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Government Wilayah Al-Faqih in Iran and Contemporary Global Challenges

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Abstract

Today, despite all pressures and sanctions of the global politic, the Islamic Revolution of Iran has its own place in the hearts of freedom seeking people all over the world and every day, its progress and grandeur is improving. Therefore, progress of Islamic Iran during the last four decades is not something covered to all people and declaring these challenges across the society will lead to hopefulness and increase of resistance of people against these plots. Discussing the challenges of the Islamic Revolution and picturing them is a great and basic necessity of the present time. Therefore, this paper tends to clarify the most important challenges of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, from the very beginning to the present time, under the Islamic government based upon the Government of Wilayah Al-Faqih contrary to the propaganda of the enemies of the Islamic government, Islamic Revolution of Iran has faced great and eye catching progress in political, cultural, economic, scientific, technological, military, and intelligence areas despite all obstacles and limited facilities and now has reached a high position throughout the region and the world.

Keyword: *global politics, iran, contemporary islam, government of wilayah al-faqih*

Abstrak

Dalam konteks kekinian, terlepas dari semua tekanan dan sanksi dari politik global, Revolusi Islam Iran memiliki tempatnya sendiri di hati orang-orang yang mencari kebebasan di seluruh dunia. Oleh karena itu, kemajuan Iran selama empat dekade terakhir bukanlah sesuatu yang tertutup bagi semua orang dan menyatakan tantangan di seluruh masyarakat yang pada gilirannya akan mengarah pada harapan dan peningkatan resistensi orang terhadap realitas tersebut. Kajian

terhadap Revolusi Islam bagi sebagian aktivis Iran telah menjadi sebuah kebutuhan dasar. Oleh karena itu, tulisan ini cenderung mengklarifikasi tantangan paling penting dari Revolusi Islam Iran, dari awal hingga saat ini, di bawah pemerintahan Islam yang didasarkan pada Pemerintah Wilayah Al-Faqih yang bertentangan dengan propaganda musuh-musuh Islam. Pemerintah, Revolusi Islam Iran telah menghadapi kemajuan besar dan pesat di beberapa sektor seperti politik, budaya, ekonomi, ilmiah, teknologi, militer, dan intelijen terlepas dari semua hambatan dan fasilitas yang terbatas dan sekarang telah mencapai posisi tinggi di seluruh kawasan dan dunia.

Keyword : *politik global, iran, islam kontemporer, pemerintahan wilayah al-faqih*

INTRODUCTION

The most important question which in the minds of the Revolutionary people after each revolution is about the challenges they had because of their Revolution. Are those challenges according to the basic principles and purpose of the Revolution? The Islamic Revolution of Iran is not an exception in this case. It is very natural that Iranian people would ask about the achievements of their Revolution. While doing so people may forget the challenges faced by the revolutionaries and the basic goal pursued by the revolutionaries. They may be tempted to seek certain fundamental changes in the basic principles of revolution which may result in the total collapse of the revolution. This is the reason for explaining the challenges faced by the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

This paper tends to the challenges and outcome relating to political, economic, cultural, scientific, technological, military, and intelligence. What should be noted before explaining the challenges of the Islamic Revolution of Iran is that the idea of analysis has a close relationship with efficiency. Therefore, knowing about challenges of each Revolution must be looked at in line with the concept of efficiency. Efficiency, in short, consists of "success in reaching goals with attention to facilities and obstacles. (Fathali, 1382) Then the level of efficiency of every phenomenon, including a Revolution, will be described in accordance with the three criteria of goals, facilities, and obstacles.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research will be conducted through the library research methodology. In this article, we are going to clarify and elaborate the challenges of the Islamic Revolution of Iran in different areas such as politics, economics, culture, science, technology, military, an d security. For doing this, we will go through different sources including books, articles, journals and newspapers, and other resources in order to find related materials and contents. After analyzing the related materials, we will make a categorization of the contents and we will present the achievements and progresses of Islamic Republic of Iran in different subject areas. Finally, we will make a conclusion of presented subjects and we will mention the successfulness of Islamic Revolution in spite of all obstacles and limitations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

