll of wars purportedly fought for “freedom.”

3.2. Declining Global Prestige and Legitimacy

Internationally, the image of the United States as a defender of democracy has eroded. The use of torture in Abu Ghraib and Guantánamo, repeated attacks on civilians, and unwavering support for Israel’s suppression of Palestinians have contributed to a perception of the U.S. as authoritarian and lawless.

America’s soft power—once anchored in media, academia, technology, and pop culture—has diminished amid the rise of alternative narratives, independent media, and a multipolar intellectual environment. Rivals such as China, Russia, and the BRICS bloc, alongside anti-imperialist movements in the Global South, have increasingly challenged Washington’s dominance.

Whistleblower revelations—like those from WikiLeaks and Edward Snowden—have unveiled the hidden workings of U.S. power, especially among younger generations. Wars can no longer rely on superficial slogans like “freedom” or “human rights” to gain automatic legitimacy.

IV. War-Oriented Neoliberalism: The Logic of Global Capital and U.S. Militarism

Understanding U.S. military aggression requires more than a focus on geopolitical strategy; it demands an examination of the underlying economic-ideological framework—namely, global neoliberalism. Wars that appear “costly” or “accidental” often serve a systematic agenda of capital accumulation and global order enforcement. Neoliberalism, far from being a set of mere economic policies, is a political and cultural project that elevates market logic, profit maximization, unrestricted competition, and private property to ideological absolutes.

Since the 1980s, neoliberalism has advanced aggressively through institutions such as the IMF, World Bank, and transnational corporations. For capital to expand endlessly, it requires access to natural resources, new consumer markets, and compliant governments. This is where war becomes

a structural and strategic tool—not an exception but a mechanism of enforcement.

The military-industrial complex, oil giants, financial institutions, and multinational construction firms profit enormously from armed interventions. For them, war is not a tragedy—it is a business opportunity: rebuilding contracts, resource extraction, security provision, and market control. From oil deals in Iraq to reconstruction projects in Afghanistan, and billion-dollar arms sales in the Gulf, the organic nexus of capital and violence is unmistakable.

Decision-making in the United States reflects this embedded system. A web of actors—including the Pentagon, CIA, military-industrial lobbies, think tanks, and mainstream media—work in synergy to manufacture and justify war. Before tanks move, the war begins with narratives: constructing “enemies,” framing threats, and deploying ideological labels to legitimize pre-planned interventions.

In this paradigm, states resisting neoliberal integration are branded as threats to the “global order.” The fate of nationalist or socialist governments—from Allende in Chile to Gaddafi in Libya—illustrates how opposition to the free-market model is routinely met with coups, sanctions, or invasion. Capitalist order is not self-sustaining; it is enforced.

This has given rise to a dual state within the U.S.:

- A security state that governs through surveillance, fear, and control;
- And a market-driven state that reallocates resources through privatization, deregulation, and the erosion of public goods.

These two arms are not contradictory but complementary: war ensures security for control, and control facilitates profit accumulation.

Thus, U.S. military interventions are direct expressions of the logic of global capitalism. As long as that logic remains intact, discourses of “democracy,” “human rights,” or “peace” will serve merely as ideological masks for a system rooted in domination and extraction.

In neoliberalism, war is not a cost—it is a source of revenue. Recognizing this reframes how we understand the roots of violence, exploitation, and global inequality in today’s world order.

V. Interventions, Coups, and Occupations: The Reality of Aggression in Practice

Foreign policy doctrines only gain substance when tested against historical realities. Evaluating U.S. foreign policy cannot rely solely on official rhetoric or declassified documents—it must also account for the lived experiences of victims, independent investigations, and geopolitical outcomes.

Since the mid-20th century, the United States has intervened militarily, orchestrated coups, and occupied countries across the globe—often under the banners of promoting democracy, defending human rights, or combating terrorism. However, these moral justifications have frequently concealed underlying motives: resource control, strategic dominance, and suppression of independent political movements.

A clear example is the 1953 coup in Iran. The U.S.-backed overthrow of Prime Minister Mohammad Mossadegh had little to do with communism and everything to do with oil nationalization, which threatened Western corporate interests. Similarly, in Chile, the democratically elected government of Salvador Allende was toppled with CIA support, paving the way for Augusto Pinochet’s neoliberal regime.

