

## Reviewing the Effect of Iran - Iraq War on Post- revolution Program of Economic and Social Development in Iran

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**Abstract:** Present study has been done with the aim of reviewing effects of eight-year war between Iran and Iraq on the first program of economic and social development in Islamic Republic of Iran. Theoretical framework of this study is functionalist perspective in order to identify positive and negative functions of this war for the first development program after Islamic revolution that has been done with the method of documentary and library studies. The study indicate that except improving quantity and quality of multipurpose defense industries with higher defensive scientific standards that has been resulted in independence in defense, saving foreign exchange and defense exports, other aims of this program which included decreasing reliance on oil, increasing non- oil exports, economic and food independence have not been fulfilled by increasing investment and efficacy and stopping consumerism, providing needs of the poor, decreasing unemployment, fulfilling social welfare and meeting the sanitary and health needs, development of culture and education and preventing city growth and immigration have not been fulfilled or have been fulfilled lower than the predicted points. At last, detailed solving methods have been presented for confronting with consequences and negative functions of possible war in the future.

**Keywords:** war, economic development, social development, positive function, negative function.

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### Introduction

War is one of the most surprising social phenomena that in most cases has been appeared unwantedly in societies and has changed it, so war is one of the vital varieties in changing society in different aspects that its speed of making change has been more than other social varieties. In the history, various wars have been occurred that resulted from oppositions in racial, ethnical, ideological, political, economic, and geopolitical elements that caused many casualties and damages to humanity, economy, society and psyches. One of these wars is eight-year war between Iran and Iraq that has been named the longest war of 20<sup>th</sup> century. Each country, for traversing its evolution, has designed various programs and plans of development and tries to achieve its goals with using all human and tools powers. One of the factors that have tangible effect on development process is war and its various consequences because each war has positive and negative functions. In this way, sociologists want to clarify the relation of war with the process of economic and social development in societies. This paper tries to review eight- year war from the functionalist Perspective and effects of that war on the first economic and social development plan and then present ways for confronting with the negative functions of possible wars in the future, because Iran is situated in one of juncture and unsafe regional of world and is facing with different regional menaces.

### Research Subject

War is a rough and regular opposition that occurs between two or more societies (Egbern and Nimkef, 1971: 325), thus when the cooperation, political, economic and cultural relations between states change to reciprocal reactions, the relations of states becomes cooler and makes crisis that causes war. Iran, during the history, has experienced many bloody wars that have caused to make social and economic systems to become irregular and life of society to be endangered certainly. Unluckily in Iran war has

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made an impede on the way of economic and social growth and makes internal and external conditions of country to be stagnant. War of Iran and Iraq, because of ideological, political, ethnical, economic and geopolitical oppositions was imposed on Iran that caused many irreparable damages for humanity and on economy and stopped the economic and social development of Iran. In war, conditions, the first economic and social development program of Islamic Republic of Iran was compiled (1982-1987) and thus vice authorities wanted to fulfill those aims in that conditions.

In view of the fact that war is a vast and expand phenomenon and could effect on all aspects of society and its programming, so it had many negative and positive effects on the first development program that it should be reviewed from development views. Now, the main question of this paper is that, how imposed war of Iran has effected on the first economic and social development program after revolution period? So, the main subject of this paper is scientific reviewing of the relation between imposed war and economic and social development process and this is a field that from sociological points, very few researches have been done since now.

### **Necessity of Research**

Because of difference of societies in ideological, political, economic, ethnical and geopolitical and other aspects, there's a kind of incompatibility and even opposition among societies that could lead to wars and effect on the process of development in societies, so war has a close relation with the process of development. Iran, because of its rich resources and human talents, could be one of the most pioneer countries in various aspects of development that because of destroying effects of war and other factors, it doesn't have an acceptable level of development. It should be clarified that what are consequences and effects of war between Iran and Iraq on the first development program in order to identify the main face of war and the necessity of its prevention. Form the other side, each war doesn't have negative functions solely and could cause dynamism of a society in aspects of industry, science and defense that altogether have positive and negative effects for the process of development of that society in short and long term. Also army independency is one of the variables related to development issue.

