



THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF THE POSSIBILITY OF REVOLUTION IN IRAN IN THE CONTEXT OF MODERN POLITICAL TRANSFORMATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the socio-political instability and protest movements that have been taking place in Iran in recent years from the perspective of the possibility of revolution. Based on the experience of historical revolutions, the stability of the Iranian political system, the nature of the current protests, and the role of leadership and ideological factors are scientifically assessed. The impact of external political pressures and the national identity factor on revolutionary processes is also highlighted. The results of the study show that the possibility of a full-fledged revolution in Iran under current conditions is limited.

At the beginning of the 21st century, the Middle East region has become one of the most important and complex centers of global political processes. The socio-political upheavals taking place in the region, internal protest movements and external geopolitical pressures directly affect the stability of individual states. From this point of view, the Islamic Republic of Iran is currently in the spotlight of international political analysts, political scientists and academic circles. The periodic protests in the country, economic problems, sanctions pressure and internal political conflicts raise the question: "Is there a possibility of a revolution in Iran?"

The Iranian political system is based on a unique theocratic model, which represents a complex combination of religious institutions and a republican form of government. This system was formed as a result of the 1979 Islamic Revolution and, despite the fact that almost half a century has passed since then, it still maintains relative stability. However, globalization processes, increased social activity of youth, the development of information technologies and economic constraints are emerging as factors that pose a serious test of this stability. Historical experience shows that revolutions are closely related not only to the presence of social discontent, but also to a deep systemic crisis, legitimate political leadership, a clear ideological project and organizational mechanisms capable of mobilizing society. Therefore, when assessing the current processes in Iran, it is important to draw conclusions based on historical-comparative and scientific-analytical methods, rather than an emotional or superficial approach. At the end of 2025 and the beginning of 2026, sharp and complex processes are unfolding in the international political arena. The Russia-Ukraine war has been pushed into the background on the global information agenda, while the kidnapping of a person associated with Venezuelan President Nicolas Maduro by the United States and the

ongoing internal instability in Iran have come to the center of international attention. The events taking place in Iran are being closely monitored by the world community. Against the background of these processes, the most widely discussed main question is: Is the Iranian political regime on the verge of collapse?

It is difficult to give a definitive and precise answer to this question, due to the specific nature of revolutionary processes. Revolutions are uneven, abrupt, and unpredictable events that require a complex combination of internal and external factors. At the same time, the possibilities for a full-fledged analysis of events taking place in Iran are limited. The country's increasingly closed information space, the restrictions on media and digital platforms, create a shortage of reliable information. This makes it even more important to be cautious in assessing the situation.

Nevertheless, existing academic research, historical experience, and political theory allow us to analyze the likely directions of processes within Iran. To assess the likelihood of a revolution, it is necessary, first of all, to refer to the patterns of occurrence of major revolutions in history.

Historical experience shows that revolutions usually manifest themselves in a sharp and rapid form. However, they are not limited to the intensification of discontent. To overthrow the old political regime and establish a new system in its place, certain structural and ideological components are necessary. A revolution is not just a resistance, but a process of creating a new political order.

The French Revolution (1789) and the October Revolution in Russia (1917) are examples of the greatest revolutions in human history. The main causes of the French Revolution were a deep economic crisis, the impoverishment of the masses, the socially unjust policies of the government, and conflicts within the ruling elite. Similar factors existed in the Russian Empire and monarchical Iran, which contributed to the formation of a revolutionary situation.

However, the most important, but often overlooked, aspect of these revolutions is that they all had strong leaders and a clear ideological project. In France, Mirabeau, Lafayette, Georges Danton, and Napoleon Bonaparte were able to give political direction to the revolutionary process. In the October Revolution, Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin had a clear ideological basis for building a new state system. These leaders not only opposed the old regime, but also determined what political system should be built in its place. Analyzing the current situation in Iran based on these historical experiences, we can draw a number of important conclusions.

First, the current protests in Iran have limited potential to develop into a full-fledged revolution. The main reason for this is the lack of a centralized and legitimate political leader who can unite the broad masses of the people around a single strategic goal. Protest movements remain more fragmented, spontaneous, and amorphous.

Second, the lack of a coherent and widely accepted political ideology that could serve as an alternative to the current theocratic regime weakens the prospects for the movements. In the absence of an ideological model, protest movements are less likely to be strategically targeted and lead to systemic change.

Third, historical experience shows that revolutions are largely successful as a result of internal socio-political factors. There may be financial or diplomatic support from external forces, but direct external intervention in most cases has the opposite effect. In such a situation, the image of an “external enemy” is formed in society, and the energy of protest is mobilized not against the government, but against external pressure.

Fourth, efforts by the United States and Israel to weaken the Iranian government politically and economically may increase discontent in the short term. However, this factor does not make revolution inevitable. This is because historical memory, imperial identity, and national pride are strong in Iranian society. Elements of Persian national identity, patriotism, and nationalism often serve to strengthen national unity rather than oppose the government in the face of external pressure.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the above analysis shows that at this stage it is scientifically unfounded to assess the protests taking place in Iran as a full-fledged and inevitable revolution. Historical experience and political theories show that for the success of a revolution, not only social protest is necessary, but also a clear ideological project, centralized and legitimate leadership, and organizational mechanisms capable of building a new political system. However, in the current Iranian conditions, it is observed that these factors are not sufficiently formed.

Also, the country's closed information environment and external pressures make it difficult to accurately predict internal processes. While external political and economic pressures may increase short-term instability, they do not automatically lead to revolution. On the contrary, strong national identity, historical memory, and patriotism can also serve to unite society around the government in the face of external threats. In general, the current situation in Iran should be assessed cautiously, based on a scientific and systematic approach, rather than an emotional one. Although the possibility of revolution exists under the current circumstances, it can be concluded that it is unlikely to manifest itself as an inevitable and rapid process in the near future..

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