iran

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IRANIAN REVOLUTION

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In the golden cage, the book is centered on a metaphor that illustrates the effects of self-imposed and self-reinforcing ideological prison. The metaphor is based on three different choices but destined towards the same choice. The parties in the book are trapped in situations that they are not able to assess opposing views thus they are not ready to have changes in their ideological perspectives and are not ready to assess information that may validate the context. The metaphor is based on three brothers who have different views on various people vying for power in the Iranian political field. Abbas is trapped in the golden cage and seen to be inclined towards the current regime of Mohammed Reza who was also referred to as the shah. While at school Abbas's closest friends were raised in families that had parents in the government this makes him develop more affection for the monarchial government. Abbas experiences the cop that eliminated Reza this lead to him enlisting in military activities (Rivetti, 2020).

Javad his younger brother is also trapped in a different ideology that depicts more rebellion, he is more inclined to the revolutionary idea of Marxism, this results in him being at loggerheads with the brother who views that everything that Javad explains is wrong. According to Javad, he is not comfortable with the current regime that is ruling Iran, from his rebellious nature results in him being jailed this causes suffering in the family. Ali the younger brother seems to be trapped in religious issues. Due to these political stands, e joins Islamic fundamentalist in Iran that later takes power under the leadership of Ruhollah after the imminent Islamic revolution. In the regime that Ali was part of it, he became powerful military personnel but due to their different ideological differences, he declines to use his influence in reducing the prison sentence that had been impacted to the brother Javad.

The metaphor is a depiction of the Iranian political life where the government is not ready to accommodate people with a different view of things that pertain to governance. The

Iranian government has been seen persecuting people who seemed to be vocal during the tyrannical regime, people who tried to defy the government faced struggles that even led some of them to be imprisoned. In her metaphor, she tries to explain the fundamental issues that have become problematic to the unity of the country thus subsequently leading to the currently being torn into pieces. the rivalry depicted by the brothers in regards to ideological difference is prevalent where Abbas can help reduce the sentence that the brother goes through in prison where Abbas believes in the current system running the government and feels that the brother should be facing the sentence, this is a sign of ideological differences that have escalated and become critical in that it has resulted to hatred among the brothers due to diverse view of the political regime (Mirsepassi, 2017). Leadership in Iran is characterized by brutality and atrocities inflicted on human nature fur to their opposing views which later led to escape of Ebadi to flee away from government brutality.

The overthrow of the shah was critical to the Iranian leadership this is because the country enjoyed changes in its governance where the tyrannical regime of shah had, some of the prevalent mistakes during the leadership of shah that made the country to be destabilized include, His solid strategy of Westernization and close distinguishing proof with the United States notwithstanding the subsequent conflict with Iran's Shi'a Muslim identity. This incorporated his unique establishment by the Allied Powers and help from the CIA to reestablish him to the lofty position, the utilization of enormous quantities of US military counselors and specialists, and the capitulation or allowing of conciliatory invulnerability from indictment to them, all of which drove nationalistic Iranians, both strict and secular to think of him as a spy of the West.

Disagreeable negligence for Islamic practice exemplified in his 1976 change from an Islamic schedule to an Imperial schedule, denoting the start of the rule of Cyrus the Great as the primary day, rather than the relocation of the Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina. Short-term, the year changed from Lavishness, defilement, and elitism of the Shah's strategies and of his regal court, this subject the people to political injustices. His inability to develop allies in the Shi'a was a strict initiative to counter Khomeini's mission against him. Centering of government reconnaissance and suppression on the People's Mujahedin of Iran, the socialist Tudeh Party of Iran, and other radical gatherings, while the more well-known strict resistance coordinated, developed and step by step subverted the authority of his regime.

Dictator inclinations that disregarded the Iran Constitution, including suppression of dispute by security administrations like the SAVAK, followed by modification and presence of shortcoming as the upset acquired momentum. The possibility of Alexis de Tocqueville that "when a group which has endured a severe principle over an extensive stretch without fight out of nowhere finds the public authority loosening up its strain, it wages war against it appears to be relevant. During his reign, he was against apolitical Iranians thus promoting a one-party state that enabled shah to practice dictatorial leadership that enabled him to inflict injury on humanity without being coarsened by any person. During his reign he neglected governance on democratic principles and opted for the iron fist leadership, he underestimated the vital role played by the opposition leaders who had a different view of ideas, this resulted in attacks being launched against the revolutionist which subjected some of them to persecution by the government.

