

Arab Geopolitical Constituents and the Impact of International Strategic Plans*

Prof. Mohammed al-Moqdad

Wisdom House Institute

Al al-Bayt University

Mafraq, Jordan

Abstract

The study shows the overall key factors that drive the political units of global and regional interest in the Arab region, represented by the factors geographic, economic and cultural. It also addresses the major challenges that affect the weight Geopolitics of the Arab world, such as; water resources, economic and working harmony between the political systems and the Arab community. The study reviews the nature of schemes and international phenomenon as projects and initiatives aimed at the possibilities of the Arab world, and demonstrate the extent of hiring states to its strategic objectives in the light of policies and practical actions that appear in the accumulation time, drawing on the implications of international interaction beyond the Cold War, Iran, Turkey as (a case studies) and neighboring political units active in the regional orientation. The study is based on the hypothesis of a key that "There is a correlation between the ability of Arab countries to employ factors geopolitical investment and optimization of resources and between the face of the multiple challenges that have become reality imposed on the Arab region." and to clarify that the employment of each of the curriculum Morphologic and Functional-based approach. The study found several results is most important, that the Arab ingredient in a state of the growing implications of foreign exchange for the absence of target will reflect the launch of Arab integration to face the various challenges overall.

Keywords: Constituents of Arab Region, Foreign Interaction, Geopolitics Factors, Arab Regional Integration.

* This research has been prepared during sabbatical period 2014-2015

Introduction

Arab region has witnessed since several international interactions that reflect the change in the roles of world powers towards it, as are a number of countries take place in unusual influence at the expense of European countries such as States, where he became the United States topping the role of political units are the most influential in the Arab world after decades of war second World War, and that the importance of the Arab region in the international strategic course and geopolitical and with only its economic, cultural and demographic advantages. After the Cold War, continued international interest in geopolitics in the Middle East in general and the Arab region in particular, and that because of the new foundations of the reality of international relations which derives mobility of the requirements of globalization which imposes a philosophy theoretical and practical application of a number of measures such as liberalizing trade between the countries, and the opening of markets to the flow of goods and compete in front of the consumer, without restrictions, and the free movement of capital, in addition to cultural globalization that allowed openness to others as a result of communication and transportation revolution and technological development accelerated type and quantity, and communication between the various international components to reach a more harmonious and prosperous in various fields world. I've appeared on a global level so-called "new international order" form monogamous after the collapse of the Soviet Union and led to liberalism and capitalism concepts under the umbrella of international and regional cooperation in various political, economic, cultural and security fields, and emerged this many forms of international interactions, such as balanced between equal and semi-equal states Employment in the ingredients geopolitically , shapes is balanced between the center and the international influence of countries, and among developing countries, which are still weak in various capacities in the optimal investment of available resources. Perhaps ironically between the types of forms of interaction between aforementioned and third form of international interaction appear when the possibility each of the framing deliberate strategies reflect the

significance of procedural policies that serve the objectives of the interaction between political units to include various fields in their mutual relationship.⁽¹⁾

At the regional level, interactive new powers have emerged in the Arab region (Turkey, Iran) and geopolitical that have interests in the absence of a self-strategic project expresses the necessary integration in the Arab world.

From this point of this study is to clarify the key factors that drive the international political units of interest in the Arab region, represented by geographical and strategic location of economic and cultural factor which is associated with each of the ideological, educational and cultural aspect and the worker. It is also important to stand on the nature of the problems related to geopolitical factors in the Arab world, as problematic and distribution of resources, and the problem of political and social harmony, and thus the diagnosis of countries with the most interaction in the region schemes of regional and through the study of each of (Iran and Turkey) .And explore necessary Arabic means to face the various challenges facing the Arab world.

Objectives of the Study

The study aims to clarify many of the following main aspects:

1. Clarify the factors that drive the international political units towards interest in the Arab region.
2. Discuss the major problems still facing the Arab world geopolitical factors available.
3. Stand on the most prominent regional plans towards the Arab region, through the study of both Iran and Turkey as countries active regionally.

Importance of the Study

The study draws its importance to clarify the geopolitical factors Arab region as factors attractive to international interactions in the positive features of international and take advantage of the multiple problems facing the Arab world, in addition to linking the entire this diagnosis respects the necessary process to address the various challenges that are imposed itself on the Arab region in the light of international changes that it has emerged especially after the end of the Cold War.

Problem and Questions of the Study

The study describes the main challenges facing the Arab region and on the multiple aspects, and stand on addressing the issues that hinder the existence of an Arab strategy are complementary, imposes itself, due to the growing volume of international influences on the one hand, and the needs of the region to evaluate and put them in various fields. The study also seeks to answer the following questions about the most prominent:

1. What are the main factors that owned the Arab world?
2. What are the main challenges that affect public on the elements of the Arab nation in the light of international changes?
3. What is the nature of international strategic plans represented both Iran and Turkey? What are the practical measures which were used by to get to their goals phenomenon?
4. What are the means necessary to meet the challenges facing the Arab world?

Hypothesis of the Study

The study depends on the major premise that "There is a correlation between the ability of Arab countries to employ factors geopolitical investment and optimization of resources and between the face of the multiple challenges that have become reality imposed on the Arab region."

Methodology

The study will use "morphological" and "functional" approaches when reviewing the international charts and how to politically and practically employed in the Arab region.

Constitute of the Arab World: Factors and Challenges

It has multiple elements of the Arab world, as a whole constitute the fundamental factors pushing the countries of the global and regional influence towards a strategic interest in order to achieve the various interests in the region.

