

A leader in the liberation revolution asked, "Why all this hostility towards Iran?"

After 40 years of technical innovation, Iran announced its achievements, including having completed the comprehensive cycle of breaking through the breaching the 300 km barrier, which is a significant accomplishment for any space program. This reflects a strong political strategy and the extent of human and scientific development in the Islamic Republic.

Iran manufactures satellites and the necessary platforms to launch them into orbit despite facing severe sanctions and international embargoes. These restrictions have obstructed its ability to import essential materials for progress in various fields, including efforts aimed at hindering scientific and technological development. For instance, Iranian students are prohibited from studying in overseas universities in many specialised scientific fields.

However, Iran's self-reliance and the advancement of its universities, such as Tehran University, Sharif University of Technology, and Amirkabir University of Technology, have led to remarkable achievements in science and technology, enabling it to overcome these challenges. Before the Islamic Revolution, Iranian universities could accommodate 180,000 students across about 100 scientific disciplines. Since the revolution, efforts have focused on developing infrastructure to nurture human resources and enhance scientific expertise. Today, Iranian universities can accommodate four million students in over a thousand disciplines across various fields.

While the hostile Western and Arab worlds view nuclear and military technologies as the primary drivers of the Islamic Republic of Iran's remarkable innovations, the true key factor is the technical expertise embodied by the scientific cadre of engineers and doctors at the Iranian Atomic Energy Organization and the Iranian Space Agency. This is the true force behind Iran's scientific achievements, realised through extensive research and industrial efforts in diverse fields, including military, geological, space, nuclear, and medical domains, such as stem cell research.

Leveraging these cadres, the republic has successfully advanced the preparatory and experimental phases of the nuclear cycle over the past forty years, following the victory and ongoing progress of the Islamic Revolution. In mid-2024, Iran announced its entry into the executive phase of space exploration, as well as nuclear and medical technologies, including treatments for intractable cancers. Thus, the Islamic Republic begins to reap the benefits after four decades of cultivation.

This scientific revolution paralleled the intellectual and political revolution in Iran. While the West and the East attempt to distort the image of Islam through ISIS-like portrayals, depicting it as a model of backwardness and barbarism, Iran, through its enduring and advancing revolution that has achieved remarkable feats, has presented a model of Islam at the pinnacle of civilization, science, and popular political participation. It has developed an integrated national program, progressing and engaging its allies. This model contrasts sharply with the

two paradigms that global Zionism has imposed on Islam: the first being the barbaric model, from Wahhabism to ISIS, and the second being the so-called civilised democratic model, which entails total submission to the comprehensive control and absolute hegemony of Western culture across all intellectual, literary, scientific, and military domains. This submission includes blocking Islamic countries from producing their own goods and forcing them to rely on Western imports, thereby enabling control over their thoughts, policies, and destinies.

Hostility towards Iran is hostility towards this third model of Islam.