In the Middle East, despite complex regional dynamics, the pattern remains strikingly consistent:

- In Iraq, the pretext of weapons of mass destruction was never substantiated, yet Western oil companies secured vast contracts post-invasion.
- In Afghanistan, the “war on terror” turned into a 20-year occupation that failed to deliver peace or eradicate extremism—instead facilitating the Taliban’s return and further destabilization.

Prisons like Guantánamo Bay and Abu Ghraib—originally presented as security facilities—became symbols of torture, humiliation, and systemic abuse. These black marks directly contradict the proclaimed ethical foundations of American foreign policy.

The Vietnam War was another historical turning point. With millions killed and massive destruction inflicted, the conflict ended in an ignominious U.S. withdrawal, proving that even the most resource-intensive interventions can fail catastrophically.

If we remove the names of the nations involved and focus only on the pattern, a recurring structure becomes evident:

Media demonization → threat inflation → moral justification → military intervention or coup → economic or territorial control.

This formula lies at the heart of modern American imperialism. It has not only caused immense human and cultural loss across the Global South but has also gravely undermined the United States' ethical legitimacy on the world stage.

To further illustrate the scope of these interventions, the following is a non-exhaustive historical timeline of major U.S. military actions, coups, and covert operations since 1945:

➤ Notable U.S. Military Interventions and Covert Operations (1945–Present)

Year(s)	Country	Description
1945-1949	China	Support to Nationalists during Chinese Civil War
1950-1953	Korea	Korean War
1953	Iran	CIA-backed coup against Prime Minister Mossadegh
1954	Guatemala	CIA-backed coup against President Árbenz
1961	Cuba	Bay of Pigs invasion attempt
1964-1973	Vietnam, Cambodia	Laos, Full-scale war and secret bombings
1965	Dominican Republic	Military intervention to suppress left-wing uprising
1973	Chile	CIA support for coup against Salvador Allende

1983	Grenada	Invasion to remove leftist government
1989	Panama	Invasion to arrest Manuel Noriega
1991	Iraq	Gulf War
1994	Haiti	Military intervention to reinstate President Aristide
1999	Yugoslavia	NATO bombing during Kosovo war
2001-2021	Afghanistan	Invasion after 9/11; longest U.S. war
2003-2011	Iraq	Invasion based on false claims of WMDs
2011	Libya	NATO-led bombing and regime change
Ongoing	Syria	Airstrikes and support for armed opposition
2015-Present	Yemen	Support for Saudi-led coalition
Multiple Years	Somalia, Pakistan, Sudan	Drone strikes, covert operations, and special forces deployments

This list underscores the structural and transnational character of American interventionism—spanning ideologies, continents, and decades.

Behind every line in this chronology lies a trail of consequences: shattered societies, radicalized populations, stolen resources, and a world pushed closer to perpetual conflict.

The testimony of postcolonial nations is clear:

Freedom does not arrive through bombs.

Justice is not built on humiliation.

Peace cannot coexist with domination.

VI. The Military-Industrial Complex and the Deep State: Profit Through Perpetual War

In early 2025, a U.S. military strike targeting Iran’s nuclear facilities marked a dangerous turning point in international affairs. Framed as a “pre-emptive defence” against potential nuclear threats, the attack reignited debates around legality, morality, and the future of global security. While Washington presented the operation as a necessary measure to maintain

regional stability, international reactions revealed deep fractures in global consensus and trust in Western leadership.

This strike was not an isolated event but the culmination of a long-standing strategy of containment and intimidation. For years, the U.S. and its allies imposed crippling sanctions, launched cyberattacks, and supported covert operations aimed at undermining Iran's scientific infrastructure and political independence. The 2025 bombing campaign represented the most overt escalation—a move that risked igniting a broader regional war and undermining decades of diplomatic efforts, including the now-defunct nuclear agreement.

The consequences were immediate and far-reaching. Iran responded with missile strikes on U.S. military bases across the region. Protests erupted in several capitals, condemning the aggression. The UN Security Council convened emergency sessions but failed to reach a unified response, reflecting a deepening crisis of legitimacy in the international order.