Of these factors with regard to the importance of geographical location, population and culture and consumers, a variety of economic resources, political and other, all as a competitive ambitions growing between global political units generated in each historical period as a result of the absence of the Arab strategic project on the part of, and conflict in the presence of non-political systems in line with the phase of the other side benefits. Given the importance of these factors and the growth of their results and their international interactions associated with mobility geopolitical- and its effects on the reality of the Arab ingredient present and future- the importance of scientific research in this vital issue. Where review the following section and within the first demand, the most significant factors that continue to pay the countries of the regional and international influence in making the Arab region within the strategic priorities and Alssayash.ama second requirement, to discuss the major challenges facing the elements of the Arab world.

1. Geopolitical Factors of Arab world:

First: Geographic Location

The Arab world has a geography extended and positioned strategically important, where the geographical scope for action wider area of the Middle East region, which extends from the far Afghanistan's border with China in the east to the Atlantic coast of the Kingdom of Morocco and Mauritania in the west, and from Central Asia and the coast of the Mediterranean Sea in the north to sub-Saharan Africa and the coast the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea to the south, and by area of about (74%) of the Arab region, compared with the overall Middle East region area, where the Arab world an area of about 14 million km³ compared to (19.4) million km³ from the Middle East region area⁽²⁾. The importance of the geographical factor of the Arab world in the application of the relevant features Site of geopolitical elements, where the artery major movement for the various countries of the global influence in strategic tracks to achieve the multiple in different historical stages interests, being mediates most of the major transmission lines flying to and from the East and the West, and that views of Water on the Straits is the link between the major international regions, like the Strait of Gibraltar, the Suez Canal, and the Strait of (Babb al-Mandab) Strait of Hormuz. And the Arab world this has sites that relate to the most prominent global lines of communication, it is this was and still continues to ring the interaction between the many residents of the continents, in economic, military and cultural fields. From here factor is the geographical location of the Arab nation is one of the main factors that continue to drive towards international units continue to attention in the Arab region.

Second: Economic Factor

The economic factor of the factors affecting the international mobility in the direct interest in the Arab region is, is linked to the geographical factor of the above-mentioned, the fact that the Arab world is a link trade not only including addition of a population exceeding 350 million people depend on the import of most consumer and technological Goods and military⁽³⁾, but as well as the zone of influence to similar consumer areas has to rely on foreign consumer goods industries, such as Africa with an estimated population of about one billion people, according to estimates by the year (2009), and by an estimated (8.14%) of the total world population⁽⁴⁾. International attention also highlights the Arab region, including attributes of the natural resources and key resources depend on international industries and in most multiple needs, and is a number of them huge and major financial returns for the Arab world, where the Arab world embraces a rate of (3.38%) of the global savings of Fustat rocks, and contributes about 32% of the total global production of Fustat ore and (6.65%) of global exports, are issued each of the Kingdom of Morocco this percentage increased by (45%), followed by Jordan (97.10%) and Tunisia by (39.7%)⁽⁵⁾. copper, gold, zinc, lead and silver ore is also available in most areas of the Arab world, but it is still sub-optimal exploitation of these resources and varying degrees of Arab countries compared to another, which makes the competition with foreign industrial countries are more interested in the Arab region⁽⁶⁾.

Oil account economically and strategically a major factor, it is in the forefront of countries worldwide attention in the Arab region, where Arab land aquifers contain a rate of (1.53%) of the world's oil reserves. It should be noted that international studies related to the exploration proved to increase from time to time in the Arab size of the reserve of oil substance (where reservists arrived (2.668) billion barrels a year (2007) compared to a total of (4.631%) billion barrels a year (2000) despite higher and the drilling of wells in new fields production rates increased in number (39) wells during the years between (1998) and (2006)⁽⁷⁾. The studies confirm that the prescribed period for the consumption of the Arab reserves of oil up to average (5.79) a year compared to an average global reserves up to (5.40) note that the year-old reserve of more than 120 years when both Iraq and Kuwait, and(100) year to Saudi Arabia⁽⁸⁾.

Is also a stockpile in the Arab world accounted for 25% of the total natural gas reserves in the world, according to general estimates (2011), the fact that the Arab reserves of gas has tripled and a half during the last two decades to reach (43.353) trillion cubic meters, as a result of the continued exploration and drilling operations, and the expected duration of the gas consumption of up to nearly 100 years in most producing countries such as United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Qatar and Kuwait, while the average age of the world's reserves to 63 years. And it occupies many Arab countries such as Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the UAE and the Arab world ranks first after Russia and Iran of world production⁽⁹⁾. Hydrocarbon liquids associated with material oil also makes up about a third of global production and by (23.044) million barrels constitute the Saudi state world leader in production and by (12.78%) being produced rate (9.5) million barrels by year estimates (2011), noting that Algeria is still first Arabic producer of natural gas and comprising (25.4%) of the total Arab production and about 3% of world production⁽¹⁰⁾.

