Journal of Political Science and International Relationship (JPSIR)

ISSN: 3065-6125 (ONLINE)

VOLUME 2ISSUE 1 (2025)

PUBLISHED BY
E-PALLI PUBLISHERS, DELAWARE, USA

Journal of Political Science and International Relationship (JPSIR)

Volume 2 Issue 1, Year 2025
ISSN: 3065-6125 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.54536/jpsir.v2i1.5103
https://journals.e-palli.com/home/index.php/jpsir

The Doron Wars and Building New Strategies in the Middle East Managing the Iranian Israeli Conflict as a Case Study

Khairi Elias Ali Al-Isso[1], Shamal Mustafa[1], Kawar Mohammed Mousa[2*]

Article Information

Received: April 20, 2025

Accepted: May 24, 2025

Published: June 25, 2025

Keywords

Doron Wars, Iranian, Israeli, Middle East, New Strategies

ABSTRACT

This study examines the strategic effects of drone warfare in the Middle East, focusing on Iran-Israel relations. UAVs' rapid development and use have revolutionized military tactics, improving surveillance, reconnaissance, and precise strikes. Iran uses unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) to project force and use asymmetrical warfare. However, Israel uses advanced drone technology for intelligence gathering and precision assaults. This paper explores the strategic employment of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), their impact on regional stability, and the efficacy of numerous UAV-defeating technologies. UAV ethical and legal issues are also covered. In order to mitigate the risks of widespread UAV use, regions must cooperate, build detailed legal structures, and allocate resources to counter-drone technologies.

INTRODUCTION

The goal of the investigation is to discern the strategic import of drone war in the Iranian-Israeli conflict. The use of crewless aerial vehicles (UAVs) has led both states into their military doctrines, which have, in turn, affected stability in that region. The study is interested in why and how. It will delve into particular case studies on drone engagements and take note of the different impacts of counter-drone technologies — piecing all this together to have a complete picture of where drone warfare stands today in the Middle East and where it will be headed tomorrow. Based on these findings, recommendations will be given from a strategic viewpoint to quell drone proliferation risks. Those risks, if materialized, could jeopardize any positive security gains achievable at regional levels as an enhancement effort towards collective security provision.

The evolution of UAVs has changed modern war tactics. They allow for the implementation of surveillance, reconnaissance, and pinpoint attacks — which were not feasible before the emergence of this technology. The use of drones in the Iranian-Israeli conflict is a vivid example of how drones can change military strategies and even security at a regional level. In its asymmetric warfare tactics at strategic levels, Iran has more than ever adopted drones for power projection outside its borders— while using drones based on their high-tech capabilities to gather information about targets and hit them, hence improving their strategic position and defense readiness.

The study aims to look into the strategic meaning of drone use in a war conflict between Iran and Israel. To find out how unscrewed aerial vehicles (UAVs) have been brought to life in the military doctrines of those nations that have an impact on the stability of this region, the plan is to explore particular case studies on drone engagement, as well as counter-drone technologies' effects along with other measures that can help us create a complete picture. A picture not only of where drone warfare stands today in the Middle East and is going tomorrow but also recommendations will be offered from a strategic viewpoint to suppress threats related to drone proliferation, threats that might come at the cost of compromised enhancements in regional security.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Crewless aerial vehicles have revolutionized modern warfare. The early research illustrated by Singer (2009) demonstrated that drones are capable of carrying out high-risk missions without endangering human lives, revealing that these autonomous systems transcend the typical definition of military tools and are indeed considered weapons. Boulanin (2017) explains the development of UAV technology as a path towards more sophisticated features, later generations, and broader areas of application that led to changing approaches in military tactics.

The development of drones in Iran is part of its strategy of asymmetric warfare, and it constitutes the use of Iranian uncrewed aerial vehicles (UAVs) extensively, according to Bronk (2020), that have taken place in regional wars including but not limited to the Syrian Civil War and attacks on Saudi oil facilities. With models like the Shahed-129 or Mohajer series, Iran can carry out missions for surveillance and strikes — showing their military reach through power projection within the region. These drones are low-cost but effective tools that allow Iran to increase its reach in terms of military capabilities and also adaptability (Joel, 2025).

Drone technology is widely used in both state and non-state conflicts. According to Gettinger (2017), the geopolitical instability and security threats that characterize the Middle East make it an ideal location for drone activities.

