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Facetionism in Iran under Khomeini

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The existence of a conflict between the political and economic systems in the Middle East is a complex issue. The political systems in the region are often characterized by authoritarian regimes, while the economic systems are marked by a combination of state control and market-based reforms.

Political Systems:
- Authoritarian regimes: These systems are characterized by a lack of democratic freedoms and a strong central government. They are often led by a single leader who holds a monopoly on power. Examples include Saudi Arabia and Iran.

Economic Systems:
- State control: Many countries in the Middle East have a significant role for the government in the economy, including provision of basic services, regulation of businesses, and ownership of key industries.
- Market-based reforms: Some countries have implemented market-based reforms to increase efficiency and modernize their economies. Examples include Turkey and Egypt.

The conflict between these systems can lead to tension and instability, as the political systems may seek to maintain power at the expense of economic development, and vice versa. Understanding the dynamics between these systems is crucial for policymakers and international actors seeking to promote stability and growth in the region.
The structure of the IFP was as follows:

(1) The IFP was structured in such a way that it included strong resistance from its members, who were determined to resist any attempts to change or modify the organization.

(2) The IFP leadership was firm and unyielding in its commitment to its policies and goals.

(3) The IFP was able to mobilize support and resources from within and outside of its membership to further its objectives.

(4) The IFP had a strong tradition of activism and direct action, which it used to achieve its goals.

(5) The IFP was able to adapt and respond to changing circumstances and conditions, which allowed it to remain effective and relevant.

The IFP was able to maintain its cohesion and stability despite internal conflicts and external pressures. The IFP's leaders were able to make difficult decisions and maintain the organization's integrity.

The IFP's success was due in large part to the dedication and commitment of its members, who were willing to sacrifice personal interests for the greater good of the organization.

The IFP's legacy continues to be felt today, as its principles and ideals are carried forward by new generations of activists and leaders.
The Order of December 5, 1968

The Order of December 5, 1968, also known as the 1968 Order, was a directive issued by the Jordanian government under the reign of King Hussein, imposing a state of emergency and imposing restrictions on human rights and freedoms. The order, which was in effect from December 5, 1968, to December 27, 1969, was a response to a period of political instability and external pressure.

The order allowed the government to arrest and detain individuals without trial, censor the press, and restrict freedom of speech and assembly. It also imposed strict controls on the media, limiting the publication of critical articles and the dissemination of information.

The 1968 Order was lifted on December 27, 1969, following a period of international pressure and internal political developments. The lifting of the order was seen as a significant step towards liberalization and the strengthening of democratic institutions in Jordan.

The 1968 Order is remembered as a period of repression and restrictions on civil liberties, and it has been a topic of discussion in debates about human rights and the balance between national security and individual freedoms.
The effect of the election of the Federal Reserve Board on the economy and the Federal Reserve System's role in economic policy making is a complex issue. The Federal Reserve System, also known as the Fed, is an independent agency that regulates the nation's banking and financial systems. Its primary function is to ensure the stability of the economy.

The Federal Reserve System is composed of the Federal Reserve Board, which sets the nation's monetary policy, and 12 regional Federal Reserve Banks. The Board is composed of seven members, including the chairman and vice chairman. The Federal Reserve Banks are responsible for implementing monetary policy decisions.

The Federal Reserve System plays a crucial role in maintaining the stability of the economy. It does this by controlling the supply of money and credit in the economy. The Federal Reserve System can increase or decrease the money supply by buying or selling government securities. This can affect interest rates, which in turn can affect economic activity.

The Federal Reserve System also regulates banks and other financial institutions. It sets standards for banking practices and supervises banks to ensure they operate safely and soundly.

In summary, the Federal Reserve System is a key player in the nation's economy. Its role is to maintain the stability of the financial system and promote a healthy economy.
Demonstration in Pakistan and India in December furthered the "Iranian Revolution," when the Ayatollah Khomeini was overthrown from Iran. The success of his rebellion in Iran, where thousands of people died and tens of thousands were wounded, was seen as a triumph for Islamic fundamentalism. President Jimmy Carter's efforts to negotiate a deal with Iran were unsuccessful, and the hostage crisis in 1979 further strained US-Iranian relations.