Third: Cultural Factor

Factor of civilization of the Arab world of the main reasons why the international community towards the interest in the region, where they can clarify this factor of several related intellectual construction that characterizes the peoples of the Arab countries of key aspects, and that was one of the starting points lie in the causes of Foreign repercussions on the region's historical stages as considered different, are evident as well in the international consequences that emerged after the Cold War to highlight the concepts of cultural conflict, which was inaugurated thought to be the practice of the process lies behind the interactions major Western countries, especially towards the region. It can clarify the role of cultural factor in geopolitical of international repercussions on the Arab world through the following ideology, educational and cultural aspects: -

A) Ideological Issue:

Emerge from this Ideological issue and issue of intellectual in practical side, where is the Arab region, the birthplace of the first human civilizations that most religious linkages pose them a place Based in emerging from the practice of thought, as the heavenly messages emerged from the cradle of the Arab spatial, and which constitute a whole ideological linkages for each of Religion Islamic, Christian and Jewish, which means that more than half of the world currently housing ideologically linked to these religions which makes the existence of a spiritual sacred thread toward historic place, which is to form the nucleus of these beliefs. This in turn has made the region the focus of attention of powerful countries globally in the Arab region, especially since most of the major countries of powerful politically, economically and militarily in the contemporary world are related to religions the sanctity of the place in the Arab region⁽¹¹⁾. But as long as the states in their interactions civilization collided together to serve the Arab region and the surrounding geographical place to demonstrate the leadership role of civilization and it cites the Crusader wars and the Islamic-Israeli conflict, which is historically in the region.

It also highlights the cultural conflict factor when the instability that characterized the region's centuries-old historical monitoring, is highlighted by the geographical expansion of the Islamic state in multiple stages through the State of the Ottoman Empire, which expanded to simplify its influence on many areas of the European continent, and interactions of Islamic states with the modern world When all of Pakistan, Turkey and Iran, which prompted ideas when specialists and those interested in intellectual and strategic issues such as (Fukuyama and Huntington) to formulate substrates based on intellectual ideology is invested by the Western countries, especially the United States in supporting the international mobility under the umbrella of the fear of the presence of radical Islam, which could threaten the interests familiar with the countries of global influence. Thus generating risks affecting international stability paving to show a new trend of global conflict, note that it has been associated in the manifestations of the justification for the influence of the international competition in the Arab region, and have a knock-on micro-after an absence of visible conflict as was the case in the Cold War between the capitalist pole Socialist Pole, and check states under the concept of terrorism many strategic interests and flexibility in a private logistics mobility after the September events (2001) and assigned its attacks to a fundamentalist religious group from the Arab region, which contributed to the practical intellectual side in the practice of international interactions in the region such as occupy each of Afghanistan and Iraq and work to undermine Iran's role in the Arab region.

B) The Educational Aspect:

This aspect contributes to the payment of foreign international policy towards dealing with the countries of the Arab region under the pretext that the Arab world is still in the low educational levels do not represent real achievements in the level of global technological progress. Where it adopts many of the world's centers prepare annual reports showing Education and output levels in various regions of the world, which showed a large disparity between the level of education in the Arab world and the developed countries, prompting an international influence to take the results of such studies states to be thus of the pressing means, and then intervention to destabilize the existing political systems, and earn categories of the Arab masses to take foreign initiatives to improve the level of technical education and support of civil society institutions and a large number of study centers to be tools serving justifications international external interaction in the Arab region, especially that of education in most Arab countries is still similar in traditional style are not in line with the Arab society and social and economic current structure and it now needs to diversify and improve the educational program level under productivity conditions is still dependent on external skills in light of availability of labor-Arab suffer from unemployment as a result of lack of direct educational institutions on one side, and the inability in Find a variety of investment projects in line with the modern labor required requirements in terms of the ability to analyze practical conclusion and applied the positive and be consistent and coherent with the labor market requirements in front of the accelerating technological challenges that have become for the benefit of learners in the industrialized countries at the expense of working is trained in Arab countries force, note that spending on education in the Arab world in the public and private sectors up to appropriate levels compared with other developing countries, with an average rate of (13%) when the Arab countries, compared with no more than about 6% when African countries from non-Arab, and (9%) among countries Latin America ⁽¹²⁾. The scientific research is still ratio up in the average limits low in the Arab world, and up to approximately what percentage of (0.4%) when the Arab countries, compared to (9.2%) and (7.2%) and (6.2%) when Sweden, France and Israel respectively of the total GDP ⁽¹³⁾, which in turn pay big countries to create a strategy associated with its clauses phenomenon duty towards humanitarian intervention in raising the quality of education in the Arab region as a Greater Middle East project.

C) Cultural Issue:

Actors countries use outside the Arab Ocean multiple ways in influence to geographical the Arab World, the region with the presence of the evolution in the means of communication and multi-transport, to thus impact on the nature of the Arab social fabric, and in the international interactions apply globalization western sense multiple fields associated with the domain of economic and political so you can states economic blocs and multiple corporate citizenship from entering the Arab world impulsive strongly exceed the all geographic restrictions border, and embodies the objectives illegal organization led by bilateral agreements and WTO frameworks (WTO), where it led to the impact on the sovereignty of the Arab state and privacy cultural clash with the culture and civilization of the various heritage Peoples ⁽¹⁴⁾. The sense that the culture oriented traditional its means in the Arab world are threatened as a result of dictates global Central Powers in its demand to leave absolute individuals the freedom to express themselves and interact with various diverse global cultural and civilization patterns arguing that it serves to raise the level of human thinking, and leads to the spread of human values, and which unites efforts to improve the lives of individuals through the perception interaction that serve the deployment of modern technology and collective contribution to the placement of intellectual insights that help solve the nations problems, noting that it would be to calculate the culture of individuals to exercise greater states than with communities in which they're used on non-diverse cultural system states and to It closed a certain extent as it is when developing countries such communities in Arab countries that have suffered from the outside culture of despotism and long delayed in its independence from the colonial states, and later dominated by the political systems used all educational and cultural means to serve its interests and protect its fate. This whole makes it easier for foreign countries to penetrate Arab societies to establish a cultural identity used by the media and technological means to invade the thought of individuals when comparing their reality by developed societies as it typical states in dealing with the components of society in preserving the rights and support for public freedoms.

