

Investigating the Effects of the Imposed War on the Islamic Revolution Exportation

Mohammad Takaloo*¹, Farhad Darvishi Se Talani²

DOR: 20.1001.1.26767368.2021.3.9.4.8

1. M.A. in Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences, Imam Khomeini University, Qazvin, IRAN.
2. Associate Professor, Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences, Imam Khomeini University, Qazvin, IRAN.

(Received: 5 August 2021 – Accepted: 4 September 2021)

Abstract

The Islamic Revolution victory of Iran in February 1979 has been the source of significant changes in the region and the world and has had a tremendous international impact. Concepts such as the revolution exportation from the beginning of the revolution became the strategy of the Islamic Republic. Undoubtedly, the eight-year Iran-Iraq war had an impact on this policy. The present study aimed to express the effect of these imposed factors on exporting the revolution based on a theoretical framework on the theory of Hagerstrand's diffusion and examining the impact of the imposed war at the domestic and international levels. Based on the results, in contrast to the Islamic Revolution, this influence for governments, especially those that consider it a destructive factor for their government, is prolonged or stopped. And the imposed war became a factor for governments' resistance against the revolution exportation. In contrast, the revolution values have particular importance to the nations that noticed the justice-seeking and anti-arrogance of this revolution. Defense and resistance in the imposed war symbolize oppressed nations' resistance against global arrogance as a desirable pattern of behavior. The primary questions are 'What effects did the imposed war have on the future of Iran?' 'Did these effects play a positive and accelerating or negative and deterrent role in the export of the Islamic Revolution?' According to the hypothesis, some influences had a deterrent role in exporting the Islamic Revolution by those conditions. They caused the change of idealistic to realistic views. On the other hand, the Iranian nation's voice was a symbol of the government defending the oppressed, so it has caused the export of more and more values of this revolution.

Keywords: Islamic Revolution, Eight-year War, Export of Revolution, Regional Countries, International System.

*. Corresponding author: mohammadtakaloo84@gmail.com

Introduction

The great revolutions of the world are essential and influential phenomena of history. Revolutions are international phenomena not due to the military conflict between countries but, more importantly, their ideas and goals that spread worldwide. Spreading Revolutionary Ideas to other countries attracting nations to advance revolutions helps create new revolutions with similar destinations. Therefore, exporting the revolution experiences to the surrounding countries and the whole international community becomes relevant. Revolutionary systems are faced with exporting revolutions in diplomacy. Revolutions like the French 1789, Russia 1917, China 1949, and Iran 1979 are examples (Safataj, 2015 AD/1394 SH: 75).

Based on Muslim revolutionaries, the theoretical idea of exporting revolution goes back to the Islamic Revolution nature. From this point of view, the basis of the process is the change of carnal conditions, relations, individuals' behavior, and the systems of society. It is subject to the current of culture-making and acculturation under which a transcendent human being can help others to sublimation by a guide, encourage and "Testify to the Truth." The Islamic government and the revolutionary ummah can also help the people outside their borders through guidance, speech, propaganda, and encouragement to enable or accelerate their excellence. Therefore, "Issuance of Revolution" is interpreted as "Invite to Islam" according to the Holy Quran and Imams (Farsi, 1989 AD /1368 SH: 402), refers to people destroy a weak world (Davari Ardakani, 2008 AD/1387 SH: 18).

In contrast, some consider the issuance of the revolution as a plan, action, or policy adopted by those involved in the revolution to influence other societies (Mohammadi, 2008 AD/1387 SH: 501). One of the critical and influential phenomena in the procedure of Islamic Revolution exportation is the Iraq-Iran war. It began with the Iraq invasion on September 22, 1980, lasted for eight years, and finally ended after Iran adopted Resolution 598 on August 18, 1988. This war, like other wars, had different and severe effects and consequences in the region and the international system. Regarding the imposed war impact on the Islamic Revolution issuance, proposed various theories. Some consider it is preventing the revolution exportation, and some as a factor accelerating the revolution issuance. The main question is 'What role did the Iraq-Iran war play in the export of the Islamic Revolution in the region and the world?' based on the assumption, the war had played a deterrent role in the Islamic Revolution exportation in some fields and changed the ideological to the realistic view. In contrast, the Iranian nation's sound as a symbol of the government defending the oppressed caused more and more revolution values issuance.