According to mentioned notes, the necessities of this research could be as following:

1. Necessity of paying attention to the issue of war and its relation with economic and social development.
2. Necessity of recognizing economic and social consequences of Iran and Iraq and its effect on the process of development in Iran.
3. Reviewing and criticizing negative and positive functions of war between Iran and Iraq from development point of view.
4. Highlighting sociological consequences of this war for programming long term plans for development.
5. Clarifying vulnerable points of Iran in wars to improve them in programming.

### **Research Goals**

Goal means the end and final point or the point that human tries to achieve that, thus the goal of this research would be the result of doing research. According to what has been mentioned in previous parts, the goals of this research are as following:

#### **A. Main goals**

1. The way of Iran and Iraq War effects on the goals of first economic and social plan of Iran in post- revolution period.
2. Recognizing aspects and levels that war has affected on the related aspects of development.

#### **B. Minor goals**

1. Filling scientific gaps of Iran related to the relation between war and development.
2. Achieving practical resolutions for confronting with negative functions of war for development process.

### **Basis and Theoretical Framework**

Each social research based on scientific principles should have valid scientific and theoretical framework. Of theoretical framework we can conclude two meanings: 1) Theory in the frame of sociology and schools view that the Classic and contemporary theories will be reviewed, 2) The method of researcher and his/her way of working that is affected more by sociological theories. So for forming the theoretical framework of researcher, reference to sociological theories is vital issue. Blalock defines theory as a collection of laws and proposes that connect concepts and variables to each other (Azad Armaki, 2007: 9). Tavasoli identifies theory as thorough convergence of various issues in the form of related and logical collection that they could be applied for clarifying some phenomenon (Tavasoli, 2012: 5).

The functions of theory in research are various. One of its basic functions is directing the way of research because without theory, research doesn't have any direction and thus researcher confusion is undeniable. Other function of theory is interpretation of social events and phenomena and its prediction. Theory can clarify, recognize and order the related processes to social events. According to research subject, the theoretical points of this research, is functionalist approach that the kinds of Merton functions have been used (Ritzer. 2016: 145-146). Form the points of Merton, positive functions are those which cause fixation and stature of social life. In opposite point, there's negative function that cause to irregularity in society and thus endanger life of society. In the present research, firstly the economic and social development program of Iran that was passed during war (1982-1987) will be explained and next the effect of war is going to be clarified from different points of views. At last, according to results from the research, possible solutions for possible wars of Iran will be presented.

### **Research Method and Data Collection**

One of the bases of scientific recognition is correct cognition method. The cognitive basis of research identifies the relation of theories and facts. Every issue that has been explained in the field of scientific theories and theoretical frameworks should be followed in the social events with reliance on exact basis and principles of method of cognition. According to the subject of research, the methods of reference and library studies have been used. Reference method is among the non-reaction methods because this method avoids some big problems that exist in measurement researches, so in cases of historical research or getting access to prior studies about the subject of research the mentioned method will be applied. The originality of a reference research is related to its sources. If there was an important source and researcher haven't used it, then the validity of research would be decreased. In case of the subject of this research, its references have been searched in the collection of books and theoretical papers and historical and non- historical formal reports in scientific and university centers and the data have been taken notes.

### **Introduction of Goals and Directions of the First Economic- social program of Iran**

In 1983, this program was presented to Parliament. The main and final goals of Islamic society in this program are human development and improving freedom level of humanity and their move toward God. Also the economic- social development has been introduced for removing any impedes on the way of development and improving levels of Islamic Society and its people. Whole aims of this program are the followings:

1. Development and expanding culture and education
2. Providing benefits of the poor
3. Providing economic independency (not by isolation)
4. Fulfilling social welfare and sanitary needs
5. Providing food, clothes and shelter
6. Removing unemployment

The priorities of this program for fulfilling the mentioned goals are the followings:

1. Prevention of consumerism and highlighting investment

2. Viewing farming as the axis of development
3. Applying extra capability of industry and increasing their efficacy
4. Development of average industries and machinery
5. Increase the amount of non- oil exports
6. Merging oil industry with native economic activities
7. Prevention of city growth and administering residency method