2. The Main Challenges Facing Arab Constituents

(1) Water Resources:

Form of water resources in their limitations and their sources a major problem facing the future geopolitics of the Arab world, with an estimated surface water resources amount to 295 billion cubic meters, representing the sources most from outside the Arab countries through the International Rivers such as Nile and the Tigris and Euphrates, and all of the Senegal River, Juba and Chilin and by (65%) of the total surface water resources, and be accounted for (54%) of the total percentage of surface water used in all Arab countries ⁽¹⁵⁾. The local rivers are found only in Arab areas of rain, most of which is located in the Levant, but it is also short compared with other Arab river surface sources. Overall, average per unit current in the Arab region surface area of about (66.0) liters per second per km² compared to (5.9) liters per second per km² at the global level ⁽¹⁶⁾. It is related to that of groundwater resources like Sinai non-renewable, especially in desert regions quasi Arabian Peninsula, compared to the nearby Mediterranean coasts and rivers and floods those neighboring medicines and those water resources partial problems, note that the geological composition of the Arab region is characterized by the existence of sedimentary layers thick porous help store underground water.

The problem of water resources is also linked to the Arab world in multiple aspects of an impact on the reality and the future stability of the entire ingredient geopolitical these are aspects including the following: -

1. Low water adequacy available in the Arab world: The available water resources per capita in the Arab world is one of the lowest levels in the world, and that the problem will worsen because of the growing population in the Arab region, and the increasing demand from the expansion of economic and service projects, and domestic, agricultural and industrial water uses in most Arab countries have been pumping groundwater basins at rates above the limits of renewal.
2. Food security threat: food security is one of the key issues in the Arab world, it is associated with insufficient water resources in most Arab countries to provide the required agricultural products, and the problem has become more serious, with Annie and future challenge imposed by the requirements of a world price of foodstuffs. Most of the Western Arab Countries rely on external import food commodities in insurance for members of their communities as suffering from a lack of water and arable land.
3. Water sources outside the Arab region: This is one of the important problems that need to be taken into account when diagnosing of Arab ingredient geopolitical especially since many of the conflicts are emerging in countries that express them major rivers in the Arab world such as Nile and Euphrates and Jordan rivers, and this will enhance the tools external pressure which will further employ influential to launch the greedy interests of the region countries.

(2) The problem of Economic Resources:

Problematic economic resources as is the adoption of most of the Arab countries on a limited number of goods as it represents a high proportion of the total domestic gross of production, where oil accounts for the largest proportion of total exports compared to other products and the ratio between (30-85%) when most Arab countries ⁽¹⁷⁾, and this in turn affects the weight of Arab States at the international level they remain hostage to special tools market when the influential parties in the purchase or blockade or to use the pattern to use the concept of interdependence in the economy, the fact that the Arab countries depend on the import of most commodities from foreign countries. The other economic problem in varying significantly to the average per capita income between the oil-exporting Arab countries compared to other Arab countries, and this whole affects the distribution of the population, where we find the high rate of population density in the cities of oil-producing countries, compared with the population density in other regions within the same country, which affects a negative impact on the demography of the country, especially as the economies of these countries encourage the influx of foreign labor working in the more active areas and in urban places, which in turn affects the composition of the population, and the inability to optimum utilization of human resources at Geospatial state level, note that social development It has become more pronounced in the oil-producing countries in the education and health sectors and the overall service areas. The other problem appear in the opening up of the oil communities on the consumption pattern of the outer universe countries do not have strategies capable of providing the required reduction of dependence on private self in basic products upon which individuals and industrial enterprises emerging.

(3) The problem of Political Harmony:

Political harmony is a factor important element in the diagnosis of the elements of the political capacity of the units, as it is a force that expresses the will of both cohesion between political systems with each other, and between the political system and members of the community and between the same society components ⁽¹⁸⁾. With respect to this factor as problematic in the Arab world, it is necessary to review as follows:

- A) problem of harmony between the Arab political systems: Events have proved that the Arab political systems has been and continues to work away from the formulation of common positions towards most of the internal issues of concern to members of the community and being joint action that leads to the strengthening of positions, resulting in a lack of strategic ability of self. Although the Arab League, which has 1945 to frame the cooperation between the Arab States are still in the minimum level to crystallize the hopes of people Arabic-many regional blocs in the world appeared to employ many of the interests that serve their people, noting that the common denominators among Arab countries geographical unity, common history, language, culture ... etc., do not exist between EU member states, for example, however, it was unable to Arab political systems to deal seriously to employ real meaning to the concept of regional integration, which in turn led to the expansion of the absence of a gap confidence among the members of the Arab community and political systems of existing workers ⁽¹⁹⁾, and this has become described as extradition will of the people and the sovereignty of Arab states to foreign parties, did not draw a strategy to frame the policies of the present and future of the nation.
- B) problem of the political system with the community: As illustrated the weakness of harmony between the country's political system and the one between the Arab community by clarifying the relationship between the political system and between individuals on the one hand and with the institutions of society on the other hand, and as follows :- ⁽²⁰⁾

First: Relationship between Political System and Community Members: confirms scientific studies at different stages of political systems that Arab state led it did not get popular community similar to those political systems that have emerged during the period of decolonization and led the state in the early stages of independence, due to the presence of problematic harmonic relationship between the ruler and the ruled, the fact that most of the Arab political systems devoted policies serve its own interests at the expense of public interest, and contributed to the rooting nepotism and tribal concepts competencies account and put the right person in the right place, and took the security services roles at the expense of the rule of law and institutions, and used the political power of martial law It exceeded all approved in Arab constitutions border, and thus faced the security services - that have worked for the benefit of members of the authority - all intellectual elites which made members of the community living in the mentality of fear for her life and her family, and within the narrow thinking and the culture of the besieged existing political system.