The present study aimed to examine the role of neighboring countries in the export policy of the Islamic Revolution and the effects

of the imposed war. They were compared in two separate categories with the positive and negative impact on the export policy of the Islamic Revolution.

1. Theoretical Framework (Diffusion Theory)

Diffusion theory is the most common theory on how to spread innovations, ideas, and thoughts. This theory was invented and introduced in 1953 by the Swedish geographer Hagerstrand. Although the starting point for applying this theory was in agricultural phenomena and diseases, its use spread to other cultural areas (Jordan and Ravanry, 2001 AD/1380 SH: 316).

Another concept is spatial diffusion. It is the process that changes people's attitudes and behaviors. Spatial diffusion is the spread of a phenomenon from the center or main centers among the people who are ready to accept that phenomenon. Therefore, in spatial diffusion, distinguish two issues: The existence of a phenomenon or phenomena and the expanding the movement of the phenomenon from its primary origin, which causes spatial diffusion (Shokouei, 1998 AD/1377 SH: 301).

1.1.1. Factors of Diffusion Theory and its Application in the Islamic Revolution of Iran

1.1.2. The Spread Origin of Cultural and Political Innovation

Simultaneously with the Islamic Revolution in Iran, neighboring countries and the Middle East and the Islamic world in particular, and the world in general, were affected by the greatness of this event and its regional and global messages.

1.1.3. Scope, Destination, and Place of Diffusion

The destination for disseminating the Islamic Revolution innovations was 53 Islamic countries members of the Islamic Conference or 20 Arab countries of the Middle East or the Greater Middle East or other regions of Central Asia and Southeast Asia. So, these broadcasting areas sometimes have a receptive and sometimes unacceptable environment (Rafipour, 1997 AD/1376 SH: 88).

1.1.4. Time

According to Morrell's research, the more time passes since the Islamic Revolution of Iran, the acceptance of its effects decreases. Therefore, the impact of the Islamic Revolution in 1979 is different from 2002. However, evaluating these effects from February 1979 and even shortly before, until now, is our study issue.

1.1.5. Diffusion Issue

The subjects of the Islamic Revolution diffusion constitute a diverse and wide range of influences types, such as Islamic awakening and political self-confidence, Islamic unity of Muslims, creation of Islamic society, and establishment of an Islamic state. Political Islam is the name for all of these (Kadivar, 1999 AD/1378 SH: 130-140).

1.1.6. Routes, Channels, and Diffusion Tools

At least people should behave after that; the process of automatic propagation continues, like a snow mass that turns into an avalanche (Rafipour, 1997 AD/1378 SH: 88).

2. Islamic Revolution and Imposed War; Share Discourses

The discourse relationship between the Islamic Revolution and the imposed war is found in Imam Khomeini's speech act. For Imam Khomeini, the Islamic Revolution of Iran was a space for formulating and seasoning the components of the Islamic discourse. The imposed war became an arena for him to establish his hegemony. Accordingly, the imposed war was the greatest threat to the Islamic Revolution, and the resulting discourse became the most significant historical opportunity for its survival through the speech of Imam Khomeini. He, through it, changed "Obstacle" into "Means." (Poursaeid, 2010 AD/1389 SH: 49-50)

The imposed war was the origin of the spread of public emotion with a sense of unity, empathy, and the cultivation of a desire for sacrifice and martyrdom. The feeling was like the revolution period. The particular and ideal situation that Imam Khomeini praised and considered it a reason for releasing a weakness and attention to God (Kashi, 2000 AD/1379 SH: 326).

3. The Facilitator Countries to Islamic Revolution Issuance and the Extent to Fulfillment of This Issue

Some Muslim countries can play a facilitator role in exporting the Islamic Revolution. However, this has been done under some circumstances or has interrupted this role. Some of these countries are as follow:

As an essential Arab country with a Shia majority and oil power, Iraq is a good channel for the presence of the revolution in the Arab world. If the developments of the Islamic Revolution affect Iraq, the non-Arab color and its repulsion will decrease among the Arabs and spread throughout the Arab countries. Such a capacity is a reason that caused Saddam Hussein to attack Iran through various channels.

