

# 伊朗輸出伊斯蘭革命之分析與評估

## 摘要

伊朗之所以被視為是中東穩定及西方安全的威脅，部分原因係源自其1979年政權移轉後所推動的「輸出革命」政策。此一政策是霍梅尼政權之伊斯蘭基本教義的具體呈現，其政策推動不乏激進及暴力的手段，對伊朗本身及波灣區域之政治格局均產生至深且鉅的影響，並引發國際之注目。本論文發現，輸出革命政策強調建立一個伊斯蘭共同體，此係跨越了一般以民族國家為基礎之國家利益範圍。而該政策之跨國運動與神權政治觀，既使波斯灣體系由同質體系轉變為異質體系，也導致其由動態之權力平衡體系走向僵硬之極化體系。

關鍵詞：伊朗、輸出革命、伊斯蘭(回教)、波斯灣(海灣)

# **The Analyses and Evaluation of Islamic Iran's Export of Revolution**

## **Abstract**

One reason why Iran is treated as a potential threat to Western and Middle Eastern security can be traced back to Khomeini's promotion of "the export of the revolution" since 1979. The policy was the embodiment of Islamic fundamentalism and was enforced by radical means. It made a great impact, both on Iran itself in particular, and the Persian Gulf region in general. This article indicated that Iran's quest for establishing an Islamic community transcended and conflicted with the national interest based on a nation-state. Besides, the exporting of transnational activities and theological value not only transformed the Persian Gulf region from a homogeneous system to a heterogeneous one, but also from a dynamic balance-of-power system to a rigid polar one.

Key Words: Iran · export of revolution · Islam · Persian Gulf (the Gulf)