The Ayatollah Khomeini's success in overthrowing the Shah and establishing an Islamic republic in Iran had significant implications for the region and beyond. The United States, which had long sought to maintain its influence in the Middle East, found itself confronted with a new regime that was hostile to Western interests. The Soviet Union, which had also sought to expand its influence, saw the rise of Iran as a potential rival.

In the wake of the hostage crisis, the United States imposed economic sanctions on Iran, and the Ayatollah Khomeini responded by forbidding Iranians from engaging in trade with the West. This led to a decline in Iran's economy and a rise in political tension. The Ayatollah's policies also caused significant suffering for the Iranian people, as the government struggled to provide basic services and maintain order.

The Ayatollah Khomeini's rule was marked by political repression and human rights abuses. Dissidents were arrested and tortured, and opposition movements were silenced. The Western world condemned these actions, but the Ayatollah remained unapologetic, insisting that his regime was necessary to protect Iran from Western influence.

The Ayatollah Khomeini's death in 1989 marked the end of an era in Iranian history. His successor, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, continued the Ayatollah's policies, maintaining Iran's confrontational stance towards the West and supporting Islamic fundamentalism throughout the region.
FUNCTIONALISM IN ARAB UNDER KHOMEINI

CONCLUSION

The concept of functionalism, as applied to the Arab world, was developed in the context of the Iranian Revolution under Khomeini. It is based on the idea that society is a complex system of components that work together to maintain stability. In the Arab world, this perspective is relevant because it highlights the interconnectedness of various social, economic, and political elements. Functionalism suggests that each part of the society plays a specific role, contributing to the overall functioning of the system. In the case of the Arab world, this includes the role of religion, tradition, and individual roles within society. Khomeini's leadership under functionalism aimed to reorganize society to address the challenges faced by the Arab world, emphasizing the importance of traditional values and a strong leadership to maintain stability. This approach has implications for modern governance and policy-making in the Arab world.

By 1995, many Arab countries had undergone significant changes, reflecting the impact of functionalist theory. The Arab world faced numerous challenges, including political instability, economic struggles, and social divides. The functionalist perspective provided a framework for understanding these dynamics, highlighting the need for a balanced approach to governance and development. Khomeini's leadership under functionalism has left a lasting mark on the Arab world, influencing the way societies are structured and governed in the region.
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FACTUALISM IN ARAB KOWNONOMY

The primary focus of the IR field is the study of the international system and its actors. The term "international system" encompasses nations, states, and other entities that interact with each other on the global stage. These entities can be governments, international organizations, non-state actors, or any other group that engages in international relations. Understanding the dynamics of the international system is crucial for analyzing global politics, economic policies, and security issues.

Orientalism is an intellectual and cultural tradition that has dominated the study of the Middle East for centuries. It is characterized by a Eurocentric perspective that views the Middle East as a "periphery" to Western civilization. This approach has been criticized for its paternalistic and stereotypical portrayal of the region and its people. Orientalism's influence has been challenged by the rise of postcolonial theory and other critical approaches that seek to redress historical imbalances and promote a more balanced understanding of the region.

The Middle East, also known as the Middle East, is a region that includes some of the world's most ancient and influential civilizations. It is situated at the crossroads of three continents: Asia, Africa, and Europe, and is home to a diverse array of cultures and religions. The region's strategic location and rich history have made it a focal point of international attention, with issues such as political instability, terrorism, and resource conflicts drawing significant global interest.

The Middle East has been shaped by a complex interplay of historical, cultural, and political factors. These factors include the impact of colonialism, the influence of the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War, and the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Understanding the region's dynamics requires a nuanced perspective that acknowledges the complexity of its history and the diversity of its peoples.

The Middle East is a region that has been the subject of intense scrutiny and debate due to its strategic importance and cultural richness. As global powers continue to jostle for influence, the region remains a focal point for international attention. In this context, it is essential to develop a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the Middle East's past and present, in order to address the challenges it faces and promote a more peaceful and stable future.