

Defense Security Strategy of the Armed Forces from the Viewpoint of Imam Khamenei

Abstract

This article investigate the recognition of the scientific and theoretical aspects of thought in the security field of the armed forces from the viewpoint of Imam Khamenei and attempts to answer the question of which what are the basis of security strategies the armed forces on the viewpoint of Imam Khamenei. The role of the armed forces in implementing the criteria for the realization of the Islamic state is very active and necessary in order to become more active in practicing the beliefs of the realization of the Islamic state. This paper outlines the importance, components and functions of the defense strategies of the armed forces and the role that this subject plays in defending values and principles based on viewpoints of Imam Khamenei. Using the descriptive-analytical method, the statement of Imam Khamenei was examined. Also, by referring to the experts and interviewing with them, this subject was clarified and further information was obtained. Findings of the research showed that the most important components of the viewpoint of Imam Khamenei influenced by the strategic culture of the Islamic Republic of Iran include the recognition tools and components and enemy positions, military preparedness, the moments and goals recognition, analysis power, the appropriate tools, independence and stability, reliance on the nation and appropriate equipment that can be effective in adopting a strategy of appropriate defense strategies for the armed forces and enhancing the defense capabilities of the Islamic Republic of Iran against enemies.

Keywords: Defense Strategies, Armed Forces, Imam Khamenei

Introduction

Islamic countries have not been safe at risk from the invasion of enemies in any time, and since the authority of the lands of Islam and Muslims in the field of global relations has been emerged, they have always been exposed to the invasion and attack of the enemies of Islam. The present period is one of the most sensitive sections of Islamic history, because the enemies of Islam threaten Islamic nations due to fear the spread and influence of Muslims on the international scene every day, and seeking to dominate Islamic countries and plunder their wealth. The oppressors of the Islamic awakening and the domination of the Muslim nations are afraid and want to prevent the emergence and flourishing of Islamic powers. The Supreme Leader of the

Islamic Republic of Iran, Ayatollah Khamenei, as the head of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the fight against global arrogance, has always taken the issue of defense seriously and has put forward appropriate solutions to the authorities. Any topic that has direct relevance to the territory of national security and foreign policy can be clearly seen in the strategic planning of Ayatollah Khamenei as the commander the armed forces, which always defines the defense policies of the country. Defense is always an important part of human life and one of the most important and fundamental issues of everyday life, since human defense action reduce or eliminate the impact of invaders' aggression. But how to defend depend on various factors such as the human power in front of offensive, defense conditions and possibilities of human, the human knowledge and wisdom, and will and courage of human(Sayyah, 1986, p. 414).

Defense is one of the original Islamic teachings that is rooted in the Qur'an and narratives, and has been expressed in different ways in the Quran, Nahj al-Balagha, and the words of the elders of religion. But in the present period, and especially in the last two decades, it is a relatively new issue that has been raised frequently by Imam Khamenei. His recommendations and guidelines on insight and its relation to the defense of one hand, and the valuable experiences and records of the Islamic Revolution in the face of various events since the victory of the revolution so far and the role of insight on them, on the other, explain the importance of this research. As an example, he said about the preparedness of the armed forces: "All armed forces, both military and law enforcement, and the powerful forces of mobilization, should maintain their preparedness for a comprehensive defense of the achievements and ideals of the revolution, and this is a command that all the officials of the armed forces should pursue as an important task (statements in a meeting with the authorities of Iran, March 1, 1990). Therefore, the main question of the research is that: what are the defense strategies of the armed forces within the framework of the Islamic Republic of Iran from the point of view of Ayatollah Khamenei?

The purpose of this paper is the conceptual and theological recognition and positions of super leader in the field of military and defense of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the defense approaches of the armed forces and the direct and indirect challenges of Iran in the region, based on which the defense strategies of the armed forces from the viewpoint of Ayatollah Khamenei and how his policymakers understanding against threats have been evaluated.

