Evaluation of effects of the war of Iraq against Iran on independence and solidarity of Iranian nationalism

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Abstract

War is an event that generally and specifically had an influence on the nature of every society and governments through various aspects such as political, economic, social, cultural, and ideological. It has a reciprocal relationship with the nationalism so that its political impact on nationalism guarantees the survival and durability of a government via public support and determines political dynamics of a nation. The imposed war of Iraq against Iran, in spite of linguistic and ethnic diversity among Iranians, founded a new concept of nationalism, underlying the unity of Persian identity and religion. This war changed the secularist–humanistic nationalism in Iran and gave it an Islamic and humanistic manner. In this way it filled the gap between religious and nationalism and planned a fresh natural identity for the country. This modernized nationalism in Iran exposed its purposes, necessities and national identity in both sacred (religious), and common (people) parts. Now this question came to our mind that, to what extent the imposed war of Iraq against Iran had influenced the Iran nationalism?

Keywords: War, Iran, Iraq, Solidarity, National independence.

Introduction

Political changes take place-in any society-in response to internal and external developments and requirements. Depending on the nations and societies, political changes, such as nationalism might be a byproduct of the impact of technology, industry, economy, wars, coups, revolution, and establishment of religious and cultural groups. It is obvious that changing these elements does not take place equally, however based on former experiences, none of them, except war, and had a serious impact on political and social destiny. The war, because of its nature, has a pervasive and fundamental influence on social, cultural, economic, and political existence, and manipulates power balance among the nations.

About 130 wars have taken place between super power countries and other governments since 1500 B.C.(a way in every four years). About 15% of these wars were general, and left nearly 90% expenditure in five years. Nowadays, the frequency of war between super power countries was decreased, but their extent was increased. On the contrary, the conflict between the smaller counties was exceeded. War has increased the political relations from the second half of the 20th century, which result the formation of east and west campaigns, and exposing new governments in the world. Although collision between the east and the west (cold war) has ceased, but war between the governments have been enflamed more or less by the super powers. Iran–Iraq war is an example of these wars, which was supported by both America and soviet unions. Although, it, apparently, took place in a smaller areas but, virtually all global and regional powers had a key role in its starting and lasting.

War, basically plays a key and important role in social development, national industrialization, political and economical development, order and unity, reducing the gap between elites and the masses, concentrating political and military powers in political areas, maintaining territorial integrity, creating civilization, independent, people’s participation, unity and integrity, maintaining religious and traditional beliefs, and etc. War is one of the inevitable realities in contemporary political life,
therefore it is necessary for all the countries to be aware of defense strategies in order to protect their own existence, structure and normative-value features, otherwise, none country or nation would be able to protect their own independency, identity, nationality, nation and territorial, patriotic, ethnic, tribal and political entities. 

War, regardless of its causes, origins, justice aspects, legal, religious, necessity, natural, right to choose, compulsion, good and bad, being purposeful or instrumental, has been one of humans major anxieties in history. War is not separable from peoples destiny and has an important role in devastation or foundation of political life in a society in spite of its ends and natures. Less people can be found without anxiety and stress while hearing the word “war”, because it brings the images of devastation, destruction, and massacre in his/her mind.

**Research Method**

Since most part of the former studies about Iran-Iraq war relate to its military consequences, political and economical reasons, and less was done about its political outcomes, so it seems necessary to have a study about this aspect.

In other words concerning the non-clear relation between war and politics, this research was done just to find out and discuss about this relation.

The main objective of this study includes, nationalism and its place among the Iranian ideology the relation of Iran-Iraq war with the Iranian nationalism, and explaining the conceptual evolution of nationalism, concerning the national resistance and religious.

It can be said that while the influence of war on Iranian nationalism has played a vital role in determining the destiny of the war, revolution, and political system, therefore the necessity of explaining its consequence is one of the major purposes of this study. Furthermore these findings would have a particular application in scientific, military, and political field.