[1] Department of Political Science and International Relations, Near East University, Nicosia 99138, North Cyprus, Turkey
[2] Department of Business Administration, Near East University, Nicosia 99138, North Cyprus, Mersin 10, Turkey
[*] Corresponding author's e-mail: kawarmohammed.mousa@neu.edu.tr

Iran, Israel, and many other nations use uncrewed aerial vehicles (UAVs) for different reasons, such as using them at their borders or for counter-terrorism and even going further to offensive military actions. The application of drones in the Iranian-Israeli conflict demonstrates how they influence regional power relations and strategies on the use of military force (Akhtar, 2024).

Drone Capabilities of Iran

A notable part of its asymmetric warfare strategy is Iran's development of drone technology. According to Bronk (2020), Iranian drones have found comprehensive employment in regional conflicts, for example, use in the Syrian civil war and also attacks on Saudi oil infrastructure. Models like Shahed-129 and the Mohajer series show the capability of Iran to carry out reconnaissance and strike missions, which help in power projection over the region; these drones are cheap alternatives but effective ways for Iran to boost its military reach plus agility with operational dimensions.

Table 1: Specifications of Key Iranian Drones

Drone Model	Operational Range	Endurance	Payload Capacity	Primary Uses
Shahid-129	1,700 km	24 hours	400 kg	Surveillance, strike
Mohajer-6	200 km	12 hours	100 kg	reconnaissance

Israeli Drone Capabilities

Israel has a very developed technological base that helps maintain one of the most sophisticated drone programs worldwide. Israeli drones like Heron and Hermes are core components in Israel's intelligence and military actions. Gross (2020) underscores the Israeli use of drones for targeted strikes and intelligence surveillance, especially on Iranian and Hezbollah positions in Syria. The employment of drones by Israel increases the strategic capabilities of the country as it ensures important real-time information with possibilities of precision strikes.

Table 2: Specifications of Key Israeli Drones

Drone Model	Operational Range	Operational Range	Payload Capacity	Primary Uses
Heron	1,000 km	52 hours	470 kg	Surveillance, reconnaissance
Hermes 450	300 km	20 hours	150 kg	Surveillance, strike

Counter-Drone Technologies

Drone technology is constantly changing, and so are the methods of countering it. In his work, Schneider (2020) describes different types of systems intended to take out the Unmanned Aerial Vehicle menace; among these are electronic jamming, directed energy weapons, and drones that can act as interceptors. These technologies disrupt the drone's operations by targeting its communication links or turning off its system— others work by physically intercepting them. The success of these counter-drone measures differs based on their effectiveness against particular types of drones.

The development of counter-drone technologies plays an essential role in reducing Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) threats. Electronic jamming disrupts communications by using drones to emit radio frequency interference, which can be done for drones that depend on GPS and RF signals. High-energy laser or microwave-directed energy weapons have high precision and do not cause collateral damage; they can also neutralize drones. The interceptor drones form a physical interception by capturing or destroying hostile drones, thus providing multifunctional defense options. These technologies must be introduced into the wider anti-aircraft systems to create multi-layered defenses against threats.

Table 3: Counter-Drone Technologies

Technology	Operational Principles	Effectiveness	References
Electronic Jamming	Disrupts drone communication by emitting radio frequency interference.	Effective against drones relying on GPS and RF signals.	Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (2020), Jones & Zhang (2021), Singh (2022)
Directed Energy Weapons	It uses high-energy lasers or microwaves to turn off drones.	High precision and minimal collateral damage.	Scharre (2021), NATO Communications and Information Agency (2020), Clark (2019)
Interceptor Drones	Deploys drones to physically intercept and capture or destroy hostile drones.	Versatile and capable of targeting multiple drones.	Cummings (2021), Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) (2019), Adams & Clark (2020)
Drone Detection Systems	It uses radar, RF detection, and electro-optical sensors to detect drones.	Provides early warning and situational awareness.	Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) (2019), Scharre (2021), Singh (2022)

Net Guns	Fires a net to entangle and capture drones.	Non-destructive and effective for small drones.	NATO Communications and Information Agency (2020). Cummings (2021), Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (2020)
Kinetic Interceptors	It uses projectiles to destroy drones physically.	High success rate but the potential for collateral damage.	Jones & Zhang (2021). Adams & Clark (2020), Clark (2019)

This table provides an overview of different counter-drone technologies, including electronic jamming, directed energy weapons, and interceptor drones, along with their operational principles and effectiveness.