Afghanistan was also an essential factor in reflecting the Islamic Revolution in Central Asia. In the first decade of the revolution, the country was occupied, and soldiers from Soviet-Asian countries were fighting in Afghanistan who had contact with the Mujahedin. In the second decade, simultaneously with the Soviet Union collapsed and independence of those countries with specific weaknesses and disadvantages had been high their impact ability by the Afghanistan developments and the religious ideas of the parties and the Mujahedin. The rise of the Taliban almost cuts off the facilitator role. (Heshmatzadeh, 2008 AD/1387 SH: 296).

Turkey was the factor of political Islam influence and Islamism in the Caucasus and the Balkans because of its geographical proximity

and ethnic, linguistic, and religious commonalities. In the summer of 1980, a few weeks before Saddam Hussein invaded Iran, a military coup took place in Turkey. The symmetry and sequence of this about the Islamic Revolution can reinforce the hypothesis that the Turkish army coup was part of the strategy of restraining the Islamic Revolution and binding one of the facilitators. Turkey's major political issues are evaluated from the above perspective. Some reasons, including the entry and exit of Arbakan and the Islamist Refah Party into the political scene, are a neutral response to the pressures caused by the Islamic Revolution's impact (Ibid: 296-297).

Pakistan is the gateway to the Indian subcontinent and even to Southeast Asia. It has the most prominent Shia population, and Sunnis are interested in Iran for cultural and historical reasons. These nations have typically taken their Islam from Iranian mystics and merchants and know the Iranians cause of their acquaintance with Islam and respect them. Persian language, poetry, poet and literature are deeply rooted in that land. These are almost the opposite of Sunni Arabs statements about Iranians (Heshmatzadeh, 2008 AD/1387 SH: 297).

Lebanon is the channel of the Islamic Revolution presence in the whole Arab world and the most important medium for influencing Quds, Palestine, and the Arab-Israeli conflict. This factor is still active and dynamic. With the withdrawal of Israel from southern Lebanon after 22 years, Hezbollah and the Islamic Resistance have played a significant role in this.

The imposed war of Iraq against Iran is one of the critical and influential areas in the relations between Iran and Lebanon. Analysts interpreted Iran's victory over Iraq caused the unbridled power of Muslims, mainly Lebanese Shia. After the Khorramshahr liberation in 1982, Zionists attacked Lebanon, so a new front opened against Iran. The entry of the Revolutionary Guards into this country and the formation of militant groups converging with the Islamic Republic, led by Hezbollah, became one of the components of Iran's power in the face of other domestic, regional, and international actors in Lebanon (Tahmasebipour 2014 AD/1393 SH: 81).

In the second decade of the Islamic Revolution, Omar al-Bashir came to power in Sudan and showed similar Islamic actions and tendencies like Iran. Based on news and information, Sudanese society had a high capacity and acceptance of the Islamic Revolution. It became a pretext for Egypt and the United States to warn about the revolution issuance danger, jeopardize their interest, and justify some of their propaganda and pressure on Iran. However, with its unique national identity and geographical location, this country is an essential factor for spreading the Islamic Revolution ideas among the regional Arab countries to the depths of Black Africa (Heshmatzadeh, 2008 AD/1387 SH: 298).

4. Consequences of the War and Its Impact on the Revolution Issuance

The war effects have always been broader and more dynamic than during the active period of the war. The Iraq-Iran war is no exception. The consequences of this eight-year war are still going on inside the warring countries and the whole region. These effects, in line with the revolution exportation policy, have two deterrent and accelerated aspects. Some of those are as follow:

4.1.1. Deterrent Effects on the Revolution Issuance Policy

We first examine the effects that have slowed down or halted the revolution issuance policy.

4.1.2. Priority of Maintaining Territorial Integrity

The imposition of war was the culmination of the regional and international system's response to the revolution exporting and the policy of creating samples like Iran in the outside world. The war, in effect, forced the Islamic Revolution to reconsider its foreign policy approaches. Of course, the victories of the Islam warriors sometimes provided a window of hope for pursuing an idealistic policy and the continuation of the revolution issuance policy in the hearts. But events of the end of the war did not indicate it but imposed a situation of "neither War nor Peace" on Iran was not favorable to Iran, and did not help Iran export the revolution (Fallahnejad, 2005 AD/1384 SH: 150-151).

