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POWER ELEMENTS OF THE SULTANATE OF OMAN DURING THE SECOND HALF OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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elements of the Sultanate of Oman During the second half of the twentieth century-
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Abstract:

This study highlights part of Oman's history and the strengths of oman. The study is basically a historical geographical study of the importance of Oman in terms of location and its importance and resources owned by the state and its ingredients. The study was based mainly on data issued by the Ministry of Municipalities, Information, Water and annual books, as well as a number of studies in Arabic and English. The study followed a Analysis of these data has concluded that the most important strengths of Oman and the role of the diversity of its geography and the importance of its location in the multiplicity of sources of the economy in it.

Keywords: Oman, Ingredients, Geography, Diversity, Resources, Topography

The geography of the Sultanate of Oman and its strengths

Brief history:

Man has settled in the land of Oman since the dawn of history, and studies indicate that the ancient Omani civilization contacted the civilizations of the ancient East in India , China and the civilizations of the eastern Mediterranean .Also, and the Nile Valley and North Africa, and Oman was before these civilizations settled by the distant Arabs and on the borders of power. (Oman Ministry of Information, 1999)

Like the people who returned in Al-Ahqaf and the nature and tribes that settled in it, such as the tribe (Al-Azd), and Oman called (Al-Mazoon), except that its last name before Islam was (Al-Ghuba'bah).After Islam entered it, its people embraced the Ibadhi school, which is prevalent in Yemen in the past, and Oman was subject to the rule of the Umayyad state. It also fell under the Abbasid rule nominally, where there were several clashes between the Abbasids and the Ibadiis until the caliph the aggressor eliminated the state of the Ibadiis in 892AD.

After that, the country fell under Persian rule at a time when the internal conflict between the Ibadi and the Nabhani, which ended in the control of the Nabhani until the Portuguese invasion of the region came in 1507 AD, collapsed the rule of the Nabhani, and the Yarubia state appeared in 1624 AD, which managed to liberate the country from Portuguese rule in 1650 CE. Oman became the greatest naval power in the region (the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf) and that was during the reign of Imam Sultan bin Saif (1649 - 1650) and the control of the Omanis over the neighboring seas such as the coasts of India, East Africa and the Persian Gulf coast came from Persian rule.In 1744 AD the rule of yarubia ended and assumed the rule How many in Oman Imam Ahmad bin Saeed in 1749 AD and according to his rule the rule was transferred to the family (AlbuSaeed) who ruled the Sultanate until the present time. In light of the circumstances that ravaged the region during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and the state of weakness in the region, Oman contracted with the colonial powers, especially Britain, and it remained struggling until it gained independence in 1970. (Al-Saadoun, 2013)

1.1: Natural Components:

1.1.1 :Geographical location:

The geographical location of the country is one of the factors that highlight the importance of the state and its political strength. The

political units are affected by geographical factors such as climate, surface manifestations, land resources and the location of the state in relation to water bodies and the presence of water and land paths. Geographical conditions also affect the human relationship with the site in what is known as historical geography, as geographical conditions affect the relations of peoples with each other, as peoples depend on the geographical location in the interaction between them. (Oman Ministry of Information, 1999)

The building of a country's economic and military power is closely related to the presence or absence of natural obstacles related to geographical location. (Al-Saadoun, 2013)

In addition to that the distinguished geographical location provides access to natural resources, as it affects the security and prosperity of countries economically, and the site includes all dimensions of natural and human geography. (Pierre Renovan and Jean Patette, undated)

The geographical location of the state affects positively or negatively the state's foreign policy and its relationship with its neighbors and even the rest of the countries. This effect is negative if the country is locked up that does not have seaports or does not supervise water bodies or owns short beaches, while the impact of the site is positive if the country enjoys a geographical location overlooking seas and long beaches, and this adds to the state an element of strength to be reckoned with. . (Al-Gabawi, 1990)

The economic activities practiced by the residents are related to the state's location, as the countries that have large coastal areas find that their residents love travel, movement, mobility, work in trade and fishing. They have knowledge of these activities compared to the residents of countries that are locked in or that do not have large beaches. The mid-site of the Sultanate also played great importance in the movement of land and maritime trade. (Geoffrey, and Robert.H, 1997)

Many factors play a prominent role in the strength of the state, such as the geographical location, economic progress, nature of the environment, population cohesion, and the availability of defense strategy. (Al-Wahbi, 2011)

The Sultanate of Oman is located geographically in the southeastern corner of the Arabian Peninsula, and in relation to the

continent of Asia lies in the southwest of the continent of Asia, and extends the coasts of the Sultanate from the Strait of Hormuz to the borders of the Republic of Yemen. Thus, The Sultanate of Oman overlooks three water bodies: the Arabian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Sea, and bordered To the northwest, the United Arab Emirates, to the west, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, to the southwest, the Republic of Yemen, to the north, the Strait of Hormuz, to the east, the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Sea, and to the south are the Arabian Sea. (Tashtoush, 2010). On The Arabian Gulf, the Strait of Bab Hormuz, the Gulf of Oman, and the Arabian Sea, which forms part of the Indian Ocean, and the Sultanate has tremendous oil wealth that has increased the value of the geographical location. (Iver. B, Neumann, 2004)

1.1.2: Astronomical location:

The astronomical location is useful for determining any place or region on the surface of the earth through longitude and latitude. The importance of the astronomical location of the country is highlighted by the effect of longitude and latitude in the diversity of climatic characteristics, as the extension of the country to many latitudes is bound to multiply ranges and climatic regions. The elements of climate are closely related to the latitudes and their large number. (Ibrahim, 2006)

The position of the state in relation to the latitude is more important than its location in relation to longitude, because latitude directly affects the climate and thus the human power, and the diversity of plant and animal wealth. The historical and geographical studies indicate that ancient civilizations flourished in the plain areas more than in the continental and mountainous regions. And since the Sultanate's lands are predominantly flat and classified as a flat plot, people have settled there since ancient times. www.mawdoo3.com) (

The Sultanate of Oman is located in the far southeast of the Arabian Peninsula and extends between two latitudes (16-26) in the north, and between longitudes (51-59) east. And its coasts extend a distance of (3165) km. From the Strait of Hormuz to the Yemeni border. It thus overlooks three seas: the Arabian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Sea. (Saudi (2010 ‘

The extension of the Sultanate to (11) latitudes makes it vulnerable to various climatic phenomena, especially in the northern regions of the Sultanate and the RasMusandam Peninsula, where climatic phenomena and conditions differ from southern regions, and in general the Sultanate falls within the dry tropical climate where the orbit of cancer separates (23.5) North of the Sultanate's lands into two parts, North and South. (Tashtoush, 2010).

