

IRANIAN WOMEN POLITICAL ROLE AT THE ISLAMIC REVOLUTION (A STUDY OF ELECTRONIC JOURNALISM)

Ass. Prof. Hussien karimhammoud

College Of Basic Education, Al-Mustansiriyah University, Iraq.

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Introduction:

Many social studies have focused on the issue of Iranian women's participation in life. Some of them dealt with how women in Iran contribute with men in factories, laboratories, hospitals and universities, whereas, in the period preceding the victory of the Islamic Revolution, Iran witnessed the participation of Iranian women in all Iranian work fields, by completing their university and graduate studies inside and outside Iran, when the Islamic movement began, it was led by clerics in Iran. Iranian Muslim women supported that mass movement by supporting the men, taking on the role of the husband, especially when Iranian men are being pursued by the Iranian SAVAK, as well as filling the financial deficit of the family through work, and the distribution of leaflets calling for the revolution against the Pahlavi regime.

Some Iranian women have emerged after the victory of the Islamic Revolution, that they led the political and military work in their provinces, believing from the leaders of the Islamic Revolution in the necessity of the participation of Iranian women at all levels. Some Iranian women have held positions in the Islamic Republic, where the highest position occupied by a woman in Iran after the revolution is vice president and minister, as well as a member of the Iranian Shura Council.

First: Mrs. Azam Taleghani:

At the first session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, Azzam Taleghani tried very hard to prevent anti-women laws from being passed in the assembly, but it succeeded in some cases (<https://www.bbc.com/persian/iran-features-50207848>), she opposed the forced veil, when it was submitted to Parliament in the form of a new decision stipulating the imposition of women wearing Shader. It is not permissible to force a woman to wear the sheath with the power of arms, that women have the right to choose how to dress in a respectful and appropriate manner (Iran Times Newspaper, July 4, 1980), she did not run in the next round, moved to work in women's organizations and organizations helping the needy, then she founded the magazine

"PayamHajar" in 1997, to target the segment of women and encourage them to culture, engaging in all aspects of life. Some of the decisions issued by the Shura Council were criticized, worked a lot in demanding justice for Iranian women on all levels, and to allow her to occupy any position in the Islamic Republic, worked hard to obtain a judicial decision proving that the Iranian constitution did not prevent women from running for the presidency of the republic, at 1997, she applied to run for president of the Islamic Republic, along with seven other women. However, the Guardian Council prevented them from accepting their candidacy for the presidency (<https://ar.qantara.de/content/ktywn-myrbwr-ltshdwr-wlmsw-l->), she said the reason for her candidacy for the presidency "The most important challenge in the election law is discussing men, which unfortunately prevented wrong interpretations that prevented the presence of women in the top management of the country, and therefore I will run in the elections (<https://www.asriran.com/fa/news/68651/%D8%A7%D8%B9%D>).

Ms. Taleghani continued her bid for the presidency, despite the Guardian Council's objection to the nomination of women to the position, issued a statement saying that what the Guardian Council has done is ignoring the rights of half of Iranian society who are women, inconsistent with the concept of political and social equality between the sexes, commented on Chapter 115 of the Iranian Constitution, talks about the conditions for running for the presidency, including that the candidate should be a "political and sectarian man.". She said that the mention of the term "man" in the constitution written in the Persian language did not mean by the legislator the gender of the candidate (<https://www.aljazeera.net/news/reportsandinterviews/2017/4/24/%D8%BA>), she ran again in 2001, but she played in 2009. She told the American magazine "Time": "I know that they will not accept any woman's candidacy, as they did in every previous election, so there is no point in registering ourselves that suits them, for them to claim that we did not qualify because we do not fulfill the requirement to be political and religious figures, and not because we are women.". Ms. Taleghani applied for the nomination again in 2017, headed to the High Electoral Commission in a wheelchair, she confirmed her intention at a later time to run in the 2021 elections, explained that the Guardian Council rejected her eligibility about nine times (<https://www.aljazeera.net/news/women/2019/11/2/%D8%A8%D8%B9%>).