This war seriously threatened the existence of country's system and the revolution. The most critical task and goal were "Existence Preservation," and the expansion and issuance of revolution was subordinate and overshadowed. They propagated that the invasion of Iraq, at all costs and damages, was the result of the enthusiasm and rhetoric of the Iranian revolution issuance (Heshmatzadeh, 2008 AD/1387 SH: 35). Thus, Iraq's invasion of Iran caused the aspirations of the Iran fledgling government to break up, and Iran abandoned its cross-border policy about revolution issuance and supporting liberation movements and sought only to preserve its territorial integrity (Amin, 2008 AD/1387 SH: 166). However, this impact was not absolute but relative.

4.1.3. Reconstruction After the War and the Revolution Issuance

Numerous domestic and international factors strongly influenced the policy-making system process, how thinking and decision-making and implementation way of the elites on the country's major issues. Those are as follows the adoption of Resolution 598, end of the war, revision of the Constitution, the election of Hashemi Rafsanjani as President, the collapse of the Soviet Union, and its impact on the international system. The war damage, the resulting material and spiritual problems, the issue of immigrants and prisoners of war, the destruction of production centers, the reduction of the national capital, the economic blockade and economic turmoil, and domestic political

bottlenecks severely threatened the existence of the Islamic Republic. At the same time, the pursuit of politics and disregard for international arrangements during the eight years did not meet Iran's revisionist demands. Influenced by these factors, the government gradually reluctantly and compulsively accepted the realities of the international system and the internal and critical conditions. To regulate the internal situation and rebuild the country, put economic reformism at the top of its agenda.

The central element of this discourse was pragmatism in formulating and implementing foreign policy following Islamic values. Thus, economic reconstruction and defense-security modernization became a priority on the agenda of Iranian leaders. The procedures such as revolution issuance and helping Islamic and liberation movements became the following priorities (Fallahnejad, 2005 AD/1384 SH: 130-131).

4.1.4. The Effect of the Forming Persian Gulf Cooperation Council on the Revolution Issuance

The collapse of the regional security system due to the Iranian revolution led the Persian Gulf region countries to create a new security system. They regarded the latest trend as a far-reaching measure against regional order and stability. Also, they considered the Iranian revolution as more far-reaching than other radical models in the Middle East. They hoped that their consensus could create a strong front against Iran's foreign policy behavior. Therefore, one of the main factors in establishing the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council is the Islamic Revolution of Iran and the prevention of its effects and consequences in the region (Ibid: 152-153). The Persian Gulf Cooperation Council acted to contain the Islamic Republic of Iran by assisting Iraq and preventing its defeat. In this regard, the massive volume of the Council's financial assistance to Iraq, including loans and grants, is estimated at 35 to 45 billion dollars (Heydari, 2002 AD/1381 SH: 31).

Establishing an Islamic system in Iran and the leaders' insistence at the beginning of the victory on the need to export it and select an Islamic government in Muslim countries was a great help to the United States. It gave him an excuse to introduce the revolution issuance as a severe threat to the Persian Gulf countries' rulers and make them strongly afraid of continuing their rule (Parsadoust, 1992 AD/1371 SH: 347). Their genuine concern about internal security and its connection to the Iranian revolution was the fear of increasing Shias' self-confidence in the Persian Gulf countries, lest they follow their counterparts in Iran and thus endanger the internal security of these countries (Kadivar, 1993 AD/1372 SH: 112).

4.1.5. The Issue of Pan-Arabism

The Iraqi regime found a great initiative during the war with Iran. To gain legitimacy, war with Iran, Arab world leadership, and winning

the war, the Iraqi government proposed "Pan-Arabism" and the ancient subject of Arabs and non-Arabs. It aimed to mobilize the Arabs, especially the Arabs of the Persian Gulf, against the Islamic Revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran's system and ideology. Of course, Saddam raised Arabs and non-Arabs for the first time during the country's political and social crises following the Islamic Revolution in Iran (Fallahnejad, 2005 AD/1384 SH: 147-148).