1.1.3: The Sultanate's location relative to neighboring countries:

The Sultanate of Oman is located geographically in the far southeast of the Arabian Peninsula. It shares its borders from the northwest with the United Arab Emirates, from the west of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. And from the southwest with the Republic of Yemen while from the north it overlooks the Strait of Hormuz, and from the east to the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Sea.

The Sultanate of Oman is affiliated with a number of small islands in the Gulf of Oman and the Strait of Hormuz, and in the Arabian Sea such as Masirah Island and the group of Al Hallaniyat Islands. (Al-Hamra State National Site: <http://www.alhamraa.org>)

The Authority possesses long coastlines with a length of more than (1700) km extending over the Persian Gulf, Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Sea, and it is one of the important water bodies. As for the land borders, the Sultanate shares the longest terms with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. But there are differences on these borders, especially in the Buraimi Oasis region, where several agreements were signed that ended with a final signing in 1991 of the border problem between the three countries and the Sultanate obtained a part of the oasis that includes three villages. (Watchmaker, 1991)

1.1.4: Marine location:

The maritime location of the state and its supervision on a seafront or several facades freely determine the political orientation of the state, and geopolitics are interested primarily in looking at the geographical location of the state with the location of the state in relation to seas and oceans, the theory of (the heart of the world) focused on. So, we find

that countries that do not possess seaports or interfaces (landlocked) that face many obstacles and problems. (Al-Issawi, 2000 AD)

The marine location gives the state a great commercial advantage, in addition to providing the country with resources, especially the poor countries with its economic resources. From that, we find that the marine location provides the state with an economic scope, political progress, and industrial renaissance, as well as enhancing communication with the outside world.(Tashtoush, 2010)

The marine location is also considered one of the basic geographical factors in the state's strength, along with military, political and economic factors, where national sovereignty over the sea is an important element of security Stability.(Al-Abbadi, 2013)

(Mahan) says that maritime power is the basis of the state's power, which enables it to dominate the seas, and he went so far as to say that the maritime state is the one that ultimately controls, and put six factors that are the basis for the formation of maritime power, including the view of open seas.(Al-Hadrami, 2013)The Sultanate of Oman is located on several water bodies, which are the head of the Arabian Gulf - the Strait of Hormuz, the Gulf of Oman, and the Arabian Sea, and its extension in the Indian Ocean. This ocean that controls the most important regions of the world is of economic and strategic importance through its water branches, especially the Arabian Gulf (Lake Oil) in addition to its commercial activity where it is used daily is about five thousand and three thousand oil tankers.The importance of the ocean lies in that it contains the most important strategic straits, which is the Strait of Hormuz (the eye of the hurricane of the world), which is the most important axis of global strategic strategy and Omani commercial activity. The maritime location also enabled the Omanis to establish a maritime state that included almost all of the waters of the Indian Ocean and control of global commercial shipping lines. (Dagbush, undated)

The Omani coast embraces many islands of high strategic importance and increases the considerations of the Sultanate, regional and international, and these features of the Omani coast facilitated contact with the outside world and formed the culture and history of the country and the center of tourism activity. (Dagbush, undated)

1.1.5 :Strategic location:

From the Arab Gulf states, the Sultanate of Oman specializes in an important strategic vision. From the geographical point of view, it faces from the outside the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Oman. In contrast to the Ras Musandam peninsula shares with Iran the guardianship of the Strait of Hormuz. This site made Oman a spot of strategic importance for the security of the entire Arabian Gulf the same applies to major countries, especially the United States of America and Britain, where they were granted facilities to access military bases in Masirah Island and the Persian Gulf. (<http://www.wikipedia.org>)

The Sultanate of Oman is uniquely distinguished with a spectacular and distinguished geographical view, as it overlooks the Arabian Sea and its extension in the Indian and Pacific ocean, in addition to its view of the Strait of Hormuz (Eye of the Hurricane World), and opens its long coasts to the pivotal movement of global trade between the three world continents. So the land of the Sultanate was an impressive field of civilizational and military history, so the dangers of land and sea gathered through the ages due to this great geographical location. In addition to the Sultanate's possession of oil wealth and great tourism potential due to this location, the Sultanate also enjoys a people characterized by social solidarity, tolerance and sophistication. This geopolitical site provided a strategic role at the Gulf, regional and international levels.

The constituents of the Omani state were essentially dependent on natural and human data, the unique location manifested by the geopolitical weight, the distinctive maritime view, the diversity of terrain, resources, and international relations, past and present, thus constituting a continuous land and sea communication with all parts of the world. (<http://www.wikipedia.org>)

1.1.6:Area:

The area of the state is one of the important criteria in measuring the strength and importance of states, because the large area of the state provides several advantages, including the diversification of economic resources and the ability to absorb the population increase.

The large area helps achieve economic integration and a balance in the political economy of the state.(Cyan, Sirwan Arab Sadiq, 2015)

The space provides a strategic advantage for the state Countries with a large area are difficult to conquer and occupy compared to small countries.In addition to the large area of agricultural and pastoral resources and various resources that contribute to the economic progress of the state, and this provides the state with great economic and political power. (Riyadh, 2012)

It should be noted that a very large area has some drawbacks, which is the difficulty in controlling the far-flung areas, and sometimes this area has a mountain or desert characteristic, so it does not benefit from it. (Comprehensive strength and its accounts, www.moqatel.com)

The Sultanate of Oman has an area of (309,500) km², and the Sultanate has a very large area compared to the population, and is the third Arab country in terms of area among the countries of the Arabian Peninsula after the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Yemen. (www.mawdoo3.com)The Sultanate is affiliated with a group of islands in the Gulf of Oman and the sea The Arabs are like Salama, her daughters, and Masirah Island, which is the largest of the Omani islands, and the Hallaniyat Islands. Table No. 1 shows the area of the Gulf Cooperation Council member states. The Sultanate is ranked 11 in the Arab region, and 70 in the world.