The Research Method

The present research based on purpose is theoretical and developmental-practical based on the nature and also research method is descriptive-analytical. Due to the fact that the present study seeks to find an answer to the questions to be posed about the armed forces across the country,

or, in other words, because the data obtained from this research is based on existing facts and there is the ability to exploit it, hence the present study is applied type. That is, the researchers have tried to reach the word right of Ayatollah Khamenei by focusing on his words and opening up the theoretical and conceptual space for conceptual development and research literature. The method for data collection in this study is using a composite method, namely, library resources, documents, valid journals and articles.

Methods and Tools for Data Collection

In the first step, the researcher attempted to collect data in order to explain the research data and theoretical foundations of books, and documents. In this regard, it is tried to look for the words of the Supreme Leader and several university libraries as well as valid sites have been used in this field. In the next step, by referring to the experts and interviewing the scholars, the subject was clarified and further information was obtained.

Enemy from the Viewpoint of Imam Khamenei

Defense is against the invasion and attack of the enemy; therefore, the enemy must first be recognized and defended in accordance with the type of invasion and the area of his invasion. To know the enemy, the purpose, nature and means of invasion must be recognized.

a. The Enemy's Goal

The enemy seeks to separate the people from the Islam, and the nation from the authorities. Their goal is to separate us from Islam; to separate the nation from the authorities; to discourage the nation from the revolution; to disappoint the nation from the future of holy war and its defense; to thwart the nation from the field and the center of the war scene (Statement in meeting of mobilization commanders across the country, October 20, 1992). Their other goal is to create doubts, upset their hearts against each other, and put people in opposition (Statements in meeting with the mobilization of the Country, November 25, 2009). Of course it is not to be forgotten that the enemy is trying in any way to achieve its goals. The enemy has different tactics and the nation succeeds which not to be deceived. The enemy tries to reduce the revolutionary aspirations of a believing nation, and increase its material and small needs in its opinion.

B. Nature of the Enemy's Battle

Today war is not a military war, but a psychological and soft war. The enemy comes to the spiritual barricades, faiths, knowledge, and basic elements of the country. It comes to eliminate them and turn the strengths into weaknesses by their advertising. The Supreme Leader said: "Today military war is not very possible with us, we do not say it is totally out of the question, but it is not very possible, but the war that exists, the military war is more harmless, if not more cautious, it does not want less (Statements in meeting with the mobilization of the Country, November 25, 2009).

C. Enemy Tools

One of the tools of the enemy is to create pessimism and dissension for the dismemberment of the community. In this regard, the Supreme Leader said: One of the tools in the soft war is to make people pessimistic, create pessimism, find an excuse, and create dissension among people, like the events after the election. Other tools that the enemy uses include: War by cultural means, by penetration, by lie, by rumors; by the advanced tools that exist today; communication tools that were not developed 10 or 15 and 30 years ago, it has expanded today (Statements in meeting with the mobilization of the Country, November 25, 2009).

Government AND State

The post-revolutionary governments have tried to integrate the political, cultural, economic, and social commands of the Holy Qur'an, which, in the form of clear wisdom and instructions, addressed to the Prophet, and took place in a wise and all-round manner in the structure of governance. Indeed, the institutionalization of the Quran components in the strategies of the Islamic Republic of Iran has created the foundation of the formation of an Islamic state. The government means the judging, ruling and rule, so the "ruler", that is the person who orders, judges and rules. In general, the government is a set of political and social institutions and organizations that are created to govern the affairs of the country and preserve the discipline of society. In the general concept, the state manifests itself through these institutions and acts as sovereignty.

National Power

The ability to influence the behavior of others in the way that want to happen. In the Collins Dictionary, the term power means the ability or capability of doing things, as well as control or domination, or a state of control, domination, or sovereignty. Robert Dahl has the power to force other actors to do what was otherwise not done or to prevent the doing of something else that was done (Saeed, 2011: p. 105). In a summing up, one can say that power in the "personal field", that is, any force or authority capable of subjugating others, obeying them, or reconciling their desires. Power in the "state field" is defined by the ability of a country to influence the behavior of other countries or control the behavior of other countries, and in the "public field" is meant the ability to perform specific work, production, or destruction. From the perspective of the Quran, human society needs to governments because collective life is not possible without governments. The division of responsibilities, the regulation of programs, the implementation of management, and the prevention of violations and aggressions, may only be carried out by the state, but power is necessary to carry this mission; therefore, the power in the vision of Islam, the means the tool to take this loan and tools of defending the sovereignty of God. However, power in the hands of a government that does not carry this divine mission is illegitimate and betrayal.