This plan predicted that gross domestic product at the time of administering annual growth plan indicates 8.9 percent. The growth of gross domestic product was considered 15.9 percent for oil, 14.4 for industry and mines, 7 percent for farming and 3.6 percent for services that according to this plan gross domestic product was 119.4 billion dollars at the beginning of year and 168.9 percent at the end of year with the same annual growth of 8.9 percent (Mofid, 1987: 206). gross domestic product of non- oil parts was predicted to have increasing amount of annual 6.9 percent that according to this prediction its amount should increase from 95.2 billion dollars in the first year to 125.1 billion dollars in the end of the year (Ibid:208). It was expected for gross domestic product to be increased average of 5.8 percent that this amount for non- oil gross domestic product should be reached to 3.9 percent.

According to the program, it was expected for oil to provide 58 percent of whole government income thus it was predicted that the oil exports of 1.73 million barrels daily in the beginning year of program to reach 2.97 million barrels in the end of that year and thus increase 71.7 percent. This means that oil income, on average, should increase in about 14.4 percent a year and from 20.3 billion dollars in the beginning of program reach to 34.8 billion dollar in the end of year. It should mention about the first program investment that according to predictions, it should be 14191.3 billion Rials (169 billion dollars) investment during 5 years that is indicative of average annual growth of 19.6 percent. It was predicted that farming, oil, industry and mining and services receive annual investment of 25.6, 33.2, 17.1 and 17.7 respectively. It was expected for farming section, during first program, to increase from 13.8 percent in the beginning to 16.7 percent and for oil to reach 4.8 from 4.2 (Ibid: 211). Of the costs related to development, economic affairs of development has gotten 72 percent of related budgets that was expected to be consumed in farming, water, electricity, industry, oil, gas, mining, trade, transportation, post and telegraph and telephone and tourism.

The method used for development and industrializing according to the first program of development was based on replacing policy of imports that based on that economic independency should be fulfilled with reliance on internal sources for vast amount of products. Except farming section that was axis of development, the attention of government was focused on main industry in industry and mining section, especially in the field of main industries like metals, basic chemicals and petro chemistry. From the other side, because of special conditions of war and vast embargoes on Iran, the quantity and quality development of defense industry were highlighted. Development of these industries was among the important issues for the following reasons: achievement of independency, policy of replacement in defense aspects for saving costs and immunity against arm embargoes of west (Chub in and Tripp: 1989, 128).

One of the main goals of first development program was removing or decreasing dependency on oil exports through increasing non- oil exports in a way of increasing 44 percent annually and increase from 630 million dollars in the first year to 2.68 billion dollars in the ending year. Achieving this goal meant that during the first program, the portion of non- oil exports among all exports of country to reach 7.1 percent from 3 percent and this was in a case that it was expected for oil exports to decrease in relation to increase of non- oil exports and reach to 92.9 percent in the ending year from 97 percent in the first year. In the first program it was expected for imports of goods and services to reach 35 billion dollars in the ending year from 19.5 billion dollars in the first year that is indicative of a 79.5 percent growth. The imports of investment goods were appointed for the main portion among all imports. Annual growth of imports of consuming goods was predicted to be 3.1 although the annual growth of imports of other goods was determined 51 percent of all imports according to the program. The portion of imports of investment goods was expected to reach 26.3 percent in the ending year from 19.1 percent in the first

year. From the other side it was predicted that portion of imports of consuming goods decrease to 14.2 percent in the ending year from 22.3 percent in the first year (Mofid, 1987: 224). According to what mentioned, we can conclude that the overall direction of imports and exports policy of country was decreasing dependency on oil incomes as a main supplier of exchange needs, limiting imports of consuming goods and dedicating exchange sources to imports of investment goods.

### **Discussion: reviewing the effect of Iran- Iraq war on the process of first economic- social development program**

After introducing main goals of first economic- social development program in Iran, it's useful to clarify the achievement of these goals according to the valid data and numbers in order to determine the effects of war on this program.

#### **A. Effect of war on oil incomes and exports of non- oil goods**

The amount of production and oil exports had many fluctuations after starting the war, but overall it could be mentioned that till the end of the program, oil exports faced with annual average fall of 10 percent that this is one of the consequences of war.

