

Making an ambitious State in the political-social history of Iran

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to provide a theoretical framework for studying the political-social history of States in the Iran. In this paper, the main indicators of the ambition of State in Iran have been investigated. In other words, the paper intends to present the theory of the "ambitious States" as an alternative approach to explaining the most important events of the social-political history of Iran. Historical sources of library data have been investigated to provide "ambitious analysis". In the historical method of ambitious analysis, ambitious indicators are determined in several stages based on the continuous comparison of common characteristics. The results indicate that ambition, as an old political model, was a common feature of all Iranian States. The ambition creates a special political-social condition for influencing and encouraging and the role of the State in creating it is noticeable. In an ambitious political system, the divine and political laws of society are regulated only in order to the growing and development of the ambition. By regulating laws in the direction of ambitious growth, the share of State tax is reduced year by year and the assets of an ambitious minority are added. When the wealth of the State becomes empty, discrimination, rents and corruption appear. The monopolistic ambitious State and the circle represent the symbol of monopolyism and ambition. The dependence of society on the consumption of natural resources (land and water) has been the main basis for the formation of an ambitious State. Because the vast majority of labor force work in non-productive sectors of the community-agriculture, husbandry, mines, oil and services-economic policies are axis-driven. The State, as the largest distributor on the supply side, distributes land and water among the community, as the largest consumer of natural resources on demand side. The workforce is not offered on an independent basis, and on the demand side it is a function of capital. Distributive economics is a "distributive justice". The main goals of the ambition of the state are distributive economics, distributive justice, monopolyism, support for unproductive labor, religion and politics unity, a dysfunctional State, regulation for ambitions, and so on. Outcome of the ambitious State is discrimination, bribe, rent, corruption and revolution. Under such conditions, the vast majority of workers work in the non-productive sectors - other than agriculture, husbandry, mines, oil industries. This means the economic policies of the State are distributive. The State (as the largest distributor on the supply side) distributes land and water among the community (as the largest consumer of natural resources). The workforces are not offered a job on an independent basis, and on the job positions is a function of fund. Distributive economics creates a "distributive justice". The main criteria for recognizing the ambition of the State are: distributive economics, distributive justice, monopolyism, support for unproductive workforce, religion and politics unity, a dysfunctional State and regulation, and so on. Outcome of the ambitious State is discrimination, bribe, rent, corruption and revolution.