



RESEARCH PAPER

Navigating Tensions: Unveiling the Ripple Effects of US Sanctions on Iran for Regional Stability

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ABSTRACT

This research investigates the extensive use of economic sanctions by the United States and their consequential impact on Iran, focusing on both short and long-term effects. Examining repercussions on the Iranian populace and government, the study delves into specific areas such as health, military spending, and overall governance. By analyzing Tehran's responses to these sanctions, the research reveals the deliberate use of economic sanctions by the U.S. as a political tool to exert control over Iran. Interviews with international relations experts were conducted to gather insights. The findings underscore the strategic utilization of economic sanctions, shedding light on their multifaceted implications on Iran's socio-political landscape.

KEYWORDS US Sanctions, Iran, Political Instability, Economic Sanctions

Introduction

Iran is officially the Islamic Republic of Iran. Iran BC name Persian and changed the name in 1935 to replace the Persian name called Iran. Iran is the location in which Western Asia. Iran shares borders with Turkey and Iraq to the west, Azerbaijan and Armenia to the northwest, the Caspian Sea and Turkmenistan to the north, and Afghanistan and Pakistan to the east. I think you meant that Iran's area of 1.64 million square kilometers. Iran has a population of 86.8 million and Iran ranks as the region of the Middle East's second-largest country. Iran is one of the world's oldest civilizations, with a history dating back to the formation of the Elamite kingdoms in the fourth millennium BCE. The Medes, an ancient Iranian people, united Iran in the seventh century BCE, and the country reached its territorial peak in the sixth century BCE. Iran is an Islamic state with a presidential system that holds all the supreme power since the death of Ali Khamenei. The government of Iran is well known for its abuse of the rights of women to vote, rigged elections, civil liberties, and unjustified distribution of the rights of people. The state of Iran is a homeland for the Shia sect of Islam in the Middle East, opposing the enduring Arabs and Sunnis dominance in the state. Iran is the Republic of Islam's strategic location is very important in Asia. Iran is the founding member of some organizations such as the United Nations, Economic Corporation Organization, and Organization Islamic Corporation.

Impact of Iran's country on regional peace, oil production is a significant role play and oil export makes a better economy. Iran is the fourth world's largest country in oil production, according to Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) report in January 2011. Iran's oil production reached 3.8 million barrels per day. Iran exports oil about 2.3 million barrels per day. There are 8 countries stop purchasing Iran's oil including country names China,

India, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Turkey Greece, and Italy. According to 2019, the oil production of Iran's export decreased by 1.1 million barrels per day. When he decided to let the SRE waivers expire on 2 May, President Trump said that he wanted to stop all of Iran's oil shipments. But it's unclear how much more Iranian oil sales will decline.

In recent dawn news, Saudi Arabia and Iran's remarkable display of quiet diplomacy have announced their intention of normalizing bilateral relations. China has played a very important role in which two countries negotiate their political and economic ties and was a natural choice as mediator. China is also engaging Iran in multifaceted relations. Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi's two years visit to China which capital city of Beijing and to terminate the 20 substantial agreements under the 25 years comprehensive strategic partnership agreement signed in 2021. China's investment in Iran to the tune of \$ 400bn. China help Iran country to complete the nuclear deal and lift the US sanction against Iran, Iran supported entering into the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and BRICS.

US relations with Iran

In 1850, the United States and the Kingdom of Persia established diplomatic relations through a treaty of friendship and trade. US Secretary of State John Middleton Clayton authorized American Minister Resident of Constantinople, George P. Marsh to negotiate the treaty. That treaty completed in November 1851 but the treaty is failed due to the government of Persia taking no suitable action for the favored interests of the nation which became part of the agreement between the US in its identification of the results. The political relation is better before than in sanction 1979. The US was a major trading partner of Iran. The US is the second largest country of Iran exporters. Germany was a 19 percent share of the Iranian total imports and the US 16 percent share of imports Khan, Muzaffar, & Khan, 2019).

Why Iran is under sanctions?