Despite Mrs. Taleqani's preoccupation with political affairs and her entry into the political arena since her youth, but it did not leave the culture and humanitarian work, she continued to work for the Iranian Women Support Foundation until its maturity, she also continued to be the editor of a magazine. Although the magazine was closed for several years due to its criticism of Iranian governments. At October 2019, the blocker Taleqani was admitted to the hospital, to expose her to a brain disorder, her stay in the hospital continued until she died on October 30, 2019 (<https://al-ain.com/article/iran-crackdown-human-rights-dies-parliament>). Its funeral witnessed a wide public and official presence, this brought a page to a woman who had fought hard for her country and for the sake of achieving the best and the best for Iranian women.

Second: Marzieh Waheed Dastjardi:

Mrs. Mardia Wahid was born on February 11, 1959 AD in the city of Tehran. She was born to Mr. Saifullah Wahid Dastjardi, the fifth president of the Red Crescent Society in the Islamic Republic of Iran. But she was known for her religious commitment during her university studies despite the openness to the West under the government of Muhammad Reza Pahlavi and the attempt to implement what in the West and transfer it to Iran. Tehran University of Medical

Sciences College of Medicine. She worked as a faculty member in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Arash Hospital, Mrs. Marzieh worked as a faculty member in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology for 13 years, Director of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Tehran University for 6 years and a member of the Board of Examiners and the Specialty Board of Gynecology And childbirth in the Ministry of Health from as well as became a member of the Medical Education Council and a specialist from the Ministry of Health and a member of the Board of Directors of the Family Planning Association and a member of the Supreme Council for Continuing Education of the Medical Community

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20090921233359/http://medicine.tums.ac>).

Mrs. Mardia started her political career in the early 1990s, when she was elected as a representative for Tehran in the Fourth Council from 1992 to 1996 and was also re-elected in 1996. She was also nominated as Chair of the Committee for Family, Women and Youth Affairs in August 1997. She also contributed while on the Council In legal changes that included harassing women when asking for divorce and maintaining custody of their children after it, or when performing an abortion.

In her role in supporting women, a critic described her as "among the pious mothers who served Islam and the Islamic Republic of Iran and supported their duties towards their husbands." It also opposed a decision requiring Iran not to join the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

(<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2009/aug/17/iran-cabinet-women>).

She founded, in cooperation with some Iranian political figures, on January 20, 1993, the Islamic Association of Physicians, and among the founding figures (Ali Akbar Velayati, Abbas Shaibani, and Shihabuddin al-Sadr) (<https://2u.pw/dbwmq>), after the end of the session of the Council in 2000, Mrs. Mardhia returned to her previous work at the College Medicine and participated in editing one of the medical journals, but she did not shy away from political activity and defending women's rights and obtaining new privileges for her, which does not contradict Islamic law, as some view the development of Muslim women by moving away from Islamic teachings. For medical sciences, and in 2009, during the presidency of Mr. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad (Mahmoud Ahmadinejad: Born in 1956 in the village of Aradan), he was selected her from among three women to occupy three ministerial positions, and when nominations were presented to the Iranian Shura Council, two of them were not approved, and Mrs. Mardia was voted in favor of the Minister of Health in the new ministry. She is the first Iranian woman to hold the position of minister since the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran (www.bbc.com/persian/iran/2009/09/090903_mh_cabinet_woman_minister.shtml). The nomination of Mr. Ahmadinejad for women and Ms. Mardia's winning the position of Minister of Health was met with objections from some men. Hardcore Religion.

After she received the ministry and at the end of 2009, a journalist asked her, "You faced great opposition from hardliners in Parliament and 82 members voted against you, what do you think?" She smiled confidently, saying why did you mention the 82 votes? Did you not realize that there are 175 others who agreed and gave me their confidence, it is more appropriate for your question to be She continued, I consider my choice a great honor, this is an important step

for women, and I believe that part of the dream of a woman in my country has been fulfilled today by my presence in the cabinet.) (<http://www.alkhaleej.ae/supplements/page/e0743d94-86e6-47f6-a25e-efc1242a3d77>).