Main reason of production and export of crude oil was its role in getting foreign exchange that could provide investment of development as well as help Iran in importing appropriate goods by replacing policy. Statistics indicate that exports of crude oil of Iran were 87.2 percent of all exports in 1979, while it was 94 percent in 1986 (Mofid, 1990:18). If we compare the data of pre- and post- revolution period, we will conclude that Iran has been dependent on oil exports, because between the period of 1973 and 1978, foreign exchange incomes of oil exports was 91.5 percent of all exports, of course the amount of foreign exchange was lesser than the predicted amount, so one of the most important claims of authorities and main goals of first program wasn't achieved because the oil was top export of Iran and foreign exchange of this export reached to amount of 1.3 and that means related budgets of development in first program had notable fall. From the other side, exports of non- oil goods of Iran reached to 3.5 percent in 1986 from the amount of 5.6 percent in 1980 that indicates government wasn't realistic in the field of exporting non- oil goods (especially in the field of industrial productions, dried fruits, carpet and leather). So the main goal of first program that was increasing non- oil exports weren't achieved, thus Iran was dependent on fluctuated exports of oil.

#### **B. Effect of war on farming section and immigration controls of first development program**

One of the big victims of war is farming section because with starting war, the most talented provinces and farming areas of Iran were faced with certain damages in a way that Iran announced farming section was faced with 22 billion dollars damages at the first two years of war.

According to motto of food and economic independence and stopping the policy of exporting oil, the programmers announced that in the first program farming is the axis of development and should be protected in order to provide food independency of country. But in practice, war and other factors caused to annual average growth of many farming products to be negative or in small amounts. As an example, the production of grains, meat, red meat, milk, cheese and rice had 0.6 percent, 0.7 percent, 0.3 percent, 0.7 percent, 1 percent and minus 4 percent growth respectively that weren't matched with 3 percent growth in population. During the years 1979 to 1985, the level of cultivation for grains, corn, sugar cane, cotton and rice were 2.3, 3.32, 31.47, 10 and 58 percent rise respectively.

But the amount of farming production has been lessened or fixed (Mofid, 1990:29). The main difficulties on the way of farming section were as followings:

1. The needed budget for farming decreased because of war and its imposed costs. For instance, during the years 1982 and 1985, the numbers of purchased tractors and distributed among farmers show a 45 percent decrease and during the years 1983 and 1985, distributed amount of fertilizers indicate 15.8 percent decrease (Ibid: 31).
2. Intense decrease of experts in farming section was one of the other vital problems. For achieving the goals of this section, they needed 20 thousand farming graduates but only 1 thousand students were studying in farming field in 1984 (Menashri, 1990: 398).

3. Immigration of villagers to cities because of less income of farming section is one of the other factors of fall in farming. Government in spite of shortage of farming institutes and budgets, hoped to employ more people on bigger farming areas and applying traditional ways and saving costs, increase productions, so there was a need for bigger working force but war and need to human resource caused to direct the youth of villages to war fields. From the other side, other villager didn't have power to work or immigrate to big cities. According to FAO report, the active part of Iran economy in villages reached to 33 percent in 1985 from 49 percent in 1965 that undoubtedly war is one of the main factors of this phenomenon.

Because of high difficulties, the conditions of farming section that was named axis of development and the named year of 1363 as farming year, the conditions were worse and thus government was obliged to import most amount of food and pay more money on this issue in bad conditions of that time.

About the other goal of this program in controlling the immigration of villagers should mention that from the starting of war many villages became vacant in a way that only in Malayer 65 out of 254 villages were vacant till 1983. Some estimates indicate that 40 percent of immigrations to Tehran were the villagers.

Also according to a formal estimate, it could be said that from the victory of revolution till 1983, about 2.2 million people of villagers immigrated to Tehran that is indicative of annual growth of 19 percent rise in Tehran population. This amount of rise in Tehran caused dangerous conditions from social and political views for this city and thus vice mayor of Tehran announced that Tehran is sick and immigration has endangered the revolution, so one of the other goals of first development program about controlling villagers immigration was faced with failing.