A sanction is an international tool of Diplomacy. Sanction implements any state and non-state actors. Sanction implements a reason for any country to make some military items and use them against any country. The Example World War 1 and 2 become the damage of whole world's infrastructure, Economy. Economy sanction is a very good instrument of foreign policy. After the revolt and particularly after 52 groups of student's hostage in Tehran for 444 days starting from November 1979 because Iran failed to provide security for American hostages. The result US and Iran relation is the breakdown on 7 April 1880. US implemented the sanction on Iran, resulting in the 20 January 1881 release of the hostage. Since the 1979 Islamic uprising against the overthrown Shah of Iran, a US ally, sanctions have played a crucial role in the US's approach to Iran. Between 1980 and 1990, US sanctions sought to both force Iran to stop funding terrorism and, more generally, to reduce Iran's strategic influence in the Middle East. After the mid of 2000 US and international sanctions focused on making sure that Iran's nuclear program to uses by civilians. US sanctions in Iran reason, Iran has the right to make nuclear programs for peaceful purposes. But some countries claim Iran made the nuclear program not for peaceful purposes but only for civilian purposes. Iran's leader seems to believe too in Iran's nuclear weapons dominance in the Middle East. Iran's ideology to become a nuclear power.

Literature Review

Islam (2019) analyzed "US Sanction on Iran and its Impact on regional peace". The main objective of this article sanction is an important tool of international diplomacy. In

cases where a military intervention would be extreme or a diplomatic boycott impractical, an economic sanction is a good instrument of foreign policy (Muzaffar, Khan, & Yaseen, 2017). Sanction types such as stopping military equipment, fighting against terrorism, and protecting human rights. After the mid-2000 US and international sanctions focused on making sure that Iran's nuclear program was used by civilians. US sanctions in Iran reason, Iran has the right to make nuclear programs for peaceful purposes. But some countries claim Iran to make nuclear programs are not peaceful purposes only for civilian purposes. Iran leaders seem to believe in Iran's nuclear weapons dominance in the Middle East. Iran's ideology to become a nuclear power. 1979 hostage crisis until 1981. Under the charter administration, the US attempted to rescue the hostage but failed. Sometimes negotiation to hostages was released by the Reagan administration in the US. After the revolt and particularly after 52 groups of student's hostage in Tehran for 444 days starting from November 1979 because Iran failed to provide security for American hostages. The result US and Iran relation is the breakdown on 7 April 1980. US implemented the sanction on Iran, resulting in the 20 January 1981 release of the hostage.

The first sanction of nuclear-related US has been imposed on Iran, which aims to prevent the development of nuclear weapons. These sanctions in which restrictions on the ability to purchase another country's nuclear-related materials and technology, as well as restrictions on Iran's access to international financial markets.

The second sanction related to Human rights the US has imposed on Iran, aim to hold Iranian official for human rights abuses. These sanctions include travel and visit of Iranian officials who are responsible for human rights violations.

The third sanction related to terrorism the US has imposed on Iran aims to disrupt Iran's support for the terrorist organization. This sanction imposed reason is Iran export the arm and military equipment provided to the terrorist group.

The fourth sanction cyber-related US has been imposed on Iran aiming to prevent engaging in cyberattacks against the US and other countries. These sanctions include restrictions on Iran's ability to export software and other technology that could be used for bitter purposes.

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Madani (2021) analyzes the "US sanction on Iran and its impact on regional peace". The main objective of this article the study does not to explore if the sanction on Iran are effective in extending short-term and long-term design objectives. US sanctions implement on Iran because of Iran's behavior in comparison with alternatives war and study are not the subject of diplomacy. The study does not investigate the human rights suggestion environmentally and the impact of economic sanctions while the admitted that human rights and the environment are interlinked to each other. A human being without enjoying some human rights such as access to a safe, clean, and healthy environment is impossible.

US sanctions against Iran country and blocking the world environment aid. Iran's environmental problem analysis study has not proceeded overnight but after decades of brief management based on short-sighted development policies. Nevertheless, the sanction is the major environmental issue in Iran today even in the absence of sanctions under the current government schemes. The analysis to determine how to change the sanction schemes and response to sanction effect change the environment, change the economic, political, and strategic policies are more affected. Iran in recently dealt with diverse environmental Challenges issues. Water is the most recognized environmental problem in the country. Iran country was a major environmental problem with water reason mismanagement of the water drivers of the country's significant environmental problems by climate variability and change. In the agriculture sector 90 percent of Iran's water. Iran's agriculture area production has continued to rapidly grow. Iran's agriculture sector is greatly motivated by Iran's food self-sufficiency agenda to minimize the dependency on the international market demand for Iran's food. The total water use exceeds the total renewable source and groundwater budget of the country. Non-renewable groundwater is stored with the help of large dams and diverted through inter-basin water infrastructure systems to satisfy the growing water demand.