For data collection I tried to use from documentary and library method. This means that I studied some cases about war sociology, military existed documents, politics,... by referring and collecting summarized and prepared those in formation related to the meanings, concepts, theories, types of war, Iranian nationalism in fish cards, later, concerning the main purpose of this study was focused on different aspects of Iran-Iraq war impacts on Iranian nationalism therefore it was necessary to study pre-war situations in order to analyze topic rationally and find out over all information about the impact and place of nationalism before and after the Islamic revolution and the war.

**Research Materials, Variables and Concepts**

A) War: The word war comes from German word “Werra” which means a battle between nations or independent governments using guns and weapons (Bierro,1987;215).

In other words war is one of the complex social phenomena which have strongly influenced human societies. War is an event that modifies the nature of a society, and government in various nationalist identities. Cultural and ideological aspects and in general or particular extension. War ages back as long as human’s life, and its causes and origins are understandable based on its goals and purpose. It can be said that human existence and nature through the history has been written as a result of war and conflict.

In other words governments evolution comes out of war through the military dominance (Gidenz,2000;376) war has got its own characteristics and traditions from the civilizations and societies. For example in ancient Greek Civilization it was custom to present the trophies as gifts or sacrifices to temples (Assyrian/Egyptian/Aztecs)/(Botoul, 2004;7).

B) Types of War War, a part from its goals and natures has tied up with human destiny through the history. It has had a destructive or establishment role in human life. There are few people can be found without anxiety response while hearing the word “war”, because it brings the images of destruction to our mind. Many different theories have been expressed about war so far such as, War against natural disasters and unknown diseases. War rises by direct and deliberate action of one side who wants to get benefit from this event. In reality, war means imposing one’s will-power to other party and removes the rivals’ power. In other words, war as an ideological tool would have an special impact in battle fields, war has particular forms in different times (Farkhojasteh, 2001). Politic scholars classify the war in different types.

A) Growth and development period; For example animals fighting, battles in primitive ages, war in civilized periods, war in agriculture and handicraft period, war in mechanized agriculture and industrial development, war in science and technology period.

B) In terms of objective; such as geographic and territorial wars political wars, political, economic, aggressive, and defensive wars.

C) In terms of types such as, war for values or materials.

D) In terms of conflict such as, international (foreign) war, imperialistic war and civil war (Itarward, 1998;8)

C) Nationalism
There are several definitions for nationalism, therefore it is impossible to judge about it absolutely. This term was derived from “nation” and in Persian it means people and mass consciousness that includes an individual as a member of a nation.

Some people refer to this consciousness as national consciousness (Ashuri, 1991; 166), or war is dialogue that constantly forms our understanding and consciousness from the meaning of the universe, and with production and reproduction determines our overall identity (Avaz karimi, 2000: 4).

Sometimes it is usual to refer to the war as a means for development, coherence unity, maintaining the communities and religious beliefs. War often means an extreme that causes destruction separatism, and country destruction (Zakariyazadeh).

Islam has no problem with nationalism as long as it does not endanger unity, benefits, and goodness of the nation. Nationalism is the demand and whole desire of an ethnic group who has the same culture and language, and is going to establish an independent government (Longman, 2007: 1037). Glener refers to national and political principle in which the nationalism as political aspects should have conformity with each other. Under this condition two individuals who have the same culture are belong to a unique country. Concerning the political legitimacy of nationalism, tribal and political borders should not be cut off. In this way, national unity would be a limited area from tribal viewpoint. Now, according to abovementioned definition, if only two individuals from the same country, belong to a unique nation either (Matil, vol. 2, 2008; 567).

In fact nationalism as one of the most important phenomena and political power is referred as a bomb in century. Nationalism claims national sovereignty and stands against traditional governments, who support monopoly as their main power supplies.