Iran, as one of the great and ancient civilizations in the world, has a history full of bitter and sweet incidents. Naturally, that authority of the country has undergone various forms in the course of massive historical events. The flourishing, stagnation and fall of Iran in history have been linked to the power and weakness of the ruling apparatus. Certainly, with the victory of the Islamic Revolution, the significant flourishes in many areas have been achieved, which is very disturbing to arrogant states, and they seek to hurt the security of the country in any way. National power is one of the best values of the current societies. Each nation and country seeks national authority and, to achieve it, it strives to provide the necessary tools. Definition of national authority indicators is subject to the worldview of individuals; therefore, there are some differences, even though they share some indicators. The most important point is the value of national authority. This issue is also heavily influenced by the foundations of value governing a society or the dominant political system of that society. Some consider the national authority and power as the ultimate and ideal end to reach others goals and values have to be served, and even some human and divine values can be sacrificed in this direction, but some another, it define the value of national authority within the framework of a more comprehensive and superior worldview.

National Security

One of the most fundamental goals of the formation of government and political systems in the world is to provide security and preserve it, and it is clear to everyone that only in the light of the "security" of mankind will be able to work with a comfortable memory. Security is the platform of innovation and invention, and human beings can grow in the security status in the cultural, social, political, economic, industrial, defense, and so on. The Supreme Leader also said: "National security is more obligatory for a nation than anything else. If there is no national security, no state can work; for the construction, no stone will be laid on the stone. When it is chaos and insecurity, no problems will be resolved from the problems of the country. The study of role of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the realization of the Islamic state based on the statements of the Supreme Leader for a nation is at first degree of security (Statements in meeting of a group of mobilization and revolutionary guards in Mashhad, September 1, 1999). In other words, if there is no security, many of the goodness of the community will be quit the community (Statements in meeting of commanders and a group of employees, October 9, 1999).

Resistance against the Security Threats

The defense is a natural affair that has been placed on human being by God in order to survive. In Islam, the discussion of defense has been brought in the form of holy war/jihad, and since Islam places human dignity at the highest level and establishes freedom on the basis of it, it is imperative to defend against any factor that undermines human dignity and the denial of freedom. The threat also means any action that jeopardizes the goals, vital values of society and national security of the country from the foreign enemy or its internal agents. The main goal of threats is to make fundamental changes in the political system of a country. In other words, the conditions of the threat are the conditions under which the life of the country and its value system were compromised. Recognizing the timely threat is the first and most important step in neutralizing the enemy's operations (Lotfi, 2016: p. 22).

Imam Khamenei and National Authority

"Authority" means the size, amount, power, endurance, force, and anything else in its time (Moein, 2008: p. 151). Authority is a manifestation of power and implies obedience to it. In the definition of authority it can be said that the relations between the two officials, one of the superiors and the other subordinate, in such a way that both relations are legitimate, or that the authority of power has a kind of legitimacy. Authority is always associated with a kind of glory

and, more precisely, with a personal or collective trust in one who authority is attributed to him; therefore, authority is not something that has an individual or an institution in itself, but a meaning which develops in relationships with others in a social process, and refers to a sort of recognition and confession to the qualities that have become apparent to others. Political scientists are unanimous in the concept of authority. Robert Michels consider authority as "a manifestation of power" and defines it as: an inherent or acquired ability for exercising superiority over a group. Birested criticizes to each of the components of this definition and states: "Authority is not ability, but is a relationship; not intrinsic, nor the aspect of superiority." McIver believes that they often see authority as power: the power of command to the obedience. In Islam, the origin of all powers is the Almighty God, and no power is created except in the divine providence. The propagation of authority in Islam is also from God to others, as the authority of the Prophet is subject to a manifestation of the power of the Almighty God transferred to his successors. Authority in Islam through the sanctity of the source of propagation is a holy affair and, with the abandonment of its sanctity, becomes illegitimate (Moein, 2008: p. 151).