Mrs. Mardia continued in her position until 2012, when a dispute arose between her and the President of the Republic, Mr. Ahmadinejad, on some issues, including the issue of financing the purchase of medicines and the need to address the shortage in importing medicines to Iran, and the second issue is Mrs. Mardhia's insistence on appointing Mr. BaqerLarijani as Deputy Minister of Health, despite objections. The President of the Republic, and an order to dismiss her from the position of Minister of Health was issued on September 27, 2012 (<https://2u.pw/U0sbM>).

After she was dismissed, she returned to work as a doctor and also did not leave political work, especially within her party, which was established in 1993. On April 13, 2013, the Supreme Leader appointed her, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, a member of the Board of Directors of the Khomeini Relief Foundation, Imam Al-Amina (<https://www.noonpost.com/content/16797>), and continued her work in The aforementioned committee is still working in the committee.

Mrs. Mardia, in cooperation with 10 revolutionary personalities, established the Popular Front for the Forces of the Islamic Revolution in an attempt to unify the conservatives and urge them to choose one candidate to support him in order to compete with the current president, Hassan Rouhani, and that was on January 25, 2016, in February 2016, Mrs. Marzia reappeared. In the political arena through the coalition of "Iranian conservatives" (<https://www.noonpost.com/content/16797>). At September 2016, a decree was issued to her to be an advisor to the Chief Justice, by order of Ayatollah AmaliLarijani, Head of the Judicial Authority. From your service to the sacred system of the Islamic Republic, SadiqAmouliLarijani, head of the judiciary)) (<https://2u.pw/htMwU>).

In the 2017 elections, Mrs. Mardia applied to run for president of the republic (<https://2u.pw/MYXxM>). Despite the disagreement over the constitutionality of the nomination, she insisted on submitting her papers supported by the reformist movement in Iran, but in the end the Guardian Council did not approve her candidacy for the presidency and based on justifications that the Iranian constitution did not Declares the possibility to nominate a woman for the presidency.

The last position of Mrs. Mardia was issued to her in 2020, when she was appointed as a health advisor for the Islamic Propaganda Organization (<https://2u.pw/43sre>).

Third: Masoumeh Ibtekar:

Mrs. Masoumeh was born on September 21, 1960 in the city of Tehran, one year after her death. She traveled with her father to the United States of America in order to complete her higher education there. After they returned to Tehran, she completed her studies at the "Iran Zamin" International School. She got married in 1978 when she was in her youth. From businessman Syed Muhammad Hashemi and gave birth to two sons, the beginning of her political work and activities before the Islamic revolution were few, but after the victory of the revolution, she was known in general after the control of the American embassy in Tehran on September 4, 1979, as she was the official spokesman for the students who controlled the embassy

(<https://jadehيران.com/archives/4264>). Her university studies after the Islamic revolution and she obtained a bachelor's and then a master's in 1995.

Her first position was in 1981 when she was appointed editor-in-chief of the English version of the Iranian Kayhan newspaper, for which Mr. Mohammad Khatami (Muhammad Khatami: He was born in 1943 in the city of Ardakan) was responsible as Mr. Khomeini's delegate. After the end of her work in the newspaper, she continued to study until she obtained a major in the environment and a master's degree, after receiving Mr. Muhammad Khatami to the presidency in 1997 appointed her as vice-president as well as head of the Environment Organization. She continued her work throughout Khatami's presidency and during that period she presented many works and proposals for the development of the ecosystem in Iran.

She nominated herself for membership in Parliament in 2006 and won membership in the Shura Council and during her membership in the Council she established the Environment Committee, and in 2006 the United Nations also awarded her the (Earth Champions) award for her remarkable role in improving the environment (<https://aawsat.com/home/article/77946>). She continued her work and submitted many proposals for laws related to the environment and its improvement. It also has political activity, but in a small way, as it considers itself a supporter of the Islamic revolution and a strong supporter of it, and is counted on the reformist trend in the Islamic Republic.

