

## Abstract

There were no contacts from Oman to other countries worth to be mentioned until 1970. At the beginning of his period, sultan Qaboos had formulate the principles for foreign affairs and tried to register Oman memberships in all international organizations. All this was done very fast: In 1971 Oman entered the UN, the world health organization WHO and the international monetary found IMF; In 1972 it became member of the UNESCO, the Interpol and the Arabian League. In 1973 it joined the Organization of block-independent nations which was important for the awareness of independence of the sultanate.

The unique foreign policy of sultan Qaboos had its important influence on developing Oman foreign policy during the period (1970- 1981). Such a policy depended basically on two main approaches; the first was a pragmatic one to dominates all those relations, while the second was a realistic which was utilized as a basic foundation of such relations.

Oman foreign policy are based on friendly neighborhood, non interference into internal affairs as well as acknowledgment of international law and customs. As a block-free country the sultanate takes its opportunities to keep the peace in the Gulf region, Arab world and all over the world.

In this thesis, Oman foreign relations during the period (1970- 1981) is discussed. Such a period is chosen, since it represents the phase of establishments of a new Oman after some phase of isolation before 1970.

Various Oman foreign relations, including its gulf, Arabic, and international relations, are discussed. All events during the same period are presented with their effects on developing such relations.

The thesis falls into an introduction, four chapters, and a conclusion.

The first chapter as a starting one, deals with Oman foreign relation during the period (1932- 1970) with the circumstances and conditions which lead to Oman isolation that dominates such period.

The second chapter is devoted to Oman-gulf relations and their developments from 1970 to 1981. The most internal and regional conflicts (such as Dhofar revolution, Iran revolution, Afghanistan

occupation, and Iraq-Iran war) and their effects on such relations are also included.

The third chapter contains Oman-Arabic relations. The domination of such relations by Dhofar revolution, is presented pointing to the influence of Oman internal conditions on its foreign relations. The Omani Policy concerning all events, from 1970 to 1981, in the Arabic world is pointed. In that, the Sultanate of Oman joined the international community in supporting middle east peace process in order to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement that will bring stability and prosperity to the region as well as security and confidence for all its peoples. Oman had given total support to the Palestinian people's right to decide their own future in their own land, and to establish their own independent state.

The fourth chapter includes Oman-international relations, highlighting their developments. Such relations are divided into three classes; west, east, and other relations. The idea in Oman is to build stabilized relations with the super powers in order to survive and to overcome the internal problems, while keeping contacts with the others.

Finally, this thesis is concluded with a summary crystallizing the most important points resulting from all the discussed events and historical information, pointing that in 1981 (the end of period of study), Sultanate of Oman has diplomatic relations with more than 60 countries and was ordinary member in most international, Islamic and Arabian organizations. The most important one was the Gulf Cooperation Council.