Table No. (1) area of the Gulf Cooperation Council member states

No	states)Km2(
1	Saudi Arabia	2.250.000
2	Sultanate of Oman	309.501
3	The United Arab Emirates	83.600
4	Kuwait	17.818
5	Diameter	11.437
6	the two seas	707
7	GCC countries	2.673.063

8	The Arab world	14.172.300
9	Countries of the Cooperation Council for the Arab world	%18.86

• Source: The researcher prepared from the data of the International Network for Information, 2015, and SirwanAreebSadiqSiyan, the geo-political repercussions of the economic dependency problem on the regional security of the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, a study in the geography of politics, the second edition, (2015 AD), Dar Al-Safa for publication and distribution Amman, Jordan, p. 74

Figure (b) a map of the areas of the countries of the Arabian Peninsula

Source: International Information Network, website : <http://forum.nooor.com/t6129.html>



In terms of administrative divisions, the Sultanate of Oman is divided into (11) eleven governorates, and governorates are also divided into (62) states, see Figure (C). Each governorate has one or more centers and the total number of centers is (12) centers. Royal Decree issued in 2011 approving the administrative division of the Sultanate .as in table (2) . (<https://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki>)

Table No. (2) Administrative Divisions in the Sultanate of Oman for the year 2011 AD.

Number of states	The administrative center	Governorate
6	Muscat	Muscat
10	Salalah	Dhofar
4	fertile	Musandam
3	Al Buraimi	Al Buraimi
6	Sohar	Northern Al Batinah
6	Rustaq	Southern Al Batinah
8	whimsical	The interior
3	Hebrew	Phenomenon
5	photo	South-Eastern
6	Discharge	Northeast
4	Hima	Central

The climate:

Climate has an important role in determining the value of the state and its political importance, which is the determinant of agricultural production and the type of human activity in the state. Moderate regions are the most suitable environments for different human activities, including agricultural activity, as civilizations and great powers have established these moderate and encouraging environments for strong human activity. This includes the countries of Britain, France, Japan, China and others. Strong human activity increases the importance of the state politically, regionally and globally. Climatic conditions affect the military aspects and the conduct of military operations, and play a role in obstructing or facilitating these operations, for example dense snow areas or sand dunes that impede military operations. www.moqatel.com (mini geographic encyclopedia)

The climate is one of the most natural factors affecting human life and economic and social conditions, and is linked to the economic, military and political strength of the state. The climate diversity means diversity

of resources and capabilities and thus the possibility of the state reaching self-sufficiency (climate diversity = food diversity).

As for the Arab Gulf countries, including the Sultanate of Oman, astronomically located within the dry tropical desert shows, which is characterized by high temperatures and less rain, which means limited agricultural activity in these countries. These are among the weaknesses that make economic dependency an inevitable. Add to that the effect of these. Harsh conditions on military aspects.(Cyan, Sirwan Arab Sadeq, 2015)

In general, the climate of the Sultanate of Oman is arid in most regions and semi-arid regions in limited areas, and varies from one region to another. In the summer season it is hot and humid in coastal areas, hot and dry in the interior regions with the exception of the high mountain areas and the Dhofar region where moderation throughout the year.

Because of the Sultanate's orbital location where the orbit of cancer passes through the city of Muscat, the state's lands fall within the dry tropical offerings. The great extension of the Sultanate to several viewing circles and the presence of complex terrain contributed to multiple climate ranges.(Ministry of Environment and Climate affairs, 2013) We will address some important climate elements in the Sultanate with something Detail.

1- Rain:

Rain falls on the Sultanate's lands during the winter and summer seasons. In the winter, rain falls on the northern parts in the period from November to April, while the rain caused by the monsoon summer winds on the southern parts (Dhofar) falls in the summer during the period during the month June to September. According to the sources of the Ministry of Regional Municipalities, Environment and Water Resources for the year 2005. The precipitation rate in desert (inland) regions is 100-200 mm, while the average precipitation in the mountainous and southern coastal areas exceeds 300 mm annually. The annual precipitation amounts to (19.25) cubic kilometers. (FAO, 2008)

From the above, climatic ranges can be identified in terms of precipitation in the Sultanate, as follows: (Ministry of Environment and Climate affairs, 2013)

1 - Areas with severe dry conditions with less than 100 mm of rain, which are areas close to the Empty Quarter.

2 - Dry areas (less dried), in which the rainfall ranges between (100 - 250) mm. It is the coastal areas and the nearby plains.

3- Semi-arid regions: which receive rain amounts ranging between (250 - 500) mm, which are represented in the mountainous highlands, hills, mountainous slopes and slopes (Al-Hajar mountain range), among them the Green Mountain.

The rain falls in the Sultanate of Oman as a result of the interaction of several factors and in different forms. Some of the factors that help in the rain fall are the loads (hurricane rains), cold air fronts, monsoons, and tropical storms. Al-Khali). While mountainous regions record the highest rates of rain precipitation. In the summer, the southern parts of the Sultanate are exposed in the summer and fall seasons to seasonal rains, especially in the south and west of the country, specifically the Dhofar region, in which the rain precipitation reaches more than (400) mm.

It can be said that the rain is the main source of water, and is characterized by irregularity as well as there are large differences in the amounts of precipitation from one region to another, and the average total rainfall in the Sultanate is estimated at about (9.5) billion m³. (Al-Bahrani, 2014)

From another, the Sultanate suffers from consecutive years of drought, and Figure E shows a deviation from the general rate of rain.

)Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Water Resources. 2016(

Figure (e) Rainfall in the Sultanate of Oman for the period (1895-2010)



Source: Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Water Resources.
2016 m.

