



Short Communication

A Study of the Persian Gulf Crisis and Regional Instability

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Abstract

The Persian Gulf, bordering Iran and Afghanistan has been deployed in the south. Countries and islands in the region each are looking for their own ways and policies. There are a lot of cultural diversities, linguistic, religious and political preferences of their work in this area. This area has a variety of different areas, and it is obvious that the homogeneity and unity play a significant role in this strategic region. Not considering the recommendations of the internal affairs of another region, lack of solidarity and suitable political ties leads the regional countries not to comply with the decisions of the council as well as the Arabic countries. But the tendency towards ally, military contracts, political and other countries with strong economic and industrial world, the pictures and their bases are in this region. In this study, the difference between the expression of different points to strengths and weaknesses in this area is clear and it became a precedent for solving the region's problems. In this paper, regional and global issues will be discussed in the hope of being able to resolve any differences with each other.

Keywords: Crisis, the Persian Gulf, political ties, solidarity, middle-east.

Introduction

There are eight countries like Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Bahrain in the Gulf that have behavioral interactions. Due to their common economic, geographic factors, the only problem is that the area of concern. There are two securities that require one - there is cooperation between the two countries not to ask for help trans-regional countries with the small countries of the region, such contracts to maintain close security but what should be clear is that there are different factors that threaten the security of the region. If you have already had an interest in Kuwait to communicate with Russia, it refused the association to Britain and America and more like an independent association may have. Even the war in Iraq and Kuwait during his relationship with Iraq did not have diplomatic relations with that country¹.

Material and Methods

Having applied a political approach, the present research attempts to examine those factors which contribute to political problems of the Persian Gulf as well as regional instability. In the Persian Gulf crisis, the policies have changed and will change the position of countries like Saudi policy of small countries tend to have, Mead, head of the UN itself is very clear. Saudi Council of Iraq against Iran in the Iran-Iraq War saw. America we have a good relationship, Kuwait, Oman and Bahrain in 1990 and also see their relationship with America is good to be denied Aid America. Attack on America's foreign policy in Libya differs from the Persian Gulf region can be seen clearly. Iran denies this, but America and the UAE, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, America does not vote to convict. Countries

in the region have served their national interests in the region in different ways. Such as human rights policies of different countries and the United Nations, without any regard to its neighbors, have different ratings.

Results and Discussion

Among the family of nations in order to gain more power in the government, supremacy in a war with Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman and Abu Dhabi are seeing the problem. Here we are in this area and know the power of his kingdom for the rights of small and poor country is Arabic. The Saudi Arabia oil fields in the region to support measures they performed². Other stressors in the area of border and territorial issues are. This avoids the problems of understanding and friendship of the Persian Gulf states, and several of these problems occur: i. Collide friendly countries ii. Disturb the peace in the region iii. Interventions in many other countries in the region. Stressors in the region are the problem in Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates. There was a time when Abu Dhabi to Saudi territorial claims he refused to identify. But these two countries put their problems aside for the oil to reach their best interests. After their previous borders the United Arab Emirates in 1974, he is pursuing. It fears that Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar and waterways him to account³. The issue between Qatar and Saudi Arabia in three places are i. ABVALKHFVS, ii. HALZ and iii. KHVRALYDYD the diameter constantly. NGRANBVD these areas since they and the Saudis do, but finally an agreement in 1965 was reached to develop areas to Qatar do. The difference between Iraq and Iran in 1980 and the results will be ARVAND River, eight year war between Iran and Iraq. The war finally ended, but the difference is not as so severe. Both Iran and the

UAE government have separate claims over the island of Mousa⁴. The war between Iran and Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, urged Iran to Iraq and backed out of the three islands. UAE Foreign Minister in 1980, he wrote a letter to the United Nations, UAE's sovereignty over the three islands as well as the two accused be given⁵. Iran claims the three UAE islands already knew and declared that the issue of the three islands is unacceptable. This problem can not be solved except by agreement between the two countries and good cooperation.

There was also a war between Iraq and Kuwait in this region. But Kuwait was not short of any assistance to Iraq. The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990, relations between the two countries was terminated. The problems were respectively: i. The major powers involved in the region, ii. Performance of Persian Gulf Cooperation Council, iii. Lack of regional cooperation and respect their contract and iv. The problem of United Arab Emirates and Oman. Bahrain and Qatar in the region: The conflict between the two on the island of Apostolic and Bahrain ZBARH calls included, but it did not interfere currently through the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council members remained silent, but the lack of cooperation and intimacy between the two countries⁶. Social and political problems in the region: Social and political problems in the Persian Gulf region will prevent it from working in the country, usually on the effect of the two policy areas and the internal system of a country and its impact on foreign policy. Taste differences in the regional office: The taste difference is evident in foreign policy as well as some more thought to the RBYT and independence⁷. Policy dialogue among civilizations arose in 1998 during Khatami's presidency with the motto and the votes of the UN General Assembly adopted by consensus³. Political Participation: Government has to some extent been able to use the mechanisms of political participation in government affairs. But Saudi Arabia is still unable to run the rule uses the mechanisms of political participation and democracy, and they will still press royal initials NSYT. What the political parties, the press, freedom of speech and political freedom in the United Arab Emirates and Oman are not DARSHAN risk in Iraq and Kuwait. The lack of indigenous populations: Another problem with the Persian Gulf states and the native population is deficient that those who are able to meet the national interests of a country. Seen if these countries will see that more than 50% of the population is immigrants, and they are not native to the area⁸. There is oil and professionals monies low make Immigrants who come to these countries and these countries technically decent. The area of religious heterogeneity: KYRYT 15% to 60% of Shiites in Bahrain, UAE 5/6%⁹. The number of Shiites in Saudi Arabia that has four hundred thousand people is Shiites should be considered. Political movements in the region: give expression to the powerful states outside the region are not contested. Research in this area suggests that the divergence between the

countries of the region, more and more of a convergence of factors. Small gain on regional cooperation and policy coordination for the implementation of their goal is to reflect the failure. Arms race in the region: So the region has modern weapons to the wealth (oil) to defend. Arms race in the Persian Gulf, the threat of trust, security and convergence in the region. Much money is spent on buying arms, to prevent progress in other areas, is an important factor in the underdevelopment of his shadow over these countries, fearing Iraq and fear of Iran, which led in 1990 to Since, HNGFT arms agreements with Europe (France, Italy) and North America are closed.

Conclusion

In the area, a common understanding of security and stability between the two countries is crucial to develop their interests and decide that every KSHVRBR events, politics will follow. They are known as stressors and uncertainty as to the purposes and interests of its huge financial access. Obviously, the countries of the region through local and regional problems have tried to provoke foreign powers and huge profits to get a big district in the Persian Gulf must be resolved. Trust and rely on each other in order to promote regional stability will be realized.

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