TERMINOLOGIES

**Crisis:** An unstable condition, as in political, social, or economic affairs, involving an impending abrupt or decisive change.

**CBM:** controlling ballistic missiles, which transparency measures to build confidence and reducing tensions in which formal arms control measures can be credibly implement.

**Collective Security:** an agreement by participating nations that they will take joint military action against any nation that attacks any one of them. NATO is an example of collective security agreements. The first attempt for collective security was made in the League of Nations in 1919, and later the United Nations in 1945. The concept of "collective security" still is a military concept and international rather than national.

**Common Security:** Common security is centred on war avoidance. In contrast, "common security," also called "mutual security," is a system designed in a more sociological theoretical framework, for the loose bipolar world. Collective security is more internationalist than common security.

**Economic Development:** 'Economic development' is a term that economists, politicians, and others have used frequently in the 20th century. The concept, however, has been in existence in the West for centuries. Modernization, Westernization, and especially Industrialization are other terms people have used when discussing economic development. Most people agree that development is promotion of more intensive and more advanced economic activity through such means as education, improved tools and techniques,
more available financing, better transportation facilities, and creation of new businesses.

**Endogenous Growth Theory:** New growth theory or theory of Endogenous growth was first set by Paul Romer (1986) and Robert Lucas (1988). This theory leads to the ideas of classical economics regarding the important role of states in the economic development. This new theory emphasizes the importance of geographic competition, economies of scale, technological innovation and historical process institutions.

**GCC:** The Co-operation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf also known as the Gulf Co-operation Council, it is a political and economic union include of the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar and Kuwait. Created on May 25, 1981, the unified economic agreement between the countries of the Gulf Co-operation Council was signed on November 11, 1981 in Abu Dhabi. These countries are often referred to as The GCC States.

**National Security:** national security is the requirement of a nation to ensure the survival of the nation-state through the use of economic, military and political power and the exercise of diplomacy.

**Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC):** it is an international organization primarily concerned with coordinating the crude-oil policies of its member states. Founded in 1960, OPEC has 11 members--Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. Two countries joined OPEC and later ended their membership in the organization: Ecuador joined in 1973 and left in 1992 and Gabon became a member in 1975 and
terminated its membership in 1995. OPEC headquarters is located in Vienna (Austria). The organization's authority is the Conference, made up of high-level representatives of the member governments, which meets at least twice a year.

**Persian Gulf Region:** the Persian Gulf lies in the Southwest Asian region. It is an extension of Indian Ocean located between Iran and Arabian Peninsula. Its length is 989 kilometers separating mainly from Saudi Arabia with the shortest divide of about 56 kilometers in the strait Hormouz and rarely exceeds a depth of 300 feet (90m). The oil-rich countries with a coastline on the Persian Gulf, called the Persian Gulf States or the Gulf States, are Iran (Persia), Oman, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Qatar on a Peninsula off the Saudi coast, Bahrain on an Island, Kuwait and Iraq in the Northwest.

**Regional Security:** regional security can be defined as a situation in which human and financial sources of governments are expended for social, political, economical and psychological enlargement at the first step rather than military and policing-security forces.

**Security:** security is considered as one of the most complex concepts of world politics. Security has a wide range of meaning including “to feel safe”, “to be protected” and is used to describe a situation without any risks or worries. Security as an ambiguous concept can be defined in various ways, each of which can have contested meanings. Traditionally, security concept meant protection for state and people from external and internal military and non-military threats. Today, concept of security is widely used.
to give safety to people from war, violence, genocide and terrorism, water, food, environment, political, and economical aspects.

**Stability**: the quality of being free from change or variation or attribute of being stable.