Air pollution is a major issue in Iran cities. Because Iran country uses low-quality fuel, the growing and agent fleet of gasoline and diesel vehicles limited public transportation capacity. Rapid and unchecked urbanization high population density. Air pollution in Iran is a major issue affecting public health and the major economic, social, justice, and even security implication. To reduce agriculture production and cause major damage to the ecosystem and infrastructure, history/culture, and damages natural heritage sites.

Katzman (2009) analyzes the "US sanction on Iran and its impact on regional peace". The main objective of this article the study whether Iran is subject to a large scope of US sanctions in Iran-related restrictions on trade investment and US foreign aid in Iran country. US against to vote Iran country in International lending. Several laws and Executive orders analyze the US imposition of punishment against foreign companies that want to do business and as the subject to an effort to convince the foreign rigid to select between the Iranian market and the much larger US market. The US imposed the sanction in 1995 on trade and investment in Iran. That has been modified a bit to allow for the bilateral trade in luxury and humanitarian-related goods. Foreign subsidiaries of the US rigid the generally free from the trade ban because under the law of the countries not corporate in the US.

The US imposed sanctions on Iran, Iran that seek to pressure the economy, and restrictions in Iran support militant groups curtail supplies to Iran technology. 2006 the United Nations Security Council imposed some sanctions attempting to curtail supply the Iran Weapons related technology. US sanction imposed on Iranian bank.

According to Iran Sanction Act (ISA) has been focused on the nuclear program in 2006 difference between some countries United Nations and European partners. Some of the chamber proposals over the past few years and discussions between countries the United States and other countries multilateral working in (P5+1) in Iran groups such as France, Russia, China, Germany, and the United States.

Material and Methods

The researcher used the qualitative approach, conducting the interview with one professor and a graduate student Asad Rasool. The conducted interview is based on the unstructured interview.

The researcher conducted interviews with one professor at the Khawaja Fareed University of Engineering and Information Technology. Professor Anwar Farooq's rank is Head of Department and a graduate student Asad Rasool respectively.

Unstructured Interviews

An unstructured interview is a type of interview where the interviewer does not have a set list of questions to ask. Instead, the interviewer asked open-ended questions that allowed the interviewee to answer in their own way. This type of interview is often used to get a better understanding of a person's thoughts, feelings, and experiences. The researcher created an unstructured questionnaire while keeping in mind the norms of scientific research. All of the interviews took place in a situation that was unstructured. The questionnaire used by the researcher in conducting of interviews is given below:

1. What is Economic Sanctions?
2. Why are Economic Sanctions imposed in the country?
3. What do you think has been the overall economic impact of US sanctions on Iran, and how have these sanctions affected the Iranian government and its citizens?
4. Can you describe the difference between short and long-term Economic sanctions and how these differences affect their effectiveness in achieving their intended goals?
5. What impact have US sanctions had on Iran's foreign policy and how have they affected Iran's relations with other countries in the region (e.g., Russia, China, and Turkey)?
6. How have Iranian leaders responded to US sanctions and what strategies have they used to mitigate the effect of these sanctions on the Iranian Economy and Society?
7. To What extent have US sanctions affected Iran's ability to pursue its nuclear program and what implications does this have for the future of nuclear nonproliferation efforts in the region?
8. How do short- and long-term economic sanctions affect the economies of targeted countries, and what impact do these sanctions have on the well-being of the citizens of those countries?
9. What role do US allies and partners play in the success or failure of short- and long-term economic sanctions, and how can the international community work together to ensure the effectiveness of these sanctions?
10. What are the broader implications of US sanctions on Iran for the US foreign policy in the Middle East, and what alternative strategies could the US pursue to achieve its policy goals in the region?