2- Heat:

Due to the location of the Sultanate of Oman within the hot and dry regions, temperatures tend to rise in general throughout the year, as the orbit of cancer is cut in the middle of the country and the sun rays perpendicular to it during the summer season. The Sultanate in terms of temperatures and rain amounts is hot, humid in coastal areas, hot dry in the interior, and mild in the mountainous regions. (www.iefepedia.com/arab)

The Sultanate is affected by cold and polar air masses in the winter, when temperatures decrease and air pressure values increase. In the summer, the Sultanate is affected by continental and tropical air masses and causes high temperatures. The analysis of climatic data for the period (1961-1990) indicates that the average annual temperature in the mountainous region ranges between (10-28) degrees. The average temperature in most regions of the Sultanate is between (26-28) degrees Celsius, where the temperature range is small, and June is the highest month of the year, with an average temperature of (23 - 42) degrees Celsius. Sometimes the temperature rise in the summer season exceeds (50) degrees Celsius in the interior areas near the Empty Quarter. January is the coldest month of the year in the Sultanate, and the average minimum minimum temperature is between (3-20) degrees Celsius. Most regions that represent a decrease in temperatures are

mountainous regions. (Ministry of Environment and Climate affairs,2013)

The annual average temperature varies from year to year.

Surface manifestations:

The terrain varies in the Sultanate of Oman, and the most important characteristic of the terrain in the northern regions is the great diversity. The mountain range in Oman occupies about 15% of the total area of the Sultanate, while the sandy areas and sand dunes make up about 20% of its area, while the flat areas make up the rest 75%.(The Arab Encyclopedia, Sultanate of Oman, 2007)

See Figure (G).

The morphological figures are as follows:

1- Mountain Highlands:

It forms the backbone of the terrain and extends in the form of an arc starting from the head of Musandam to the head of the border, and extends on both sides of the plains as it is crossed by a group of valleys, and the mountainous heights form the largest terrain units in the southeast of the Arabian Peninsula. .(Ministry of Information, Year Book, Amman 2003-2004)

Eastern Mountain Range:

It is called the Hajar mountain range, and it extends from RasMusandam in the north to Ras al-Hadd in the south in the form of an arc from the northeast to the southwest, and is divided into two blocks: the northern chain (called the Western Hajar Mountains) and the southern chain (called the Eastern Hajar Mountains), separated by WadiSamail. The Green Mountain is located in the western Hajar Mountains and its highest peak is Jabal Shams (3019) meters above sea level and it is the highest point in the Sultanate.

Southern Mountain Range:

Dhofar Mountains are called and extend in the far south along the coast of the Arabian Sea from east to west to the Yemeni border, divided by large valleys into three mountain blocks. (Ali, 2000)

Some may classify the mountainous hills of Oman into three sections:

A - South East Oman Mountains (Eastern Stone)

B - Central Oman Mountains.

C - Northern Oman Mountains.

D - Southern Oman Mountains.

2- The Plains:

The plains in Oman are divided into two parts:

A - Coastal plains: which are confined between mountain ranges and the coast, whether in the east or south of the country, and in the northeastern region, the plains extend between the Hajar Mountains and the coast of the Gulf of Oman with a length of 300 km. The maximum amplitude ranges about 20 km. Muscat, where most of the arable plains are located in this region. As for the plains in the southern region, it is confined between the coast of the Arabian Sea and the Dhofar mountain range, such as the Salalah Plain. (Fadikh, 2014)

B - The Inner Plains: These plains extend west of the Hajar Mountains in the Al-Dhahirah and Dakhla regions and end up until the sands of the Empty Quarter. They are overflow fans and consist of gravel, boulders and indoor marshes.

3- Sand areas:

And spread in the far north-central as an extension of the Empty Quarter as it is spread in the southwest of the eastern Hajar Mountains on the Arabian Sea in what is known as (Ramlet al-Waibah). (The Arab Encyclopedia, 2007 CE)

Figure (g) surface manifestations in the Sultanate of Oman



Source: International Internet Information Network. 2016 m

Water Resources:

The water sector in the Sultanate has evolved in the last two decades of the last century in order to meet the water needs. In 1975 AD, the Water Resources Council was formed, followed by the formation of the General Authority for Water Resources. Then the Environmental Protection and Water Resources Council, and after that a specialized Ministry of Water was established in 1989 and in 2001 AD Establishment of the Ministry of Regional Municipalities, Environment and Water Resources. (Sultan Qaboos University, 2003 AD)

Water resources are an important issue for the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council in general, and the importance of water in meeting the needs of the population, agriculture and industry comes from water needs. The region suffers from permanent surface water scarcity with the exception of the Amman and Asir highlands. This means that these countries suffer from permanent water deficits. (Cyan, Sirwan Arab Sadiq, 2015)

It is evident that the Sultanate relies primarily on groundwater sources compared to surface water resources. (Arab Countries Regional Report, 2009) See Table No. (Ministry of Information, Muscat, 2003)

Table No. (3) annual sources of water in the Sultanate of Oman

Source	Quantity / million m3
Surface water	1050
underground water	1300
The difference between available and needs	- 950
Dams capacity	88
Per capita water	560m3 / year

Source: food and agriculture organization of the united nations.rome.2009

Because of the lack of rain in the Sultanate, the water sector receives great attention, and reliance on groundwater has become the basis for

meeting the authority's water demand. The increased dependence on other sources such as expansion in the construction of desalination plants, drilling of wells, maintenance of aflaj, and exploitation of groundwater basins. The volume of water production in the Sultanate increased from (20791) million gallons in the year 2000 AD to (21538) million gallons in the year 2001. The number of desalination plants in the Sultanate is about (43), the largest of which is the Al Ghubrah plant in Muscat, and about (34) wells have been drilled, and the state plans to dig 69 wells, construct several tanks and concrete dams, and maintain about (1036).

The state is building many recharge dams for groundwater, and the country is expanding into water projects and searching for more groundwater. (Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Water Resource, Sultanate Oman. 2008)

the researcher will discuss water resources in the Sultanate in some detail.