It is noteworthy that in explaining of the challenges of the Islamic Revolution, the It is noteworthy that in explaining of the challenges of the Islamic Revolution, the three criteria which were mentioned earlier must be taken into consideration and analysis of challenges of the Islamic Revolution must be looked at with attention to different internal and external obstacles and enmity and threatening against the Revolution. (Nashri, 1389)

Putting an end to suppression and fall of the dictator, monarch regime of Pahlavi and replacing that with a religious, democratic regime is considered as one of the most important political decision of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Iranian people, under leadership of Imam Khomeini, could overthrow the monarch regime of Pahlavi which was established through an English-American coup and dependence, dictatorship, corruption (political, moral, and economic), enmity with Islam, and mismanagement were among its characteristics and establish a popular regime based upon Islamic rules which was led by Wali Faqih. (Yazdi, 1388)

Another political challenges of the Islamic Revolution was increase of people's political insight. One of the purposes of Pahlavi regime was to separate people from issues and realities happening in their society and through this, they were trying to minimize people's political insight and in fact, people were not aware of what was happening. After the Islamic Revolution, increase of knowledge and strengthening people's political insight through using different devices such as published media and public media was focused on as a basic and important principle in the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Another political challenges of the Islamic Revolution was political freedom and people's political participation. In Pahlavi regime, people had no role in the process of decision making of the country. So, in its real meaning, political participation did not exist at all. But after the Islamic Revolution, people could take part in political activities and, as an instance, during the last more than three decades after the Revolution, there had been, in average, one election in the area of decision making in the country which it shows the expanding political participation of people. (Eyvazi, 1390)

Independence in foreign diplomacy is another challenges of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. During the age of Pahlavi, due to influence of countries such as England and the United States, there was no political independence and the foreign policy of the country was defined with attention to benefits of foreign countries. But after the Revolution, Iran won its freedom against influence of the United States and England and foreign policy of the country was defined according to the benefit of Islam and national.

Influence on formation of some political movements and groups and survival of freedom seeking movements was another political achievement of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. In one hand, the Islamic Revolution of Iran led to coming to existence of some political groups and movements such as Hizbullah in Lebanon, Islamic Amal, Palestinian Islamic Jihad Movement, and Jafari Fiqh Execution in Pakistan and on the other hand, put an end to passivity and recession of some other groups and movements such as Islamic Movement in Beit Al Muqaddas and Al Khalil. After the Islamic Revolution of Iran, the freedom seeking movements all around the world and throughout the Islamic world were powered up. Triumph of the Islamic Revolution in Iran with relying upon Islamic ideology led to survival of Islamic awakening throughout the world. Replacement of some materialistic thoughts such as nationalism and Marxism by some freedom seeking Islamic thoughts is an example of such awakening. (Mohammadi, 1390)

Iran under the Islamic Revolution was impact on strategies of super powers. The Islamic Revolution took place in a country which had to stand against and react to anti West moves in the region, but this itself turned into an anti-West country. On the other hand, the influence of the Islamic Revolution on Islamic movements existed in other Islamic societies which were under oppression of western and eastern super powers and also posing of new theories on government and politics forced both of the super powers (the United States and the USSR) to harness the Islamic Revolution in order to maintain their illegitimate interests in the Middle East and to limit it from all sides. (Mohammadi, 1390)

After overthrow of Pahlavi regime, the Islamic Revolution of Iran made some changes in the economy of the country. A comparison between the rate of income and performances during Pahlavi period and the Islamic Republic makes these changes clear. If we simultaneously analyze indexes such as growth of population, reduction of production and export of crude oil, descent of value of Dollar, and growing global inflation, we will see that the foreign exchange earnings of the country has reduced to around one fifteenth compared to the time of Pahlavi regime. Also, if we just take a look at accidents and occurrences of post Revolution period which did not happen during the age of Pahlavi and they were really serious obstacles on Iran's road toward economic evolution, we will observe how the income of the government of the Islamic Republic reduced. Some of these obstacles are:

- Eviction of 35 b. USD by Pahlavi family
- Bankruptcy of banking system of the country due to eviction of around 1.6 b. USD by some famous people
- Blockage of around 20 b. UDS of assets of Iran in the US and Europe
- Debts of the time of Pahlavi
- Economic sanctions by the enemies
- Around 1000 b. USD as direct and indirect damages of the war with Iraq to the country (Nasri, 1389: 155)

Despite the decrease of incomes and growing obstacle which the Islamic Republic faced, its activities in the area of development and construction are acceptable. This claim can be more clarified when we compare the economic activities of Pahlavi regime with that of the Islamic Republic. During the time of Pahlavi, the majority of 35 million people who were living in Iran were inhabitants of villages and they had access to the least of comfort facilities. There were even serious shortcomings in cities regarding public services and civil Equipment

During the age of Pahlavi, Iran was considered the biggest importer of foodstuffs; cheese from Denmark, egg from Israel, meat from Australia, wheat from the United States, chicken from France, potato and onion from Pakistan, and so on. Therefore, the country could only provide its food for 33 days, but after the Islamic Revolution, there happened great progress in the area of agriculture. The country is now independent from others in providing its foodstuff and only less than five percent of foodstuffs are imported from other countries. Then the country now is capable of providing its foodstuff for over 300 days relying on internal sources. In some agricultural items, the Islamic Republic of Iran is now among the exporters. (Malakutian, 1391)

During the age of Pahlavi, Iran enjoyed the least level of industry and technology. In fact, the whole identity of Iran's industry was around assembling which was done under supervision of foreign consulters and accompanied by national and technological inability and weakness. After

the Islamic Revolution, depending on internal power, localization and independence was focused on and industrial production rate increased significantly.

In general, from the beginning of the Revolution up to now, despite all economic obstacles especially the imposed war and brutal sanctions posed by the United States and Europe, the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran has managed to overcome difficulties through patience and cooperation and hard work of people and achieve mentionable success. It could turn areas such as agriculture, industry, science, civil service, and healthcare, which were considered as weak points of the country, into powerful areas. And gradually, by depending on self-sufficiency and self-reliance, change the importing economy of Iran during reign of Pahlavi regime into a productive and strong one.

Decline of Symbols of Western Culture and Expansion of Islamic Culture

Decline of symbols of western culture and standing against the cultural attacks are among cultural achievements of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. During Pahlavi period, due to a west oriented perspective, from one side Islamic values were ignored and on the other hand, western values and criteria were ruling in the scope of culture, as to say our art, literature, cinema, theater, radio and television, press, books, educational system, schools, and universities were all influenced by western culture. But after the Islamic Revolution, all symbols of western culture were wiped off and through expansion of cultural self-reliance and religious symbols, the situation for people's strengthening of beliefs was made easy.

Elevation of position of women in the society and family was another cultural challenge of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Due to dominance of lack of self-esteem and expansion of western values, the identity of women during the period of Pahlavi was threatened. Instead of leading women towards useful social activities, they were led to culture of nakedness and dishonor. But after the Revolution, this culture which was in contradiction with original Islamic culture was put aside and Iranian women found their true place. So, besides their duty as spouse and mother, women could participate in social activities by having their Islamic Hijab.

Establishment of sense of self-esteem and the motto "We Can" was another cultural achievement of the Islamic Revolution. During the time of Pahlavi, because of exaggeration of the western world in the views of Iranian people, a sense of weakness and inability was ruling in the society and a sense of dependence to the west had been established in the minds of people. But because of the Islamic Revolution, an attitude of self-esteem and self-reliance can be observed among people in the society. Through establishment of the regime of Islamic Republic, the Islamic Revolution rejected the tough, ancient reading of Islam and also rejected the idea of separation of religion from politics. In fact, a new regime was established which took its legitimacy from divine governance and Islamic values and its admissibility from will of people.

