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**IN THE NAME OF ALLAH, THE COM-  
PASSIONATE, THE MERCIFUL**

**“And we desired to bestow (Our) favour  
upon those who were deemed weak in the  
land, and to make them the Imams, and  
to make them the heirs”**

**(Allah the Great said the truth — Quran  
28:5)**

Iran is a rich country divinely endowed with fertile lands and mineral wealth. The land mass covers about 1,648,000 square kilometres and its population is almost 40 million. It is situated in the continent of Asia bordered by Russia in the North and North East, Pakistan in the South East, Afghanistan in the East, Turkey in the North West, Iraq in the West, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia in the South West and Persian Gulf and Oman Sea in the South.

People of different nationalities such as Kurds, Arabs, Turkomans, Turks, Baluchs and various religions persuasions such as Christianity, Judism, Zoroastrianism and Sunni sect of Islam make up the minority of the population. The majority are, of course, Shia Muslims. All the people with common idea have moved together till now.

After the Islamic Revolution, Iran became the Islamic Republic of Iran, with an Islamic Consultative Assembly under the leadership of the founder of the Islamic Republic and Leader of the Nation, Imam Khomeini. The country has a three-tier administrative structure the legislative, the executive and the judiciary.

The Islamic Consultative Assembly is the highest decision making body elected by the people. In accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, any law passed by this body is forwarded to the Constitutional Guardians Council for scrutiny if it conforms with the shariat and the constitution. When it is cleared, it becomes law, and is sent to executive sector for implementation.

The Constitutional Guardians Council comprises 12 persons, six of them are Mujtahid-(most learned Theologians) competent to decide on religious issues, appointed by the Great Leader of the Islamic Republic. The remaining are lawyers also erudites appointed by the judiciary High Council.

The Majlis (Islamic Consultative Assembly) has 270 deputies each represen-

ting 150,000 voters.

Before the Revolution, Iran under monarchy regime was outwardly ruled according to the constitution, with a National Assembly and Senate House.

Constitutional Regime in Iran came into being some 81 years ago after the bloody sacrifice and devotion of the people under the leadership of the Ulema (Theologians). A constitution for Iran was drafted and implemented. But within a short time to preserve its self interest, Pahlavi Dynasty ruled the country according to personal wishes and changed the Constitution to suit his fancies. Therefore devotion and bloody sacrifice of the people was neglected and the country soon became satellite of foreign powers. He trampled upon religion and the traditional interest and Iranian nationality. For 55 years the father and son of the Pahlavi Regime were imposed on the Iranian people and exploited them and plundered their wealth and resources siphoning it to foreigners.

From the year 1324 A.H., Religious Movements against the Regime and colonizers both inside and outside the country started, and in the year 1329 A.H., with

the oil industry nationalisation, the movement reached its peak. On 28 Mordad 1332 A.H., corresponding to 1953 a coup d'etat took place, and with the help of CIA and the US government backing the Shah who had been overthrown, was reinstated with new authorised power to Iran. He started filling the prisons with Iranian Muslims and used all means to suppress and slaughter the masses. But the indomitable and independent-minded Muslims resisted and faced the night of Pahlavi regime. He changed the constitution, approved capitalation law, law of Provincial Societies, and ruled the country as a capitalist state. The Imam reorganised the resistance movement against the regime, and the Shah invaded the Madressa Faizia in Qum killing and exiling many Ulema and imprisoning others who were considered to be the leaders of the movement. Therefore by doing this Shah faced revolution.

By arresting Imam Khomeini, the Great Leader of Revolution, the resistance movement took a new turn on 15 Khordad 1342 A.H. (5/6/63), and when the Imam was exiled to Turkey and then to Iraq on 13 Aaban 1343 A.H. (4/11/64) it reached to a

peak. When Imam's eldest son, Haji Mustafa Khomeini, was martyred by the Shah's agents, in the beginning of the month of Aaban 1356 (23/10/77), the nation came out openly in support of the Imam and defended him. People came out in throngs all over the country. As a result, in Iranian cities and towns, Muslim people were being killed daily and hundreds wounded by machine guns.

