



Impact Of Iran's Nuclear Deal On Regional Peace And Trade Enhancement

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ABSTRACT

After, 20 months of intense negotiation. Iran and six world powers-France, United Kingdom, Russia, China and United States agreed on a joint comprehensive plan of action to resolve the nuclear issue of Iran. The deal assured that the fissile material could not be converted into weaponization purposes. Frequent inspection will be carried out by international Atomic Energy Agency and will be based on verification not trust. This study examined the stabilization of peace with the removal of menace in the Gulf region and will enhance the trade opportunities by lifting of sanctions. It was revealed through qualitative and quantitative data analysis regarding the two aspects of deal.

Keywords: Iran's Nuclear Deal, Regional Peace, Middle East, Proliferation, Stabilization of Peace.

INTRODUCTION

The stabilization of Peace and Security in Gulf Region are very important parts of this research (Guzanshy, 2015; Duncomb, 2015; Hassibi and Sauer, 2012; Clark, 2012; Fitzpatrick, 2014; Lewis, 2013; Hicks and Dalton, 2017). There are numerous speculations to understand the Iran nuclear program and its implications in the region. Many researchers tried to clarify the nuclear program and reasons behind it (sheroilli, 2012; sagan, 2011; Mousavian, 2013; Lewis, 2013; Hunter, 2014; Blix, 2011; Emhorn and Nephew, May, 2016; Ismail, 2016; Tannenwald, 2013). Sheroilli expressed concern that Iran can develop nuclear weapons after production of required quantity of enriched Uranium (31-44). The nuclear program of a country is a real danger for its neighbors. Regional and also the global peace, argued by Rooks (2007). Black (2010), and lake Rogin (2014) gave their concern that Saudi Arabia can initiate its nuclear program to counter the Iranian nuclear program to reduce the monopoly of Iran in the region.

This nuclear race can create tension and destabilize the region. Black (2010) Davidson (2012,172) and sadeghinia, (2011,201) argued, that the united Arab Emirates and Iran had a

dispute of three islands in Gulf. However, UAE had no intention regarding the nuclear weapon technology until and unless the tension between UAE and Iran escalated to point of no return. Jafarzadeh (2008) and EvarqCorsi, (2006) discussed that Israeli considered the Iran nuclear program and missile program as challenge to its nuclear dominations and danger for its security as of its connection to extremist religious group Hezbollah. According to Kam, (2007), Baker (2008-29-40) and Bahgat, (2007,3-21) Israel believes that Iran's nuclear quest is a greater threat to the state of Israel and regional peace. Global powers also assisted nuclear program of Israel (Beres & Moa, 2004, 175-180; Karpin, 2007; Parsi, 2007, 127-135; Polakow, 2010; Sobhani, 1989,33-64). Iran nuclear program can tilt the balance of power in the region. Neighboring states can show their intention to start their own nuclear program to balance the power (Ismail, 2016, 245).

Iran nuclear program should be handled on equal ground. Kristensen and Norsis (2014) believed that Iran has vast oil and gas reserves and cannot face energy crisis for its nuclear program. Iran believes that Israel has 80 nuclear war heads, missiles and is a state of nuclear armed (Kristensen and Norri 2014-97). Iranian government occupied the three islands, situated in the strategically significant, Strait of Hormuz, after the UK withdrawal from Persian Gulf region in early 1970s, and see Al-Mazrouei, 2015, 3-4, for further detail of this issue. These three islands are Greater and Lesser Tunb, and Abu Musa. In this connection, for further details, Richard Rousseau, Strait of Hormuz can be evident at: Iran Bluff and West Fears and that can be accessed/retrieved at: <http://www.opendemocracy.net/Richard-rousseau/strait-of-hormuz-iran%E2%80%90bluff-and-west%E2%80%99-fears> (accessed on March 10, 2019).