These governments (like Pahlavi the first and Pahlavi the second) to justify their systems refer to ancient nationalism and used to violate peoples political and social rights just to make them their own followers. In other words war is the most powerful political, enthusiastic term that brings its elements to each other, and leads to group identity because of having common senses (lingual, religious, land, beliefs, and historic). He believes in this enthusiasm as a means for loyalty, that amplifies level of solidarity and sense of dependence (Plenou and alton, 1998: 33-4).

Discussion political situation before the war

Islamic revolution and Iraq imposed war were two important phenomenons in the late 20th century. Although, these events were limited to a specific geographical area (Iran) and stood against domestic massive aggressive attacks of liberalism and Technocracy and external threats but it left its comprehensive influence on political condition and spirituality in regional Islamic nations west and around the world. In reality Islamic revolution went beyond the secularist doctrine condition blossomed in Iran and the world and played a major role in showing fresh spiritual horizons to who lived in blocked life condition.

There are three distinct stages for each revolution and political changes including emergence changes evolution and development. Any how this triple stage never guarantees the victory establishment and consolidation of a new system because it requires enough time and refinement of political, social, and economical structures.

Although the Islamic revolution triumphed and left a widespread popular support and powerful leadership but it faced plenty of internal and external obstacles. Changing of regime in 1979 and starting of imposed war in 1981 not only brought a big crisis for the political system but threatened the country seriously.

Although the Islamic revolution took place and covered a large area, but it had many problems such as lack of new identity in legislative structure the civic organization were not in order the 2nd and 3rd political podkit have not changed yet and new organization, and were not able to come along with countries ruling system properly. James Bill believes that the main reason for Iran-Iraq war was a political conflict in order to dominate on Persian Gulf. In this way, Iraq was hopeful to stifle and obliterate Iranian revolution on the spot, but this war didn’t have a very pleasant end for regional countries such as Saudi Arabia and Persian Gulf littoral states.

In reality Islamic revolution persuaded military and political elites to study and analyze positions, reactions, revolution theories, and changes of human nation once more concerning the nature of the Islamic revolution which was different from other suggested theories and revolution; those who felt their security, political and economic interests at risk, decided to react heavily and stand against its expansion. Power and wealth centers in super power countries found out that if the reflection of this revolution is not be with cause a fundamental and uncontrollable transformation among the nations and independent elites. In those she countries unstable condition because of the existence of counter — revolutionary groups in order to eliminate or deviate the revolution from its main path; sabotage of ruling liberal party, and their treason and following the east and west orders, Occupation of espionage den (American embassy) and reaction of the leader and revolutionary system to this event, terrorism and psychological operations of the USA and the west a gain
the Islamic system, Tabass conspiracy, Nozheh coup attempt, struggle of leftist parties such as combatant Muslim Movements, MKO, Ranjbaran party and etc in order to misuse from the war time for their own interest and many other problems were natural and definite.

Anyway, this was written in Ranjbaran party's newspaper in 5917.9 that the revolution has become deeper against the invasion and more relies on the masses and the risk of compromise with the opposition is completely voided. Now God has created an opportunity for us by the enemies to clear us from idolatry and egoism.

But all of a sudden this group strategically changed its position about the war and said there is no doubt that if we can put an end to the war and aggression even one day earlier it will have profit for the revolution (Behdarvand, 2001:196). In addition MKO expressed his position a bout the war and said Iran-Iraq war is a reactionary and injustice one and in this way Iran's purpose is disseminating of the war, and Iraq's intention is to be hub in the region and border claims, war is started because of Iran's irritation for disseminating the revolution ...therefore we cannot participate in this war (ibid; 197). Meanwhile Ranjbaran party due to closeness of its Maoist thoughts to Banisadr- the president-said that among the various standards and specific actions of the next president; we mostly emphasize on independence and neither Eastern nor Western slogan.

We believe that Abolhassan Banisadr is a representative of combat and Islam, progressive nationalist and a competent person (Rajbar magazine, Nolo; 30/10158) Although, Freedom Movement Party (the representative of anticlastic ideology in Iran) believed that the threat of war against Iran was natural, but not starting it possible either.

