

Notification Date- 10/07/2023
Notification no.- COE/Ph.D/(Notification)/541/2023

Name- Murari Kumar Singh

Topic- IRAN'NUCLEAR PROGRAMME AND GCC STATES: RESPONSES AND IMPLICATIONS.

Supervisor- Prof Shahid Jamal Ansari

Dept/Centre- Centre for West Asian Studies

Key Words- Iran, Nuclear Programme, GCC, Non-Proliferation, USA

FINDING

This study, addressed many impediments identified in earlier studies to emphasize the impact of Iran'Nuclear Program on GCC states in Particular and West Asia in General. This study also focuses on general determinants of Iran-GCC States Relations. Below are some of the conclusions about derived from the study.

1. From the study, it becomes absolutely clear that, as a civilisational nation, Iran always had the intention of playing a major role in the region. The withdrawal of Britain from the region, combined with the growing influence of Nasserism, left Iran with no choice but to remain concerned about its security. Nuclear program provided it an opportunity to find a solution to its socioeconomic problems. Although Iran has always claimed that its nuclear program has developmental and peaceful goals, once the nuclear infrastructure is in place, a military component is not far behind if the international community does not intervene. Besides Israel, Iran was the first nation to start the development of fissile material for peaceful purposes. Along with its long historical heritage, the nuclear program was going to strengthen its claim to leadership in the region further.
2. Keeping the JCPOA alive could be very important to keeping the region safe. However, the improvement in Gulf States-Iran relations will depend on what the United States does in the region.
3. U.S. attitude toward this subject is noteworthy. The NPT understanding of the privileges has been contrary to the U.S. position. This position has been widely endorsed by U.S. officials. This is why the US has long established its policy of "not enriching even one centrifuge. Select U.S. nuclear scholarships have lately claimed that Iran is

undermining the treaty norms with its own opinions of what the NPT can do. This shifted the emphasis from non-compliance to the more contentious issue of the right to access. It is also a challenge for non-proliferation activists and researchers. Specifically, there is the issue of Iran setting a possible lasting nuclear agreement on the table for the United States. There is a possibility that states seeking uranium enrichment could assert this as their "inalienable right to nuclear technology." This would result in more or higher distributions in the near future."

4. For a possible future scenario in the Middle East, the best option is to create a nuclear-free zone and extend some of the JCPOA's most important clauses to other regional nations. Multilateralizing its rules may be the best way to keep and improve its nonproliferation advantages. As described in the agreement, the restrictions on plutonium recycling, the limit on nuclear development above 3.67 percent, and the limitations on various nuclear-related operations, such as using computers to predict nuclear incendiary devices and building multiple-access explosive explosion systems. Measures such as implementing the Optional Protocol, a 24-hour cutoff date for adjudicating access disputes, and IAEA considering modern protective measures are all examples of initiative that could be beneficially applied in the region-wide implementation.