The people of the world continue to live in the form of various nations in independent countries. Each country has a government, and governments have to govern their own society to exercise their sovereignty and regulate foreign relations. The power of a state in a country for the purpose of securing and fulfilling its national interests is called the national authority of that country. In the other definition, "national authority" is the power that focuses on the sovereignty by the nation. National authority is the result of cultural, social, and economic values, along with the preservation of human dignity, which can lead to the improvement of the society on the internal and international arenas and remove the possibility of conspiracy, betrayal and aggression from foreigners. In general, national authority means the achievement of characteristics that allow a country to stand in the face of potential or actual threats, and to take steps towards the advancement of economic, social, human and, most importantly, cultural, economic development.

According to the Supreme Leader, national authority for a country is to protect its identity, its dignity and the means to reach its goals. National authority does not merely mean military capability, but national authority is a comprehensive issue, and it is on the hands of all the institutions, and its creation and strengthening, as a main task, has been placed on the three main powers of the country: "the national authority is one complex concept and category, which is not meant military. The national authority is a powerful hand that the active forces of the three powers contribute to its formation, and they must do their duty with courage, authority and hope, and with no embarrassment and full cooperation. If a nation has national authority, the authority

in the field of economics, politics, culture, and government organization will be resolved". He also identified the role of the people, the government and the authorities in the full realization of national authority. National authority means that a nation should observe the manifestations of power and dignity in the country's authorities, and the work proceeds with the right policies, with proper planning, seriousness, perseverance, and coherence. It is in the shadow of national authority that people can make their efforts with their talents and the flourishing of these talents. All three powers must try to express their national authority with earnestness, perseverance, trusts in the people and to work together to represent national authority. The national authority has the military, economic, political and organizational backgrounds. In all backgrounds, officials and authorities can work that the nation feels power (Statements in meeting of the authorities, March 1, 2015).

Iran Security Concerns

It is not unclear to anyone that in viewpoint of Ayatollah Khamenei, Israeli regime, along with the United States, is the main enemies of Iran's security and stability (Statements in 27th ceremony of the death of the Imam Khomeini, June 4, 2010). The role of Saudi Arabia in financing groups such as Al-Qaeda, the Taliban and (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant) ISIS is quite clear. Since Iran is at the center of this critical region, the country's water and land borders of country are always threatened and invaded by enemies.

In fact, the environments around Iran and neighboring countries are full of military bases in the western countries, and the West has very diverse partners in this region. On the other hand, it's not unclear to anyone that neighboring countries like Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Yemen have a variety of crises. Countries such as Saudi Arabia and the United States are bloody enemies of Iran, and they always do their utmost efforts to hit Iran.

Defense Thought in the Viewpoint of Imam Khamenei

In the definition of defense thought, Imam Khamenei is said: the thought and mentality of the militants, soldiers and defense organizations are based on religious foundations, environmental developments and experiences to exist and participate in the field in which defense mission is available, and on that basis, they can express their defensive philosophy, formulate their rules of defense and produce and use the sciences and tools that they need (Morad Piri; 2012; p. 42). Defense thought, coherent thought and reflection has a theoretical, principal, reasonable and important framework in defense affairs, which, in a regular manner, combined with the inner coherence of discourse in Islam, examines the issue of the material and spiritual survival of

society to protect it against foreign military threats, and to obtain the national security and interests. Defense thought in the general definition means any thought about defense and in the particular definition of any kind of coherent thought, which has a theoretical, principal, reasonable and important framework in defense affairs. Defense affairs are also related to the existence and survival of a land and the preservation of its sovereignty. From this viewpoint, defense thought has a profound link with the political and social thought of thinker, and took place below them (Morad Piri; 2012; p. 42).