When Mr. Hassan Rouhani (Hassan Rouhani: He was born in 1948 in the city of Sorkha, one of the suburbs of Semnan Governorate) assumed the presidency of the Islamic Republic, he reappointed her as Vice President in September 2013 (<https://2u.pw/tT5FH>). After her appointment as Vice President, she worked to organize environmental agreements with many countries and in February 2014 signed an environmental agreement with Iraq to establish what were called gardens. Border peace (<https://2u.pw/3yaDG>), and in April of 2014 Mrs. Masumeh signed an agreement with Japan regarding the environment, which stipulated the agreement on cooperation in the field of reducing pollution and the consequences of climate change and protecting lakes and water resources in Iran (<https://2u.pw/zGej8>), and on May 27, 2016, the head of the Iranian Environment Organization signed MasoumehIbtikar and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) a joint work plan between the two sides, and the most important axes of the joint work plan are; The management of chemicals and hazardous waste and the advancement of research, in addition to planning to establish at least two regional technical workshops and establish a regional center for data and information for the member states of the Center (<https://2u.pw/NBGzf>). Dust and dust stuck in the air, Mrs. Ibtikar mentioned that the main reason behind the dust and dirt dilemma in the region is the construction of several dams in Turkey, and she said that the Iranian government has drawn Turkey's attention to this issue for 3 years continuously, but the construction of the dams was nearing completion (<http://www.al-vefagh.ir/News/193581.html?catid=6&title=%D8%A7->).

In the field of Iranian women's rights, Mrs. Masoumeh worked to put forward everything that contributes to increasing women's freedom in Iran, according to her concept of women's freedom. 67 percent of the 750,000 job opportunities provided in the country during the past year, and Ibtikar emphasized that women should not be used as a tool that confirms the need for practical cooperation to witness the improvement of the conditions of women and children in Islamic countries (<https://2u.pw/SqBLP>).

In the area of granting Iranian women new rights represented in registering their children from non-Iranian husbands, Ms. Masoumeh worked on issuing a decision by the Shura Council to do so, stating: "The government will provide facilities for the children of foreign women married to obtain Iranian nationality.

She said, "According to the statistics of the Ministry of Labor, there are about 50,000 children of married foreigners who do not possess Iranian nationality, and they will be able to obtain it after the Islamic Consultative Assembly approves a regulation to amend the Nationality Law approved by the Council of Ministers (<https://syria.news/038f6390-07111812.html>).

During the period of her work, she helped many women with their work in manual art and worked to open an exhibition of Iranian women's art with 30 other countries and stated (((that Iranian women weave more than 75 percent of handicrafts and 80 percent of hand-made carpets in the world), which indicates the beauty of Islamic arts , She said that art is an appearance of the beauty of God Almighty, and Iranian handicrafts embody the love and human spirit in Iranian women.)) (https://arabic.iranpress.com/product_interview-i134473) Mrs. Masoumeh is still in the position of Vice President.

Fourth: Mardia Hadidji (Dabbagh)

Mrs. Mardia was born in Hamedan in 1939, she began studying in the madrassas, as schools were not widespread in Iran at that period, and she learned a lot through her father who taught her the Holy Quran and taught her Nahj al-Balagha. She got married in her fifteenth year to Mr. Muhammad Hassan Dabbagh, and moved to Tehran with her husband who used to work there and in the capital Mrs. Mardia completed her religious education at the hands of professors in the seminary (<https://2u.pw/7yiWi>), her passion for political work began at the hands of her professor in the scientific seminary (Ayatollah Sayyid Muhammad Reza Saidi), where her teacher taught her how to publish and distribute posters This was in the city of Hamadan before her marriage, where she began political work at the age of fourteen years (<https://jadehira.com/archives/10553>). After moving to Tehran, her political work developed and she began to meet with those who share the political opinion and concerns and work against the regime of Muhammad Reza Pahlavi. She became a mother with family responsibilities, but she was reconciling her family responsibility with her studies and her activities against the authority during that period, after the appearance of Mr. Strong in distributing data, so she says: "We used to go to the vegetable seller and buy from him, and the moment he turned his back to put money in the drawers, we used to put the data in the balance and go out, and no one knew who it was, or we used to ride the taxi or bus and when we got off we leave the data behind us, and so on. It was reaching the largest number of the Iranian people.