Ethical and Legal Considerations

Drone use in military actions brings out ethical and legal issues. Gusterson (2016) delves into the moral dimensions of drone warfare, focusing on civilian populations and also the psychological toll on drone operators. The laws around UAV operations are intricate and ever-changing, according to Rabinovich (2017); thus, there are standing impediments to application at international law levels. The conduct of drone missions must meet ethical and legal criteria: this is necessary for demonstrating legitimacy and forestalling diplomatic fallout.

Table 4: Ethical and Legal Frameworks for Drone Warfare

Consideration	Description
International Law	1. United Nations Charter: Prohibits the use of force except in self-defense or with Security Council authorization. 2. "Geneva Conventions: Set the standards for humanitarian treatment during war."
Rules of Engagement	1. The ways to report the outcomes of drone strikes and have adequate oversight by concerned authorities include mechanisms for reporting drone strike outcomes and ensuring oversight by relevant authorities. 2. Legal recourse is available to victims of unlawful drone strikes.
Ethical Implications	1 . Just War Theory assesses the morality of drone strikes by looking at three main principles. These are cause, proportionality, and discrimination. In this paragraph, we examine ethical considerations concerning civilian casualties, primarily about collateral damage.
Targeted Strikes	1. Precision Targeting: Use of technology to minimize collateral damage and ensure accuracy. 2. Accountability: Ensuring transparency and accountability for drone strike decisions and outcomes.
Human Rights	1. The first issue to be discussed is the right to life. It has legal and ethical implications concerning targeted killings. The second issue is ensuring the individuals targeted by drones receive due process, which falls under international human rights law.
Technological Considerations	1. Autonomous Weapons: Ethical and legal challenges related to the use of autonomous and semi-autonomous drone systems. 2. Surveillance and Privacy: Balancing military necessity with the right to privacy.
Sovereignty	1. State sovereignty is an essential component to consider concerning the violation of territorial integrity by cross-border drone strikes. The host nation's consent is a major factor that needs to be present for drone operations on their territory.
Accountability and Transparency	1. Report and control: Mechanisms of reporting the results of drone strikes and monitoring them by suitable persons. 2. Legal remedy: Whether legal recourse is available for victims of illegal drone attacks.

This table outlines the key ethical and legal considerations associated with drone warfare, including international law, rules of engagement, and the ethical implications of targeted strikes.

Strategic Implications and Future Directions

The drone war in the Iran-Israeli conflict is remarkable at multiple levels. Crewless aerial vehicles have enhanced the military capabilities of both nations, which in turn create new challenges for regional balance. Horowitz (2019) argues that a comprehensive strategy must be developed based on the use of multiple advanced technologies, cyber security, and international cooperation regarding drone proliferation risks. The future development will be based on the response to evolving UAV and anti-UAV technologies; this will define future conflicts in this part of the world, meaning that stakeholders will be required to respond with adaptability, agility (and policy vigor).

Table 5: Future Directions in Drone

Future Direction	Description	Key Areas of Innovation	References
Autonomous Drone Swarms	Deployment of multiple drones that can operate cohesively without human intervention.	A.I. and machine learning for swarm coordination and decision-making.	Binnendijk & Smith (2021), Scharre (2019), Kallenborn (2021)
Hypersonic Drones	Drones are capable of traveling at speeds greater than Mach 5.	Advanced propulsion systems and heat-resistant materials.	Clark (2020), Gormley (2018), Brown (2022)
Stealth and Low-Observable Drones	Drones are designed to evade detection by radar and other sensors.	Advanced materials and electronic countermeasures.	Williams (2021), Bunker (2020), Kreps (2019)
Directed Energy Countermeasures	Use of lasers and microwave weapons to disable or destroy drones.	High-energy laser systems and compact microwave generators.	Binnendijk & Smith (2021), Scharre (2019), Roper (2022)
Cyber Warfare and Hacking	Utilizing cyber tactics to take control of or disrupt enemy drones.	Offensive and defensive cybersecurity measures, A.I. for real-time hacking.	Williams (2021), Scharre (2019), Kreps (2019)
Enhanced Detection Systems	Improved sensors and AI to detect and track drones more effectively.	AI-enhanced radar, electro-optical/infrared sensors, and R.F. detection.	Gormley (2018), Kallenborn (2021), Brown (2022)
Counter-Swarm Technologies	Strategies and technologies to counteract large numbers of enemy drones operating in unison.	AI-driven defense systems, electromagnetic pulse (EMP) weapons.	Clark (2020), Roper (2022), Williams (2021)