Second: Political System and Relationship with Society Institutions (NGOs):

with the institutions of civil society in the Arab world has significantly increased for decades, and which had been creating cooperative partnership with the political system to crystallize the goals of all state components, but these institutions are still mostly working within the interests of members of the circle the political system, and demonstrates that the nature of the laws and regulations that govern, which is not the aim of public action, institutional respect for state sovereignty, but in order not to prejudice the interests of the members of the existing power. This remained live parties, trade unions and all unions of all kinds within the will of the political system that made it different media to play the role of promoting the people the system and the government instead to have flags state provides awareness and education in a manner of objective and means of message than lose the Arab media thus its role as an authority control works within the public interest circle. It is worth mentioning that the public authorities in most Arab countries remained operate largely in favor of the system, and did not employ the usual to roles towards the members of the society and institutions of multi-state, and this whole make the members of the Arab community question the integrity of based on the performance of public functions, because of poor performance and transparency, generating financial and administrative corruption, away from the values of leadership and functional responsibility.

This is a whole led to the destabilization of community confidence in the political system in most Arab countries, and has become a show very clearly the meanings of discrimination Interior, racism and all forms of internal conflicts, both within a single country or between the Arab countries in their relations with each other, also contributed to the creation of sectarian and ethnic conflicts in many Arab countries, and demanding independence from the mother country or autonomy within the state, which gave external forces justification license to intervene for the launch of all the means of social fragmentation, note that foreign countries are dealing with the concept of democracy and human rights of the Arab minority kind of obvious fallacy, they are It supports the demands of the Kurds in Iraq and opposes demands in Turkey, and supports the demands of the minorities in the Sudan, and waver from work and pressure on Israel towards the Palestinian people's rights.

Foreign Strategic Plans towards the Arab Region (Iran, Turkey: Case Studies)

First: Iran (Strategy and it Applied in Arab Region)

The Arab world is facing geopolitically challenges by adjacent to the geographical location of regional countries, and Iran is of the same interactions countries important in the Arab region, namely with a diversified presence depends where not only on the site and the history of civilization and religious interdependence, but on its holdings of self-ability and external relations of logistics, it is of entanglement of interests between the major powers of regional and local powers state, and have the ability to mount influential role in the social structure with several Arab countries in light of the growing contradictions of ethnic and sectarian in the Arab region, which constitute a new kind of threat methods and instability in the present and the future because of the absence of Arab complementary strategy, led to clear the role of self to face of growing international challenges that have emerged due to the interactions of foreign countries to achieve the strategic demands and reach a greater degree of gains imposed by the demands of global and domestic trends. And by reference to the nature of Iran's strategy in the Arab region, we find the lack of a specific project or declared by the Iranian administration, but that it is possible to identify the inputs in the light of the historical approach to the Iranian policy during the historical periods contemporary, the fact that Iran's interaction with the Arab region has not changed in essence, where Iranian threats to different area different aspects persists, in period of "Shah" regime The Iranian policies constitute a nuisance to the security of the Arab countries, Iran has had recognized Israel state as they arise, and came up with this (along with Turkey) for the Islamic position and unified Arab, at which time she was looking Arab countries on the international foreign anti-Israel positions that developed on the historical rights of the Palestinian people account. Iran also formed a source of direct threat in (1971) by occupation of both "Greater Tunb islands" and "lesser Tunb islands". The UAE and the displacement of the population by force. ⁽²¹⁾

After the fall of "Shah" regime in Iran, and the assumption of "Islamic revolution" Power, he worked the Iranian leadership to destabilize the situation in the Arab world as a result of the objectives proclaimed revolution by Iran's spiritual leader "Ayatollah Khomeini" who announced to export the revolution to Muslim countries, and threatening the interests of States Arabic dealing with countries from outside the region, in addition to the use of the intransigence of the international situation, which called for a cease-fire by the Iraqi and Iranian sides approach which made the war last for eight years and to be the longest war in the twentieth century, and in the year (1992), the Iranian navy forces occupied The third island, "Abu Musa" the United Arab Emirates, and expelled its Arab population ⁽²²⁾, and Iran continues in its excesses and provocations periodic not respect the memorandum of understanding on the territories occupied by force.

On the political front, Iran has extended its influence to reach the depth of the Lebanese state under the pretext of supporting the armed resistance "Party of God" against Israel, with the support of Syria, and influence to destabilize the Arab neighboring countries by broadcasting sectarian culture, and was able to secure its presence in Iraq after the US occupation of Iraq in (2003), and means intervened directly and indirectly in fueling divisions within the Iraqi state to be able to find a compressor and a growing role in the Arab region. Its nuclear program as a threat to the Arab reality, which drives the Gulf States to increase the balance of payments and the military keeps this area exploited by the major countries earnings from the export of weapons and the signing of a mutual security agreements with countries in the Arab region, which are ultimately some sort of dependency and colonialism diverse nation as a result of the instability factor in the region that are involved with Iran as well as several regional and international countries.