The Muslim people of Iran remained firm in their movement against the Taghuti (Satanic) regime, their faith was strong and they became more devoted.

The Shah and his cronies and the foreign powers backing them tried all means to suppress the movement. But, instead the resistance and opposition gathered strength and popularity so the Muslim people could defeat Shah and bring him to his knee. Finally the Shah, to save his face, appointed Bakhtiar as Prime Minister and asked him to form a cabinet. Shah thought that he could perhaps take advantage of false outward nationalist face of Bakhtiar. He set up a monarchy Council to run government business while he himself took refuge in a foreign country. Since

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monarchy council members realised that they were no longer wanted by the people, they tendered their resignations. People started demonstrating in millions demanding abolition of monarchy, the return of Imam Khomeini and establishment of an Islamic government.

Meanwhile pressure was brought on the Imam of the Ummah in Iraq. He had to leave Iraq on 13th Mehar 1357 (5/10/79) and headed towards Kuwait. But at Kuwait border the authorities did not allow him to enter Kuwait and the Imam was compelled to fly to Paris.

From Paris, his activities became more effective. Journalists, University students, Muslims and revolutionaries contacted the Imam and thus helped the message of Imam spread throughout the world and specially in the countries of the Third World. The spirit of revolution ran high and no power on earth and imperialistic world could do anything to stop its progress.

The Imam then decided to return to Islamic home of Iran, though many anti-revolutionaries and anti-Islamic elements tried to come in his way and prevent him from going back. Others by posing them-



selves as his sympathizers advised him not to go back to Iran. Even the French government and Air France under the pretext that the Iranian Government was not permitting Air France to land at Tehran, delayed the Imam's return for a week.

The Bakhtiar government closed the Mehr Abaad airport for one week, but under pressure from the people he was forced to reopen it. Men and women came out in the streets waving their fists and shouting that if the Imam did not come to Iran the next day Bakhtiar would be doomed. Thus the Imam landed in Tehran on 12 Bahman 1357 (1/2/79). The people received and greeted him with excitement. The airport was crowded with people who gave a spontaneous and rousing welcome to the Imam. The newspapers of Iran, inspite of being under the control of government, published photos of the Imam and gave full publicity to his arrival.

The return of the Imam in Iran gave new impetus to the Nation's Revolution and it reached its peak. The route from the airport to the Behishte Zahra which was the grave-yard of more than 30,000 martyrs was so jam-packed with enthusiastic,

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rejoicing people that the car in which the Imam was being driven could not move. He had to be flown by helicopter to Behishte Zahra. Behishte Zahra was also so crowded that the roads had to be closed. Bakhtiar government had promised that the Imam's arrival in Iran would be broadcast live on radio and television. But it did not keep his promise. As a result people came out and lined up the route of the Imam. As many loud speakers as could be found were installed around Behishte Zahra. The Imam spoke at length on the tyranny of the Pahlavi Regime. He declared that the government of the Shah and Bakhtiar were unconstitutional. He further said that he was going to appoint a new government and would give a slap on the face of the ruling government imposed upon people.

From Behishte Zahra the Imam went to the Madressa Rafah — Islamic School where he was to stay. The first people who paid allegiance to the Imam and accepted him officially as a leader were the Air Force. They came officially to the Imam's residence and respectfully announced their loyalty to him.

Bakhtiar government tried to block the

way and contain the movement and announced a military government. He in a T.V. interview threatened the people and imposed a curfew from 4.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m. and all meetings were banned, and decided to kill the revolutionary people and the leaders.

He also harboured ill intention towards the Imam. The Imam taking stock of the situation with his astute wisdom, ordered the people to come out in the streets and ignored Bakhtiar and military government order. Thus the Bakhtiar and the military plot was defeated.

One of the most effective steps the Imam took, before the fall of the Shah and Bakhtiar government was to appoint a Revolutionary Council and then Mahdi Bazargan as the Prime Minister. The Imam ordered the people to demonstrate in support of the provisional government of Bazargan.