Iran's Nuclear Deal

At Vienna, Iran and six global powers achieved a milestone on July 14, 2015, signed a 25 years nuclear deal restricting nuclear capabilities of Iran and gave a relief in sanctions imposed on Iran. UNSC passed resolution 2231 on July 20, 2015 which endorsed this deal and lifted up sanctions. This accord derailed nuclear quest of Iran (Sanger and Gordon, 2015). This deal decreased the operational centrifuge, nuclear enrichment facilities (Institute of Science & International Studies, 2016). IAEA inspectors were given special permission to enter in the nuclear facilities. Director General of IAEA signed a separate accord for Iran to give answers of all queries (Washington Post 2015). Nuclear Supplier Group (NSG) (Washington Post, 2015) prepared a guideline protocol for inspection of nuclear materials. DG, IAEA, on January 2016, declared that Iranian Government complies with each of its commitment under JCPOA. On January 2016, declared that Iranian Government complies with each of its commitment under JCPOA.

The JCPOA And Gulf Co-Operation Council (GCC) States. All the middle East States desired to become nuclear powers against Iran. (Baghat 2006). Nuclear Iran may exercise its power for hegemony in the region (Russell 2006-26). According to Al-Jazeera Channel survey more than 70% respondent were in favor of nuclear Deal (El-Hokayem and Legrenzi 2006,6). GCC states believed that Iran is responsible for tension in region and for their nuclear program (El-Hokayem&Legreni, 2006-4; Rusell, 2005; Alani, 2012.They also argued that Saudi Arabia and other countrieswere not part of problem. Saudi, led GCC, did not want the political interference of Iran in the region (Mahapatra, 2009, 29). Saudi feels Shia majority is parts to destabilize its monarchy (Sokolski, 2009,9). In 2005, Saudi Government imposed sanctions on Iranian nuclear program (Delpech, 2006) and asked US official, to destroy its nuclear facilities (Colvin 2010).

Conditions of Nuclear Deal

After 20 month the six countries (5+1) reached an agreement with Iran on July 14,2015 namedJCOPA (Joint comprehensive plan of action). The conditions of Iran nuclear Deals.

- ✓ Decrease stock pile from 10000 to 300 kg only (in 15 years)
- ✓ Uranium Enrichment (90% needed for weapons) should be decreased to 3.67%.
- ✓ The centrifuge should be class decreased from 19000 to 5000.
- ✓ Surprising visits by IAEA.

Trade Opportunities

The monetary association has a vast impact between the relations of two nations. This association is fundamentally influenced by outside powers. (Keohane & Nye, 1977). Monetary state craft and security have been interlinked (Mastandeen, 1999). This theory named the business progressivism (Nye, 1988). The principal behind this business progressivism is to decline the determination for war (Barbieri & levy 1999, Morrow, 1999). Because of the fear losing advantage from exchange Blanchard and Ripsmann 1996 in their investigation for Pre-world war financial ties between UK and Germany concentrated for the survival of states. In case of Gulf states fear the potential repercussions of the Iranian nuclear program on their security (Fitzpatrick 2006, Kaye and wehrey2007 Efforts are made in the study to explore the future of the tourism after the agreement with international community.Foreign visitor from westerncountries were not coming because of political tensions, sanctions on Iran, negative image among international community and political instability (Khodaadadiano O Donnell, 2015). Tourism industry was the main and biggest source of business of Iran and it was also in competition with Egypt for tourism in the world (Morakbati, 2011-110). Iran's social heritage can be set alongside" leading brand" goals (Baum & Gorman, 2010).According to WTTC report, Iran now stands as 147th position in world tourism industry. Iran's economy to be vigorously dependent on oil and gas sends

out, which established over 80% of its aggregate fore income (Economist Intelligence Unit 2013).

