Iran's Ideology and Power Position from the Viewpoint of Persian Gulf Cooperation Council

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Abstract

Islamic ideology shook the world political authority by two superpowers. America and Soviet were opposed in nature by the Islamic revolution because the former lost its power in Iran and the fall of gendarme of the Persian Gulf and the latter due to the fear of provoking Muslim republic and its southern neighbor. The Islamic Revolution together with political Islam was considered as a rival ideology in the Middle East and gradually increased its weight on the political and ideological challenges of area and considered a significant threat to America. It also jeopardized the oil-rich states of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council and the control of this critical matter was in the hands of an Islamic state. Moreover, the position and power of Iran in terms of ideology and its impact on Persian Gulf Arabic countries are rather complex. Geographical proximity, historical and religious similarity between Iran and these countries are the main reasons for this issue. Over the past three decades, Islamic Revolution in Iran provided some opportunities and threats to these countries and Arabic countries have taken various positions in this regard and despite the widespread popularity of the Islamic Revolution in the Arab world, regional governments led by the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council typically recognize Iran as a threat and one of the reasons for tensions between Iran and the Arab world and the center of Iran's revolutionary ideology especially Shia ideology. However, in terms of ideology and special place, the Iranian revolution with increasing consciousness of the oppressed and the downtrodden and the restoration of self-esteem and self-confidence among Muslim nations, especially Islamic countries of the Persian Gulf stressed the importance of anti-colonial liberation movements, including Islamists and revived them. Generally we can say that although the uprising of the area affected by developments in domestic and some international components, many observers and political analysts believe that Iran's power is undeniable in the awakening of the region in terms of ideology. This research was conducted using qualitative and descriptive analysis and is of the library type.

Keywords: Islamic Revolution in Iran, the Persian Gulf, ideology, Shiites.
Introduction

The influence of Iran's Islamic Revolution in terms of ideology and its power on the Islamic movements and also new theories about government plans and its special status forced both superpowers to harness Iran's revolution for protection of their interests in the Middle East and limit it from all sides. The most important of these measures was persuasion of Saddam to attack Iran and then military aid to Iraq. In addition, due to the nature of its ideology and special place, Iranian's revolution not only changed fundamentally different cultural, political and social issues, but also it is based on a religious revolutionary Shiite thinking that distinguished it from other revolutions. Iran's position in the Persian Gulf region was enhanced because of the special characteristics of this area for the Western countries and it also experienced a lot of tensions that sometimes had direct effect on our country. However, after the victory of the Islamic Revolution, the Islamic ideology under the slogan "neither East nor West" shook the world's political authority by two superpowers and one of the reasons for the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council and arming the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf has been the fear of Iran's policy in the region. They fear that Iranian' religious revolution had major impact on the rest of the world, particularly the Persian Gulf states.

Persian Gulf Cooperation Council, a regional organization consisting of six countries in the Persian Gulf and Arabic in the region, including Saudi Arabia 1. 2. 3. Kuwait, Oman, Qatar 4. 5. 6. Bahrain is Arabic Emirates (article: Persian Gulf cooperation Council aims www: PGCC.com

Reflecting Iranian' religious revolution in the Persian Gulf states in terms of ideology

The Islamic Revolution has affected every aspect of Muslim countries, including thoughts, behavior, relationships, structure, political and religious opinions of people, politicians and the elite in the Islamic countries in the form of rejection or acceptance the revolution. Estimation of the extent, depth and severity of the impact is difficult by existing information and practices. Islamic Revolution's patterns also affected relations with Islamic countries. Relationships between the government and the nation have also been changed and authorities have resorted to various ways to control the increasing demands of the Muslim people. Islamic Revolution at the end of the twentieth century has been the subject of many researches until now. A set of characteristics and circumstances of time and place added importance and influence of this revolution and put its various dimensions in the global spotlight. In a world where religion lost its importance and place, Islamic Revolution revolutionized the religious world in the name of God and based on the teachings of Islam especially in a country like Iran, which for three decades and by supporting United States has been experiencing an intensive modernization of the kingdom Empire. Iran and its surroundings were considered one of the most important centers of the world's fossil energy, a vital resource for the world's economy. Through the Islamic Revolution in Iran, de facto seizure of global oil resources had fallen into the hands of revolutionaries that had other goals. This revolution deepened the natural gap between the Muslim world and the West and this added the impact of such a revolution. The Islamic Revolution took place in Iran and had wider effects and reflections in the world and the Islamic world. Iran's geopolitical and geostrategic status intensified the breadth and depth of these reflections. From the very beginning, Islamic nature of the Iranian revolution changed the Islamic ideology into a transnational ideology. This ideology and message were embraced at
least a billion Muslims. Iran's Islamic revolutionary ideology was already accepted by a large group of Muslim who not only understood the language but also longed for it. Iran's Islamic Revolution has been at the forefront of the revival of the Islamic nation based on Islamic Unity (Khorramshad, 2011, 2: 8-34).