Throughout the country Muslims and the minorities obeyed the order of the Imam. In Tehran, people, in compliance with the Imam's order, gathered at the University to demonstrate their support. Bazargan announced his provisional government at the University with internal and

foreign policy.

Bakhtiar until now under-estimated the nation and Imam's strength. He received a severe blow from Imam and could not find any way of escaping. It was too late.

The tempo of the revolution ran high and the first group which openly revolted, in the Victory Street, against the Shah and Bakhtiar government, was the Iranian Air Force. The government using tanks and heavy artillery attacked the people. The Muslim people of Iran by making entrenchments faced these callous Taghuti (Satanic) soldiers and helped surrounded pro-revolutionary soldiers to defeat them. Within a few days, gradually all the soldiers joined and cooperated with the masses. The soldiers came out in military trucks and the Muslim people welcomed them whole heartedly. They joined hands and everything was under the control of the nation. The innocent youths who had been imprisoned in horrible cells for years by the Shah, were released. The army depots came under the control of people. Police stations and prison officers were surrounded one after the other and the last vestiges of the Shah government

fell. Security of the country was managed by the people themselves. Mosques, all the Imam Jamaat, deprived and persecuted Muslims as a whole started taking active part in the running of government business. Several local committees were formed. Arms and ammunitions which were captured from depots were brought to the mosque and placed under the control of Imam Jamaat, (Leader of congregational Prayers).

Mosques became centres of popular mobilization and Madresa Refa as the Head quarter of the Imam. Revolutionary council moved into action officially. Committee for welcoming Imam which was formed a couple of months ago started running the state as a central nucleus. The people who were just liberated from the yoke of tyranny pursued the criminal perpetrators of the Shah regime, captured and handed them over the committee welcoming Imam at the Head-quarter (Madresa Refa).

At the time of the fall of the military regime, before the Victory of the Revolution, all the barriers were pulled down and people could move freely, only few criminals escaped unpunished and took refuge in

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Paris. Colonialism which received a deadly blow became bewildered not knowing what to do. They could not foresee the effects of the Revolution and therefore gradually they became aware of what happened, and whenever tried to come back through other means were defeated and disgraced more than before.

Forty seven days after the victory of the Islamic Revolution and announcing of the Government of the Deprived i.e. on 10th Farwardin 1358 A.H. corresponding to 30/3/79, a referendum was held whereby 98% of the voters emphatically favoured formation of the Islamic Republic. This was an unprecedented event in the history of the world. The party that for years had been hunted and had sacrificed lives offering thousands of Martyrs took the control of government facing all sorts of problems, economically, politically and militarily. The influence of the previous government had not completely disappeared yet. Savak, stooges of the military, members of the royal family and plunderers loosing power were still at large. There were also certain embassies in the country which for years had an upper hand over the people and

nobody could move without their permission. All of them were still struggling for power. Twelveth of Farwardin 1358 was officially announced as the day of the Islamic Republic of Iran. People who under the clamour of machine guns had made sacrifices and struggled for years for freedom and Islamic government, were happy and celebrated the day by offering sweets and soft drinks to welcome their new Islamic government.

Between 12th Farwadin and 28th Mordad 1358 A.H. people were given the opportunity to elect (religious) Assembly experts for drafting the constitutional law and on 28th Mordad 1358 corresponding to 19th August 1979, the first meeting of the Experts assembly was arranged and got down to work. Proposals forwarded by the Muslim people, politicians and lawyers were discussed and the first Constitution in line with the Islamic faith was drafted and approved with the majority of votes on the 12th of Azar 1358 corresponding to 3rd December, 1979. Within less than a year the President of the Republic was elected on 5th Bahman 1358, corresponding to 25th January 1980. Although at that time the

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Great Leader of the Nation and Revolution was hospitalised for heart problem, the ceremony of official confirming the President in office was carried out and the President officially started running the country.

In accordance with the Constitution, an election for Assembly of Islamic Council (Parliament) was held on 24th Esfand 1358 corresponding to 14th March, 1980 and on 7th Khordad 1359 corresponding to 28/5/1980 the first period of Islamic Assembly (Parliament) was inaugurated.