In light of the above, can be formulated Features Iran's strategy in the Arab region after the Cold War the following :-⁽²³⁾

1. Exploit the Gulf region as a strategy employed by international demands Iran as a regional power.
2. Strategic expansion by threatening the stability of the Arab region that make up the intensity of contention presence of international interaction, in order to achieve a new role comparable to the growth of regional countries (Turkey, Israel) and East Asian (Pakistan, India) private and that "Pakistan and India," the two countries have entered the nuclear club At the end of the last century.
3. Work on networking Iranian interests with the interests of the United States and NATO, "NATO" in the Middle East, and that the adoption of intervention in strategic areas in the Arab countries in general and the Gulf Cooperation Council in particular. Consequently it hired Iran multiple policies in the Arab region through the following means: -
 1. Use the religious factor, and employed Arab-Israeli conflict, and support for the armed resistance, "Hezbollah" and "Hammas".
 2. Interference in the affairs of Iraq, and the use of cultural, media and educational means to develop Iran's image as a cultural and ideological in the Arab region, and respects the sovereignty and the sovereignty of peoples demanding rights for independent external interference.
 3. Interference in the affairs of Lebanon, Yemen and the (GCC) countries under the pretext of supporting the rights and the protection of public freedoms in light of the growing revolutions of the so-called "Arab Spring," but at a different position from that in Syria because of various logistical relations.

Second: Turkey (Strategy and it Applied in Arab Region)

Turkey is affecting the fundamentals of geopolitical Arab regional states, it has been an a political presence in the Arab region through an extension of the Ottoman Empire, which lasted nearly six centuries and ended the First World War and the establishment of the modern state in Turkey (1923). And it can recognize Turkey's role in the negative international interaction at the expense of the Arab ingredient following a review of the most important historical aspects :-⁽²⁴⁾

1. kept the Ottoman Empire during the extension of its influence on the Arab world for centuries all Arab components under the concept of negative colonialism, where the resulting underdevelopment in various fields, which facilitated the colonial countries the new ease of the new control on the Arab region and the fragmentation of the area that created giving priority to national interests over national interests.
2. The modern Turkish state haggled with Western countries to control the Middle Arab countries to grab the banner of Iskenderun Syrian and Turkish annexation of the territory of the year (1938). After trying annexation of northern Iraq (Basra) in 1932.
3. Recognized Israel in Turkey (1949), and exchanged with them diplomatic relations and the signing of commercial and military agreements at a time when Muslim countries need Turkey as an Islamic state champion of the Arab cause and the rights of the Palestinian people.
4. Turkish partnership - Moroccan establish military alliances, alliance "SENTO" and "Baghdad Pact" after Turkey's accession in early solution "NATO" in (1951), which contributed to the instability of the Arab region and weakens the morale of the Arab peoples and military forces.
5. Turkey has threatened Arab geographical ingredient, where mobilized its military forces on the Syrian border during the tripartite aggression against Egypt in 1956, when the Egyptian - Syrian unity announced, and during the landing of US troops in Lebanon, for the transfer of US troops from "Incirlik" base Turkish.
6. Embodiment contentious relations with Syria on the water building a dam on the Euphrates River inside Turkish territory at the expense of the right of Syria and Iraq from the international waters of the river.

Given the importance of the historical contentious issues growing with the Arab world, but Turkey has in the post-Cold War re-evaluate the regional role required by re-inauguration of new relations in the Arab region as a result of many reasons that grew after the emergence of the repercussions of the new world order, and are these reasons the following :-⁽²⁵⁾

1. The European Union's repeated rejection of Turkey's membership.
2. NATO went to inaugurate the interests of Western countries, and new reasons to justify its existence as a tool to preserve security and regional peace, making Turkey as a founding member of the alliance assess the size of the earnings gains compared to other Member States.

3. Escalating competition between countries at the global and regional level, in addition to the need for Turkey to meet the demands of the components which makes it imperative to find ways and new measures to create a favorable economic conditions, such as increasing the size of the balance of trade in light of the escalation of global trade competition.
4. Secure energy sources from the Arab world, the fact that oil has become enters in various industrial and service sectors.
5. Positions allied to Turkey states that have changed after the collapse of the Eastern bloc, as a position the United States to establish a Kurdish state in northern Iraq, which is opposed by Turkey, and the lack of pressure by the United States on European countries to accept its membership in the European Union, and the decision of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the House of Representatives American about (the Armenian genocide) during the reign of the Ottoman Empire.
6. American Strategic alliance - Israeli security and stability in the region account.
7. Turkey's quest to find a balance equation in the role with the regional powers in the Middle East and East Asia.

A) Turkish Strategy in Arab Region:

Formed the Turkish strategy towards the Arab world as a result of internal and external variables that imposed its presence on the Turkish state after the end of the Cold War, where Turkey has sought to join the European regional bloc for decades, El they still find rejection of membership for reasons related to the terms "European Union" with the relationship existence on the island of "Cyprus", which it occupied in (1974), and the requirements of the activation of human rights and related demands of the Kurds in Turkey, in addition to the European undisclosed reasons such as the impact integration into the European Union combination as a Muslim state with a population density affect the demographic Union, which prompted Turkey to orientation by opening up to the Arab world, where historical and cultural sprawl and the geographical factor of dialogue, to be a substitute for seeking the rejected European partnership, especially as it has many of the geopolitical ingredients able to engage with the speed of the Arab region to the similarity of belief and values. Since the "Justice and Development" to power in party arrived (2002) The impact of winning the legislative elections, the Turkish Republic has adopted a new strategy in its relations with the Arab countries of the region in particular and the world in general, based on the entrance entitled "reset problems," coined by the Turkish foreign minister "Ahmed Ooglua "to express NH depth organizing principle of Turkish policy in its foreign relations, and is based on Turkish strategy - International based on mutual dependence and achieving the interests of the parties to the relationship away from the rivalry and hostility with States, and embodied Turkey this principle to improve its relations with the Balkan Peninsula countries, especially with Greece Armenia, Bulgaria, known as the historical conflict with it. This can be illustrated modern Turkey's strategy in the light of what is stated in the book "Ooglua" strategic depth that it is based on the general principles of Turkish foreign policy, which is deification :-⁽²⁶⁾

