



**RESEARCH PAPER**

**US-Iran Relations: Prospects for Regional Stability**

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**ABSTRACT**

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*This study aims to explore the US-Iran relations and its impact on the regional stability. USA and Iran are considered two most opponent forces of the modern age especially after the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Iran declares USA as the "Great Satan" while US considers Iran as the proponent of terrorism in the world generally and in Middle East particularly. A thaw in their hostility was seen under the Obama administration but soon it disappeared with the advent of Donald Trump as the New President of USA. This study is qualitative in nature and secondary sources are used to analyze. US-Saudi close ties, Saudi-Iran regional hostility, Iran-Israel long lifted enmity and US-Israel long-term relations played an important role in US-Iran relations. This study recommends that the solution of the mutual clashes of Iran-Saudi Arabia and Iran-Israel is necessary to establish regional stability in the Middle East.*

**Introduction**

President Obama gained a clear global precedence and came into office putting in America's faltering foreign policy of Middle East. This was a colossal mission to inspire local adversary, a rebellious Middle East, the nonstop activist menace with two continuing wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, and continuously stumbling peace process of Palestine and Israel (Ottaway, 2009). At the side of the clashes in Afghanistan and Iraq, the next president goals towards Middle East

were concentrated on transformation of soft power of America and engrossing them in Palestine Israel conflict and last of all concocting more hard and realist policy to diminish Iran's nuclear aspirations.

During one year of office no important burst through has taken place. Iran is still following nuclear technology and possibilities of Arab-Israel harmony are idealized and whilst anti-Americanism in the area seems less evident than under Bush rule and terrorism threat is still there. Possibly it would be a utopian vision of hoping for growth after only one year and not look for overdramatically or in advance Obama's attainments (Kinzer, 2012). As a substitute it gave an evaluation of his twelve months of presidency, Obama has efficiently arrange the basis for the achievement of future policy which merely prohibited volatile circumstances from becoming worst in fact supervised a relapse in the area.

The Persian Gulf has turn out to be main foreign policy spotlight of United States in current years and regional importance not reduced in near future. The regional governments call for do up a more complete regional strategy because these governments relied on detested outside superpower on a large scale for their protection. The worsening condition in Iraq as Iran's regional role turned out to be more choral and as the worst condition of large scale bombing and familial instabilities. These proceedings exemplify a flourishing requirement for useful collaboration at regional level on the whole things from Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) of proliferation to terror campaign to socioeconomic improvement (Keynoush, 2016).

Additionally relations with Saudi Arabia and Iran the members inspected the prospective for making a new polygonal safety arrangement in detail that make United States image better in the general public in the area and also decrease its defense load. It boosted up financial affluence and sponsorship in the area. It creates a sensibility of equity, Justice and fair dealings among the entire powers in the Gulf. It also ensures the expected oil supply for international economy in an improved way.

This segments talk about the restrictions and blockages falsifying a new Gulf protection arrangement which also comprised of US relations with Iran and Saudi Arabia (Conduit, 2016). After a protracted conversation of regional stances and Saudi Arabia about the Iran's role of the future, The concise ends with a comprehensive

conversation of the necessary elements and doctrines of a new polygonal safety systematized in the Persian Gulf.

#### **Hurdles to Develop a Multilateral Framework**

Firstly, some members were cynical on common security threats of any type of prolonged polygonal collaboration among Gulf States whether the threats were considered to be nationwide or international in character. For example, some thought that a ceremonial negotiation instrument with Iran would be lawful exploitive regime going through a time consuming but constructive familial change. Others thought that the age of outer safety assurances by powers like the United States is approaching its ending, contending that recent reign in the Gulf in both Arab and Persian are intrinsically delicate and inclined to growing familial weaknesses. If familial structure stand unbalanced then worldwide collaboration assured by outer powers will be difficult to maintain. Some others still believe that there are some factors which will spoil a joint project and these factors will be differences between diverse groups and these differences will be based on ideology and sects.