"(<https://www.moqawama.org/essaydetails.php?eid=11470&cid=199>).

Before the events of 1962, I worked on traveling for some time to the city of Qom to receive directions and instructions, and also to see close to Mr. Khomeini, and she had trips between Qom and Tehran at certain times and was subjected to a lot of harassment from the SAVAK, after the events of (Khordad) did not stop her political activity and she was calling With the people responsible for the cells that work against the government, their contact with its spiritual inspirer, Mr. Muhammad Reda Saeedi, was not interrupted until his arrest and execution in 1970 and continued after his work, and according to the directives issued, she was arrested in 1973 by

the SAVAC and stayed in prison for two years until the security services arrested one of her daughters. For the purpose of pressuring her and extracting information about the opponents, but she withstood all kinds of torture that she was subjected to (<https://www.sasapost.com/marziah-hadidchi-profile/>). After her release from prison, she was unable to stay in Iran due to being pursued by the authorities, so she decided to leave Iran and this was done with the help of Mr. Muhammad Montazeri and she was able to reach London and stayed in one of the hotels with the help of an Iranian student residing in London, and she participated in some demonstrations in London, then she moved to France, then to Syria and Lebanon for training in guerrilla warfare, and she had that and met Mr. Musa Al-Sadr traveled to Iraq and met with Mr. Khomeini in Najaf and traveled during the Hajj season to Saudi Arabia and distributed leaflets there against the Iranian regime at the time, and when Mr. Khomeini arrived in Paris, she accompanied him and became responsible for home needs, shopping and home protection due to her previous training (<https://2u.pw/jd3UV>).

In that period and before the victory of the Islamic Revolution, Mrs. Mardia was practicing her political activity with the (Militant Clergy Group) abroad under the supervision of the martyr (Muhammad Montazeri). She was known abroad by several names: such as Mrs. (Dabbagh), (ZinainAhmadiNili) and (Sister Tahira), Mrs. Mardia returned to the homeland after the victory of the Islamic Revolution, and took up several positions and responsibilities, such as the presidency of the Revolutionary Guard in (Hamadan), the leadership of the Sisters Mobilization Forces, and her representation of the people of Tehran and Hamadan in the Shura Council for three sessions, in addition to teaching in (the University of Science and Technology), And (High School of Martyr Motahari) and took over the presidency of the Women's Association in the Islamic Republic (<https://momahidat.org/essaydetails.php?eid=5000&cid=124>). She was considered one of the founders of the Revolutionary Guard in Iran and among its first leaders. She had an effective role in organizing the Revolutionary Guard. Mrs. Mardia made several assassination attempts and suffered many injuries in those attempts, and after those injuries she resigned from the Revolutionary Guard Command in Hamadan and assumed responsibility for running women's prisons, then she was assigned a political mission in 1988, when Mr. Khomeini sent her with two other officials to Moscow to convey a message from Mr. Khomeini to the former President of the Soviet Union (Gorbachev). The mission was successfully completed and the Soviet press took care of her presence with the delegation (<https://baqiatollah.net/article.php?id=5066>). The Women's Association in the Islamic Republic and participates in seminars and conferences on Muslim women and imprisoned women in the Pahlavi era and emphasizes the role of Muslim women alongside men in running state institutions. It is allowed to carry out a martyrdom operation against the Zionist army. She said: I have nothing left but this sick body. I want to present it to Islam. Then he ordered her to be sent to a pure place and treated. Thank God her condition improved a little (<https://alwelayah.net/post/38832>).

At 2016, and on November 18, Mrs. Mardia died at the age of 77, which she spent in jihad, defending Islam, and sharing the responsibilities of men. Many clerics in the Islamic Republic mourned her, praising her effective and heroic role in the service of the Islamic Republic of Iran (<https://2u.pw/TpHpf>).