The Iranian government under his rule was seen to be very cruel in dealing with the peaceful demonstration that was perpetuated by peaceful activists, he mostly used military force to combat peaceful demonstrations this curtailed the citizens from practicing their freedom of

speech and expression. Shah had established a personalized nature of the government which curtailed any competitor from correcting the current government this was enhanced by divisions in the political elites, the monarch always had frequent dismissals of the officials who tried to initiate a revolution. During the reign of shah Iran experienced political injustices that were eliminated after he was overthrown, this marked a change in events of the Iran people (Khoshnood, & Khoshnood, 2018).

The revolution was important in the Iranian society because it was accompanied by provisions that were enacted in the constitution that included the protection act that was amended in 1975 this was vital because it protected women in the society who were viewed to be vulnerable and were faced by prejudice from the patriarchal society of the tyrannical regime. Individuals were given freedom of religion where the society valued the Islamic way of life after the revolution the new government enforced Islamic codes of dress and behavior and they punished those individuals who were against the revolution process. After the revolution, the country was marked with a lot of peace and freedom compared to shah's reign that was characterized by violence and brutality from the men in uniform. The Iranians were able to have adequate control of their cultural diversity that had been caused by the western culture, from the efforts made that fought against the western culture this led to the unification of the Iranian people. The unification realized by Iran helped in gaining the ability to suppress their enemies moderately. Revolution marked a new journey towards self-governance this was evident when a new constitution was formed that based the government on religious backgrounds which gave power to their leaders. The country also faced economic excellence in the phase of the revolution, this resulted in growth in the gross domestic product of the country due to economic freedom that had been realized by its citizens.

During the Iranian revolution, the activist used various methods of protest against the authoritative government that was detrimental to the excellence of the country, some of the strategies used included boycotts, contestation of the public space, strikes, demonstrations and they also established parallel institutions that were used to criticize government authorities that seemed to go against human civil rights. The country was faced with a bloody image during the revolution that was caused by the authoritative rule and their military prowess. protestors who gathered in the streets to articulate their grievances were advised by their leaders to make peaceful protests rather than attacking them that could cause massive deaths, from this action some of the military personnel deserted after noticing that the protestors were not violent in their mass actions. clandestinely was one of the perpetrators of the revolution who organized smuggled audio cassettes that had contents that motivated the Iranian to take action on mass mobilization this was vibrant in the revolution because it came to attention where the ministry of national guidance noted this tactic that was used and referred to it being dangerous more than fighter planes used for war.

Khomeini made speeches that circulated over the country that emphasized people to embrace unarmed resistance and noncooperation towards the tyrannical regime (Bayat, 2019). The country was faced with a few violent attacks during the revolution time which included shooting by the soldiers, some of the rogue citizens setting flames on government buildings, and looting important items from the government premises. In such situations, the occurrence took place when the mass protest was unorganized and spontaneously erupted in some places which were contrary to the motive of the revolutionist leaders who were inclined to peaceful demonstrations and protest against the tyrannical regime that was characterized by historic injustices inflicted on the Iranian population that claimed lives of innocent citizens. The most

unifying factor that intensified the revolutionary actions in the country was that crucial in mobilizing people to protest against the regime was the value the citizens had of martyrdom that is prevalent in the Shia Islamic rules. The main sentiment of the martyrdom value was to save Islam through the bloodshed. The protestor's leaders did not depict their support for the non-violence principle in the revolution process but they recognized the military supremacy that was prevalent in shah's regime that could have led to massive deaths of the civilian protestors (Shadmehr, 2017).

I agree with the statement that the Iranian movement has the potential in reshaping the country while the western influence is eliminated, some of the tangible facts that the country realized after the revolution were After the revolution the country was marked with a lot of peace and freedom compared to shah's reign that was characterized by violence and brutality from the men in uniform. The Iranians were able to have adequate control of their cultural diversity that had been caused by the western culture, from the efforts made that fought against the western culture this led to the unification of the Iranian people. The unification realized by Iran helped in gaining the ability to suppress their enemies moderately. Revolution marked a new journey towards self-governance this was evident when a new constitution was formed that based the government on religious backgrounds which gave power to their leaders. Economic achievements were also prevalent with the new refine this led to higher achievements of the country's economy that elevated the social status of its citizens who faced economic inequality that was facilitated by the tyrannical regime and the western countries.

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GENERAL COMMENTS

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