During the war, he constantly reminded his soldiers of Qadisiyah and the victory of the Arabs over the Iranians. In the Arab world, it intensified after the conquest of Khorramshahr on May 24, 1982; Iran did not accept the peace offer and continued the war to punish the aggressor. The Arabs hesitated of Iran's universal claims based on Islamic unity and solidarity, supported Iraq, and prevented Iran from winning (Fallahnejad, 2005 AD/1384 SH: 148).

4.1.6. Accelerating Effects on the Revolution Issuance Policy

In this section, we discuss the effects that have accelerated the process of the revolution issuance.

4.1.7. The Impact of War on the National Security Discourse of the Islamic Revolution

The imposed war practically had a dual effect on the concept of system "National Security." On the one hand, the war and the struggle for homeland salvation mixed with the people's religious interests and thus profoundly affected the system's ideological nature. On the other hand, countering the Iraqi forces' invasions inevitably changed the revolutionaries' mentality about the many elements of power that were regarded as security factors.

The war created many limitations in pursuit of the ideal goals of the system. Still, it was not a factor in changing the system's nature from ideological to non-ideological.

In its war strategy, the Islamic Republic of Iran was obedient to the general principles of the revolution and the design of various slogans in the war based on the revolution's ideal goals. Adherence to the general principles of the revolution, acceptance of many war limitations, and the evolution of some system security issues crystallized in all the system's policies.

Thus, the two periods of expansion-oriented and conservation-oriented discourse are different. In the period of conservation-oriented discourse, because of confronting a wholly objective and physical threat, the system accepted some of the developments and procedures to answer external defiance; without giving less value to the ideal goals of the revolution inherently. Many of these goals were pursued vigorously during this period. For example, the Iran assistance to the Lebanese Hezbollah group or the efforts of the country's political and military officials to turn the war from a classic and national-patriotic war into a popular-ideological war relate to those goals.

In prioritizing the system's goals, maintaining the system and the effort for the country's physical security during this period were first, and all the military issues during the eight-year of the imposed war overshadowed. The design and explanation of the theory of "Umm al-Qura" have been in this time. The bottom line in the idea of Umm al-Qura is that if a country becomes the Umm al-Qura and Dar al-Islam, its defeated or victory is regarded as defeated and the achievement of the whole of Islam therefore prefer the preservation of Umm al-Qura over other things. We can cancel the initial verdicts and the like (Valipour Zarumi, 1998 AD/1377 SH: 70-74).

However, the emphasis of the Imam and other officials indicates the high importance of maintaining order in this period. Imam said: "Today war is at the top of affairs." (Khomeini, 1999 AD/1378 SH: 17/154) Or, maintaining the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran is one of the essential obligations. Hence, he called for a more comprehensive people presentation in the scenes of revolution and war. System policy-making was also a function of the general principle of the war (ibid).

4.1.8. The Effect of the Negation of International Powers in the War on the Revolution Issuance

The non-joining of the Islamic Republic to the two blocs of East and West during the Iran-Iraq war caused the country to not receive financial assistance from either bloc in defense of its invasion of Iraq. At the same time, Iraq was benefiting from the arms and financial aid of both blocs. This aid was not the importance of Iraq but the extent of threatening the Islamic Revolution for the two blocs. There is no doubt that if another neighbor invaded Iran instead of Iraq, the great powers would still support the country because of this threat. Therefore, Iraq had no role in attracting aid. After the end of the war and reducing this threat, the West did not help Iraq invade Kuwait and pushed its political system to the brink of collapse (Ghahramanpour, 2002 AD/1381 SH: 58).

Iraq's attack on Iran could be a new opportunity for revolution issuance. Because all Muslims and fighters throughout the Islamic world witnessed the unity of East and West and the Arab reaction to overthrow an Islamic country, the warnings were given by the Iranian revolutionaries about the dangers and threats of the world system were fulfilled. Therefore, it could better pursue the revolution issuance and the demand for unity and Islam revival (Heshmatzadeh, 2008 AD/1387 SH: 35).