This table delves into potential future advances in the technology of drones and strategies in counter-drone, bringing out major innovation and strategic areas of interest.

Case Studies of Iranian-Israeli Drone Engagements

Studying single drone engagements can reveal specifics on tactics and outcomes of drone employment within the Iranian-Israeli conflict.

Iranian Drones in Syria

Iran has resorted to the use of drones in support of the Assad regime by conducting surveillance activities and targeting the rebel forces. These actions have, at times, seen Iranian drones coming into direct clash with Israeli forces — leading to interceptions and consequent strikes back at them. In an incident in February 2018, an Iranian drone that infiltrated Israeli airspace was taken down, thus triggering a wave of Israeli airstrikes on Iranian locations in Syria (Gross, 2020).

The Attack Made By Israel against Iranian Bases

The revolution of drone warfare is expected through Artificial Intelligence (AI). Artificial intelligence can improve the cognitive decision-making abilities of drones, enabling them to perform tasks at a very high level without much human intervention. Horowitz (2019) notes that AI-based algorithms designed for target recognition, navigation, and mission planning are the most effective ways of achieving highly efficient Unmanned Aerial Vehicles as tools on the battlefield. However, such a transition will demand completely different ethical and operational strategies when it comes to highly autonomous systems.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) will reshape the future of drone warfare. Through AI, drones can improve their autonomous — cognitive — decision-making, enabling them to take on high-level tasks at the expense of human control. The use of AI algorithms in target recognition, navigation, and mission planning makes UAVs highly capable resources in the military sphere, as highlighted by Horowitz (2019), because of their efficiency and effectiveness. However, achieving that radical change will demand new ways of addressing ethical and operational challenges typical to very autonomous systems.

Drone warfare is one of the areas in which artificial intelligence (AI) will change the entire AIA.I. and can improve drone autonomy, which in turn allows drones to perform high-level tasks without human intervention—a very beneficial prospect. Horowitz states that using AI algorithms in target recognition, navigation, and mission planning is likely to significantly enhance UAVs' efficiency as tools on the battlefield. The transformation itself would require new strategies for ethically and operationally managing highly autonomous systems since the realization has come into play.

Drone warfare is one of the areas where Artificial Intelligence (AI) will significantly revolutionize. AI can enhance drones' autonomous decision-making capabilities, allowing them to perform high-level, sophisticated tasks with minimal human intervention. In her article on AI and the future of UAVs, Horowitz

(2019) argues that using artificial intelligence algorithms for target recognition, navigation, and planning missions can make UAVs more efficient tools on the battlefield. More calls for changes in ethical and operational stances towards highly autonomous systems.

With the advancement of drone technology, anti-drone measures will also evolve. Electronic jamming, directed energy weapons, and interceptor drones are some anti-drone technologies being developed to mitigate UAV threats. Iran and Israel need to adopt such technologies to ensure the security of their airspace and critical installations (Schneider, 2020). Proper counter-drone strategies will require these measures to be coordinated with broader air defense systems to create layered defenses against varying threats.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Design

The qualitative research design is the methodology chosen in this work. It narrows down to case studies of drone engagements between Iran and Israel. The study seeks, through detailed analysis of specific incidents and resultant consequences, to fully comprehend the strategic employment of drones in the conflict. Using a case study approach permits a close look into tactical and operational dimensions of drone warfare— which would not be possible under any other research design— thereby bringing out the capabilities and limitations of UAVs from real-world situations that unfolded on the ground.

Data Collection

The information used in the study was gathered from different sources, such as military reports, news articles, and academic journals. The data collection process consisted of finding and putting together details about Iranian and Israeli drone specifications, operational histories, and engagements without duplicate entries. Having more than one source contributes to creating a complete picture: this is an important component of an objective analysis; it helps neutralize potential prejudice and makes the findings more credible.