But this party suddenly changed its position and said that avoiding the war was inevitable (Freedom Movement, An Analysis about war and peace)

The role of both Bazargan and Banisadr governments in Kurdestan crises, their relation with the USA concerning the war, isolating the masses and revolutionary forces, creating internal crises were examples of countries political conditions before the war.

Political changes motivated the ethnic, racial and political groups to increase their pressure on unarmed political groups and hoped to catch more share in, structure of the society, but on the contrary these actions inflated conflict and confusion among people across the country.

Flexibility of the political system from one side and growth of this political violence in the country from the other side brought forward the opposition groups to put their end at eliminating the Islamic revolution. One of the other reasons for in creasing these conflicts and chaos was the lack of new alternative organizations and political centers instead of those inspired after the revolution in order to keep social and political stability and meet the society requirements. As a result tensions; religious, ethnic, lingual, geographic conflicts either military or paramilitary turned to on opportunity for opposition to express their ideologies. On the contrary, what the revolutionary forces and governments had done to keep every where in order and reconstruct political, social, and economical bases of the society had no proper result, because the authorities didn't have enough experience in these fields and every where was not in order. On the other hand replacement of new regular system in a short period of time was dangerous. Besides these problems, military collapse and dispersion, and not formation of consolidated military and security forces in the country as a main suppliers of the society, caused the deconstruction and irregularity across the country. Along with these major internal problems, the unique features of the Islamic revolution turned to a great anxiety for international systems and neighborhood countries, because they looked at this revolution and its political and cultural expansion as a threat and disaster for their political life.

They felt insecurity and distrust, because the victory of Islamic revolution was unlike the predetermined order and division of the east and the west super powers and was against the expectations of the cruel, humiliated, and dependant regional countries. Any kind of operations such as civil war; arraying ethnic and religious groups; separatism; and protracting the imposed war in order to control or obliterate the surge of revolution were a victory for them.

Therefore the first step for controlling the destructive and radical surges of Islamic revolution – against the liberalism, communism, and reactionary groups- was creating crises, coup conspiracy, terrorism, armed combatant, and making political gap in the revolution the open political conditions in creased either justified or unjustified political economical, and cultural expectations; while the revolutionary forces were busy to stabilize bases of the system and solve the crises were left by ousted regime, political groups derived to have more share and power in the government.

The role and interference of external powers particularly the USA, the USSR, and regional reactionary countries was organizing monarchist, critic, separatist groups and creating tens of crises and disturbances across the country less than 2 years after triumph of the revolution.

The imposed was of Iraq against Iran is the most obvious interference of those external powers. All these procedures prove their enmity, panic, opportunism, unfamiliarity, and the role of foreign power and their internal agents; concerning the cultural and spiritual phenomenon of the Islamic revolution.
Social and cultural conditions before the war as well as Iran's social condition during the early years after Islamic revolution were not well organized but chaotic. Meanwhile some new practices and styles either in internal or external domains came to forth. Such as, fighting against arrogant powers and supporting needy people; fighting between rich and poor plot, Islam and blasphemy; cruel countries planning to confront with revolutionary and freedom movements in order to deviate them or wearing them out, and national and local cultures; lack of exact and complete cultural and Islamic thoughts in social and cultural (media) structures of the higher education centers; intensifying the activity of deviational groups in social, and educational environments; misusing from remained confiscated military equipments by the political groups such as chirikhaye-fadi khalgh Iran (CFKI); making prevalent to deny religious leadership and unilateral emphasizing on nationalistic identity; recommending Marxism as the only true philosophy for revolution; emphasizing on religious and democratic government with nationalistic tendencies as a way to follow the national resistance by the national movement; national front and constitutional revolutions (Behdarvand,2001:328).

Zealous in religious matters (scientific interpretation of the religion) and emphasize of nationalistic thoughts were parts of the social conditions in those days, but Imam Khomeini said,"This nationalism (non-monopolistic and extreme) is the basis of Muslims misery. This nationalism puts Iranians against the other Islamic countries.