One of the most eye opening events of 1358 (1979) was the seizure of the spy nest of CIA by university students following Imam. This was considered the second revolution, after the first successful revolution of uprooting the Sinister Pahlavi regime (Shah), who was a puppet of the West and the East. With seizure of the American Embassy in Tehran, which was the centre of CIA activities in Iran, many inhumane acts which had been committed by the Americans in Iran came to light. There are many secrets yet to be revealed. Capturing 51 members of the United States Embassy, had a reflective effect in the



world, and as a result the Americans planned to attack Iran on 15th Ordibehesht 1359 (25/4/1980) from the Tabas plains. But this time also America was defeated by the Divine Army in the form of sand. A few Americans were killed and the rest fled, leaving the army equipments behind.

This defeat was one of the Divine miracles with which the Almighty wished to warn the world. This event is an ever reminder that Divine power is behind this Revolution, and no violence could be used against it.

But America did not stop plotting against Iran, the Revolutionary country. On the 1st of Khordad 1359 (22/5/1980) the USA and EEC (European Economic Community) applied economic sanction against Iran. On 14th Teer 1359 (5/7/1980) America froze all Iranian assets in order to paralyse it economically. But this action proved a blessing in disguise as Muslim people of Iran learnt to be self sufficient and have remained so, since.

In the previous government the Iranian economy and productivities were controlled by the West and the East. Iran was the market place for foreign goods from East

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and West. It had become an area for competition between East and West and exploitation of Iranian wealth. Whoever could grab more, did so and therefore exploited more. Everyday, assemble factories with ineffective investment started working and made the people more lazy.

After the Islamic revolution of Iran the severing of diplomatic relation with America and economic sanctions applied by America spurred the Iranian people to manufacture industrial spare parts, take effective steps for technology and get relative agricultural self sufficiency. People themselves took the initiative to learn new technology. The imperialists were doomed and desperately looked for new ways to attack Revolutionary Iran, then on 31st Sharivar 1359 (22/9/1980) Iraq aggressed upon Iran. As a result of this attack, vast area of the Islamic revolutionary territories were occupied by the troops of the aggressors. Despite the fact that the superpowers have applied sanctions to Iran and banned arms sales to it, giving full economic and political support and supplying huge armaments to Iraq, Iran has been able to liberate most of its land from the hands of

the aggressors and repelled them. All this time the imperialists have caused great harm to Iran but the Iranian people have remained firm and have faced many problems, and have continued their victorious crusade against imperialists.

Bani Sadr who was the first president of the Republic was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Iranian Army by the Imam. But he proved to be incompetent, for the aggressor was allowed to occupy land belonging to Islamic Nation of Iran. So, on 21st Khordad 1360 (11/6/81) he was ordered out from the post of Commander — in — Chief of the army by Imam. Bani Sadr as a President of the country was cooperating with the anti-revolutionary and anti-Islamic elements against the Islamic government and used his power and position against the people. Once, while addressing in the Tehran University he made the people to quarrel with each other and after, the police was ordered to beat the people. On his removal as Commander-in-Chief he went into hiding and never appeared again. This hiding clearly reflected his ill intentions and made people turn against him. It was because of pressure from the people to com-

mitted Muslims and Islamic Assembly that the Islamic Consultative Assembly discussed his activities and on 31st Khordad 1360 (21/6/1981) a vote of non-confidence and incompetence was passed against him. On the following day by the order of Imam, he was officially removed from the post of President. Following this decision of Imam, on 6th Teermah 1360 (27/6/81) Hujjatul Islam Khamenei a member of Islamic Revolutionary Council and representative of the Imam in the Defence High Council while giving a speech in one of the Tehran Mosques, he was attacked by bomb installed inside a tape-recorder before him, therefore he was seriously wounded in the arm, chest and face and was admitted to hospital.

The following day, 7th Teermah 1360 (28/6/81) 75 members of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, Revolutionary Council and some ministers, among them being Martyr Behishti, were martyred in the central office of Islamic Republic Party, where they were discussing economic and political matters when a bomb exploded and the building collapsed.