Surface water:

Rain falls in Oman in small quantities, as the average annual precipitation in the Sultanate is (100) mm. The volume of rain precipitation on the Sultanate annually is about (9500) million m³. Surface water includes rain water, flow of valleys, springs, ponds and dams. In the past, there were permanent flowing valleys, but they dried up at the present time. The average annual surface water amount is (1.050) million m³ and these are distributed Falling to the Sultanate, where part of it goes to feed the underground reservoirs, part of it is blocked in dams, while the largest part goes to sea water through the flow of valleys that flow into the neighboring seas and a section is also lost in evaporation, and the loss of surface water by evaporation is about (80%). (Sultan Qaboos University, 2003)

The actual amount of water flow depends on the intensity of the rain, the duration of precipitation, and the geographical characteristics of the region. Fortunately, the mountain chain over which the rains fall heavily creates a prominent layer of base rocks with high slopes, an environment suitable for surface flows through valleys towards the watershed areas in the desert, while the section goes Large rainwater to seas. (Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Water Resource, Sultanate Oman. 2008)

Underground water:

It is the water that exists in the ground, whether its sources are renewable or non-renewable. In renewable groundwater, surface water seeps into the water-bearing rock layers that consist of limestone and sandstone and are constantly fed with rain water. As for non-renewable groundwater, it is water that was formed in previous geological ages thousands of years ago during wet periods. The subterranean basins differ from each other in depth and type of water bearing rock layers.

In the Sultanate of Oman, rain falling on the Hajar mountain range and its slopes and the Dhofar Mountains in the south contribute to replenishing the underground reservoirs with water. The groundwater close to the coastal areas is exposed to the problem of overlapping between saline seawater and underground reservoirs or leaking into it, which increases the degree of salinity there. (Sultan Qaboos University, 2003)

The amount of renewable groundwater recharge in the Sultanate in general is estimated at about (1300) million cubic meters annually, and underground reservoirs receive about (70%) of its recharge through surface water leakage, or directly from rainwater. (Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Water Resource, Sultanate Oman. 2008)

Table No. (4) shows the balance of groundwater in the Sultanate of Oman.

Table No. (4) Groundwater Balance in the Sultanate of Oman (million cubic meters)

Rain	Underground water	Agricultural use	Home and industrial use	Total	Shortage
9481	1267	1487	158	1645	378-

Source: FAO.food and agriculture organization of the united nations.rome.

Seawater desalination:

Seawater desalination operations in the Sultanate contribute to reducing the problem of water deficiency and lack of natural water resources.As they are not sufficient to meet the population, agricultural and industrial needs, and through desalination plants that spread on the coasts of the Sultanate and whose number exceeds (30) desalination plants, quantities of water are provided .There is a significant amount

used for different purposes, and the desalination plant in Al-Ghubrah is the largest desalination plant in the Sultanate, which produces about (58) million m³ annually. (Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Water Resource, Sultanate Oman. 2008)

In 2003 the number of desalination plants reached (43) and the production capacity of desalination plants in the Sultanate is about (100) million m³ annually. (Sultan Qaboos University, 2003)

The Sultanate occupies the seventh Arab rank in the field of seawater desalination. United Nations Development Program, 2006)

Treated wastewater:

It is the water that is disposed of in the septic tanks and is collected through pipes or tanks to prevent its evaporation, and this water is treated in special stations, and after treatment this water is used for specific purposes such as (greening) i.e. irrigation of plants in urban areas and parks. In Muscat alone, about 25% of wastewater is treated, that is, about (12) million cubic meters annually. (Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Water Resource, Sultanate Oman. 2008)

There are about 350 wastewater treatment plants in the Sultanate, and its productivity of water ranges between (52 - 2500) meters Cubic per day. This water is being used effectively for the purpose of afforestation and garden irrigation in many cities. In the future, the Sultanate is working to expand the construction of more wastewater treatment plants in various states for use in irrigation and feeding underground reservoirs. There are other sources of water in the Sultanate, including:

Dams: Dams are used for storing water and generating energy, navigation, yard, etc. Dams in the Sultanate are classified into types, including (21) ground-feeding dams and surface storage dams (40) dams, protection dams and there is only one dam to prevent the flow of sea water during floods Towards agricultural land.

Water springs: they were originally rain water that leaked into the underground reservoirs. Among the well-known Laayoune (springs) in the Sultanate are Ain al-Kisfa, Ain al-Thawara and AinArzat, etc. (Sultan Qaboos University, 2003 AD)

Human Components:

Population:

The overall strength of the state is based on a group of elements, including the number of the population or manpower, and the increase in the population does not mean in all circumstances an increase in the power of the state. The population increase must be accompanied by an increase in the national product of the state, as well as an increase in the per capita share of this national product. The large size of the population benefits in the manpower sufficient to exploit its resources, and also to build its armed force, and studies show that the lack of population indicates the economic and political weakness of the state. (Melake, Demena, 2005) On the people and the government, and they are doing the functions of internal and external state, and the impact of the population in the political weight of the state and the rest of the ingredients involved in the estimation of the power of the state. (Cyan, Sirwan Arab Sadiq, 2015)

In the Sultanate of Oman, the population developed steadily. In 1950, the population was estimated at 500,000, and in 1980 the population reached 900,000. However, the large increase in population occurred during the period (1980-1993). The number of the population reached (1,118,074). One of the reasons for this sudden increase in the population is the influx of immigrants coming to the Sultanate to seek employment, as their number in 1980 AD reached (154) thousand and in 1985 AD it reached (213) thousand arrivals. The number of arrivals in 1993 AD is about (534,484), that is, more than half a million, and the total population is (2,018,074) people. The first census was conducted in 1991, but the 1993 census was more accurate and comprehensive. (Al-Rabdawi, 2010)

The population of the Sultanate in 2003 reached approximately 2,340,815 people. This increase came as a result of economic and social development in various fields, the regulation of population fertility, women's entry into the field of work, the development of education and the health sector. Table 5 shows the population growth in the Sultanate during the period (1950 - 2016). (Al-Rabdawi, 2010)

In the near period, the population in the Sultanate at the beginning of 2016, according to the population time, reached about (4,318,044) people. The Omanis formed 55.3%, or about 2,388,595 people. Most of the population is concentrated in the Governorate of Muscat (1,342,723) people. Followed by Al-Batinah Governorate, it is

noticeable on the distribution of the population, we find that the irregular distribution of the population over the area of the Sultanate is predominant. (Gilani, 2016)