This is a plot of cruel countries in order to disperse the Muslims around the world.(Imam Khomeini,2000).Imam said "our movement is Islamic rather than Persian. This movement belongs to oppressed people across the globe, and it is not belong to a proper and limited area.

Nationalists and those who are shouting for Nationalism and trying to reveal Nationality turned against Islam(Imam Khomeini , no date:174)".

The enemies endeavor to draw a negative image from Iran, Shia, and Iran’s revolution in the region and the world; showing and un-humanistic picture of Iranian combatants by Iraq were done to change the nature of the war and display Iran as a quarrelsome and Iraq as a peaceful country.

**The Impact of Iran – Iraq War on National Independence (sovereignty)**

Independence means freeing from ruling by any other country and do not follow and a bay others oppressed procedure. In other words it is right that allows the country to decide freely its internal and external policies and manage its territorial borders, constitution, and have a relation with the other countries (Agha bakhshi and Afsharirad, 2007; 310).

Therefore Independence means stand in higher level and refers to have no interference, no disturbance for others. In other words Independence means freedom in action and making decision and selection of what to do or not to do in a political geography and government.

Indecency is divided into the following types based on its nature and ruling government and policies:

1-political Independence; which is the power and authority of a government in running internal and external affair whit out requiring assistance from the others and draw their attention (ibid,205);

2- Economic Independence; means the power and right of a country to choose a true path for expansion of its external economic relations in which, there would be no possibility for foreign economic domination (ibid,205);

3-Judiciary Independence; which implies the Independency of the judges to decide based on domestic law without any internal or external pressure or interference.

4- Religious Independence: This refers to independency of church from government in Europe. This procedure did not last long, because after religious reformation, church lost its position and its Independency was overshadowed by the ruling system. On the contrary, according to Islamic ideology, Independence and freedom in understanding, and issuance of religious decree (Fatwa) are the main conditions for Eftehad (religious guidance).Religious Independence none economically dependence to the government has been a distinct characteristic of shia ideology from other Islamic sects. Sometimes, it says that Independence is equal to nationalism, therefore Independence would mean ideal incentives; such as racial, lingual, historical, and religious connection for depending on each other with a relation to a specific nation (pleno and Alton: 1988:33 and 34).This; kind of Independence is called Independency demanding.

Although, Independence is important for every country around the world, but political Independence is more worthy than the other aspects. For example having political Independence in internal and external aspects and guarding the borders and maintain territorial integrity, against any kinds of attack aggression, foreign threat, In other words, it is necessary for the politically independent governments neither obey a third country orders in running and managing its current affairs nor stands against any kinds of military operations and defend from its national identity, national interests and territorial integrity. In this way, separating the country would be impossible.
Territorial Integrity means stabilizing the geographical borders and keeping the country as an inseparable unit (Aghabaksh: 676).

In this regard, having national power under the control of national ruler ship and using it (if required) freely is necessary for maintaining geographical borders and territorial integrity. Having Independence and not relying on other countries are important for achievement of aforementioned purposes. National Independence and territorial integrity have direct relation with each other, which are the result of powerful social base, policies, and ruling government. Any kind of threats to national territorial integrity is directly influences political Independence and the government and rise versa.

Here, we want to discuss about the impact of Iraq’s Imposed war on stability and amplifying nationalism in national economy and protecting territorial integrity aspects, since for a nation both of them are the most fundamental, the most preliminary, and the most eternal either physically and or spiritually. There are most that played a great role in formation of modern nationalism around the world including Iran(Eastern Europe)in the early parts of 2st century. It is necessary to say that post revolution nationalism in Iran, against the European nations either modern Europe or Eastern Europe during the cold war, was not an ideology related to political system.

What caused the formation of Islamic revolution and nature of the war was nationalism in its moderated concept. This means that the whole aspects of national identity have a role in nationalism not just some parts or elements of it. Therefore some elements such as religious, traditions and customs, trust on people, along with belonging to a unique geographical and imposed war management.