These events stirred up anger and

feelings of the people against the internal and external enemies of the country who were not happy with the Revolution. Despite this, calamity people were firm in their determination and faith, with waving of feasts shouted, "Death to America" and displayed desire for vengeance. These events, however, did not demoralise the people and on 2nd Mordad 1360 the second President of the Republic was elected.

Bani Sadr, the First President of the Republic, received 11 million votes and he was so proud of it that he used to compare himself with the leader of Nation and boasting and claiming that in an unofficial referendum, he was more popular than the Imam. But martyr Rajai, the second President received about 15 million votes despite the fact that the anti-revolutionaries did not participate in this election which proved that the Muslim people were greater in number than what the enemies had figured. On 11th Mordad 1360 (2/8/1981) Brother Rajai was confirmed officially as President of the Republic by Imam. On 7th Mordad 1360 (29/7/81) Bani Sadr with the leader of so called Mujahideen Organisation (but real

Hypocrites), Rajawi disguised as women, escaped secretly from Tehran to Paris. This move on their part confirmed the facts, which the people knew all along but chose to keep quiet about, that Bani Sadr and Masoud Rajawi, the leader of so called "Mujahideen Organisation" (Hypocrites), were behind the movement to defeat the Islamic Revolution in Iran. By giving asylum to these people, France has also proved its anti-Islamic Government stance.

The Imperialists again struck through their agents on 8th Shahryvar 1360 (30/8/81) a bomb planted in the Prime Minister's Office exploded, and Mr. Mohammad Ali Rajai, the President of the Republic, and Dr. Bahonar, the Prime Minister, were the victims of this conspiracy and martyred.

On the 10th of Mehr 1360 (2/10/1981) the third President, Hujjatul Islam Ali Khamenei was elected. He polled 16 million votes, and was confirmed officially as President of the Republic by Imam on 18th Mehr 1360 (10/10/81). During all these days hooligans (Mujahideen — Hypocrites) tried to disorder in the country by felonious and cowardly assassinations and killed many

Imam Joma during, before and after prayers in mosque, and praying altar by throwing grenade.

These Imams were the best people of Iran before, and after the Revolution. By committing these criminal acts, the anti-revolutionaries were exposed more detestable than before and were hated so much, that to call one a Mujahideen (Hypocrites) was considered abusive.

The so called Mujahideen Organisation (Hypocrites) and other groups that had aligned themselves to external forces and which with the help of Super powers had been carrying out criminal acts were exposed and arrested, they confessed their crimes and suffered due punishment of their own crimes.

Qutbzadeh who at the outset was responsible for Islamic Republic T.V. — Radio Broadcasting and later became Foreign Minister. He with the aid of an external power conspired with other puppets to bombard the residence of the Imam, and stage a coup d'e tat against the Imam, The Great Leader of Revolution and pull the rug of Islam from under Iran's feet. The plot was discovered and he together with a num-

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ber of his friends received due punishment for their crimes.

Petty and strong conspiracies were uncovered and neutralized by the Sons of Islam, and victory of Islamic youth over the puppets was the day's talk.

Later on, that is recently, Communist puppets, who for years had been enjoying God's affluence bounties and hospitality of Iran, have been plotting against Iran for their own aim.

By their own clear confession they revealed that for forty years they had been dancing to the tune of Russia and had been spying for a foreign power.

The Islamic Republic of Iran manifesting its good intention gave the opportunity to all class of people who had previously bad records, to correct themselves and follow the correct path and express their political, economic and social view points. Their discussions and ideology were broadcast live on radio and television. They were given the freedom of expressing their views freely. But finally their conspiracy against the country was revealed, thereby, they and the Russians were disgraced. They were punished or will



receive due punishment for the crimes committed.

The new founded Islamic Republic with all the trials, tribulations obstruction, and the machinations of the imperialist world that has faced, has with the help of the Almighty and noble Muslim people of Iran attained peculiarities in several fields, such as, cultural, military, economic, industrial, agricultural and political order which is perhaps unique in the world.

