

## INTERNAL AND FOREIGN POLICY OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN IN THE 90S OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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The article examines changes in the political life of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the 90s of the 20th century, namely, the conduct of an independent foreign policy by the president without the approval of other authorities (the clergy are meant). As a result, Tehran began to fulfill its foreign policy tasks, and this in turn contributed to maintaining friendly relations with the Arab monarchies of the Persian Gulf.

**Key words:** Islamic revolution, Rukhalla Musavi Khumeyni, Shia clergy, export of Islamic revolution, internal and foreign policy, Persian gulf.

The study of the role and influence of the "Islamic factor" in the domestic and foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran is of great importance for Islamic studies and political science in Uzbekistan. Indeed, the study of the Shiite orientation in Islam, its various currents, the capture of the Iranian state system by Shiite scholars after the 1978-1979 Islamic revolution is an important task for political scientists and Islamic scholars. In addition, religious freedom in the current conditions of independence of Uzbekistan requires, first and foremost, a good knowledge of religious knowledge, the elimination of illiteracy in the field of religion. This issue is important in preventing the spread of various deceptive ideas and opinions among today's youth as well as in the proper conduct of educational work.

In Iran, after the death of Ayatollah Ruhollah Humayun in 1989, the people gave him the title of Imam out of special respect. Later on, a peculiar gap appeared at the top of the Shia scribes. Ayatollahs elected to religious leadership – Sayyid Abul Hoyi (died August 8, 1992), Gulpayagoni (died December 9, 1993), and Aroki (died December 1994) but died quickly due to old age. After their deaths, Sayyid Ali Khamenei was elected as "velayat-e faqih"<sup>1</sup>.

In the early 1990s, Iran rose to a new level in the economic sphere, began to move to a market economy model of development, and by some countries, such a policy was called as an Islamic economy [4; 308].

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<sup>1</sup> The 12th "hidden imam" of the Shiites, Muhammad al-Mahdi ibn al-Hasan al-Askari al-Qaim al-Muntazar, was the "ruler of the most authoritative Shia jurist" to be preserved until his arrival.

After Iraq invaded Kuwait on August 2, 1990 and occupied it as its 19th province, the IRI began to focus on regional security. Because the concentration of foreign troops in the region during the Kuwait conflict has worried Iran.

The long-term security and stability in the region, the need to eliminate aggression, necessitated the creation of a system that would guarantee adherence to UN principles. This system was to be established in cooperation with the UN Secretary General, in which the countries of the region were to play a leading role.

The established "Gulf Security and Cooperation System" was to cover all the countries of the Gulf Basin. Because not including any of those countries into this system could create tension and instability in the region. In addition, the system was supposed to eliminate foreign interference, which has historically been a factor of instability in the region.

Taking into account these principles, the IRI actively maintained contacts with the leaders of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other regional countries, and at this stage actively sought political ways to end the war and its negative consequences and end the enmity between the two countries [1; 391].

Regarding Iran's influence on the domestic political situation in the Gulf countries, Foreign Minister Karzai said that Tehran does not support terrorist organizations in other countries, especially in the Gulf States, and that such actions are completely contrary to the principles of Iran's foreign policy.

Hence, the global political and economic processes that took place in the 1990s led to significant changes in the Gulf region. The new economic relations between the countries of the world and the conditions of division into new international opposing poles in the fields of industry and technology have increased the attention of great powers and ruling circles to the rich oil resources of the Persian Gulf. The events of this period have shown how vulnerable the countries of the region alone will be in the face of the great powers and policies of the world. Even the existing security system in the region has not yielded practical results for a variety of reasons, including the fact that not all Gulf countries have participated in it.

### References

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