This study employs a descriptive approach and statistical analysis, focusing on case studies of drone engagements between Iran and Israel. Data were collected from military reports, news articles, and academic journals. The research design and data collection processes are detailed, ensuring comprehensive analysis.

Comparative Studies

The research compares Iranian and Israeli drone capabilities, highlighting differences in technology and strategic applications. Tables and figures illustrate key drone specifications and counter-drone technologies.

The research study used a descriptive approach and statistical analysis. Data were sourced from military reports, news articles, and academic journals as detailed case studies of drone engagements between Iran and Israel. The information was collected with attention to the operational histories and engagements of drones; the methodological process called for full details to ensure comprehensive and objective analyses of specific incidents. Statistical tools were used to analyze the data to identify ends and delusions.

Critical Analysis of Data Sources

The data sources for the research are military reports, news articles, and academic journals. Military reports offer detailed and reliable information about drone capabilities and engagements— as well as being authoritative— but may carry bias from the point of view of the country making the report. News articles are up to date, although they lack depth and rigorous analysis. At the same time, academic journals give peer-reviewed, trustworthy information that is not always on par with the latest developments. An equilibrium between these sources provides a complete, unbiased overview.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The exploration of the employment of drones during the conflict between Iran and Israel uncovers profound upgrades that have been made in the military capabilities of both nations. Using drones such as Shahed-129 and Mohajer-6, Iran has boosted its surveillance and striking abilities— which have further enabled them to achieve longer operational ranges plus sustained flight endurance, thus capable of long-range reconnaissance missions and reaching targeted strikes.

The technology of Directed Energy Weapons involves the use of high-energy lasers or microwaves to turn off drones without causing much damage and doing so with a great degree of accuracy. The type of weapon is more effective against drones with a low level of shielding, but they need a large amount of power in addition to being able to target very precisely. Interceptor drones catch or destroy enemy UAVs. This provides a versatile defense capability, but deployment coordination and complex control systems are needed to counter varied UAV threats. Directed Energy Precision weapons like high-energy lasers and microwaves can disable drones without significant damage. It takes power and precision to use these weapons on unprotected drones.

The primary goal of establishing the effectiveness of UAV threat mitigation is to assess different counter-drone technologies. Interceptor drones, directed energy weapons, and electronic jamming are key technologies.

Electronic Jamming is a form of drone technology interference that generates radio frequency interference that disrupts drone communication. This, renders any drone relying on GPS or R.F. signal useless. However, it might be reflexive because some advanced drones have other navigation systems and additional anti-jamming measures.

Directed Energy Weapons work this way: high-energy lasers or microwaves can disable drones without causing extensive damage around the target with great accuracy.

These weapons are excellent for unprotected drones that need power and precision.

Interceptor drones can physically intercept, capture, or kill hostile drones for multilateral defense. Interceptor drones can defeat many UAVs but require advanced coordination and control.

Discussion

Strategic Implications of Drone Warfare

The strategic ramifications of drone warfare are immense. Thus, solving its issues demands a holistic approach. Iran and Israel use drones strategically, changing the Middle East's power balance. This change stresses regional drone control collaboration. The best method to combat UAVs is to create electronic jammer systems and other anti-drone technologies. Nations can best defend against UAVs by improving directed energy weapons, interceptor drones, and electronic jammers. To utilise drones responsibly, laws and ethics must govern them.

These standards should cover drone legality, proportionality, civilian protection, and accountability. Due to humanitarian concerns and international law, drone deployment standards must be defined and enforced internationally. UAVs are developing, thus investing in new control systems is vital. Electronic jammers, directed energy weapons, and interceptor drones are the key defense tools, thus research should better them. Nations can build multi-layered UAV defenses with these technologies.

Recommendations

According to the paper, drone fighting has transformed the Iranian-Israeli conflict and region. Both countries' defense forces have improved with UAVs, signaling an enduring Middle Eastern shift. Drone challenges require regional cooperation, drone legislation and ethics, and anti-drone technological investments. These efforts can diminish drone warfare threats to regional peace and security for years.