Being inspired by Islamic thoughts, Iranian people chanted the motto "Neither West nor East" and asked for freedom of Iran from influence and interference of world powers. In general, it can be said that when we are talking about cultural achievements of the Islamic Revolution, these changes can be discussed in three levels of purpose, program, and performance. At the level of purpose, Islamic Revolution replaced removal of Islam by Islamism. At the level of program, the Islamic Revolution replaced archaism, sectarianism, and Westernism, which were considered as the most important cultural programs of Pahlavi regime, by cultural independence, contraction, and development. At the level of performance, the Islamic Revolution replaced vulgarity and misidentification of Pahlavi regime by expansion of Islamic, national values and identity.

Scientific and Technological Challenges

In each country, science and technology is one of the most important parameters of national power. In fact, compared to other areas, this is the area of science and technology that is the basis of development and increase of power in others such as military, political, cultural, and economic areas. Therefore, Imam Khamenei has severally emphasized over necessity of relying on science and software movement. Science is source of strength. It leads to wealth. It leads to political and military power. In a saying, we read that "Science is strength". This is a bilateral issue: if you have science, you will have the better word and you have the upper hand. There is no middle option.

The one who has science will interfere with your affairs. He will decide about your destiny With having such attitude toward science, great investment was done in the field of education and research to compensate the shortcomings of the previous ages, especially those of Pahlavi age. And despite internal and external limitations and difficulties, especially the sanctions posed by the enemies of the Islamic Revolution, eye catching and great progress has been made in establishment and development of scientific infrastructure. For example, due to the focus of the regime over science, the number of schools in Iran ascended from 47000 at the time of the Revolution to over 194000. Number of higher education center exceed from 15 at the time of the Revolution to around 2700 state and private centers. Before the Revolution, we only had 175000 university students in the country, while the number has reached to 4 million after the Revolution. The literacy rate at the time of the Revolution was 47 percent and now it is over 90 percent. Today we have over 500 world Olympiad medals while this number before the Revolution was zero. We also have more than 26 thousand registered inventions while the number was zero before the Revolution. (Malakutian, 1391)

As a result of the Islamic Revolution and the self-esteem resulted from that, the Islamic Republic of Iran managed to have great progress in many first grade sciences and technologies in global scale and reach the top levels throughout the world and the region as a result of active participation and achievements of its scholars and scientists. Nuclear science and technology, laser, biotechnology and nanotechnology, microelectronics, technical science of using vegetable polymer, knowledge of making robots, knowledge of genetics and colonization (production of the first colonized mouse and sheep), etc. are among achievements of the Islamic Revolution in the global scale. (Afshun, 1387)

The Islamic Republic of Iran managed to localize the technology and science of nuclear circle which is widely used in clean energies, agriculture, medical sciences, and pharmacology and is now among the top countries in the world which possess this technology. In the field of robotic science, it could place itself among the eight pioneer countries through gaining global successes. In aerospace technology, in which we had no achievements during the age of Pahlavi, Aerospace Industry Organization was established and up to now, several satellites have been send to the space. The Islamic Republic of Iran is among few countries in the world that possesses the technology of making satellite, launching satellite, and building space stations and has succeeded to send a living creature to the space. (Nasri, 1381)

According to the data taken from Scopus, with production of 1190 documents in the field of stem cells, the Islamic Republic of Iran is standing at the ranking of 28 in the world and is the second country in the region. In the field of aerospace, Iran is the 19th country in the world and the first country among Islamic countries and the region. By producing 470 documents in the field of biotechnology, Islamic Republic of Iran is the 23rd country in the world and is the first country

among Islamic countries. In chemistry, by producing 4473 articles in the year 2012, it was the 13th country of the world and the first one in the region. In the area of nanotechnology, until March of 2015, the Islamic Republic of Iran was the 15th country in the world.