Features of Defense Thought

Dignity, trust and prestige of the country are based on the defense thoughts of Imam Khamenei, which is accompanied by love for holy war, martyrdom and inspiration to the nations of the Islamic world. His emphasis is on endogenous power, national unity, public participation, prospects, and the estimation of future threats, as well as combining soft power and hard power and supporting the power of defense by activating the components of national power (Rahim Safavi, 2014). Defense thought in the Islamic Republic of Iran seek to preserve and provide the capabilities of the sovereign; on this basis, defense thought must form the basis for a military roadmap and specify its direction (Firouzabadi, 2012; p. 16). According to the definition of defense thought, the importance of defense thought is so high that the security of a country is at a higher level if defense thinkers of a country or organization and the fundamentals, components and achievements of defense thought had more unity and integration.

Functions of Defense Thoughts

Defense thoughts have very valuable achievements and, in essence, the main guiding principle of ideology and military science, according to which the defense policy of a country is formed. From the viewpoint of many military thinkers, defense policy, policies, guidelines and policies developed to meet national goals. Therefore, these policies will be based on the defense of the community to deal with threats. In a summing-up, defense thought functions can be divided into three categories: (a) the primary achievements of defense thought, including ideology, philosophy and defense science; (b) the secondary achievements which, in essence, define the field of defense thought, including political, economic, social, cultural and military area. (c) The final achievements of defense thought will include the defense policy of a country that defines the structure and organization of the defense, defense, arms, budget strategies, and types of relations with military, political, and so on.

Some Defense Strategies

Some components of defense from the viewpoint of Ayatollah Khamenei are as follows:

1. Enemy's Recognition Tools

The Supreme Leader has repeatedly considered the political scenes of today as similar to the war front and stated that effective defenses against the enemy require appropriate methods and tools. The enemy's positions, their goals, and the tools used to achieve this goal must be identified. With such a strategy, enemy's surprise attacks will never happen. By knowing the enemy's situations, one can create the position to overcome them and succeed in defending themselves and the Islamic state. Therefore, one of the most important measures of the armed forces and security forces is the exact recognition of the enemy and its positions so that it can plan and adopt the appropriate strategy (Statements in the meeting of Mazandaran people, January 26, 2010).

2. Preparedness to Face the Enemy

If a nation does not identify future risks, and does not identify the limitations, it will hit. Of course, all the nations that have moved towards a great goal will certainly face many obstacles. Nations must find obstacles and prepare themselves to face it. Preparing and improving the preparedness of the armed forces should be increased momentarily and they should always be prepared to guard against the threats and aggressions of the enemy and not delay the moment in this sensitive issue (Statements in the meeting of Mazandaran people, January 26, 2010).

3. Moments Recognition

The problem of some people and complexes is that they have not known the moments; they are not unbelievers, they are not crazy, but they have not known the moments. Knowing the situation, understanding the need, attending the right moment; this is the basis that the armed forces must have in order to make the right and constructive decisions so that they can do what they must do (Statement in meeting with members of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, January 19, 2010).

4. Goals Recognition

If a nation moves in pursuit of a goal, it does not know that what are risks and what it should do to abandon itself, to abandon its limitations, it will hit. All the nations that moved towards a great goal and hit the middle of the way and sometimes fall that did not rise for centuries. Their problem began right there, they did not know what are waiting for them, and did not prepare themselves for it (Statements in the meeting of Mazandaran people, January 26, 2010). Therefore, the armed forces must necessarily draw their own goals according to Islamic standards and take steps to achieve it.

5. Analysis Power

Ayatollah Khamenei said: "I have repeatedly said that if a nation loses its own analysis power, it will be deceived and defeated. Imam Hassan companions did not have the analysis power; they could not understand what is the case and what is it going through. The companions of Imam Ali, those who broke his heart, completely were not mercenary, but many of them like Khawarej did not have the analysis power. The analysis power of the Khawarej was weak (statements in the meeting with different people, April 15, 1991). The armed forces should have the proper analysis power to adopt the best and most appropriate defense strategies depending on the issue and the course of the incident.