This episode exposed the erosion of international law as a restraining force. The principle of sovereignty, once central to post-WWII diplomacy, has been gradually undermined by repeated U.S. interventions. Claims of “pre-emptive action” or “humanitarian protection” have become convenient justifications for bypassing multilateral processes and sidelining global institutions.

Furthermore, the strike intensified the global divide. Countries such as China and Russia condemned the act as a violation of international norms, while regional powers voiced growing concerns over their own security. The episode accelerated realignments within the Global South, where distrust of Western intentions—already high—reached new levels.

The implications go beyond geopolitics. This event signalled a deeper moral and strategic decay within the Western system. The reliance on unilateral force, disregard for global opinion, and weaponization of international law point to a system increasingly out of step with emerging global realities.

The 2025 strike on Iran may come to symbolize not strength, but desperation—a move by an aging hegemon struggling to maintain dominance in a world that is rapidly becoming multipolar.

VII. U.S. Military Aggression Against Iran: The Collapse of Ethics, Law, and Humanity

On 22 June 2025, in an overt act of aggression that defied the principles of international law, the United States, in coordination with the Israeli regime, launched airstrikes targeting three key nuclear facilities in Iran—Fordow, Natanz, and Isfahan. *U.S. President Donald Trump proudly described the operation as a “success” and congratulated the American military for its execution. Yet behind this triumphant rhetoric lies a grim reality: the collapse of moral legitimacy, the violation of national sovereignty, and a flagrant disregard for international norms.*

Regardless of one’s stance toward the current Iranian government, it must be emphasized that these nuclear facilities are part of the national assets of the Iranian people—representing their scientific, strategic, and historical development. The destruction of peaceful infrastructure without a UN Security Council resolution, without valid legal justification, and in the absence of international consensus signals a return to the age of “naked power”—an era where law is rendered meaningless before brute military might.

This attack was not defensive but pre-emptive and destabilizing, with disastrous consequences for both regional and global peace. Particularly alarming is Israel’s provocative role, which, following its moral and military failure in Gaza, appears intent on expanding the theatre of conflict to obscure its own defeats. *Is this war-mongering an attempt to revive the crumbling prestige of Zionism? Has the U.S. once again become a tool for war-driven interests in the Middle East?*

Trump and his allies speak of “peace” while igniting the flames of war. No army can claim honour by bombing centres of science. No superpower can be hailed as a guardian of “world order” while destroying the aspirations of a nation.

Today, not only Iran but all independent, peace-loving, and justice-seeking nations must condemn this aggression. Silence in the face of such actions amounts to complicity. As Ferdowsi, the great Persian sage, once said:

“If there is no Iran, let my body not exist.

Let no one live on this land without honour.”

In a world increasingly overshadowed by the law of the jungle, it is only through the outcry of free peoples that we may hope to prevent the collapse of humanity’s moral order.

Today, humanity cries: “To be human—that is my desire.”

VIII. Rival Powers in the Emerging World Order: Opportunity, Contradiction, and Limits and Challenges

As the global influence of the United States steadily declines, the emergence of alternative or rival powers has become a defining feature of the evolving international landscape. Among these, China, Russia, and to some extent Iran are striving—with varying goals, capacities, and limitations—to redefine their roles in the international system and secure a strategic share in this transitional era. But the question remains: do these players truly represent an ethical, just, and human-centered alternative to the U.S.-led world order, or are they merely successors operating within the same hierarchical structure?

8.1 China: A Silent Power with Global Aspirations

Over the past four decades, the People’s Republic of China has risen to become the world’s second-largest economy by blending political authoritarianism with neoliberal economic policies. Initiatives such as the “Belt and Road,” increased influence in Africa and Latin America, and participation in platforms like BRICS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization point to Beijing’s global ambitions.

Yet China harbors deep contradictions: on one hand, it champions multipolarity, development of the Global South, and resistance to Western dominance; on the other, its repression of Uyghur Muslims, strict media control, and support for authoritarian regimes raise serious concerns. While it may offer an economic and technological alternative to the U.S., China has yet to present a compelling moral or democratic alternative.