#### C. Effect of war on value and components of non-military imports and the policy of avoiding consumerism

The policy of country was based around economic independency through applying the method of replacement of imports and avoiding consumerism and thus the imports of consuming goods should be curbed and the foreign exchange should be dedicated to investment goods. Statistics indicate that the value imports had a close relation with foreign exchange incomes, namely the amount of crude oil exports and its costs, so every type of imbalance in oil incomes caused imbalance in the value of imports. Because of improvement in the conditions of foreign exchange incomes till 1983, the value of non-military imports in this year reached to 18.3 billion dollars, but after that, because of Iraq attacks on oil equipment and fall in the amount of oil price in the world, the foreign exchange incomes of Iran decreased notably and thus the value of imports decreased intensely in a way that in 1984, the overall value of non- military imports reached to 14.75 billion dollars and this fall continued till 1986 on 9.8 billion dollars that indicates during the first program of development, the value of imports decreased annually about 18.7 percent.

This decrease and the process of industrialization in Iran caused many problems in economic section. Dependency on imported goods made conditions even worse. According to the statistics center of Iran, 54 percent of industries needed basic imported goods that this need for the industries of chemicals and metals reached to 70 percent in 1983. With paying attention to the high dependency on imported goods, we can conclude the effects of imbalance and overall fluctuations of imports on the efficacy of Iranian industry. The policy of import replacement in development issues mean that great portion of imports should be from investment goods but statistics indicate that portion of importing these goods have been unchanged whereas the import of investment goods have fallen (Mofid,1990: 24). This fall shows lack of achievement to the goals in this program.

One of the other goals of first development program was avoiding consumerism, but statistics show that imports of consuming goods reached to 24 percent till the ending year, so the imports of these goods have risen (Ibid). The concept of non- army goods import is indicative of irregularity in economic situations. No long-term program in cases of principle changes would exist. War and instability have worsened the situation and has made them impossible.

According to what has been said, we can conclude that achievement of goals in importing and avoiding consumerism has faced with many fails because imports of investment goods has fallen to half and also decrease in exports and fall of crude oil price have caused decrease in imports of consuming goods. From the other side, lack of investment goods in industry means of not using the capability of this industry and decrease in efficacy.

D. Effect of war on the rate of investment and predicted growth of internal gross product in program  
It was expected that during the first five years of program, the rate of investment has 19.6 percent growth and in the ending year get to 14191.3 billion Rials, but statistics show that because of special conditions of war in 1365 that was along with the most damages, overall amount of investments show 33.3 percent decrease that is indicative of negative effect of war in not achieving the goals of first program (Haghju, 1993: 48). It's clear that when oil provides about 95 percent of country costs and its production, exports and price falls, then there shouldn't be any expectation to invest according to the numbers of program. From the other side, heavy military costs are among other factors that decreased rate of investment in a way that Hashemi Rafsanjani announced that if we dedicated the public budget of the first 4.5 years of war to the industry, that was about 4000 to 5000 billion Rials, Iran would be one the most industrialized countries of the world.

Also according to the first development program, it was expected that internal gross product to have annual growth of 8.9 percent. Statistics show internal gross product have been many fluctuations that the overall amount of that for war was 49 billion Rials that indicates the average annual internal growth product was equal to 6.1 billion Rials. According to overall approach, it could be said that there's a correlation between economic damages of war and the internal growth product rates in a way that in 1363 the damages were 4.1 billion Rials, the internal gross product was 3.4 billion Rials, but in 1365 with 17.8 billion Rials damages, the internal gross product was 3 billion Rials that shows 50 percent fall. So the annual average growth rate of 8.9 percent wasn't achieved, but during the first and middle periods has also a negative growth.

War caused not achieving of the goals of first economic and social development program of Iran. It's clear that when there's no investment, the production decreases and thus in addition to lack of providing necessary needs of human, the economic independency of country won't be achieved and the efficacy will be decreased. During the first program, the internal gross product rate and the investment rate was very lower than the predicted rate in program that caused stopping of many development plans.