1. Security for all. 2- Esort to Dialogue to Resolve the Problems. 3- Economic Interdependence between Nations. 4- Peaceful Coexistence between Spectra and Races.

B) Turkish Strategy Applied in the Arab Region:

Turkey used many of the entrances to the initial launch of its strategic objectives in the light of the following entrances :-⁽²⁷⁾

1. Entrance sympathy with the Arabs toward their conflict with Israel, where this approach is similar to the "Justice and Development" party of what was done by the Iranian Islamic revolution when you received them power in (1979) by announcing the abandonment of its relations with Israel and the closure of the Israeli embassy and replace Palestinian Embassy. However, the situation is different when Turkey compared to Iran despite the recognition of each of Israel as a state (1949) in isolation from the then position of the Arab and Islamic countries, and where has kept Turkey on relations with the Zionist entity and used the positions of unconventional with Israel after the war in Lebanon and the Gaza Strip, an apology Turkey from participating in joint military exercises with Israel, and the position of the Turkish prime minister, "Erdogan" the President of Israel in "Dagos" Conference year (2009), and the tightening of the position of Israel toward what was done by the last in the face of bloody fleet of "freedom" heading from Turkey to Gaza. It also stems from the (entrance mediation) under the auspices of Turkey, where the secret negotiations between Syria and Israel to reach a peaceful settlement between the parties to end the Israeli occupation of the Golan Heights.

2. Political Entrance openness with Arab countries: Turkey constructed where many official visits and mutual between them and many Arab countries which have signed many agreements of mutual dedicated trade development between the two parties.
3. Cultural and Media entrance: Turkey used the means of attraction of a community with the Arab world by devoting dealing in cultural programs led by many of the media on both sides (the Turkish and Arab), boosting change of mentality typical of the Arab peoples as an Islamic state moderate and close with the aspirations of the community powers Arab, and looking at it as a more receptive of Iranian culture or Western culture model.
4. Security Entrance: manifested by refusing the Turkish parliament of the Turkish land put at the disposal of US forces to wage war on Iraq and the preservation of his future, and not to use force against Iran on the issue of its nuclear program, also enabled the signing of the "Istanbul Initiative" security with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) (2004) to take advantage of areas of joint common.
5. Economic Entrance: This is evident in the rising terms of trade with the Arab countries, which reached 41 billion dollars the end of the year (2011), and the growing contribution of Turkish investment projects in the Arab world, especially in the Gulf region in the oil industry sector.

The Means Confrontation to face External Challenges and Different Schemes

In light of the foregoing, it is necessary to confront the external schemes and the implications and internal challenges all levels which affect the whole geopolitical tenets of the Arab nation, through the following means: -

1. deepening national and national affiliation to confront all plans that affect the community harmony factor, such as risks of geographical division and fragmentation of sectarian, ethnic and face the risks of globalization that target national identity and sovereignty of the state.
2. framing the common Arab action, and face all the challenges that still affect the real and effective cooperation and joint Arab efforts, like droop when political systems, and resist all external schemas by means of objective education to the children of the nation's goals of schemes that lacks meaning mutual balanced dependence.⁽²⁸⁾
3. pushing the political systems of the Arab countries to employ capital in the Arab world geography instead of save it in foreign banks, by creating self-productive projects, and taking the experience of industrialized countries which deliberately relied on the optimal investment of human resources available, such as Malaysia and Japan, which have become each other in among the advanced industrial countries, although they do not have similar ingredients compared to many Arab countries, where it is providing job opportunities for Arab youth, who face unemployment and poverty challenges, and live in a state of frustration that leads to a state of chaos and instability as a result of the growing demands.
4. Open the prospects of cooperation between the Arab community powers. Elites hierarchical its rules within a single Arab country is bound to cooperate and share the benefit of the other elites in other Arab countries experiences, and this will establish the rules of a community petition within the Arab countries that would form the basis of impact on the political head of the regime, and this is done by taking advantage of meetings, seminars, conferences and media networks and electronic communication, which is now available in all Arab countries, and cooperation between the parties and all civil society organizations list.
5. Education institutions in various stages calendar. Education is one of the main and capable means of upbringing on the rooting and ideals values he believes in members of the community, and education also is the nucleus and the mobility of reform in the state, private and education institutions contain a wide cross-section of members of the community, especially young people who are a class present and future of the nation. On the other hand, it is necessary to evaluate higher education institutions to be more connected to their outputs with labor market requirements, which calls for the development of educational process policies based on the guidance and teaching methods to be programs technique and is able to provide the society with education and contemporary production requirements, until self-sufficiency Arab expertise members of the nation in various fields, including the ability to create the future autonomy of different dimensions.