4.1.9. The Effect of Stabilizing the Islamic Republic of Iran

The Islamic Republic of Iran won the eight-year war with unjust conditions. Therefore, many concerns about the growth of Islamic-revolutionary thought and ideals in Iran were redoubled, and in practice, this thought showed its capabilities to the world. This power expanded after several months of the war, especially after the defeat of

the siege of Abadan, and increased the concerns of the opposition political circles day by day. Coinciding with the collapse of the war in its early years, the American magazine *Armed Forces* writes:

"There is a deep horror at the terrible strategic mistake that Iraq has made. They are fighting a revolution in which there is no sign of oblivion, and no Iraqi military action can bring about fundamental changes in the Iranian political policy, and this is the most fundamental lesson of this war." The continuation of the eight-year war and its end without achieving the predetermined goals put ended many erroneous analyzes about the inability and weakness of the new revolutionary country of Iran (Farajollahi, 2009 AD/1388 SH: 177). The power of maintaining and stabilizing the system provides a ground for revolutions issuance to those countries and motivated and freedom-loving nations by becoming a practical model in government.

4.1.10. The Effect of War on the Evolution of the Revolution Issuance Pattern

4.1.11. The First Period of the War (1981-1984)

Iraq's blatant invasion of Iran and the start of the eight-year war played a decisive role in changing the pattern of the Islamic Revolution. Thus, in the first half of the war, the policy of revolution issuance didn't stop, but it was strengthened and intensified in the form of spreading the model of the Islamic justice government. The invasion of Iraq significantly strengthened the position of the idealistic Islamists on the necessity of spreading the values and ideals of the Islamic Revolution within the framework of the expansionist security strategy. Because they argued with the Islamic Revolution limitation within Iran's borders, the revolution's enemies would have ample opportunity to invade Iranian territory.

Therefore, according to the preventive defense strategy, ideological aggression is necessary, and the process is defensive. Iran's extensive victories in the Fath al-Mubin and Beit al-Muqadas operations, which led to the liberation of large parts of the country, including the Khorramshahr, played a significant role in adopting the model of valuable export of the revolution by spreading the model of Islamic government in other countries (Dehghani Firoozabadi and Radfar, 2009 AD/1388 SH: 69-70).

4.1.12. The Second Period of War (1984-1988)

The pattern of exporting the Islamic Revolution in the second period of the war was cultural export by spreading the values of the Islamic Revolution and not the formation of Islamic government in other countries by creating a continuous revolution in them (Dehghani Firoozabadi and Radfar, 2009 AD/1388 SH: 77). Therefore, the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ali Akbar Velayati, states, "We will continue to export our revolution, but culturally." (Ramezani, 2003 AD/1382 SH: 71)

4.1.13. The Impact of Resistance in War on Islamic Awakening

The Islamic Awakening is a great uprising that has destroyed the walls of tyranny and arrogance and defeated their guard forces. Stability, continuity, and establishment of the Islamic Republic are among the most critical factors that have hoped the region and Muslim nations. It has played an influential role in creating the Islamic movement and awakening in the area (Shahabi 2011 AD/1390 SH: 51).

For centuries, Islamic countries were invaded by foreigners. The Crusades, the invasion of Timur Mongols, European and Western colonizers such as the Dutch, the French, and in recent centuries the British, Americans, and international Zionism dominated the geopolitical and geostrategic region of the Middle East and Islamic countries, enslaving Muslim nations that caused their independence. By examining the developments of the last three decades in countries such as Lebanon, Palestine, Iraq, Egypt, Syria, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Morocco, Pakistan, Kashmir, Azerbaijan, Turkey, and Central Asia, we can see the direct and indirect effects of the Islamic Revolution on the people, the government and their Islamic movements their Islamic awakening (Shahabi, 2011 AD/1390 SH:57). Some elements have placed Iran not as the initiator of the Islamic Revolution in the region but as an inspiration source for Muslim nations (Eivazi, 2014 AD/1393 SH: 165).

These are resistance in the eight-year war with Iraq while supported by the West and the East and the reactionary powers in the region, opposition to widespread political, economic, and media pressure from the West, the role of Hezbollah as the birthplace of the Islamic Revolution and Iran in liberating Lebanon from Israeli occupation, the support of Palestinian people in the last 32 years by Iran, especially the intifada and resistance of the people of Gaza, the cut between Iran and the United States, the acquisition of nuclear enrichment technology despite severe opposition from the West, etc. (Ibid).

4.1.14. Increasing Women's Political Participation

Women's political participation in any society will find sense within that society's social and political structure. According to this view, women's political participation is formed with the structures of society and its sustainable relations and is influenced by social, economic, political, and social change systems. Different social, political, and economic structures cause differences in women's political participation in other societies and different periods (Darvishi and Emami, 2010 AD/1389 SH: 48).