The portion of the Islamic Republic of Iran in science production during the last fifteen years, according to registered scientific documents in ISI and Scopus until April of 2015, has had a brilliant growth. This portion has always been rising from the year 2000 to 2014 and the Islamic Republic of Iran is now producing 1.5 percent of science in the world. According to data of Scopus, during the years 2000 to 2014, the global ranking of the Islamic Republic of Iran in science production has risen from 48 to 16. Also, according to indexed documents in ISI, position of Iran has moved from 49 in the first year of the analysis to 21 in the last year. The Islamic Republic of Iran has been the 4th country in the world in growth of science in comparison of 2014 and2013 and has been the 16th country in the world in 2014. At the present time, Islamic Republic of Iran has an outstanding position in the world concerning global production of science and is the second country among Non Allied Movement (NAM) countries. Also, during several years, Iran has been the top country among OPEC countries in scientific measurements. At the time being, the Islamic Republic of Iran is a pioneer country in the region and throughout the world by ranking as 1 in science production in the Middle East and among 57 Islamic countries.

It should also be noted here that the fastest rate of growth in scientific fields belong to Iran which is eleven times more than global average and also Iran's ranking in number of top universities according to Times ranking leveled up from 32 in 2012 to 17 in 2017.

The number of top universities of Iran according to Times rose from zero universities before the Revolution to 18 universities in 2018. Other rankings such as Leiden (18 universities in 2018) and QS (5 universities in2017) also show the same fact. At the time of the Islamic Revolution, the number of female faculty members was 100 in 1979 while in 2017 the number reached 2100 which shows a 21 time growth. And in general, the number of faculty members rose 33 times after the Revolution.

Science and technology parks and center for supporting the elite are the offspring of the Revolution and no such structure ever existed before the Revolution. It is the same about science and technology centers. Before the Revolution, except for some of the handicrafts and traditional industries, no local technology existed in Iran and our technicians were only operators of foreign machinery, while all technological progresses belong to the post Revolution era.

Islamic Republic of Iran behold several scientific and technological improvements in sciences and fields such as nuclear, nanotechnology, biotechnology, missile, stem cells, aerospace, recombinant drugs, and medical fields which it proves that in case of reliance and dependence on internal capacities and appropriate managements of such capacities, reaching to top levels of science and technology is possible. As an example, science production in the area of medical sciences is 75 times more than that of Pahlavi period (Scopus). This development in the field of medicine resulted in the growth of life expectancy of 54 years in 1979 to 76 years in 2017. Iran holds the 7th place in world ranking in this regard. Iran moved up as the third country in the world in the area of educating engineers in 2018 while we were a country of no technological achievements before the Revolution.

Iran Achievements in the applied sciences and engineering:

- Iran is world's 8th country in the world which launched satellite
- Iran is the world's 5th country in nanotechnology in 2016

- Iran is the world's 14th country in nuclear physics science in 2016
- Iran is the world's 5th country in chemistry engineering and energy engineering according to article production index in Scopus 2015
- Iran is the world's 9th country in civil engineering and ocean engineering according to article production index in Scopus 2015
- Iran is the world's 11th country in aerospace engineering according to article production index in Scopus 2015 (Mashreq News, News Code: 920134)
- Iran is the world's 12th country in industrial engineering according to article production index in Scopus 2015
- Iran's aircraft industry is 10th among 147 countries in the world.
- Iran is one of the eleven countries in the world which has the technology of launching satellite (IRINN News Agency, News Code: 559263)
- Iran is one of the thirteen countries in the world that has a full cycle of nuclear fueling which includes uranium exploration, extraction, production of yellow cake and changing it into UF6 gas, and fuel complexes.
- Iran is among fourteen countries that can enrich uranium.
- Iran is the second country among countries in the field of stem cells

The per capita amount of export of goods with advanced technology, which is an indication of development of level of technology in the country, reached 42.155 million USD in 2014 while it was zero before the Revolution. The dollar price of such exports, which was zero before the Revolution, was 25.27 million USD in 2001 and 620 million USD in 2010 which shows a 219 percent growth. The ratio of export of goods with high technology and higher than average technology (high technology includes electronic and remote communication equipment, computer and office equipment, aerospace, scientific devices, and pharmacology and higher than average ones include machinery and equipment, electronic and chemical machinery, and railway and transportation equipment) to their import shows a positive trade balance. This ratio was 7.73 percent in 2004 while in 2014, it was 43.68 percent. This shows that despite the element of sanctions of Iran especially in high technologies, not only Iran could manage its own needs, but it also could have a progressive success in producing and importing such technologies.