6. Movement Tools

In today's complex social life, it does not move without awareness of the future. Young people must think and increase their insight. Spiritual teachers, those who are committed in our society from literate and culture, from academia should pay attention to the issue of insight: insight in goal, insight in tool, insight in understanding the enemy, insight in understanding the obstacles to the way, insight in identifying ways of prevention from these obstacles and removing these barriers; these insights are needed. When insight is available, then people know enemy, so they have the needed tools. Fortunately, with the efforts of the youth of this land, today the armed forces have the highest equipment and the most up-to-date facilities, but insight is a necessary and vital tool that the armed forces need to teach in each departments and they should have insight in all their defense decisions and strategies.

7. Independence and Stability

In his opinion, one of the main conditions of the armed forces is the acquisition of national authority and independence of the country. He believed that the king regime was weak and dishonorable, because it was dependent and the reason for this dependence was the looting of national resources by foreigners and the existence of military bases on the borders or inside the country: "If Iran were independent, the system was not governed by others and others did not interfere in it, they were powerful and did not have a system; stability was achieved for Iran. The Iranians also want Iran to be stable, not shaken, no one interacts on Iran every day, do not want to do anything at all with their servants, not interfere in the destiny of the country "(Statements in the meeting of Mazandaran people, January 26, 2010).

8. Reliance the Government on the Nation

The other independence form from the alien is reliance on the nation and the people. According to Imam Khamenei, national authority is in the continuity of government and people. He believe that the armed forces can be strong if it is supported by the people and rely on their abilities:

"If, for example, the armed forces of Iran have such power, be for nation, be for nation Iran, if they are due to the will of the people, they will not allow the enemies to occupy Iran. Stability is a powerful function and independence. The powerful is to save our system and our armed forces from the plight that the United States has brought to it, and to create a reliance on the nation, with strong armed forces".

9. Strong and Equipped Armed Force

Imam Khamenei does not ignore the role of equipment of the armed forces at the same time, emphasizing factors such as national independence, unity, and reliance on people. He knows the role of equipment in important military authority; therefore, he emphasize the strengthening of armed forces, that attention to other factors should not negate this issue: "As Commander-in-Chief, I also command the authorities and decision makers to neglect in no circumstances from strengthening the armed forces and raising ideological and military training and developing the necessary expertise, especially the move toward military self-sufficiency, and protect this country for defending the values of the Islam, disenfranchised, and destitute of the world in full preparedness, and attention to other programs cause neglect of this vital fact that, of course, the neglect of the strengthening of the country's defense, the greed of invasion and aggression of the

aliens and, ultimately create the imposition battles and conspiracies "(Statements in meetings of different people, April 15, 1991).

Findings Analysis

The intelligent viewpoint of the Supreme Leader in the field of defense strategies of the armed forces is quite tangible and has two distinct characteristics; first, the careful consideration and proper recognition of the present and future threats of the global system of governance against Iran and its explanation for authorities, and second, the presentation of very strong and effective defense strategies in counteracting threats and turning them into opportunities, while defeating and frustrated the enemy, have strengthened the resistance front. Given the high role of ideological components in relation to operations in the realization of the Islamic state, it is clear that the role of armed forces in the practice of the criteria for the realization of the Islamic state is active and it is necessary to increase in order to act on the beliefs of the realization of the Islamic state. Considering the importance of the role of the people in the armed forces, in other words, the specific features of the defense forces of country, that is nationality, it should not be forgotten that the gap between the Iranian people and the Iranian military forces, in the sense of reducing their power, is considered to be a serious threat and should be made more effective in building people's forces and trusting the armed forces in the nation and in the people. It is not forgotten that the legitimacy of any power comes from the acceptance and citizenship of the people and the state. One of the most important goals of the formation of governments in human societies is the maintenance and continuity of security. Therefore, in the Islamic view, the acquisition of power and its actions, contrary to its application in Western societies, has a defense nature. This subject has been repeatedly stated in the thoughts and statements of the Supreme Leader, and he has invited the authorities to get it. On this basis, it is clear that there is a great effort to improve the defense capabilities and deterrence power in order to defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity, interests and national security and effective counteraction to foreign threats to realize the Islamic state.