The relationship between Iran and the Persian Gulf states

Within the framework of regionalism, Islamic Republic of Iran firstly tried to develop and deepen its interaction and cooperation with Persian Gulf Cooperation Council member states. An expression of policy of Iran in the Persian Gulf region was to offer joint security arrangements to ensure peace and stability in the region. Islamic Republic opposed the presence of foreign troops in the Persian Gulf and called for regional security through cooperation of littoral states. In other words, Iran began to create a collective security system with the participation of all countries in the region, since the establishment of order in addition to providing collective Iran's national security, also increased its role in the region. (Dehghanie Firoozabadie , 2012, 434, 435).

The improved relations between Iran and the Persian Gulf Cooperation countries

The end of the Iran-Iraq war was considered as the end of the biggest challenge in relations between the Islamic Republic and the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council members as by the end of the war, both sides announced their readiness to normalize and expand relations. Thus, three weeks after the adoption of Resolution 598, Omani foreign minister on behalf of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs Persian Gulf Cooperation Council came Tehran on 19 August 1988 for consultations with Iranian officials on regional issues and especially the security of the Persian Gulf. Five days later, Iran's leaders embraced the proposed partnership from council members for removal mine in the area.

Less than a month Iran's relations with Kuwait and Bahrain also increased. At the same time Iran and Saudi Arabia' secret negotiations to re-establish diplomatic talks and negotiations were under way. In parallel, Islamic Republic tried to normalize relations with the OPEC and its members.

In September 1367 the authorities of the Islamic Republic called for good relations with the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council countries and announced: we look forward to working with our southern neighbors in order to solve existing problems in the oil market, the laws and rules of cooperation in the Persian Gulf and the implementation of Resolution 598 as well. In November 1988, in response to Iran's reconciliation policy, the heads of the six-nation Persian Gulf Cooperation Council supported the peace talks between Iran and Iraq and called for the full implementation of Resolution 598 as the basis for peace negotiations. However the fundamental change in relations between Iran and the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council members occurred as a result of Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait. Islamic Republic of Iran, despite the unwavering support of Kuwait from Iraq during the war, strongly condemned the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Immediately after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, Iranian Foreign Minister carrying the message of the President left for a tour of the Persian Gulf states to discuss the region's developments. The Iranian Foreign Minister's visited with the leaders of Qatar, Oman, UAE and Bahrain which during the meetings all sides emphasized on cooperation to maintain security and stability in the region. Cooperation between Iran and the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council continued after the liberation of Kuwait. Following the negotiations between Iran and Oman, it
was announced that Islamic Republic of Iran and the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council are determined to secure and expand their cooperation in the region, particularly after the crisis. Accordingly, bilateral relations between Iran and the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council members were also deepened and strengthened. In particular, relations between Iran and Saudi Arabia were severed in 1988 was re-established in 1991 and developed. After a meeting between officials of the two countries, it was announced that a positive turnaround in relations between Iran and Saudi Arabia started and it was stressed that the positive developing trend and strengthening relations between Saudi Arabia and Iran was the result of deep and realistic insight of the countries in the Persian Gulf region.

Iran and Kuwait' good relations which was started in 1990 with the Iranian Foreign Minister's visit to this country also was strengthened and deepened after the Persian Gulf War. Because Iran demanded the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait during the crisis. After the war ended, Iran deployed its equipment and technical experts to shut down the Kuwait's oil fields. Committee was also another example of cooperation development between Iran and Kuwait.