Today Arab states of Gulf are like Europe amid the two world wars (Jahner, 2012). This period between two wars is noticed as a period of unconstructive rivalry and hidden disruptions by one power against another in unsound regions. It commonly creates a situation where war is imminent. While others paid attention on the unconstructive demeanors of Tehran which points all its reports and proceedings headed for the United States and pay no attention to the Gulf itself. This practice of Iran was not considered as useful to collaboration. According to some members Iran presumes that the Arab neighbors and European Union are succeeding US instructions and does not even regarded Arab governments as sovereign states. Here of some thought that alleviates the new modes of collaboration. As enumerated by one member with long lasting practice in the area. Iranians were answerable for the Khobar bombing in mid-1990s that bloodshed of US marines. Iran attacked the three islets in the Hormuz Strait and afterward armed Abu Musa (Goraya, 2014). Iran beleaguered and in danger American ships without any reason. Iran permitted oil of Iraq to go all the way through sanctions streaks.

#### **Imaginary Explanation of Iranian Threat**

The character and proceedings of Iran in the area were considered as inner to the about making a new Gulf protection arrangement. The discussion over Iran started with an appeal that the

American centered Iran threat be analyzed. One member raised questions about Iran being a real threat towards the United States if it has then on what degree Iran being a professed danger, the problem related to Iraq or Israel as well. There can also be raised questions about Regional hegemony about Nuclear weapons and The Shia phenomenon (Katzman, 2016). Each one of these issues requires to be conversed and criticized with more profundity previous to a realistic approach to Gulf protection can be recommended.

For example one member contended that the actual danger to the whole region including Iran is a large scale lawful Shia pecking order in Karbala and Iraq. It showed this regional actuality as well as how other pessimistically responds towards this reality. Instead of distressing the regional balance in the course of customary power inequity between self-governing countries, would create a worldwide confrontation of the area based on ideology and sects. Saudis recent remarks showed this threat. She publically argued that Iraq is observing the opportunity for a Shia Sunni rendition of the Catholic Protestant a War in Europe which continued for thirty years and apart the Central Europe (Keynoush, 2016). A disordered Iraq is a threat to Gulf Arabs states not to Iran. Saudis are badly distressed by happenings in Iraq but they have rationally improved relationship with the secretarial leaders of Tehran. In fact according to one practiced Persian Arab rivalry has not been unavoidably bitter and hazardous because reconciliation with Arabs has been started ever since 1995 (Conduit, 2016).

One person contended that Iran is not capable of real conservative power protrusion, and so there is a requirement for some period on the distractions of American danger guesstimate. Somewhat the danger from Iran is first and foremost the danger of sedition all the way through Israel and Iraq combined with the high level nuclear hazard. This combination of dormant nuclear armaments ability actions has not anything to do with a customary balance of power. Thus time honored approaches anchored in joint protection treaties prevention will not be appropriate and a new approach is mandatory.

#### **Internal Causes avoiding Iran to Cooperate**

One specialist in domestic politics of Iran contended that President Ahmadinejad was an intense conservative basically not have any repercussion on foreign policy or even domestic policies. His first formal dialogue at the United Nations was criticized domestically. The president cabinet was not agreed by the Council of Guardians and

Supreme Leader has dictated that he can invalidate the president and parliament, through making use of Ayatollah Rafsanjani's Expediency Council (Keynoush, 2016). Therefore the presidency is feeble to a great degree even bad as compared under Khatami. A political analyst labeled Ahmadinejad as a minnow in a pool of sharks. A feasible American plan for rendezvous with Iran needs that the United States leaders place the whole things on the open as well as the discussion of authorizations.

The United States experienced so many strategies which failed in manipulating the Iran rule as counter proliferation is deceased and sanctions were unable to work. Scientific and industrialized ability of Iran at internal place strengthens the nuclear powered program in spite of authorizations. While China and Russia not ready to join forces enthusiastically with the European Union. One member recommended only one option and that is the suppression of bad impacts of nuclearization and interventions of Iran in Iraq. The United States endeavors to provide assurances to regional partners in conjunction with a plan of employment to Iran. It would permit a next China model to establish in strategic thoughts of Iran.

According to most of the people the basic trouble is the absence of conversations between the United States and Iran or Israel and Iran. There is no believable strategic conversation among Iran and the adjoining Gulf Arab states. A major obstacle to regional strength and affluence is being deficient in of knowledge about the other. The United States is unaware of prevention psychology of Iran and Iran is not aware of Israel's psychology. Additionally no side has actual perceptive of what the other observe as a sign relating nuclear pretentiousness at some point in peacetime or emergency.