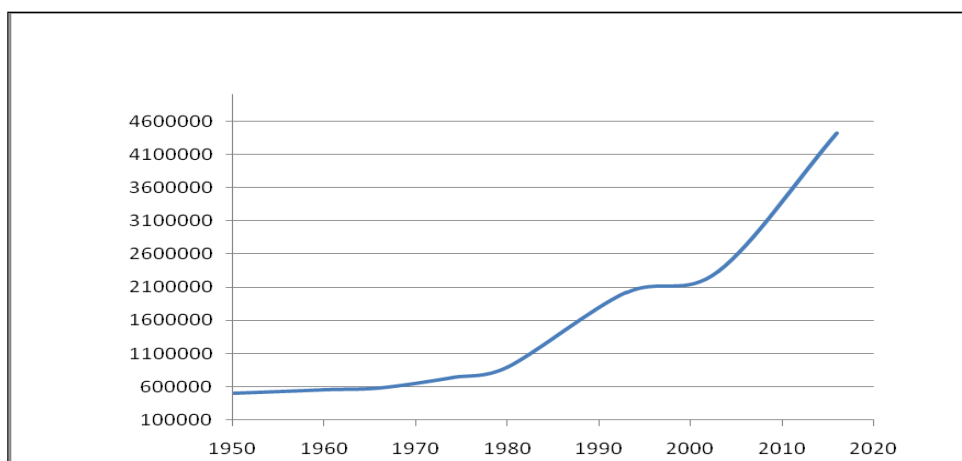
Table (5) Evolution of the population of the Sultanate of Oman (1950 - 2003).

Year	Population (thousand people)	The amount of the increase
1950	500	
1960	550	50
1966	580	30
1974	740	160
1980	900	160
1993	2018074	1118074
2003	2340815	322741
2016	4426552	-

Source: Researcher's preparation from the Ministry of National Economy data, 2003. The International Internet Information Network 2016. The National Center for Statistics and Information 2016.

Table (6) shows the rate of natural growth of the population in the Sultanate during the period (1982-1994).

Figure (H) Population Development in the Sultanate of Oman (1950 - 2016).



Source: Researcher's preparation from population data, 2016.

Table (6) Natural Population Growth Rate in the Sultanate of Oman (1982-1994)

Year	The natural growth rate of the population
1982	%3.8
1986	%3.8
1990	%3.7
1993	%3.2

Source: Annual Statistical Book, Ministry of National Economy, 2001. P. 496.

According to the facts and figures book issued by the National Center for Statistics and Information for the year 2012 AD, the population density of the Sultanate was (11.7) inhabitants per square kilometer. (Azamn Newspaper, 2012. <http://www.azamn.com>)

Economic component:

The economy in the state is considered a very important means in building the size of the state influential, as it is the focus of large-scale interactions between different countries, as well as the impact of the economy on the welfare of peoples and the relations between them. It affects the security of states and the independence of their decisions, and the failure of economic power leads to poverty Dependency, and consequently, the failure of military force and consequently the loss of sovereignty, the loss of the ability to maintain and manage resources and the loss of social security. (Al-Hadrami, 2013)

And the strength of the states is measured by the tangible achievements on the ground. The Sultanate of Oman is unique among its counterparts from the countries in this field, so thanks to security and stability the country achieved an integrated renaissance in economic and social aspects. (<https://www.momra.gov.sa>)

Economic strength is one of the elements of state power in the geopolitical concept. The ingredients and natural resources reflect the political and military power of the state. It is not possible to study the political influence of the state without addressing the economic fundamentals, as a dependence relationship between the strength of the state and the power of the economy. (Cyan, Sirwan Arab Sadiq, 2015)

Omani economic activity varies and its contributions to the national economy multiply, as agriculture, livestock and fishing were the main activity in the Omani economy until 1967 AD, when oil was discovered and it became the main economic activity in the country. (The Arab Encyclopedia, Sultanate of Oman, 2007)

With the discovery of oil in 1967 AD, oil exports flourished, as they were credited with converting the Omani economy from a subsistence-based economy to an economy in which market forces play and move capital and determine production processes. Comprehensive development and growth in GDP is achieved by reducing oil exports, which constitute two thirds of total exports, which enabled the state to establish basic infrastructure such as roads, ports, electricity, public utilities, health, education, and others. The state has sought to reduce dependence on oil in the country's overall economy for several reasons, including: that income from oil depends on the price of oil and the volume of production, fluctuation of oil prices, which affects the economies of countries, and the lack of a renewed oil resource, as in Table No(7).

The characteristics of the Omani economy can be summarized in the following:

- 1 - The Omani economy is still dependent on the activities of the oil sector.
- 2- Oil exports constitute 85% of the economy's income from foreign currency.
- 3 - The service sector cannot drive economic growth.

4- The public sector still depends on oil revenues for spending and financing.

5- High dependence on foreign expats. (Al-Saqri, 2010)

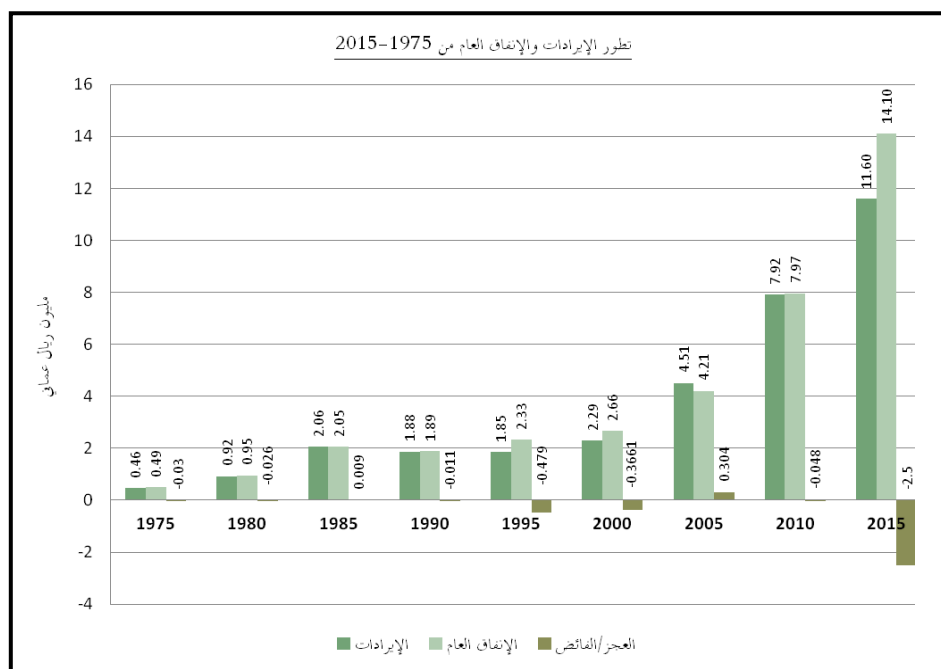
Table (7) Evolution of the gross domestic product in the Sultanate of Oman (1995-2003) in million dollars

Years	GDP (million dollars)
1995	13803
1996	15278
1997	15837
1998	14086
1999	15605
2000	16784
1995	13803

Source: Gulf investment Corporation , GCC. Economic Statistics .2004.