Analysis

Interview with Assistant Professor of International Relations of a Public Sector University

According to the assistant Professor of IR, economy is the tool of international policy. The sanctions that are based on economic terms are when the state stops trade in immediately effect with other nations due to the unrest of political and security concerns. Sanctions can be for a whole country or just for certain businesses or people.

Economic sanctions imposed on the countries is the reason that violates human rights and every country's rights to make the nuclear program its own interest and not make another country damage, and the not relation terrorism no provide weapon-related technology. This reason has imposed sanctions on other countries. Iran country faces challenges because the US has imposed sanctions on Iran to sell oil, and Iran's economy is based on oil. This caused Iran's economy down and lose the value of international. The worth of their country's currency is devalued so they are unable to trade with each other. The Iranian government has reacted by spending less money, but this has made it harder for people to find jobs and things to buy. The sanctions have also made it hard for people in Iran to get food and medicine. The sanctions have been bad for Iran's government and people.

The short-Long term economic sanctions change the behavior of another country. Short-term economic sanctions are designed to have an immediate impact on a country, while long-term sanctions are planned to have a long-lasting effect. Short-term sanctions change the behavior of the country very fast, while the long-term sanction period changes the behavior are used to try to change behavior over a longer period of time.

Short-term sanctions can be effective in achieving their goals quickly, but they can also have unintended consequences. For example, they can cause economic hardship for the people in the targeted country, which can lead to resentment and anger towards the sanctioning country. Short-term sanctions can also be less effective if the targeted country has other sources of revenue or if it is able to find new trading partners.

Long-term sanctions can be more effective in achieving their goals over time, but they can also take longer to have an impact. Long-term sanctions can be more effective if they are part of a broader strategy that includes diplomatic efforts and other economic measures. Long-term sanctions can also be more effective if they are targeted at specific individuals or groups, rather than the entire country. In general, the validity of the sanctions based on the economic stature are dependent upon different other factors like to know the end result of the sanctions, the target country's economic situation, and the broader political context. Short-term sanctions can be effective in achieving immediate goals, while long-term sanctions can be more effective in achieving lasting change.

The US sanction had a significant effect on foreign policy and relations with neighboring countries in the region. This sanction is very difficult for Iran to attract the international community, which has led to increased isolation and a more confrontational foreign policy. Iran has needed to counter the effect of the sanction through the good relationship developed with its neighbors such as Russia, China, and Turkey. Those countries trading partners of Iran country to build the Iran economy. Iran country to be needed to build the make good relations in this region, such as Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon, which influence the US in the region. The US imposed the sanction on Iran and affected the relations with the neighbors in this region.

Some countries have welcomed the sanction and some have needed use to further isolate Iran. Some countries, such as Iraq and Syria, have been more sympathetic to Iran's position and have sought to maintain closer ties despite the sanctions.

Interview with Second Respondent who serves as Associate Professor of Political Science in Government College

The researcher asked questions about the US imposing the sanction on Iran country. The interviewee's point of view about Iranian leader responded to the US

sanction imposed on Iran in a number of ways such as through diplomatic efforts, economic measures, and domestic policies aimed at mitigating the effects of the sanctions on the Iranian economy and society. That the key strategy Iranian leaders have used to alleviate the effect of the US sanction is to broaden the economic sanctions and reduce its dependence on oil exports. The Iranian leader has the need to increase trade with the close partners and is not supportive of US policies such as Russia and China.

Iranian leaders have also implemented a number of domestic policies aimed at mitigating the effects of the sanctions on Iranian society. They are some effects the US sanction imposed in Iran domestic people to lose medical facilities and jobs, they have introduced a range of social welfare programs aimed at supporting low-income families. Overall, Iranian leaders have responded to US sanctions by implementing a range of strategies aimed at mitigating their effects on the Iranian economy and society. While these measures have had some success, the sanctions lay significant pressure on the economy and societal issues of Iran along with making it difficult for the state of Iran to indulge with the other states on the international level.