Conclusion:

Through our study of the four female personalities, it became clear to us that the Islamic revolution in Iran was not at the hands of men only. Many Iranian women participated in many tasks before the revolution, as they fulfilled the duty of distributing leaflets calling for the revolution against the Pahlavi regime, and we also organized demonstrations and the participation of men in Demonstrations against the regime at its time and they were subjected to various types of torture at the hands of the Pahlavi regime's agencies, especially SAVAK, and all this did not prevent them from actively participating in the revolution and after the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran, the Iranian woman participated in many responsibilities and ran for the Islamic Shura Council and in the judiciary and worked in administrative positions, including those who held the position of the ministry and the vice president of the republic, but all this remains less than the ambition and desire of Iranian women, which is to reach the presidency of the Islamic Republic, but the presence of some laws and the Euphrates and their interpretation stands in the way of that ambition.

We were limited in our research to only four women, and this does not mean that there are no others worthy of writing about them, but our commitment to the number of research pages is the main reason for our selection of those women. They also received administrative positions in the second grade and in many ministries, and perhaps we will continue writing about the others in future researches, and we are sure that we will not give the rights of many Iranian women, but even those we wrote about them did not give them their rights due to the lack of sources that wrote about women in the Islamic Republic of Iran This is what led us to rely on electronic sources only.

Margins:

1. The Constitutional Revolution: A popular revolution that occurred at the beginning of the twentieth century against the Qajar rule that was in place in Iran, and the revolution was led by the clerics in Iran, and it was called constitutionalism because it demanded a permanent constitution for the country. You are the first Persian constitutional revolution of its kind in Asia. It opened the way for radical changes in Persia, ushering in the modern era. It saw a period of unprecedented debate in the burgeoning press. The revolution created new opportunities and opened limitless horizons for the future of Persia. Various groups fought to shape the course of the revolution,

<https://www.marefa.org/%D9%85%D8%B4%D8%B1%D9%88%D8%B7%D8%A9>).

2. Augusta Victoria from Schleswig-Holstein: The wife of German Emperor Wilhelm II was born on October 22, 1858 and became Empress of Germany on February 27, 1881 until her husband abdicated the throne in 1918, and died on April 11, 1921.

https://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A3%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%B7%D8%B1%D8%A9_%D8%A3%D9%84%D9%85%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%8A%D8%A7

3. Samira Abdul-Razzaq Abdullah, Iranian-German relations since the end of the nineteenth century - 1933, an unpublished master's thesis, College of Arts, University of Baghdad, 1991, p.61.

4. Muhammad Reza Pahlavi: He was born with his twin sister Ashraf on 26 October 1919, he was appointed crown prince in April 1926, as Muhammad was no more than six years old, after graduating from high school, he spent two years at the Military Academy in Tehran. Muhammad Reza Pahlavi took control of the country in 1941, his power turned into a dictatorship, as he began to implement strict measures to restrict and eliminate the political parties competing for him, thus ending the multiplicity of parties in the country. In 1979, Muhammad Reza Pahlavi was forced to leave the country with his family after a revolution led by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, thus ending the rule of the Shah and establishing the Islamic Republic of Iran.

<https://www.arageek.com/bio/mohammad-reza-pahlavi>

5. Ayatollah Mahmoud al-Talqani: Born in 1911, in a scholarly family, where his father, Abu al-Hassan al-Talqani, was a religious scholar, and from the mujahideen. He studied religious sciences in Qom, Najaf, and Tehran. He opposed the Reza Pahlavi regime and was imprisoned in 1939, in 1944, Mahmoud al-Talqani was founded With Muhammad Motahari and Ali Shariati, the "Socialist Servants of God Movement", he moved to several Iranian cities due to being chased by the SAVAK. He was imprisoned in 1975 and released after the victory of the Islamic Revolution. He assumed several positions after the victory of the revolution. He died on September 9, 1979.

<https://www.bidayatmag.com/node/772>

6. <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/11/01/world/azam-taleghani->

7. Ruhollah Khomeini: Born in 1902 into a religious family, he completed his religious studies in the city of Qom and included in religious studies. Reza Pahlavi, and with several of his son Muhammad Reza since 1941, stood firmly against the so-called White Revolution announced by Muhammad Reda in 1963 and imprisoned for After that, he was exiled outside Iran and went to Kuwait, then Turkey, then settled in Najaf. He led the opposition against Shah Muhammad Reza while he was in exile and the masses rallied around him. In 1978 he settled in Paris and led the revolution from there. He returned to Tehran in 1979 and declared the victory of the Islamic Revolution. He passed away in 1989.