The Achievements of Iran Goverment After Islamic Revolution

a) The Rate of Transfer Students

Before the Revolution, 40 percent of Iranian university students studied abroad while in 2018, only one percent of university students studied in universities of other countries. As the shared report of UN and OECD shows, according to ratio index of number of abroad students to those studied inside the country, Iran is placed among those countries with less than 2 percent.

b) The Rate of Iranian Immigrant Students and Global Immigrant Students

During the last 40 years, the number of university students who migrate for the purpose of studying has grown 6 times while this number is reduce to half in Iran.

c) The Rate of US. Student Immigrants

The number of students who migrate to the United States for the purpose of studying was 57000 people in 1979 while it is now around 12000 people which shows a 5 times reduction.

d) Rate of University Graduates Migration Compared with the Region and Developing Countries

While the average of university graduates who migrate from Iran is 1 percent, the average rate of such students in the world scale is 3 to 4 percent and in the Middle East is 9.7 percent in 2008. It is also less than the average in developing countries and during 2000 to 2010, this number is reduced to half.

e) The Ranking of Destination Universities

From among Iranian students who choose to study abroad, only 1 percent study in the top 10 universities of the world and the remaining enter regular universities. In other words, 90 percent of them are not necessarily considered as elite.

f) Rate of Staying of Immigrant Students

85 percent of the students who travel to European countries for the purpose of studying return to Iran after finishing their studies and only 15 percent remain in the host country. This rate is about 15 percent less than students from the developing countries in Europe and the United States according to National Science Foundation of the United States (NSF) for the years 2010 to 2012.

g) Number of Globally Outstanding Scientists

Before the Revolution, we had no pioneer scientists in global scale while in 2016, according to the data of Web of Science, Iran had 208 outstanding scientist which were placed among the top one percent scientists of the world. This ranking has been done according to their scientific documentation in researches of world scholars during the last 10 years in 22 fields of study. This should also be noted that scholars of Hawzah (religious schools) and those of Islamic sciences have not been included.

h) Role of the Supreme Leader in Scientific Mutation

Before the Revolution, there were no offices which would be concerned with affairs of the elites, but after the Revolution and especially during the last two decades, the Supreme Leader has taken steps in founding some offices for identifying and supporting the elites and establishing structures in order to popularize the discourse of science throughout the society.

He is holding more than 10 meetings with the elites of the society annually and there are some regular weekly meetings with some elites which it shows his concerns in regard with scientific progress.

i) Upstream Documents and Rules to Identify and Support the Elites

After the Revolution, there has passed more than 55 upstream documents and rules in order to identify, support, and maintain elites in related organizations and they are being performed now.

j) Identification and Supporting the Elites

Up to now, more than 12000 elites have been identified and supported by National Elites Foundation.

k) Scientific Olympiad Ranking

Iran had never participated in scientific Olympiads before the Revolution, but after 1987 Iran participated in them and until 2017 managed to win 669 medals which put it among the top ten country of the world.

l) Nuclear Technology

- Achieving the complete cycle of fuel production at the level of 20 percent
- Designing and making advanced centrifuges
- Designing and making reactor and atomic powerhouse
- Production of different types of radiopharmaceutical products
- Radiation of agricultural products

Military and Intelligence Challenges

In fact, establishing an army is a means of protection and defending security and national interests. During the time of Pahlavi, not only the military forces were useless in this regard, but they also were serving the benefits of foreigners. On those days, the main purpose of the army was to protect the interests and benefits of the West in the region by using Iranian force, equipment, and oil income. Participation in military treaties such as SANTO can be described in this regard. But after the Islamic Revolution and collapse of SANTO and fall of Nixon's "Two Pillar Doctrine" (Iran's military pillar and Saudi's economic pillar), today the armed forces in the Army, IRGC, and Basij are protecting Islam and national interests that it can be clearly seen during the imposed war.