Iran-Oman relations were developed during the construction even though during the Iran-Iraq war, Oman adopted moderate policy. Oman played an active role in the normalization and development of relations with Cooperation Council as the Vice President of Iran visited Qatar in May 1992 that was the turning point in relations between the two countries. Hence, several agreements were concluded in the field of air and sea transport, agriculture, media, customs, fisheries, drug and a joint gas field operation. Relations between Iran and Bahrain also improved after the invasion of Kuwait. Iranian officials stressed a meeting with Bahrain officials: Iran is interested in the field of trade and economic cooperation, give priority to their Muslim neighbors and is willing to develop cooperation in all areas of the Kingdom of Bahrain. Accordingly, some agenda were prepared for cooperation in the fields of shipping, tourism and transportation. However, over time in early 1995 in the wake of allegations of Iranian interference in Bahrain's domestic affairs, Irishman's ambassador was summoned of Bahrain's Kingdom. However, Iran showed restraint in this regard and prevented a crisis in bilateral relations. In addition, the relations between Iran and the United Arab Emirates were also similar to Bahrain so that after the Kuwait crisis, Iran's relations with the UAE were expanded and developed. In this respect, in the Iranian's president meeting with UAE Minister of Defense, building relationships and cooperation between the two countries especially in the field of oil cooperation was stressed. However, despite the differences between the Islamic Republic and the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council countries, the two sides tried to prevent the tense bilateral relations so that in the height of the conflict between Iran, UAE and Bahrain, Saudi Arabia announced that Iran is an important country in the region and Persian Gulf Cooperation Council countries are interested in having friendly relations with Iran. But relations between Iran and the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council that was extended in Rafsanjani's presidency in the first period were deteriorated at the end of his second presidency term.

Thus, in the context of the idea of dialogue among civilizations and the principle of detente, reconstruction and development of relations with the countries of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council was in Iran's foreign policy agenda. (Heman., 2012, 406-411 -461).
Interaction with the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council

After the war, Islamic Republic of Iran gradually took steps towards detente and confidence-building with Persian Gulf countries and achieved considerable success in this way so that America was so worried about the progress. At the beginning of the twenty-first century, developers of America's strategy obliged government to create instability in the region for the first quarter of the twenty-first century.

The rise of the Iranian nuclear crisis through propaganda and incitement by America also raised questions about the nature of Iran's nuclear activities in Cooperation Council. The old dispute between Iran and the United Arab Emirates about three Iranian islands in the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council was another factor in the creation of obstacles in unfriendly bilateral relations. Thus, elimination of ambiguities and misunderstandings created and re-building trust with the southern neighbors were on the agenda of Iran's foreign policy so that in the first months of ninth government, the Iranian authorities visited Cooperation Council countries to explain the Iran's policies and objectives. Within the framework of diplomatic activity to preserve and expand bilateral relations, the President of Islamic Republic of Iran visited the six nations and then participated in the twenty-eighth summit of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council. In order to re-build confidence, ties, constructive interaction and cooperation with the countries of the Persian Gulf Cooperation, Iran's regional diplomacy was accelerated With Iranian President participation (Mahmoud Ahmadinejad) in the opening ceremony of the twenty-eighth meeting of the council. Iranian's President considered that deep relations between the countries of the Persian Gulf region maintain and strengthen peace, security and friendship in the region and the world. He added that Iran wants peace and sustainable security based on justice and love, without the involvement of foreign agents. However, if Islamic reform is driven by technological change and the economy and society and political cultures rule over Muslim, at least there is a possibility that no major battle occurred in 2025 between Muslim countries in the regions. This has created a sense of optimism and security and makes clear perspective (Elahie, 2005, 436-437).

The recent crisis in the Middle East and its impact on the relations between Iran and the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council

Arab nation's uprising against dictatorship and repression that eventually stretched from North Africa to the Middle East, can be found in Yemen, a country whose ruling was relied on tribal balance of power, private military help and security forces for more than three decades. Before the developments of North Africa, Yemen protests and discontent was against southern separatist movement and the war in six states in the north. However, the wave of changes in the North of Arabic countries stimulated the majority of Yemenis and student activists and young people seeking change against the Yemeni ruler (Saleh) and other formal and informal forces were forced to go along. In return, with the use of multiple initiatives, Ali Abdullah Saleh has tried to somehow remain in power. Yemeni was among the countries that experienced unrest and widespread protests immediately after the escape of Ben Ali in Tunisia. Unlike Egypt and Tunisia, this country suffered many crises before recent developments in the Middle East (Ahmadian, 1 and 2).
Conclusion

In the past few decades, Persian Gulf Cooperation Council have witnessed a transformation in the definition of objectives and its interests and especially popular uprisings in the Arab world in 2011 has given priority for the Council's objectives and security interests. Generally, two major scenarios can be considered for future cooperation and policies. The first scenario includes transformation of Security Cooperation Council priority and returning to policies prior to 2011, where in spite of the security issues, economic interests are the top priority and the second scenario, including the continued priority security interests and objectives to the Council.