**Fundamental actions taken soon after the victory of Islamic Revolution:-**

1. Arrest and trial of the culprits who were the cause of killing of the people and having relation with SAVAK.
2. Forming of the revolutionary Islamic Committees for combatting the internal anti-revolutionaries and controlling the security of towns.
3. Confiscation of millions of Riyals worth properties belonging to the Shah Regime, his family and of them who were usurpers and tyrant feudals.
4. Training of Revolutionary Islamic Guard Corps in order to mobilise youths

- and give them military training and organise them to combat internal anti-revolutionaries and universal imperialism.
5. Formation of Construction Crusade (Jihad) to help the deprived and needy villagers as well as the people as whole.
  6. Establishing "Deprived Foundation" utilising assets of "Taghutis" (Satanic People) for the benefit of Deprived people.
  7. Breaking diplomatic relation with Israel and South Africa and stopping export of oil to those countries.
  8. Establishing "Literacy Movement" to fight illiteracy all over the country.
  9. Launching of scheme to help refugees of imposed war.
  10. Establishing "Martyr" Foundation" and "15th Khordad Foundation" to support the revolution and ex-revolution Martyr's family.
  11. Establishing "Imam Khomeini's Aid Committee" to support deprived and poor families.

What has been done six years after the Victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran?

## **A — Villages and farmers:**

In developing and extending of farming in Iranian villages, where 50% of the country population, basic attempts in several fields have been done, the main ones are as follows.

1. Introduction of monthly payments in cash or kind to all villagers who are over 60 years of age.
2. Construction of 25,000 kilometre roadways in villages.
3. Utilisation of three thousand million cubic metre of water for agricultural fields.
4. Supply of electricity to more than 11,000 villages making the total number of villages getting electricity for the time being to about 15,000, as before revolution there were only 3,618 villages with electrical power. Everyday 5 villages are being supplied with electricity.
5. 1,380 villages have had telephone communication.
6. Establishment of 477 Nomad and rural agricultural service centers with the help of 440 engineers and 2,500

- agricultural technicians.
7. Establishment of 530 "Imam Khomeini's Aid Committee" which gives service to 1,500,000 deserving villagers in 45,000 villages in the country.
  8. Supply of clean drinking water to 8,000 villages.
  9. Construction of 7,000 Primary Schools, 2,400 Guidance Schools and 1000 high Schools, which have led to an increase of 1,500,000 village students.
  10. Establishment of 850 rural multi-purpose centres i.e., for rendering educational, technical and supporting services.
  - 11 Assigning uncultivated and abandoned lands and the farms left by big feudals (very large Scale land holders) who fled the country to the villagers.
  12. Erecting many big and small dams.
  13. Providing Tractors, farm machinery, irrigating pumps and other agricultural implements.
  14. Providing loans to the farmers.
  15. Insuring of some of the agricultural products such as, cotton and sugar beet.
  16. Incentive, in cash or kind to active farmers. Because of the efforts put by farmers,

last year 1,200,000 tons of wheat excess to their requirements was sold to the government and kept in silo and sotres. This was unique in the last 50 years.

## **B — Workers.**

1. Nationalization of hundreds of big and small factories belonging to Taghutis (Satanic people) and of those capitalists who fled the country. This makes up 70% of the total number of factories in the country. Now, these factories have passed the stage of sustaining losses and reduction of production into making profit and increasing production and being able to repay their previous loans. Some of these factories have been able to export products to the foreign countries.
2. Establishment of workers Islamic Councils, in order to involve workers in the administration of running the factories with cooperation of the management.
3. Raising the scale of salary twice as much as before revolution. Providing of lands and houses, free of charge or at the reduced rates to the workers, and

establishment of 2,000 workers house constructing cooperatives.

5. Sharing of the factories profit by the workers, by way of incentives in case of production increase.
6. Preparing compiling of labour's Islamic rules and regulations.
7. Establishment of 2,053 workers consumers cooperative shops in contrary to 704 such cooperatives in the year 1357 (before revolution).