The rise in prices in 2011 and the subsequent rise in oil prices had a significant impact on the variation in the overall performance of the economy, as the gross domestic product achieved real growth of 3% in 2011 and 5.6% in 2012. In the state budget, the general revenues resulting from the increase in oil prices have increased since 2011. Figure (i). The public spending rate also increased and the public finance achieved a financial surplus of (1753) million riyals. (Al-Shehabi, 2013)

Figure (i) Evolution of revenues and public spending in the Sultanate (1975-2015)



Source: Ministry of Finance - 2015 Sultanate of Oman website:: www.mof.gov.om

As for oil and natural gas production, the Sultanate's production of oil in 2011 reached about (889) thousand barrels per day, or (324) million barrels annually. The volume of production is expected to increase in the coming years, and the Sultanate's oil reserves are estimated at (7.7) billion barrels. As for natural gas, production in 2011 reached about (1212107) million cubic feet, and production is expected to increase by about 3% during 2012. (Al-Shehabi, 2013)

Table (8) shows the Sultanate's average oil production during the period (2007 - 2012).

Table (8) Average oil production in the Sultanate of Oman (2007 - 2012).

Years	Average daily production (thousand barrels)	Annual production (million barrels)(
2007	710	259
2008	757	277
2009	813	297
2010	865	316
2011	885	323
2012	915	334

Source: Statistical yearbook of 2012. Estimate, features of the Omani economy.

One of the advantages of the Omani economy is that the industry contributes about (8.1%) of the GDP, and the Sultanate is the second Gulf country after Qatar in the extractive industries index for the year 2013. The debt ratio is also low, as it is currently less than 4%, compared to the rest of the Gulf Cooperation Council countries. The Sultanate ranks first in intra-regional trade (i.e. between the Gulf Cooperation Council states and other Arab countries) .(Cyan, Sirwan Arab Sadiq, 2015)

With regard to the future vision of the Omani economy, the Omani economy has made a huge shift and an abundance of capacity for self-growth and diversification of income sources and interaction with the global economy .The future is seen to be relying on natural gas and reducing dependence on oil and diversification of income

sources, and development plans have been developed for that since 1995 AD. (Ministry of Information, Muscat, 2003) Finally, we can say that the Omani economy is living in positive conditions, and a trend is observed by government authorities in enhancing the role of the industrial sector in the national economy, and addressing some challenges such as the unemployment problem. As the industrial sector is able to provide more job opportunities, and from the industrial cities in the country, Sohar City In the Sultanate, there are (6) industrial areas: Al-Rusayl, Sohar, Nizwa, Sorn, Al-Bremen and Raysut. There is also in the Sultanate a special area for information technology in the Knowledge Oasis in the capital, which are branches of major international companies such as (Microsoft, Oracle). There are also 3 free zones in the Sultanate: Sohar, Sohar Industrial Port, and Hurra Al Mazyona. (Hussain, 2013)

Political component:

The rule in the Sultanate of Oman has shifted since the eighteenth century in the family of AlbuSaeed, which governs the Sultanate to the present time, and despite popular consent for the Omani leadership, political participation was limited and limited to the Sultan and the ruling family. During the last decade of the last century Sultan Qaboos bin He is happy with many political reforms represented in forming popular representation councils in government such as: The Oman Council, which consists of (State Council, Shura Council), and Municipal Councils. The state has also recently updated and developed legislation and organizational and consultative institutions and among these are political reforms asin the first written constitution of the Sultanate in 1996.

According to this constitution, the governing body consists of: the Sultan, the Council of Ministers, and the Council of Oman (Parliamentary Life), in addition to the municipal councils and local bodies of the state. (Al-Saadoun, 2013)

The new constitution stipulated the principle of separation of powers, as the cabinet is entrusted with implementing the general policy of the state, and enjoys The judiciary is independent. In addition, the legislature has legislative and oversight powers, including the right to question ministers, as the constitution was a positive sign of the democratic transition in the Sultanate. (Al-Darmaki, 2012)

As for Omani politics, it is based on a basic pillar, which is to address internal and external challenges from the beginning, and it is based on unifying the internal front and its cohesion, and making citizens line up the heart of one man and one leadership.

The unanimity of the local forces within the state and the strong confidence in leadership are among the most important elements of the internal and external success of Omani policy. It indicates the wisdom of the Omani leadership.

In all cases, politics is characterized by moderation, clarity, and planning that enables the state to anticipate and deal with future developments, and maintain neutrality in disputes between countries. Finally, as the Sultanate appreciates its citizens on its land. It values the citizens of other peoples and looks at them on the scale of brotherhood and humanity, all of this provides Omani policy and gives it immune power as well as security and stability. (Abdul-Alim, 2015)

In the foreign policy, Sultan Qaboos bin Said managed to exit the Sultanate from the isolation that it was suffering from from the outside world and even the Arab world. Also, the Sultanate opened to the outside world, and to build a policy based on good neighborhood and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, support relations with Arab countries and establish Friendly relations with the rest of the world, on the Gulf side. The Sultanate coordinates its policy with the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council, and on the international side the Sultanate has been keen to establish friendly relations with the countries of the world, especially the great countries, which supports political stability in the region (Abdul-Alim, 2015). During the reign of Sultan Qaboos bin Saeed Which He assumed power in 1970 AD. The country witnessed its best conditions in terms of internal stability, just as tribal conflicts ended and justice spread in the Sultanate. The country also got rid of British colonial control. (Al-Zyoud and Al-Tarawneh 2012)