The Conclusion

1. Arab region has many of the geopolitical ingredients, especially relating to the geographical location and strategic, in addition to the factor of civilization and population and economic factor, but there are many problems facing a number of these ingredients, such as those relating to water sources and investment optimization of resources and capital investment to cope with unemployment Arab interior, and take advantage of available skills and competencies, and the problematic relationship between the components of the Arab

political units, both in terms of the Arab states with some of them, or the political system and society within a single country.

2. Secretary of the regional plans are still targeting the Arab region, so as to achieve the diverse interests on one side, and the absence of regional self-Arab project that ensure the achievement of "regional integration" meet the needs and aspirations of the countries of the Arab peoples on the other.
3. Projects, that foreign initiatives in the Arab world, did not come in order to achieve development in the region, but linked to the interests of a variety of countries from outside the Arab region, and confirms that most of the projects and initiatives have not formulated in partnership with the Arab side.
4. The international changes and global repercussions in general, especially after the Cold War, is now imposing itself on the reality of States and humanitarian communities, necessitating the Arab world and with all political and societal components assess the immediate situation described features the growing challenges of all external and internal forms, so as to put an Arab strategy formulated from different Arab elites shared by all political forces and civil society institutions and intellectual currents of all Arab countries.

Finally, the study concludes the following recommendation: that the face of external and regional schemes that constantly elements of the nation's target in the absence of Arab project civilized and co-founder, requires from the Arab forces of society to benefit from the means of communication available to interact with each progress, to find a regulation establishing cooperative partnerships able to put rules for the organization of the founders of Arabic in line with the needs and aspirations of the Arab nation and the requirements of the current modernity.

References

- Domnelly, Jack. "Realism and International Relations", Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK. 2000. PP, 86-87.
- Puchalik, Robert, "The State of World Population, 2011", United Nations Population Fund, NY, USA 2012. PP, 113-114.
- Shiha, Michelle. "The problem of the contemporary Arab state", Damascus University Economic and Legal for Science Magazine, Volume 22, Issue (I) 2006.
- Hob, Carl. "Population data for the year in the World 2009", Population Reference Bureau, the MacArthur Foundation, Washington, DC, United States, 2009. pp. 11-12.
- Al-Ashqar, Shafiq. "Fertilizer industry in the Arab World: Reality and Future", AFA, Cairo, 2009. p. 17.
- Krogstrup, Signe. "Foreign Direct Investment. Absorptive Capacity and Growth in the Arab World". The Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, Switzerland, 2005. PP, 14-15.
- Al-Awad, Mosaied. "Analytical look at the Economic Importance of the Oil and Natural Gas in the Middle East", King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 2008. p. 15.
- Ibid. P. 12.
- Almrhoon, Abdul Jalil. "Natural Gas: a Strategic Commodity," Al Jazeera Centre for Studies, Doha, Qatar, 2011. p. 13.
- Ibid. P. 14.
- Msra, Anton. "Diplomacy of a Different kind of Communication between Peoples." Beirut Center for Studies, Beirut, Lebanon, 2010. p. 16.
- Abdullah, Alian. "The Cost of Education in the World", Publications of the Islamic University of Gaza, 2010. p. 23.
- Barghouthi, Imad. Abu Samra, Mahmoud. "Problems of Scientific Research in the Arab World", Journal of Islamic Sciences, (Humanities Series) Volume (XV), No (II), pp. 1133-1134.
- Smha, Omar. "Cultural Globalization Arab Political Culture", An-Najah National University, College of Graduate Studies, Palestine, 2005. p. 113.
- Zanbua, Mahmud. "Arab Water Security," Journal of the University of Damascus Economic and Legal Sciences, Vol. 23, No. (I), p. 2007. S179-180.
- Ibid. P. 181.
- Al Hmad, Abdul Latif. "Development in the Arab World Challenge", the Egyptian Center for Economic Studies, Cairo, Egypt, 2009. p. 23.
- Owen, Roger. "State, Power and Politics in the Making of the Modern Middle East". Rout ledge, New Fetter LAN, London, 2006. PP, 111-112.
- Rivlin, Paul Even, Samuel. "Political Stability in Arab States: Economic Causes and Consequences". The Jaffa Center for Strategic Studies, (JCSS), Tel. Aviv University, 2004. PP, 17-18.
- Younis, Hashim. "The Relationship between the State and Civil Society in the Current Arab Reality", the Doha Forum on Democracy and Free Trade, Doha, Qatar, 2006. p. 44.
- Ibrahim, Al Abed. "United Arab Emirates: A New Perspective, Trident Press Ltd, UK, 1997. P, 35.
- Ibid. P, 39.
- Mel hem, Ghazi. And Smadi, Fayez. "Iran's Nuclear Program and the Security of the Arab Gulf: Analytical" Manara Journal, Vol. (15), Number (3), 2009, pp. S33-35.
- Al Said, Radwan. "Turkey and the Arabs: the Balance of the New Middle East," Middle East Journal, No (10116) 0.9 / August / 2006. P. 2.
- Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies, "The Arabs and Turkey: Present Challenges and Future Prospects", Doha Institute, May 2011. PP, 5-6.
- Ihsan oglu, Ahmed. "Strategic Depth", Al Jazeera Centre for Studies, Doha, Qatar, 2010. p. 287.
- Hyassat, Jamal. "Turkish Politics in the Arab and Regional Issues", Opinion Research Center, Amman, Jordan, 2012. p. 32.
- Hammad, Magdi. "The Impact of Global Changes on the Issue of Arab Unity." Political Thought Journal, No. (780), Volume (18), 2010. pp. 33-37.