<https://www.aljazeera.net/2007/02/12/%D8%A2%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D8>

8. SAVAK: It is the state security and intelligence apparatus, and the American intelligence during the era of President Eisenhower was the first to endeavor after the fall of the Mosaddegh government in 1953 AD to establish it. It was approved without discussion by the members appointed by the Shah, and thus legitimacy was formally granted to what was done indirectly, and it was headed by a military officer linked in principle to the presidency of the ministry, and in practice the Shah, who appointed him and provided him with directions. The apparatus played a role in putting down many of the demonstrations against Muhammad Reda, and the apparatus was notorious for its torture and oppression of opponents.

<http://group73historians.com/%D8%AD%D8%B1%D8%A8-%D8%A7%D9%>

9. wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A3%D8%B9%D8%B8%D9%85

10. <https://rasekhoon.net/mashahir/show/1297858/%D8%A7%>

11. <https://rasekhoon.net/mashahir/show/1297858/%D8%A7%D8%>
12. <https://web.archive.org/web/20200405190406>
13. <https://www.bbc.com/persian/iran-features-50207848>
14. Iran Times Newspaper, July 4, 1980.
15. <https://en.qantara.de/content/ktywn-myrbwr-ltshdwr-wlmsw-l->
16. <https://www.asriran.com/fa/news/68651/%D8%A7%D8%B9%D>
17. <https://www.aljazeera.net/news/reportsandinterviews/2017/4/24/%D8%BA>
18. <https://www.annahar.com/article/33816-%D9%85%D8%B1%D8>
19. <https://www.aljazeera.net/news/women/2019/11/2/%D8%A8%D8%B9%>
20. <https://al-ain.com/article/iran-crackdown-human-rights-dies-parliament>
21. <https://www.e7kky.com/article/23193/7-%D9%85%D8%B9%D9%84%D9%88%D9%85%D8%>
22. <https://web.archive.org/web/20090921233359/http://medicine.tums.ac>.
23. <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2009/aug/17/iran-cabinet-women>
24. [https://www.google.iq/search?safe=active&source=hp&ei=rbzIXKjoKKqprgSwnp_4BQ&q=%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%B1%D8%AC%D9%85%D8%A9&oq=&gs_l=psy-ab.1.1.35i39l6.0.0..4541 ... 1.0..0.394.394.3-1 0 gws-wiz 6.68Ba8NPUkos](https://www.google.iq/search?safe=active&source=hp&ei=rbzIXKjoKKqprgSwnp_4BQ&q=%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%B1%D8%AC%D9%85%D8%A9&oq=&gs_l=psy-ab.1.1.35i39l6.0.0..4541...1.0..0.394.394.3-1.....0.....gws-wiz.....6.68Ba8NPUkos)
25. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad: Born in 1956 in the village of Aradan, to a modest and religious family, he was educated in Tehran simultaneously and as a blacksmith under the supervision of his father. He completed his studies in Tehran and obtained an engineering degree and then obtained a doctorate in 1997, and received several positions, including mayor of Tehran in 2003 And he continued in the position until his election as President of the Republic in 2005, when he was elected President of the Republic. <https://jadehiran.com/archives/11209>
26. www.bbc.com/persian/iran/2009/09/090903_mh_cabinet_woman_minister.shtml
27. <http://www.alkhaleej.ae/supplements/page/e0743d94-86e6-47f6-a25e-efc1242a3d77>
28. <https://www.asriran.com/fa/news/248501/%D9%88%D8%B2%DB%8C%D8%B1-%D8%A8%D9%87%D8%AF%D8%A7%D8%B4%D8%AA-%D9%87%D9%85>
29. <https://www.noonpost.com/content/16797>
30. <https://www.noonpost.com/content/16797>
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