The art of the Islamic Revolution was transforming the women of our community and guiding them to Islam and religious values. It saved them from the ignorance, restraint, and vulgarity that were the souvenirs of the West and led to self-respect, purity, understanding of personality and perfectionism, intellectual and spiritual transformation. A dynamic presence on the scene of the Islamic Revolution is one of the great honors of Muslim women in Islamic

Investigating the Effects of the Imposed War on the Islamic Revolution Exportation

74

Iran. In the first days of the revolution, they entered the battlefield and helped the Islamic Revolution step by step with their jihad.

The active participation of Iranian women in the Iran-Iraq war is a new experience in the collection of popular participation and a rare phenomenon in the history of Iran. Given the background of approaches to the presence of women in Iranian social spheres-based on the women's isolation and the confinement of their activities within the home-the spontaneous and active participation of women during the war was the result of essential developments following the Islamic Revolution.

Simultaneously with the imposed war, their limited participation changed into active participation. Looking at the performance and influence of women in this historical period, we find that the values revived by the Islamic Revolution were the most important reason for women's political participation in that period (Ibid: 37). With the women involved in social affairs, the Islamic Revolution turned her into a model of a pleasant woman. Rejecting the women's isolationist view has provided a platform for their acceptance and absorption in society and has accelerated the revolution issuance policy.

Conclusion

In its war strategy, the Islamic Republic of Iran was subject to the general principles of the revolution. The design of various slogans in the war was entirely based on the ideal goals. Adherence to the whole revolution principles, the acceptance of many war restrictions, and a change in some of the system security issues were crystallized in the system policy-making. Thus, the distinction between the two periods of expansion-oriented and conservation-oriented discourse is in the age of conservative-oriented speech; the system was forced to accept some of the developments and policies that could respond to this external struggle without underestimating the ideal goals of the revolution. Many of these goals are being pursued vigorously during this period. For example, the Islamic Republic aid to the Lebanese Hezbollah group was all during this period, or the efforts of the country's political and military officials to transform the war from a classic and national-patriotic war to a popular-ideological war was in this direction.

The consequences of the imposed war in the region and the international system have had many positive and negative aspects of exporting the Islamic Revolution values, some of which still affect the revolution issuance. This influence in the states, especially those against the Islamic Revolution, considers it a destructive factor for the institution of their government, is progressing very slowly or has stopped. The imposed war has become a factor for governments to oppose the revolution issuance policy.

On the other hand, among the nations that listened to this revolution's call for justice and anti-arrogance, the revolution values have particular importance. In this regard, defense and resistance in the imposed war are recognized as a symbol of resistance of oppressed nations against global arrogance as a desirable behavioral symbol. Imam Khomeini wrote in a famous message to the Charter of the Clergy in February 1989 about the war achievements, especially in the field of revolution issuance:

Every day, we have a blessing in the war that we have enjoyed in every scene. We have exported our revolution in the battle to the world. We have proved our submissiveness and the oppression of the aggressors in the war. In the war, we removed the veil from the hypocrisy of the cannibals.

We defeated the greatness of the two superpowers, East and West. We showed the world's people in the war, especially the region's people, who can fight all powers and superpowers for years. We aid Afghanistan and will lead to the conquest of Palestine. Our war awakened Pakistan and India and, most importantly, fulfilled the continuation of the spirit of revolutionary Islam in light of the war.

References

- Amin, H. (2008 AD/1387 SH). "The International System and the Islamic Republic of Iran." *Research Letter*. Vol. 3, no. 12 and 13, pp. 143-180.
- Darvishi, F; Emami, A. (2010 AD/1389 SH). "Women's Political Participation in the Iran-Iraq War (1978 AD/1356 SH-1988 AD/1367 SH)." *Negin Quarterly*. Vol. 8, no. 32, pp. 37-50.
- Davari Ardakani, R. (2008 AD/1387 SH). *The Islamic Revolution and the Current State of the World*. Tehran: Mehrniusha.
- Dehghani Firoozabadi, J; Radfar, F. (2009 AD/1388 SH). "The Evolution of the Pattern of Exporting the Revolution During the Holy Defense." *First Line Quarterly*. Vol. 3, no. 11, pp. 57-82.
- Eivazi, M. (2014 AD/1393 SH). *An Analysis of the Future Study Framework of the Islamic Revolution of Iran*. Tehran: Aftab Tose'e.
- Falahnejad, A. (2005 AD/1384 SH). *The Policy of Exporting the Revolution*. Tehran: Islamic Revolution Documentation Center.
- Faraj Allahi, Gh. (2009 AD/1388 SH). *Sacred Defense and Regional and International Powers*. Tehran: Training and Assessment.