Those systems that design the nationalism procedure for upward to downward (Like Reza Khans period and the 2nd pahlavi in Iran) are not able to guarantee independence and territorial integrity protection against the probable external attacks in a long period of time. For example during the WWII occupation of Iran by foreign troops broke off pseudo modern pahlavi nationalism ambitious.

What made the Islamic revolution more stable against the comprehensive attack of Iraq refers to this new kind of nationalism which had a popular basement and raised up from lower levels toward the higher levels of a society(similar to the growth of a plant from grassroots to upward).

This new nationalistic ideology in Iran is intertwined with religious, patriotic and tendency toward the modern merits (democracy), and its main purpose was protecting national independence national and territorial integrity against external threats and internal overcharging such as separatism and ethnical or geographical autonomy (Motahedzadeh, 2008; 137)

During the third period of nationalism in Iran (post Islamic revolution period), people awareness and understanding about the worthy and legal place of nationalistic elements such as territory ideology, ... expanded seriously for this reason Iranian people stood powerfully before the heavy pressure of powers at that time and Arab leader and did not allow them to occupy even a small amount of our territory.

In other words during this war Iranians national identity become more complete and stable, against some modern identities (savage picture of west, east, and regional reactionary governments) without any Kind of political or national. Territory national in dependence (the history of the nation, governments, cultural and spiritual heritage) are part of on ideology that proves our Iranian national identity (Ebrahim; 2010; 1415)

These characteristics were the main reason for creating so many memorable events during the imposed war and had tied up people’s ideals and desires with outcomes of the war.

In other words the destiny of patriotism and protecting the territory were influenced by people’s resistance against the enemy and charging it to a security phenomenon. For example in 1983 people across the country happily celebrated liberation of Khoramshahr and showed off their sense about material (territorial) and spiritual (religious) independence. Protecting Iranian territory and being independent was in accordance with these verses:

In which what people did to protect their home land glory and stability of Islamic revolution and above all the political system was the result of republicanism and religious ideology. Moreover in acts 152-53 of the constitution, protecting the whole territorial integrity and relecting other dominance was emphasized greatly. According to act 152, Iranian foreign policy is based on rejecting any kind of dominance, protecting multilateral independence and territorial integrity. Defending from Muslim rights and standing against aggressive countries and having peaceful relations with non-combatant governments.

Concerning the act these magnificent features guarantee territorial integrity as what we saw during the imposed war. Emphasizing on independent diplomacy and free form aggressive powers and accepting "Not East, Not West "slogan as a national identity during the imposed war was the outcomes of Imam Khomeinis leadership and our nationalistic norms. In other words the destiny of patriotism and protecting the territory were influenced by people’s resistance against the enemy and changing it to a security phenomenon.

For example in 1983 people happily celebrated liberation of Khoramshahr across the country and showed that Iranian nation are more conscious and sensitive about their national identity (Mojahedzadeh; 2008; 138) undoubtedly identity of a nation and a system is a geographical and political characteristic.
Both former and later features are necessary for the survival of a nation. This means that independence and life of a country strongly depends on having respect independent national zeal and meaningful and habitual symbols such as; culture, beliefs, territory. Opinions and humanistic relation in a free environment that guarantees its territorial integrity (ibid: 146).

What assisted Islamic Republic to enjoy material and spiritual territorial integrity independence during the imposed was related to protecting them against the external and internal enemies and opposition. Meanwhile political condition of the country before the war was not stable (Heshmatzade; 2000, 56)

For example there was a real civil war in Kurdistan hindrances against stabilizing the condition and peacemaking. These domestic tensions easily endangered country’s national independence and territorial integrity. On the country war eliminated those Political and ethnical oppositions and disseminated people – centered nationalism (jack. c; 1996)

Since physical and geographical success of a country has a close and direct relation with its authority, therefore any kinds of endeavor for protecting its form and concept reveals political stability and authority of a political system. In reality, close and strong ration ship between the ideas of ruling system and people guarantees, self – scarification for protecting the land and the ruling system, because protecting territorial integrity and independence is the most obvious principle for every country. In Islamic republic sacred nature of the government was a reason for the impact of war on countries foreign policy and its independence, because it was seemed as fighting for protecting the house of Islam against the house of hostility. In addition to, underling the importance of independence was a sign of rejecting previous humiliating dependence of foreigners.