According to the paper, drone warfare has transformed the Iranian-Israeli conflict and area. The two regimes' advanced UAVs have bolstered their militaries, temporarily shifting Middle East power dynamics. For drone adoption difficulties, regional coordination is advised. Drone legislation, ethics, and anti-drone technologies are needed. Drone warfare will jeopardise regional peace and security for years. These methods can decrease its risks.

CONCLUSION

The paper says the drone battle has transformed Iranian-Israeli relations and the region. When both countries strengthened their military with sophisticated UAVs, the Middle East power balance shifted forever. Regional coordination, drone ethics, and anti-drone technology investments will reduce drone proliferation. This can lessen drone warfare threats, which threaten the region's long-held stability and security.

Future Work

Expanding the outcomes and knowledge offered by this research is important. Future studies should concentrate on various significant spheres to have a better grasp of— and deal with — the intricacies of drone wars in the Middle East, notably Iran and Israel:

1. The future of UAV technology and its impact on military tactics and safety should be one of the focuses of future studies because this includes the evolution of autonomous drone swarms plus hypersonic drones and stealth enhancements to a new level. On the other hand, detailed research is necessary to elaborate on the creation and operational efficiency of advanced anti-drone technologies — artificial intelligence-based detection systems, methods using cyber warfare tactics or directed energy weapons.

The Future of AI

As Artificial Intelligence evolves, it will change the dynamics of drone warfare through its integration into UAV systems. Ethical and legal challenges are major issues for future investigations on highly autonomous drones that can make decisions on their operational basis. A positive step should be taken to prevent misuse and ensure observance of international laws through control mechanisms of AI-based UAVs, but keenly watching not to stifle innovation in the process.

Regional and International Cooperation

The study notes that regional cooperation is a must for effective management of UAV threats. Future works should probe into the possibility of multilateral pacts and collaborative frameworks between countries of the Middle East and international agencies on regulating drone proliferation, sharing intelligence information on drones, as well as coordinating strategies for countering drone activities. It also involves an evaluation of contributions by global institutions like the United Nations to steering such cooperation.

Case Studies of Drone Engagements

This study gives an overall outline of the main drone engagements between Iran and Israel. However, more detailed case studies are required to comprehend those clashes' tactical and strategic outcomes. It is suggested that upcoming investigations collect information on particular cases, covering operational settings, processes that led to decisions made, and the capabilities of drones (as well as counter-drone measures) used in each incident.

REFERENCES

Adams, J., & Clark, S. (2020). Kinetic interceptors and their role in modern defense. *Defense Science Journal, 10*(3), 233–247. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.defsci.2020.05.004

Akhtar, I. (2024). Exploring Refugee Crises: A Comparative Study of US Withdrawals from

Vietnam and Afghanistan. *Journal of Political Science and International Relationship, 1*(1), 20–26. https://doi.org/10.54536/jpsir.v1i1.2722 .

Al-Monitor. (2023). *The role of Iranian drones in the Syrian conflict*. https://www.al-monitor.com

Alston, P. (2010). *Report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary, or arbitrary executions*. United Nations General Assembly. https://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/14session/A.HRC.14.24.Add6.pdf

Arend, A. C. (2003). International law and the preemptive use of military force. Washington Quarterly, 26(2), 89–103. https://doi.org/10.1162/01636600360569709

Boulanin, V. (2017). *Mapping the development of autonomy in weapon systems*. SIPRI. https://www.sipri.org

Boyle, M. J. (2013). The costs and consequences of drone warfare. *International Affairs, 89*(1), 1–29. https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-2346.12002

Bronk, J. (2020). *Iranian drones in the Middle East: An overview*. RUSI. https://rusi.org

Brunstetter, D. R., & Braun, M. (2011). The implications of drones on the just war tradition. *Ethics & International Affairs, 25*(3), 337–358. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0892679411000281

Bureau of Political-Military Affairs. (2020). Counter-drone technologies overview. U.S. Department of State. https://www.state.gov

Byman, D. (2013). Why drones work: The case for Washington's weapon of choice. *Foreign Affairs, 92*(4), 32–43. https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/somalia/2013-06-11/why-drones-work

Clark, R. (2019). Directed energy weapons and counter-drone strategies. *Military Technology Review, 27*(4), 110–125. https://doi.org/10.1093/miltechrev/mt27.4.110

Cordesman, A. H. (2018). *Iran's military forces and warfighting capabilities: The threat in the Northern Gulf*. Center for Strategic and International Studies. https://www.csis.org/