Conclusions

According to the recognized components, the defense strategies of the armed forces have many effects on the country's strength. Due to the variability and complexity of the enemy's invasion areas, especially in the past two decades, and in the difficult conditions of the revolution and the dusty conditions that have been created by the enemies over the last few years, the correct explanation and analysis of it, in accordance with the conditions of the day and the mentioning

examples requires a good defense strategy and high insight. It also requires a high level of understanding and intelligence. This topic and the insight of the people have been raised by the Supreme Leader on a number of occasions with certain intelligence and are the basis for many issues. Over the past years, he has always emphasized the subject of defense strategies of the armed forces, and in numerous and repeated speeches, the study of history and attention to it as a necessity for the community, especially elites, properties and forces of the revolution have known. In the battle of defending the right to false, insight has been the main factor in the victory of the front of the right. In the times and areas where the right and false were intertwined, the power to distinguish the right and false is eliminated, and insight is used as the only savior. In this article, Ayatollah Khamenei's statements have been collected from various sources and his insight and intelligence in the defense strategies of the armed forces and defense thoughts were presented in some cases. Due to lack of space, only a few of his intelligence on defense strategies and defense strategies of the armed forces were presented.

References

- Ayatollah Khamenei, 1990. "Statements in meeting of the authorities of Iran"
- Ayatollah Khamenei, 1991. "Statements in meetings of different people"
- Ayatollah Khamenei, 1992. "Statement in meeting of mobilization commanders across the country"
- Ayatollah Khamenei, 1999. "Statement in meeting with a student with different people"
- Ayatollah Khamenei, 1999. "Statements in meeting of a group of mobilization and revolutionary guards in Mashhad"
- Ayatollah Khamenei, 1999. "Statements in meeting of commanders and a group of employees"
- Ayatollah Khamenei, 2009. "Statements in meeting with the mobilization of the Country"
- Ayatollah Khamenei, 2010. "Statements in the meeting of Mazandaran people"
- Ayatollah Khamenei, 2010. "Statement in meeting with members of the Islamic Consultative Assembly"
- Ayatollah Khamenei, 2010. "Statements in 27th ceremony of the death of the Imam Khomeini"
- Supreme Leader Information Website: <https://www.leader.ir/langs>
- Rahim Safavi, Y., 2017. Second conference on the defense thoughts of Ayatollah Khamenei, Mehr News Agency
- Saeed, N., and Alidousti, GH., 2011. Comparative defense diplomacy and drawing of the framework of its management pattern in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Quarterly Defense Strategy, No. 34, pp. 85-120
- Sayyah, A., 1986. Modern Comprehensive Culture, Arabic to Farsi, Tehran, Ten Edition
- Amid, H., 1983. Farsi Culture, Tehran, Amir Kabir

Ghaffari, M. 2014. Reliance on strategic depths against coalition with the superpowers, Mehr News Agency, available at: <http://www.Mehrnews.com/news/2383876/>

Firouzabadi, H., 2012. Defense thought of Imam Khamenei in the rule of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Tehran, National Defense University Publication.

Lotfi, R., Hekmat Nejad, N., Babatabar, A., 2014. Anatomy of the concept of intelligent defense and its components in the thoughts of the Supreme Leader, The articles of the second conference on defense thoughts of Imam Khamenei, Tehran, V. 1

Morad Piri, H., 2012. Methodology and Components of Defense Thought of Imam Khamenei, The paper accepted at the first conference on defense thoughts of Imam Khamenei, Tehran

Moein, M., 2008. Farsi Culture, Tehran, Rahnama Publication

Nowroozi, M. T., 2006. Defense-security culture, Tehran, Sana Publication, First Edition