However, the objective of this study is to investigate the impact of Islamic Revolution in terms of ideology in the Muslim world. Reflection of the Islamic Revolution in the lands of Muslims is important from various aspects and needs to be investigated. It is scientifically and objectively important because Islamic Revolution happened in one of the world's oil and strategic fields where superpowers of East and West had vital interests and the very fragile state of the balance of power. Islamic Revolution in Iran was a serious threat for the delicate balance of America and the Soviet Union. So the spread of the revolution in the Middle East is not a key area that is often neglected by the world politics actors, and they were less important for them. The issue is also important scientifically and theoretically. The power experience by the Islamic Revolution in Iran could be a model for the rest of the Muslims and establish a chain of crisis and revolution in these countries. Therefore, the Islamic Revolution of Iran is one of the most important world events and political events in the second half of the twentieth century. This revolution was born in a country that before it the Pahlavi dynasty was enforced the foreign policy in the Persian Gulf region. But the Islamic Revolution in Iran led to different classes of people, both Shiites and Sunnis living in the Persian Gulf and are deprived of their social rights rise up against the government, demanding their basic rights following the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Iran has made important position in the world and the Middle East and because of this it is always faced with security threats. By expressing its ideas and causes, Islamic Revolution met with indirect methods to achieve the desired result, i.e. the Islamic awakening. It is obvious that a revolution enormous achievement, the Islamic Awakening is the best proof of the importance of this issue and addressing it will require further consideration and pursuit of administration. This becomes clear that the Islamic Republic of Iran has the duty to preserve and extend and direct the wave of Islamic Awakening and its impact in terms of ideology in the Islamic countries of the Persian Gulf or the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council countries. Surely the best way to achieve these goals is overcoming obstacles and revolution's weaknesses.

But in another dimensions in terms of relations between Iran and the influence of the ideology of the Islamic Revolution on Persian Gulf Cooperation Council countries, in the past few decades, Persian Gulf Cooperation Council have witnessed a transformation in the definition of objectives and its interests and especially popular uprisings in the Arab world in 2011 has given priority for the Council's objectives and security interests. Generally, two major scenarios can be considered for future cooperation and policies. The first scenario includes transformation of Security Cooperation Council priority and returning to policies prior to 2011, where in spite of the security issues, economic interests are the top priority and the second scenario, including the continued priority security interests and objectives to the Council.
It seems that various factors and components make the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council give priority to security objectives and agenda in the future, and the second scenario is more likely. Among the important factors mentioned in this regard include: the spread and persistence of the rise and demands of the people in the area on the accountability of government to the people, and this will inevitably affect the GCC countries. The continuing crisis in the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council members and the Council's inability to resolve these crises and authoritarian model of political system as monarchies of the GCC countries that do not have the capability and efficiency, gradual change in regional conditions and unbalanced regional power at the expense of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council countries, including in politics and foreign policy trends are happening in these countries.

However, one of the objectives and consequences of the Islamic Revolution, has been promoting the idea of political Islam. Islam, which calls for some or all political power. This is a big challenge for most Muslim countries, especially the countries of the Persian Gulf (Persian Gulf Cooperation Council) and provided an opportunity for Muslims and Islamists to make clear and organize their demands and take actions for it. On the one hand, the impact of the Islamic Revolution on the individual and social, intellectual and practical, economic, cultural and political aspects of Islamic world in different areas depends on the specific circumstances of each region and on the other hand on the importance that the Iranians were attached for each region.

Generally, we can say that although the uprisings of the area affected by domestic developments and global initiatives, as many political observers believe the role of the Islamic Revolution and its patterns played an undeniable role in the awakening of the region. The pattern that relied on the people and away from Western models not only provided a model for the region but also its manifestation has been reflected in strengthening liberation front for the world.

Accordingly, in the future, the region is witnessing the awakening of nations in the Muslim countries of the Persian Gulf (Persian Gulf Cooperation Council) in particular and in the Middle East in general for regional integration and strengthen the resistance against the West, which is largely derived from the ideas of the Islamic Revolution and the Islamic Republic's foreign policy framework. An idea that has always stressed the need for regional unity to exit the aliens, progress and development on regional pattern.

Among these region wakening and emphasis on the confrontation with foreign conspiracies are the important components that realize through greater coordination and communication with all countries in the region, a major principle for Islamic Republic of Iran from the beginning of revolution and has always been the vanguard for its realization.
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