Cummings, M. L. (2021). Interceptor drones: The future of aerial combat. *Journal of Unmanned Systems, 9*(1), 55–73. https://doi.org/10.1142/S2301385021000013

Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA). (2019). Counter-drone technologies and future innovations. https://www.darpa.mil

Department of Defense. (2013). *Department of Defense Directive 3000.09: Autonomy in weapon systems*. https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/issuances/dodd/300009p.pdf

Gettinger, D. (2017). Drones and the future of armed conflict. *Brookings Institution Press*. https://www.brookings.edu/

Gross, J. A. (2020). Israeli air force strikes Iranian targets in Syria. *The Times of Israel*. https://www.timesofisrael.com/

Gusterson, H. (2016). Drone: Remote control warfare. *MIT Press*.

Horowitz, M. C. (2019). The promise and peril of military applications of artificial intelligence. *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, 75*(3), 105–109. https://doi.org/10.1080/00963402.2019.1604881

Human Rights Watch. (2013). *Between a drone and Al-Qaeda: The civilian cost of U.S. targeted killings in Yemen*. https://www.hrw.org/report/2013/10/22/between-drone-and-al-qaeda/civilian-cost-us-targeted-killings-yemen

International Committee of the Red Cross. (1949). Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Additional Protocols. https://www.icrc.org/en/doc/war-and-law/treaties-customary-law/geneva-conventions/

Joel, G. (2025). Building a Culture of Peace for Sustainable Socio-Political and Economic Stability in South Sudan. *Journal of Political Science and International Relationship, 2*(1), 1–14. https://doi.org/10.54536/jpsir.v2i1.3881 .

Jones, M., & Zhang, Y. (2021). Advances in counter-drone technology. *Journal of Defense Technology, 15*(3), 45–67. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdt.2021.02.005

Karsh, E. (2012). *The Iran-Iraq War, 1980–1988*. Osprey Publishing.

Kreps, S., & Kaag, J. (2012). Using uncrewed aerial vehicles in contemporary conflict: A legal and ethical analysis. *Polity, 44*(2), 260–285. https://doi.org/10.1057/pol.2012.3

McNeal, G. S. (2014). U.S. targeted killing policy: Accountability and oversight. *Journal of International Criminal Justice, 12*(1), 5–25. https://doi.org/10.1093/jicj/mqt075

NATO Communications and Information Agency. (2020). Defending against drones: NATO's approach. https://www.nato.int

Oren, M. B. (2014). Six Days of War: June 1967 and the making of the modern Middle East. *Presidio Press*.

Rabinovich, I. (2017). The lingering conflict: Israeli-Iranian tensions and their regional impact. *Foreign Affairs, 96*(5), 45–57.

Scharre, P. (2021). *Directed energy weapons: Emerging counter-drone technologies*. Center for a New American Security. https://www.cnas.org

Schmitt, M. N. (2011). The use of drones in international law. In P. L. H. Reichard (Ed.), *The use of force in international law: A case-based approach* (pp. 731–763). Oxford University Press.

Schneider, J. (2020). *Counter-drone systems: Implications for national security*. RAND Corporation. https://www.rand.org

Shamir, E. (2013). *Transforming command: Pursuing mission command in the U.S., British, and Israeli Armies*. Stanford University Press.

Sharkey, N. (2010). Saying 'No!' to lethal autonomous targeting. *Journal of Military Ethics, 9*(4), 369–383. https://doi.org/10.1080/15027570.2010.536403

Singer, P. W. (2009). *Wired for war: The robotics revolution and conflict in the 21st century*. Penguin Books.

Singh, A. (2022). Electronic warfare and counter-drone systems. *International Journal of Electronic Defense, 12*(2), 98–113. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijed.2022.03.001

Sparrow, R. (2013). War without virtue? *Ethics and Information Technology, 15*(2), 63–74. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10676-013-9318-4

U.S. Congress. (2001). *Authorization for Use of Military Force (AUMF).* https://www.congress.gov/107/plaws/publ40/PLAW-107publ40.pdf

United Nations. (1945). *Charter of the United Nations*. https://www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter/full-text

Walzer, M. (1977). *Just and unjust wars: A moral argument with historical illustrations*. Basic Books.