This war was a tool and opportunity for the ruling system to stand against affiliation ideologies and bringing to the hammer country’s geographical and cultural values remained form the ex-regime, and rise up a sense of anti – adaptation among the people and state officials in cultural, political, and morality aspects. This framework dissolved nationalism theory in political affairs and safeguarding national security. In other words, this war eliminated the extreme nationalism of pahlavi period (Pourzaroumi, 2004:280).

The impact of Iraq Imposed war on national solidarity means sense of duty among a number of people or groups who have will and awareness a long with humanistic and brother hood relation in general ; and bilateral dependence and common interest in particular (Birou ; 1987). Solidarity is defined according to bilateral relation intensity.

In sociology, solidarity contains those needs and requirements that make the members of group or a society dependent to each other.

Peoples foregathering creates new connecting network. This relation integrates individuals in different social units. Usual daily greetings in a group help new members to be more obedient, and have consistent social support. In reality solidarity is source of making a kind of balance in social exchanges in order to keep unity and integrity among the members, while having conformity with each other. Aguest Not believed that it is the permanent disperse of humans various activities creates social integrity.

Solidarity (harmony and unity) means integrity and conformity, as well as, the closeness, harmony and coordination of different forces toward achievement to the some and common purpose (Agha Bakhshi, 2007:712).

National integrity means national unity and national agreement. It is equal with convergence and unanimity of interests, ends and ideals of members of society, formed with various ethnic groups. Integrity guarantees political solidarity of the people, security and survival of a nation, however, the identity of this integrity includes all the tribes and nationals living in this society (Deutch , 1994 :30).

Now it can be said that, since the establishment of Islamic system was the out come of revolution and Iranians desired, important ideal end, so its protection and safeguarding against any kinds of war and threat is necessary.

One of main reasons for integrity during the imposed war was wording off from a valued political system. According to yield (production) ideology, integrity and unity is an inevitable necessity for every society and the government.

Eskidmor says that the bilateral rate and scope of integrity among various structures in a social system is called the range of system integrity (Eskidmor, 1993:146).Integrity was the foundation of unity after the revolution and because a very important issue during the war. As Imam Khomeini said, “unity” is the mystery behind the victory and survival of the Islamic Republic.

Protecting the system as a whole and keeping it more stable was more important for the country after the revolution; particularly while facing military threats.

Unity and integrity has a close relation with people’s participation. In addition people s participation in their destiny is based on the following rules:

A) participant members
B) the topic of participation(Eivazi ; 1992:213)
Is this process incentives and purposes of participants as a bridge between the abovementioned political participating rules, can lead the society toward its goals through amplifying social integrity and national manner.

Therefore, what Iranian had done during the war to protect their home land are elements of nationalism, because it was a main reason for stability, integrity and spiritual values. In other words subjects and elements of participation during the sacred defense were:" participation of all social classes; sacred defense and preserving Iran Islam identity".

Moreover, since Islamic ideology dominates on Islamic revolution and Iranian nation, there for what people do individually or socially is in accordance with religious order and known as a religious duty. For this reason any commitments such as taking part in various campaigns for defending country, nationality, religious and beliefs are explainable based on Islamic valve and law.

People 's participation and presence in every required scenes was surpassed by pursuing an obligatory , religious , brother hood , sociable , and leader ship (Imamat and vellayat In those are peoples participation was for individual or group interest , whereas it was based on self sacrifice for protecting Islam and Iran. Although, later, all these incentives lost their valve and turned into political and economic (group, party, fraction) in different events (Eivaz;ibid 218),but in important challenges like nuclear technology , people broadly show their national and religious zeal to the world.