Jordan has contributed to supporting internal stability in the Sultanate of Oman, in the year 1975 AD, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan sent a Jordanian force to the Sultanate with military, political and social tasks, as the Sultanate received military support and training from Jordan and cooperation and coordination continues between the two countries. (The Charter, 2011)

Information component:

The Omani media is a recent one, as most of the Omani newspapers were printed outside the country. The first Omani newspapers were published specifically in East Africa in (Zanzibar) is Al-Falaq newspaper which was published by the author Muhammad bin Malik Al-Lamki in 1929 AD, where Zanzibar was under Omani control. (Al-Subhi, 1987)

The Omani media has received great attention from the Omani leadership, and the leadership, represented by Sultan Qaboos bin Saeed, believes that the media has an influential role in the lives of nations and peoples. It is the mirror that reflects serenity and purity with itself and with others. (Omani Ministry of Information, 2016)

The Omani constitution has guaranteed freedom, opinion, and freedom of thought and information, as it has Article (31) of the Omani constitution, issued in 1996, stipulates freedom of the press, printing, and publishing. It is guaranteed in accordance with the terms and conditions that the law includes, in a way that does not lead to discord or affect state security or human dignity and rights. (Al-Darmaki, 2012)

Royal decrees issued regarding the media indicate interest Great leadership by a For Omani, Royal Decree No. 43/97 was issued in 1997 AD to establish the Oman Foundation for Press, News, Publishing and Advertising, and Royal Decree No. 88/98 in 1998 to establish the Press Club, in addition to the keen interest in external media, books and publications, and the establishment of the Oman Center for Traditional Music in 1984. The Sultanate is the first Arab country to join the International Association of Audiovisual Archives in 1989. (Omani Ministry of Information, 1999)

The Omani media diversified with the development of visual, audio and print time, in addition to electronic websites (broadcast sites on the Internet) that publish many magazines and forums that support the Omani media. Among the most important Omani newspapers is Al-Watan newspaper which is the oldest Omani newspaper and published in 1970, the Oman newspaper, and the newspaper Oman Observer, the Times of Oman newspaper, ElShabebah newspaper, El zaman newspaper, and the Oman Tribune newspaper. Newspaper, Al Rawaia newspaper and others. As for the weekly magazines, the most

important of them are: Al akidah, Al nahdah, Al adwaa, Al osrah, Al shahrya, Gond Oman, Al togary, Al amania, Al roaia, AlmElsayrat, Economic Review Oman, Business Today, also issued bi-monthly periodicals such as the official newspaper whose mission is to publish royal decrees and ministerial and administrative decisions. (Al-Subhi, 1987)

The Sultanate owns many official and private television and radio stations. Radio broadcasts started in 1970, while television broadcasts started in 1974 AD, and from the official channels owned by the state, Omani TV, Wesal Channel, Majan Satellite Channel, and others, in addition to this many written versions issued by the Ministry of Information, The number of Omani press institutions reached (27). (Omani Ministry of Information, 2016)

The information of the annual book issued by the Ministry of Information 2003-2004 indicates that the number of radio broadcasting stations reached (100) FM stations of various sizes for coverage in mountainous and remote areas. (Omani Ministry of Information, 2004-2033)

According to the annual book of the Sultanate of Oman in 2011, table (9) shows the type and number of publications in newspapers and magazines in the Sultanate.

Table No. (9) newspapers and magazines in the Sultanate

No	Type of versions	Number of versions	%
1	Everyday	9	10.46
2	weekly	10	11.62
3	Bi-monthly	5	5.81
4	Monthly	20	23.25
5	Every two months	4	4.65
6	Quarterly	34	39.53
7	Semi-annual	2	2.32

8	Annual	2	2.32
-	Total	86	100

* Source: The Statistical Yearbook of the Sultanate of Oman, 2011.

Military components:

The Omani Army was established in 1907 AD, and its beginning was a small infantry force called the (Garrison of Muscat), then it was called in 1921 AD (the Muscat Infantry). With the passage of time the Omani forces developed according to subsequent developments until armed and developed units were formed in the early fifties of the last century. In the year 1976 AD the Omani forces were called the “Sultan Oman’s Wild Forces” and this name remained until the year 1990 AD where the Omani forces were named by the current name (the Royal Omani Army).

Historically, the roots of the Omani army date back to the seventh century and the assistance of the Yazidis to the Muslims during the wars of apostasy against the Persians who were controlling the coast of Oman. The Arabian Gulf and the Arabian Sea, and at the present time, the Omani forces are among the best Gulf forces in terms of military training, thanks to their strategic location, which places them in charge of monitoring the Strait of Hormuz and protecting its security. The Sultanate is contributing to the maintenance of regional collective security through the Gulf Cooperation Council, and the Sultanate has proposed the formation of a 100,000-strong Gulf security force. (<https://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki>)

Today, the Omani army possesses a modern, sophisticated land force that is fully integrated in building, armament and organization, and includes infantry, armored weapons, artillery, air defense and signaling systems, and it is characterized by high efficiency in fighting battles thanks to the care, training, modernization and development of personnel and equipment. (Muhammad, 2011)

Conclusion:

The study concluded the following results:

1- The Sultanate of Oman has a distinguished struggle record in combating colonialism and managing pages of conflict with colonial states since ancient times.

2- The Ibadhi school of thought prevails over the Sultanate's ideology and the doctrine is developed by backgrounds that need to be studied again.

3- Oman has an astronomical and geographical location that influences world trade, overlooking the most important bodies of water and outlets.

4- The economy of Oman varies between dependence on oil, trade, fisheries and human activity.

5- Oman has made great strides during the second half of the twentieth century in the fields of science, knowledge, economics and population growth.

6- Oman has the foundations that formed the mainstay of its power, represented in the political, security, economic, media, and human components.

7- Oman possesses a wise political authority that has distanced itself from entering the conflicts in its Gulf and Arab surroundings and adopted a policy of respecting the right of neighborliness and non-interference in the internal affairs of neighboring countries, which has reflected on its security and stability.

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