LITERATURE REVIEW

On security issues US is pressurized GCC states and offered it nuclear umbrella. Romberg (2010) argued that US I increasing pressure through Iran's neighboring states. According to Weiss (2015) the fear of nuclear weapon is sensible. There should be political efforts to settle the issue (Salisbury, Lowrie, 2013) and work under the safety protocol of IAEA. (Kuzrok and Hund 2013) indicated that the proliferators work on dual basis use, one for weapon of mass destruction but the hiding nuclear program for their own desire. Fuhrmann and Tkach (2015) examined the limit and ability to build nuclear technology called "Nuclear idleness". Hunter (2014) argued that president Hassan Rouhani of Iran wanted to improve relations with US and Global powers. Hymans (2014) gives a short review of political theory about the reason of nuclear weapons. According to Lewis (2013) no state in Gulf has nuclear capacity except Iran. However latest nation to produce nuclear weapon abilities is North Korea. India and Pakistan pronounced their prolonged nuclear weapon program (433).

According to Lewis (2013-449/450) beside of weapons of mass destruction free zone to Middle East there are a lot of security issues which should be reframed in the region and sought out in Vienna, New York and Brussels. Parthes (2010, 95) contended that Iran's relations with the world are multifaceted and complex. Tannewald (2013) contended that nuclear weapons are considered to be an emergency. While part of emergency has to do with direct difficulties to the routine. It is hard to recognize a security routine today where value issues confronting the limitation routine are over whelming about the equity and decency of the routine standards, guideline and systems of the three routines for controlling weapons of mass devastation, it is in the nuclear routine that issues of equity and reasonableness seem most basic to long haul manageability and feasibility (P.299).

Theoretical Debate

There are three aspects the scholars of qualitative research emphasize the use of formal theory in research design. First role of theory is central to develop qualitative studies informative and refine your aspect second theory helps to situate a study with in ongoing concretions and existing theories and finding in relevant field third theory helps to add dimension and layers of consideration about a given phenomenon. The role of theoretical frame work help us to understand that theory plays not just a theoretical or conceptual role but also methodological one.

RESEARCH METHODS (Research Questions)

The research questions have been determined in this part by using the conceptual framework. Exploratory factor analysis was carried out. The questions are frequently well informed by the researcher's individuals. Positivism approach, which are objective in nature was used. The first task of the researcher was to identify the menace and stabilization of peace in the region and find out the trade opportunities for the Gulf states in response to Iran nuclear Deal. These parts of research questions were explored from literature review. At first stage the proportionality between the factors carried out in form of strengthens or weakness. In second stage quantitative methods used to put a question are to various respondents through a web base process. The survey carried out among various type of respondent the information's and data collected from participants of this research was passed through different validity and reliability test.

It is used Pearson's correlation method. Regression analysis and test of significant has performed. Through thematic analysis of secondary data, important variables contributed. Themes explored were then incorporated into questions. There are three research questions which were focused to answer these questions. The first part of research questions RQ₁ was recognized as identification of stabilization of peace in the region as response to Iran nuclear deal. The second part of this question is the emanation of trade opportunities in the Gulf Region. After the deal no dangers to regional peace and security and no tilting of balance of the powers. Trade opportunities were increased with peace full co-existence. The question was formulated as: Is there any relationship between Iran's nuclear deal and regional peace and also relationship to trade opportunities. The hypothesis was formulated in the light of questions.

Ho1a:

Iran's nuclear deal not significantly correlated with the regional peace and stability.

Ho1b:

Iran's nuclear deal not significantly correlated with the trade opportunities of GCC states.

The second research questions RQ₂ was analyzed regarding the per option of respondent. How the people see the peace and trade in the region from Irani nuclear deal. The second hypothesis were formulated as.

Ho2a:

Iran's nuclear deal is not significantly contributing to regional peace and stability.

Ho2b:

Iran's nuclear deal is not contributing to trade opportunities emanating from Iran's nuclear deal.