One partner recommended the greatest opportunity for Iran and American conversation nearly in future. The United States and Iran have the most convenient rulers that they are expected to get in the upcoming years (Cordesman, 2016). A republican administration similar to the existing one is possibly the best atmosphere for commitment. This is perchance an appropriate time with the spitting image actuality of far right rule in both countries to set up relations. For the reason that Iran and the United States both are belief based and hegemonic in their foreign policy approach. There is possibly a general base for engagement intrinsic in each management.

From this source there is a requirement for a plan that contains an accurate and complete negotiating procedure more willingly than a

sequence of little by little, emblematic signs headed for collaboration. A document is required that will settle down the guiding principles for two-pronged negotiations together with first main beliefs and basic interests. In fact Washington-Tehran equal to the Shanghai communiqué of 1972 is at present needed to proceed in the Gulf (Conduit, 2016). In spite of a support for setting up a relationship among Iran and the United States the members were pragmatic in acknowledging the existing situation. There were a lot of problems which could aggravate Iran and the United States into announcing war as an alternative of seeking direct discussions.

### **US Role as Balance Maker in the Region**

A biggest change has come in the foreign policy of US towards Iran. Obama neglected one confrontational viewpoint of Bush which got little or not anything, favoring a multidimensional plan of peacekeeping penalty and containment. Several and exceptional proposals were being made towards Teheran like the invitational speech's renowned extensive hand with the intention of finding a diplomatic way out to the nuclear stalemate. Whereas at last appealing with Iran the latest United States government also required to revitalize worldwide impetus in opposition to nuclear propagation. It also required polygonal support in opposition to nuclear objectives of Iran in grounds like the UN (Cordesman, 2016).

However the new President was not a childlike. With the passage of time Obama fallen out in recent times in his speech of Nobel Peace Prize that the global society should boost its stress and put in force sanctions that can precise a real price and are very strong in reality to modify attitude. Similar to intimidating sanctions his government has formulated a clear suppression plan. First of all shifting the deployment of the missile shield of Europe was for enhancing missile defense system of Middle East intended for the interception of the abilities of Iran.

Making difficult this plan have been the domestic struggles in Iran arising from the contended Presidential elections in summer. Obama's silence immediately after the election of Iran recommended he expected riot would abate permits him to go on his diplomatic involvement with Tehran. Due to opposition Obama is forced to respond accusing the homicidal and unfair containment of guiltless citizens of Iran throughout the Christmas period (Conduit, 2016). On the one side, president Obama identifies that any explicit public facility

for the disagreement could blot their reason tolerating Iran to pledge a punitive crack down.

They were waiting and hoping that the success of opposition can manage the negotiation process on the nuclear issue in better way. President Barak Obama has already threatened penalties. Obama administration was of the opinion that if President Ahmadinejad rejected the newest deal as the New Year deadline passed, the White House will be under pressures to begin a new round of sanctions.

Iranian nuclear crisis was the hottest issue and challenge in the second year of Obama's reign. Obama administration used all the methods like international collaboration, diplomatic engagement and even talking the language of globally nuclear disarmament, but seemed failed to get the desired goals from Tehran (Gambrell, 2016). He has been unlucky again in trying to apply a practical engagement with Iranian government even more insolent and provoking, as a result of domestic struggles, than that faced by Bush. The White House knew the vague science of sanctions but it also knew that it is better than the military strikes by Israel that could start a war in the region. Whilst all options remained on the table and pressure on Barak Obama was increasing throughout the year to produce results.

In the sense of foreign policy, Obama proved himself not a bleeding-heart idealist but an astute practical realist. This all is evident in his Middle Eastern policy: discarding the democratizing expression of Bush, scaling down Iraq, and providing restricted military objectives for Afghanistan and against Al-Qaeda. He did not hesitate to pressurize the allies when it was considered by him in the national interest.

The pragmatic approach of Obama and the initial efforts to rebuild America's soft power in the Muslim World was appreciated a lot. Critical action is needed to progress with Iran in terms of nuclear deal. The method of diplomatic dealing or international pressure along with sanctions increased pressure on Tehran while minimized the harm felt by internal protestors.

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