E. Effect of war on the process of reduction of unemployment in the first development program  
Starting of war and entering Iraq in Iran on border lines had an intensifying role in increasing unemployment in country in a way that some estimates indicate that only in border provinces, there were 1200000 persons unemployed at the beginning of war (Haghju, 1993: 48). It's clear that when 16 provinces of country have been attacked directly and indirectly, 20000 square kilometers of farming lands have been destroyed, 800 small and big industrial units have been damaged, foreign exchange incomes will be decreased and accordingly the investment rate will fall, so is there any hope for job and entrepreneurship in country? In war days, government not only didn't complete industrial plans, but also missed many of its industrial and active units that were a factor of unemployment. According to mentioned issues, it can be concluded that government was failed in other field of development goals related to employment.

F. Effect of war on welfare conditions of the poor and providing health services for them  
Because of decrease in production and relative shortage of basic goods and importantly lack of justified distribution of goods, there was 30 percent inflation in country and from the other side, the shortages caused broker and black market to be developed that all these factors led to a gap between different levels of society economically. These conditions led to worsen the poor and make them poorer and led the rich to be richer in a way that first year of program was named the poor year and high order authorities made speech about the bad conditions of the poor and announced that it's good to improve their conditions to be better. But prices were increasing and poverty, discrimination and injustice was

making the condition of poor people even worse. So one of the other main goals of first development program was not only achieved but also day by day the conditions of the poor were going to be worse. From the other side one hundred thousands of poor people were facing with the issue of increased rent prices and these were obliged to pay more than half of their income for rent and the opposition of owner and tenant was clear in a way that government was obliged to pass laws and regulations in protection of tenants.

About providing health services for the poor, it should be mentioned that war and other issues resulting from revolution caused many medical doctors to immigrate from Iran and from the others, half of them were residents of the capital, so Iran was facing with shortage of experts in this field in a way that they were following to find other physicians from other countries till they add to 200 Indian physicians in Iran (Chubin and Tripp, 1989: 131). So most people and especially the poor were deprived of health services. Also some of them couldn't afford the costs related to this issue. According to what mentioned, it's clear that government, in other 3 goals of development program namely improving the conditions of the poor, dwelling and providing health services wasn't successful and thus the mottoes of justice and social welfare couldn't be achieved.

#### G. Effect of war on quantity and quality development of defense industry in the first development program

According to war conditions, arms embargo of west and applying the policy of replacement included the quantity and quality development of defense industry in the first development program and thus Iran could provide 70 to 80 percent of its own munitions. Vice defense minister announced that produced munitions reach to 47 numbers at the end of war from 7 numbers before revolution and thus much more foreign exchange were saved. For this reason, the prime minister of the time, while presenting the draft of budget for 1987 announced that Iran had been successful in the field of achieving replacement policy of imports in defense section. According to what has been mentioned and improvement in different ways following the years of war, we should certainly say that the only successful part of first development program was quantity and quality development of defense industry because, in addition to achieving to a relative independency in providing some munitions and saving foreign exchanges, caused Iran to have more courage, expert and needed knowledge in development this section. Defense industry experts believe that this industry has especial dynamism that could be flowed in other non-military sections and benefit from this industry in two ways (Dary, 2000: 209). It's clear that this issue can strengthen development levels in all aspects.

#### **Conclusion and Suggestions**

Authorities of the time, compiles and passed the first economic and social development program in difficult situations of war that the main goals were the followings: human development, decreasing dependency on oil exports, importance of farming, increasing the rate of investment, increasing internal gross product, improving conditions of the poor, justice and social welfare, confronting with unemployment, prohibiting villager immigrations and stopping growth of big cities, achieving policy of replacement in imports and defense independency. About the issue of decreasing dependency on oil exports, it should be mentioned that except last two years of war, either portion of oil exports or foreign exchanges resulted from oil have been more that the pre- revolution period and thus crude oil exports and foreign exchange incomes indicate 7 percent rise that is opposite of the first program. Also because of fall in price of oil and decrease of oil exports in the last two years, the amount of crude oil exports and its income were so lower than the predicted amount in the program and thus war impedes the achievement of goals.