The third question relates to demographic variable, which shows the opinion of the participant about the Iran Nuclear deal, regional peace and security and trade increase. The hypothesis was;

Ho3-07:

There is no significant difference in understanding from demographic attributes (Gender: Residence; Age; Education& states).

FINDINGS OF STUDY

The two types of data were collected the secondary data was collected from books. Journals, articles and interviews etc. Through thematic analysis, variable abstracted. The primary data were collected through question are from 370 scholars of political science and IR field and utilized SSPS version 24. The first part of first hypothesis was that correlation among Iran's nuclear deal and peace in the region was found positive and the value of r and p were in their permissible limit. The second part of the hypothesis was the correlation among Pearson correlation moment between Iran's nuclear deal and trade increase is also established positive strong in addition to significant and the values were in their permissible limit.

Causal relationship between variables:

Table 1: The Summary of the outcomes are:

	Gender	Residence	Family Income	Education	Age
Iran's Nuclear Deal	0.863	0.116	0.065	0.013	0.149
Challenges or Threats	0.801	0.202	0.004	0.011	0.033
Opportunities	0.998	0.180	0.005	0.012	0.235

**significant was 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Regression analysis is a type of analysis to investigate level of intensity. The scholar crafted too hypothesis to test the level, of both dependent variables. i.e. peace and trade opportunities. The first one was both in positive direction or directly proportional to each other. Iran's nuclear deal and peace or stability in GCC states. The next hypothesis was

related to role of Iran’s nuclear deal in contributing to the trade opportunities for GCC state. It is a matter of fact that the article revealed that 72% of peace established for Gulf States.

Mean variance of socio demographic variables:

Table 2: Complete Pearson-r Correlation Moment Outcomes:

	Challenges TRPS
Iran’s Nuclear Deal	.774**
	.000
	376
	Opportunities T1
	.938**
	.000
	376

Table 3: The summary of the outcomes is:

Models		P
Model -1 Regional Peace	r2=0.721, 72.1% or 72% contributing in Threats	0.000
Model - 2 Trade Increase	r2=0.730, 73.0% or 73% contributing in Opportunities	0.000

There sociodemographic attribute are Gender, Residence, Age, Education and statues. Gender, residence, age does not influence views of participant of this research and accept null hypothesis. However, education influence views of participant so reject null hypothesis. Income influenced the views of participant it also rejects, null hypothesis.

DISCUSSION ON THE OUTCOME:

- ✓ Different themes were gathered from literature review to generate interview protocol for conducting interview. These interviews helped scholar to further define variable for construction of Question are.
- ✓ The question was disseminated to collect primary data to understand the association or relationship between the variables. Data pointed towards positive strong and significant effect of Iran nuclear Deal on peace and security and strong positive effect on trade increase. (Opportunities).

- ✓ There is a strong correlation between dependent and independent variable of the current study evident from the analysis.
- ✓ Multi regression analysis exhibit that nuclear deal with Iranian government can cause 735 if trade increase and 725 of regional peace or stability.

CONCLUSIONS:

- The joint comprehensive plan of action (Iran's nuclear Deal) can cause peace, safety and stability in the region.
- This accord is well established in their correlation with menace, peace and stability and trade increase with the Iran and GCC states.
- Qualitative and Quantitative data were in the approval of more opportunities as compared to challenge. (Peace & stability).
- 73% Variance and 72% with trade increase and established of regional peace as evident from results.
- Very interestingly age and education were meaningfully influencing participant, understanding regarding variables. Gender, Residence and state are not influencing.
- It is concluded and established that all graduates of political science and international relation presented importance for this plan of action (Nuclear Deal) and regional peace against the threat and increase Trade Opportunities.

RECOMMENDATION:

- This accord or deal should be made more effective.
- All state and non-state actors should create and establish confidence building measures with each other's.
- Enhance people to people and Government to Government contact.
- All actors of this joint comprehensive plan of action should be accountable.
- Foreign Policies of Iran and GCC state must be revived.

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