**Investigating the Effects of the Imposed War on the Islamic Revolution
Exportation**

76

- Farsi, J. (1989 AD/1368 SH). *Philosophy of the Islamic Revolution*. Tehran: Amirkabir.
- Ghahramanpour, R. (2000 AD/1379 SH). "Reasons and Roots of Turkey's Stance in the Iran-Iraq war." *Negin Quarterly*. Vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 49-59.
- Heshmatzadeh, M. (2008 AD/1387 SH). *The Impact of the Islamic Revolution of Iran on Islamic Countries*. Tehran: Publishing Organization of the Institute of Islamic Culture and Thought.
- Heydari, M. (2002 AD/1381 SH). "The Iran-Iraq War and its Impact on a National, Regional and International Dimensions." *Negah Monthly*. Vol. 3, no. 26, pp. 44-27.
- Jordan, T; Raventry, L. (2001 AD/1380 SH). *Introduction to Cultural Geography*. (Tulaei, S, Trans). Tehran: Research Institute of Culture and Communication.
- Kadivar, J. (1993 AD/1372 SH). *Encounter; The Islamic Revolution and America*. Tehran: Ettelaa't.
- Kadivar, M. (1999 AD/1378 SH). *Theories of Government in Shia Jurisprudence*. Tehran: Ney Publishing.
- Kashi, Gh. (2000 AD/1379 SH). *The Magic of Speech: Cultural Mentality and the System of Meanings in the Khordad 2 Elections*. Tehran: Ayandehpooyan Cultural Institute.
- Khomeini, R. (1999 AD/1378 SH). *Sahifa Noor*. Vol. 13 and 19. Tehran: Payam Etrat.
- Mohammadi, M. (2008 AD/1387 SH). *Global Reflection of the Islamic Revolution*. Tehran: Institute of Islamic Culture and Thought.
- Parsadoost, M. (1992 AD/1371 SH). *The Role of the United Nations in the Iraq-Iran War*. Tehran: Sherkat Sahami Enteshar.
- Poursaeid, F. (2010 AD/1389 SH). "The Relationship between the Discourse of the Islamic Revolution and the Imposed War in the Speech Action of Imam Khomeini." *Negin Quarterly*. Vol. 9, no. 33, pp. 47-62.

- Rafipour, F. (1997 AD/1376 SH). *Development and Contradiction: An Attempt to Analyze the Islamic Revolution and Social Issues in Iran*. Tehran: Sherkat Sahami Entshar.
- Ramezani, R. (2003 AD/1382 SH). *Exporting the Iranian Revolution, Politics, Goals, and Means*. Tehran: Ney.
- Safa Taj, M. (2015 AD/1394 SH). *The First Wave of Islamic Awakening After the Islamic Revolution*. Tehran: Afagh Roshan Bidari Publications.
- Shahabi, M; Salehi, J. (2011 AD/1390 SH). "The Impact of the Islamic Revolution of Iran on the Islamic Awakening in the Middle East." *Two Quarterly Journal of Islamic Awakening*. Vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 51-61.
- Shakoei, H. (1998 AD/1377 SH). *New Ideas in the Philosophy of Geography*. Tehran: Gita Shenasi Publications.
- Tahmasebipour, A. (2014 AD/1393 SH). "Study and Analysis of the Relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Lebanon During the holy Defense." *Journal of Sacred Defense*. Vol. 3, no. 11, pp. 71-105.
- Valipour Zarumi, H. (1998 AD/1377 SH). "National Security Discourses in the Islamic Republic of Iran; From the Following of the Revolution to the End of Mr Rafsanjani's Presidency." *Journal of Strategic Studies*. Vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 61-82.