During the age of Pahlavi, American and English consultants and commanders were commanding the guiding our armed forces. They used such forces in order to protect the benefits of the Westerns and by having judicial impunity and receiving huge salaries, they caused great financial damages to our country. But after the Islamic Revolution of Iran, a great change happened in commanding Iranian armed forces. Foreigner commanders and consultants were sent out of the army and they were replaced by some worthy people such as Ibrahim Hemmat, Mehdi Bakeri, Mehdi Zeinoddin, Ahmad Kazemi, Sayyad Shirazi, Abbas Babaei, etc.

During the time of Pahlavi, Iranian armed forces had no eye catching internal ability and they were completely dependent on western Equipment. On those days, a huge sum of income of the country was spent in military issues. But after the Revolution, that sense of inferiority was replaced by innovation and creativity of armed forces and experts in this area. By relying on the efforts of faithful and talented young people, it could be more self-relied and have great achievements in the area of military industries and now Iran is among the military equipment exporters in the world. Some examples are production of different weapons and modern rockets (ballistic missiles with a range of 3000 kilometers, cruise missiles, antiaircraft, navy, mid-range and short range, laser and guided bombs), production of different kinds of training airplanes (Dorna and Parastoo), war planes (Saeqe), drones, basic service of airplanes, production of military and logistic helicopters, production of super advanced radars, production of submarines, production of navies and destroyers (Jamaran), production of advanced flying boats with high speed and anti-radar, production of different kinds of tanks, anti-tank weapons, and production of advanced Equipment of electronic and cyber wars. (Malakutian, 1391)

In general, the performance of military forces during the time of Pahlavi can be summarized in the following three: 1- giving some parts of the country up and dishonoring the country, 2- military interference in other countries for the benefit of the West, and 3- oppressing and killing Iranian people for strengthening Pahlavi regime. After the Islamic Revolution a great change happened in performance of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Despite the eight years of imposed war with Iraq and all military, intelligence, logistic, financial, and mental supports from the whole Western and Eastern and regional countries, not only we didn't lose even a centimeter of our territories, but the enemy was identified as intruder and tress passer and was condemned to pay for the damages it caused. Now the Islamic Republic of Iran is so powerful that not only none of its enemies dare to think about attacking it, but it also militarily helps the countries of axis of resistance against Israel and the United States. (Nashri, 1389)

Therefore, we can summarize the military and defensive achievements of the Islamic Republic as follows:

- Air defense (designing and production of short, mid, and long range air defense systems)

- Designing and production of fighters, drones, helicopters, ultra-light flying objects and air electronics
- Navy (Designing and production of submarines, production of navies and destroyers, production of advanced flying boats with high speed and anti-radar)
- Army (designing and production of different types of tanks, military vehicles, personal Equipment and weapons, different light and heavy weapons)
- Rockets (Designing and production of different types of rockets and cruise missiles)
- Electronics and radar

Cyber (management of cyber issues, providing the security of cyber space, and cyber defense)

CONCLUSION

In this article, the challenge of the Islamic Revolution of Iran in different areas such as politics, economics, culture, science, technology, military, and security In conclusion it can be summarized that despite the legacy of weakness and dependence inherited from the Pahlavi period, and continuous conspiracy by the enemies, the Islamic Republic of Iran with its limited resources could achieve great progress in different areas such as political (a religious democratic regime, political independence, etc.), economics (moving towards Islamic economy, expansion of industry and nationalizing is a better term if conveys the same meaning the author wanted to convey them, independence in some areas, etc.), cultural (cultural freedom in the framework of Islam, expansion of anti-arrogance culture, etc.), scientific and technological (medical, nuclear, laser, etc.), and military (reestablishing and reorganizing a robust military force production of different types of ballistic rockets, navy destroyers, aircrafts, etc.).

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