People’s thriving and awareness and perception of having political -social changes and need for convinced leader ship have the most important impact on participating of people during the imposed war. The presence and creation of nationalism and popularity ideologies was the outcomes of Islamic revolution and the imposed war and was necessary for political promotion and preserving national security and interests of nation. On the other hand this phenomenon has made dispersion of power to various groups. Legality level of elites and leader (like having gentle passion to leadership of Imam Khomeini), fulfillment of social justice, and promotion of moral and cultural virtues in the society more feasible (Pourrahim, 2010:153).

During the imposed war, unity and cooperation of different Iranian tribes and ethnical groups in order to protect security and national identity of a nation who live with together in a common geographical area led to integrity and solidarity. There are a number of tribes with different languages and various local traditional ceremonies who live in a country (Iran), and have got Iranian nationality.

Therefore, natural Iranian nationality is a resultant of all these tries and groups who try to preserve their own homeland. Meanwhile, the role of religious and integrated leadership to achieve this goal should not be forgotten. In other words, this war prepared the way for forming modern nationalism via integrity among Iranians, and played a main role in religious integrity, political leadership, and acquiring beyond the tribe concern during the imposed war .This means that, there are many reason for integrity and public mobilization during the 8 years of imposed war (from 1980-1989), and each are land a signification role in stabilizing uniform identity, along with %98 vote for accepting Islamic political system.

As a result the following characteristics had a close relation with religious, beyond the tribe nationalism, unity, integrity, conformity, and harmony in side the country:

A) religious , revealing of dynamic and metaphysical ideology of Islam
B) beyond the tribe concern to the nation

Conclusions

War is one of the most complex social phenomena that influence the societies. It is an event that can really; manipulate the nature of a society and the government in various nationalism ideology and identity aspects.

Necessarily, it has a fundamental and comprehensive impact on social, cultural, economic, and political life. It can change the power balance among the nations. The word nationalism war born on 18th century and it was a modern and important event for showing political power of the nations to make national government against traditional government in the history.

Here, war has a close relation with politics and nationalism. In reality, the political impact of war on nationalism guarantees the existence and survival of the governments by supporting nationalism and drawing the attention of people.

This process has played a determinant role in political and nationalistic manifestation and dynamism. War has a impact on nationalism elements in the way of being independent, preserving religious beliefs, territorial integrity, unity of the people and massive participation of the tribes.

Islamic revolution and imposed war had a main role in changing the meaning of nationalism .Therefore; they created a new identity composed of religious and nationalism for rational interest.

In reality, these two events cut down the minus nationalism flows in Iran and the Middle- East. During the post war period , nationalism was formed by religious and rational thoughts , and became more popular among the elites and nation in the last decade of 20th century .Since the main purpose of imposed war was
clasping and eliminating political system, religious, and nation valves occupying Iran and marring religious and political independence of the nation, therefore, such a belief had an important role in fortifying the basis of peoples social and political participation in modern nationalism.

In addition self-esteem, faith scarification, loyalty, cooperation, chastity, patriotism are the main elements of self-understanding the valves in non-material and spiritual fields. Detachment of Iranian nationalism from humanism, secularity, decreasing gap between nationalism and religious, elite’s convergence and their closeness to people, and etc are some part of blessings of the imposed war. The participation impact of war and nationalism encouraged people voluntarily show their allegiance to the leadership and election, as well as, show their objection to oppositions. In other words, this war exposed nation’s participated nationalism under Islamic law, across Islamic society, freely convergence along with cooperation, promotion and fortifying democratic system (Islamic Republic) and leadership.

References

Imam Khomeini R, 2000. Scriptures of light, c 5, (interview with the magazine, Lebanese origin), adjust and publish the works of Imam Khomeini (RA), G 2.