8.2 Russia: From Confronting NATO to Asserting Geopolitical Influence

Post-Soviet Russia, under Vladimir Putin, has worked to reclaim its position as a military and geopolitical power. Its involvement in Syria, the war in Ukraine, and its opposition to NATO expansion reflect a strategic effort to counter Western influence in its periphery.

However, this reassertion appears to stem not from newly introduced values but from a revival of a Russia-centred framework. In the international arena, President Putin has positioned Russia as a counterweight to American unilateralism. The development of a compelling global vision for human rights may depend on the resolution of the ongoing conflict in Ukraine—a confrontation widely viewed in Russia as the result of sustained geopolitical pressure and strategic encirclement by NATO, particularly led by the United States, echoing post–Cold War dynamics.

8.3 Iran: Resistance, Ideology, and Strategic Deadlock

The Islamic Republic of Iran has positioned itself as a central force of “active resistance” against U.S. and Israeli dominance. Through support for the “axis of resistance” and its strategic presence in Lebanon, Syria, Yemen, and Iraq, Iran has emerged as a significant regional power in the Middle East.

However, internally, Iran suffers from a crisis of legitimacy and growing contradictions: suppression of political freedoms, violations of women’s rights, systemic corruption, and the absence of meaningful reform have prevented it from becoming a genuine model for justice-seeking nations. Although it has stood firm against U.S. imperialism, Iran has yet to inspire universal admiration or trust as a liberatory alternative.

Conclusion: Beyond the Poles

The decline of the United States as the world’s uncontested superpower appears increasingly inevitable. However, the fall of a dominant pole does not necessarily usher in a more democratic, equitable, or humane global order. Instead, we are witnessing a shifting landscape of hegemonic rivalry, where emerging powers may prove no less authoritarian, oligarchic, or unaccountable than the empire they seek to replace. A multipolar world order, however, offers the potential to restore balance and curb the ongoing dominance of the United States.

The central insight here is not merely geopolitical: a just world cannot arise from replacing one hegemon with another. True transformation requires a rethinking of power itself—its structures, its logic, and its legitimizing narratives.

Only through a foundation rooted in genuine multilateralism, historical justice, the right of nations to self-determination, and authentic intercultural dialogue can a sustainable and ethical future be envisioned. Anything short of those risks reproducing the same cycles of domination under new banners.

The current global crossroads—marked by rising debt, fractured legitimacy, domestic unrest, and moral exhaustion—calls for more than geopolitical recalibration; it calls for moral clarity, political courage, and historical responsibility.

Final Note

In Praise of Truth, in Rejection of Empire

In a world where truth is buried beneath layers of propaganda, power, and profit, writing about war, coups, occupation, and destruction becomes more than an academic task—it becomes a moral act. This work is not merely an analysis of U.S. foreign policy or military doctrine. It is an attempt to reveal the naked face of power, and to ask why history—blood-stained and brutal—continues to repeat itself.

But beneath the theories and citations, this text also amplifies the voices that history often forgets:

- The Afghan child wandering through ruins,**
- The Vietnamese mother engulfed in napalm,**
- The Iraqi scientist driven into exile,**
- The Palestinian elder displaced for generations.**

These are not metaphors—they are truths. And they are the conscience of the world refusing to die.

This writing is an homage to a truth not born in ivory towers, but in scorched alleyways; not echoed in press briefings, but whispered in prison cells, refugee camps, and frontline trenches. Truth may not command armies—but it moves people. It crosses borders, defies empires, and endures beyond ideologies.

As its author, I believe that to understand the architecture of domination is the first step toward dismantling it. No empire—however fortified—is eternal. And no people—however wounded—are invisible.

The future may not be merciful. But if anything is to endure, let it be this: to write, to speak, to resist—without fear—is a sacred historical duty.

In this era where the law of the jungle once again stalks the international stage, to say “*I am human—that is my dream*” is not a slogan.

It is a responsibility.

May this work, in however modest a way, contribute to awareness, to awakening, and to the preservation of our shared, wounded memory.

With hope,

Fateh Sami

Writer, researcher, university lecturer, and former editor of The Kabul Times.

Witness and citizen who still believes that truth, somehow, will survive.

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