From the other side, another goal of the first program, namely 7 percent development of non- oil exports wasn't achieved and government faced with fall of exports in this section and only had a half of the predicted amount. So government faced with intense shortage of foreign exchange that should be spent on development programs. May be the most important goal of the first development program was the importance of farming to provide food independency of country. In spite of all attempts of country, the growth of farming productions were lower than population growth so farming independency wasn't

achieved and government spends more exchange each year on this issue. From the other side, we observe failing of government in controlling villagers immigrations. The active force of farming and their attending in war especially in border line cities, decrease the strength of farming section that obliged the authorities to warn about these conditions. So one of the other goals of first development program based on prohibiting villagers' immigrations wasn't achieved.

Another vital goal of program was economic independence through applying policy of replacement and avoiding consumerism. Achieving this goal meant importing investment goods and limiting imports of consuming goods. It's clear that imports of every good needs foreign exchange and in conditions where the country is facing with great exchange fluctuations, this issue will have effect completely on non-army goods imports. In the ending years of program, because of vast and continuous numbers of attacks by Iraq to oil equipment and fall in price of oil, exchange incomes of Iran faced with fluctuations and decreased in a way that till the ending year of program, overall non-military imports decreased to 10 billion dollars and thus every year had a fall of 18.7 percent in imports. This fall in imports has had negative effect on policy of replacement because industries were facing limitations from the point of view of investment goods that this damage for chemicals and metals industries was certain. So the program was unsuccessful in this way and thus using the whole capabilities of industries and increasing their efficacy weren't achieved.

About achieving the predicted rate of investment and growth of internal gross product, it should be mentioned that, since decreasing oil exports and fall in their price, the amount of foreign exchange incomes lowered and from the other side, amount of damages and losses in different sections of economy had notable growth, thus the rates of investments show a decreasing trend that caused decrease in the rate of internal gross product. Because of decreasing in the rate of internal gross product and fall of production, there was the issue of shortage in basic goods and not distributing of these goods made 30 percent inflation that had pressure on the poor and deprived people. Also the poor were facing with increase in rates of rents. From the other side, because of not distribution of physicians justly, deprived people were facing with difficulties in health problems, so other goals of program based on achieving justice and social welfare, improving financial conditions of the poor weren't successful.

Because of Iraqi Invasion of Iranian borders and many immigrations of war, attacks to industrial equipment and economic centers and also fall of investments stopped, some development programs that led to growth of unemployment in country and thus another goal of program about employment wasn't achieved. The above mentioned conditions and irregularity on the way of solutions for exports and imports and rapid changes of conditions provide awful situations for planners and administrators of the first economic and social development program and thus most of the mentioned goals weren't achieved. Disorders in sub systems of society and not achieving the goals of program has effects on the most important goal of the program that was development of humanity, so not only the overall goals of development didn't achieve, but also the trend of human development and growth was in the falling condition.

But, about the only achieved goal of the program, we should mention to quantity and quality development of defense industry. Iran, because of confronting with arms embargoes and achieving the policy of replacement in imports, took steps for development of defense section and thus saved more costs in this way. If today, Iran is able of producing satellites, jet planes, helicopters, submarine and other advanced munitions, this is because of basic developments since war time. Also defense industry has the capability of flowing toward other sections of industry and improves their quality and quantity.

### **Suggestions**

1. Establishing international center of peace studies to study and research on peace, dispute, and business of war munitions and control of them by the help of experts, professors, open-minders, policy makers, religious leaders, news writers and other persons in this field.
2. Determining and clarifying crisis centers in middle-east and neighboring countries of Iran to be safe from possible damages. These crises and disputes have vital role in forming political and

economic relations between Iran and other countries and during the history it has made tensions among region states. The center of peace studies can analyze all variables and determine needed solutions for them.

3. Releasing from mono- good economy of oil and till achieving this, Iran should save great amount of crude oil for exporting to other countries.
4. Having foreign exchange and Rials savings in the country and out of that to impede great shocks to the economy of country.
5. Industrialized economy is the most vulnerable in war so it's suggested that along with this economy, they should pay attention to farming section to be the country in safety. It's better for a part of economy of Iran to be transferred to foreign markets and Iran takes step for buying stocks of valid companies.

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