The US imposed sanctions on Iran country related is nuclear program. The sanction also made it harder for Iran to engage with the international community to raise this issue, Iran to make nuclear program is another country's threat. The US implemented the sanction in Iran's own interest. The US wants to be the dominant in this region. This has made it harder to monitor Iran's nuclear program and to ensure that it is not developing nuclear weapons. In addition, the sanctions have led to increased tensions between Iran and other countries in the region, which could make it harder to achieve a peaceful resolution to this issue.

Overall the impact of the US sanction on Iran's nuclear program has been significant. The world's long-term implication will be for the nuclear non-proliferation treaty in this region to be signed. Iran country which helps the international community to a peaceful resolution that ensures Iran does not develop nuclear weapons.

US allies and partners play a critical role in the success or failure of short- and long-term economic sanctions. The effectiveness of sanctions often depends on the willingness of other countries to cooperate with the US and to enforce the sanctions. If the US imposes sanctions on a particular industry or sector, other countries can also impose similar sanctions to increase the economic pressure on the target country. This can make it harder for the target country to circumvent the sanctions and continue its activities.

In the long term, US allies and partners can help to ensure the success of economic sanctions by working together to address the root causes of the problem. For example, if the target country is engaging in activities that violate international norms or threaten regional security, the international community can work together to address these issues through diplomatic means. This can help to prevent the target country from circumventing the sanctions and can increase the economic pressure on the target country. In addition, the international community can work together to provide humanitarian assistance to the people of the target country, who may be adversely affected by the sanctions.

Analysis

The researcher analyzed the first interviewer's point, Economic sanction is the international tool policy. Sanctions implement on other countries to violate the signing between countries' treaties. Economic sanctions implement in their countries and destroy the value of the international community, money worth less. Trading value is down, and

Iran's economy is based on oil sell export to other countries. But in 2019 oil export in other countries is down. Iran's oil production reached 3.8 million barrels per day. Iran exports oil about 2.3 million barrels per day. There are 8 countries stop purchasing Iran's oil including country names China, India, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Turkey Greece, and Italy. According to 2019, Iran's oil production export decreased by 1.1 million barrels per day. Economic sanctions direct damage some things to run the country's economy such as industry, imported products, and relations with the neighbors. The short-long term sanction very quickly damages the political stability, domestic economy, and neighbors' relations. In general, the major effectiveness of the sanctions are dependent upon various terms of like the end result of the sanctions, the receiving country's economic situation, and the broader political context. Short-term sanctions can be effective in achieving immediate goals, while long-term sanctions can be more effective in achieving lasting change. Some countries have welcomed the sanction and some have needed use to further isolate Iran. Some countries, such as Iraq and Syria, have been more sympathetic to Iran's position and have sought to maintain closer ties despite the sanctions.

The researcher analyzed the second interviewer's point understand, I will find my article-related questions and answer US sanctions implement the sanction on other countries is own national interest. For example, sanctions were imposed in Iraq by Sadam Hussain to make nuclear weapons and advanced technology to threaten other countries. The US imposed the sanction don't see the nuclear weapons because the reason is the US threat to Iraq country leader Sadam Hussain. US allies and partners can help to ensure the success of economic sanctions by working together to address the root causes of the problem. For example, if the target country is engaging in activities that violate international norms or threaten regional security, the international community can work together to address these issues through diplomatic means. The US is the world superpower in the 19 century. He is dominant around the world.

Conclusion

In 2008, Iran refused to abandon its uranium-enrichment program, and there were ongoing concerns about the country's nuclear program. The US has since reconsidered its use of economic sanctions. For almost 30 years, US foreign policy has focused on using non-military measures to force Iran to comply with US interests. However, economic sanctions have not succeeded in removing Iran's current government, as history has shown. The effectiveness of international sanctions in recent years has also been questioned. The previous chapters' analyses indicate that the US and international sanctions have not been successful in stopping Iran's nuclear program. Iran's government has not cooperated with the demands of the IAEA and UN Security Council. Iran's leaders have ignored the sanctions and claimed they would not affect their nuclear program. However, the sanctions have been effective in slowing down Iran's nuclear program. Our findings are significant for the current policies of the US administration under President Trump. Since pulling out of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) in May 2018, the US has imposed a range of economic sanctions on Iran. The stated goal is to manage Iran's military complex and address its regional presence. The researcher fined it US sanctions were imposed in other countries.

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