#### C — Transportation:

1. Construction of 4,600 kilometres of asphalted main roads and highways.
2. Construction of 25,000 kilometres or rural gravel roads.
3. Widening of main roads and constructing tunnels, bridges and reconstruction of old main roads.
4. Passenger Transportation by train had 57% increase and cargo transportation had also a 35% increase comparing to the year 1356 (before Revolution)
5. Air passengers had an increase of 25% in comparison to the year 1356, as the total number of passengers travelled by air was 4,070,000 during last year.

6. Capacity of commercial fleets, was increased by 42 ships to 104, which they are able to transport 2,200,000 tons of cargo. Before Revolution the management of main affairs of shipping was in the hands of Europeans.

#### **D — Industry and Industrial Products:**

1. Signing of more than 14,244 Principle Agreements by the government for factories and small scale industries to be built by private sector.
2. Efficiency increase by 60% in factories run by the Ministry of Heavy Industries in comparison to the year 1356.
3. Increase of issuance of permissions to establish workshops three times more than before revolution. Total number of permits issued after Revolution is 6,902.
4. Industrial Production has increased 20% more than before Revolution.
5. 69 new vocational subjects were established in vocational and technical training centers all over the country.
6. Production increase in manufacturing pickups, minibuses and buses by 91%, 81% and 19% respectively.

7. Increase of total value of products i.e. general machines and factory equipments by 28% in comparison to before Revolution.
8. Increase of oil refinery capacity of country by 50%
9. Effective revival of Iron Core plant in Isfahan.
10. Rehabilitation of huge Copper Industry assembly plant in Kerman.
11. Extension and improvement of Steel Plants in Mubarak and Ahvaz.

#### **E— Culture and Education**

1. Organising the staff of cultural Revolution to lead the culture of the country's Universities not inclining towards East or West, and rejecting Taghuti (Satanic) culture from the environment of the Universities.
2. Establishing training centre for preparing needed university teachers in order not to depend on foreign university teachers.
3. Establishing new universities or higher education centre (Pregraduate, Postgraduate, graduate), and admitting



- 160,000 new students to universities.
4. Providing free education at all levels up to completing university.
  5. Increase of total students in all schools to 9,249,169 students in more than 65,361 schools, with capacity of 338,599 classes.
  6. Purchasing and Constructing 24,000 schools, of them 18,000 as has been constructed. This number equals to the total number of schools which were constructed during the 50 years of Pahlavi Monarchi regime (Shah).
  7. Reforming and reprinting 538 new classical titles.
  8. Printing of 75,567,000 school books during last year.
  9. Educational covering of 3,000,000 of illiterate people by Literacy Movement in 167,764 classes.
  10. Construction and establishment of 276 technical high schools and 40 agricultural high schools.
  11. Establishing schools for Iranians living in foreign countries more than 24 different places in the world which covers 12,642 students in totally 60 educational units.

12. Providing "Kad Plan" (Profession and Science) for participation of high school students in learning technical and productive skill affairs in addition to their classical education.

**F — Health Services**

1. Purchasing 260,000 tons of galvanized pipe for providing clean drinking water in villages.
2. Launching 94,000,000 cases of vaccination against contagious diseases.
3. Increasing of 12,000 beds in the hospitals and the capacity of admitting patients 5 times more than before Revolution.
4. Training of 9,500 hospital attendants and nurses.
5. Increasing of medical drugs production up to supply 65% of country's requirements.

**G — Construction and Development.**

1. Increasing capacity of consuming power twice as before revolution equal to 6000 Mega Watts.
2. Increasing of 2,000,000 new electricity.

- consumers.
3. Utility increase of automatic and microwave telephone services for 285 cities and towns compared to 83 before revolution.
  4. Establishment of direct communication of 41 Iranian cities to international communication network.
  5. Increase of country's revenue to the tune of 2593.3 billion Rials in the last year. This is an increase of 65% compared to before revolution.
  6. Decrease of inflation by 12.6% last year.
  7. Adminstrating of bank transactions and dealings without interest in accordance with Islamic Contracts and regulations, and rising of people's saving accounts.

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