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**EFFECTIVENESS OF POLITICAL SYSTEM BASED ON THE THEORY
OF VELAYAT FAQIH AND ITS TOOLS**

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Abstract

The initial discrepancy of "Neorealism" and "Neoliberal Institutionalism" refers to the matter of cooperation in international relations. This is because, the first yields relative gains, while the latter accounts on absolute gains in cooperative atmosphere. Also, Neoliberal Institutionalism, unlike Neorealism, believes that with the help of international institutions, one can gain international cooperation. The second step of this argument is structured around the competing views of "energy independence" and "energy interdependence" regards. Then we apply this framework to Iranian oil and gas trade structure with current statistics to support the validity of cooperation from energy interdependence point of view.

Key words

energy independence, energy interdependence, neoliberal institutionalism, neorealism, oil and gas exchange.

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INSPIRING INDICATORS OF ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN'S REGIONAL LEADERSHIP

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Abstract

Iran's revolution in 1979 declared its existence as an independent state, which move to victory of all of deprived against oppressors and develop the way for the formation of a global Ummah. Political leaders' efforts in order to provide appropriate and successful model of religious democracy inspire the nations and states. Iran's inspiration is a tool to fulfill the role of regional leadership and to be counted as a target in the middle of the process, too. Ability to produce normative guidelines is considered as a pioneer state indicator. These countries can play their role in international system. The problematic is a gap between theoretical and practical model for the driving situation and the goals and aspirations of the Iranian national document. This research has tried to define the factors link between Iran's norms and its regional situation.

Keywords

coalition anti dominant states, constructivism, Islamic World, national documents, neoliberal institutionalism, Southwest Asia.

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GEO-ECONOMY OF THE MIDDLE EAST AND ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract

Civil Defense refers to a collection of strategies and procedures preparing necessary ground for sustainable security. Any Civil Defense planning in countries is subordinate to the identity components and social values. Such signs in Iran will be organized based on experiences of the Sacred Defense era, the economic growth indices, the social development indices and religious values. Due to the same reason, any policy made on the Civil Defense can be considered as sub-group of cultural, social, and economic blockings as well as structural exigencies in the political system. Thus far, the Civil Defense literature has been under study in the strategic texts. The countries following the path to economic progress and renovation enjoy necessary capability for Civil Defense organization. It shows that renovation and economic growth leave their impact in the cultural, social, structural and strategic domains. This article tries to bring semiotics of renovation and religious values and identity in Civil Defense under study. Regarding the said indices, one can answer to the following question: What are the indices of Iran's Civil Defense and on what a kind of pattern is it based on? To answer the question and regarding the concept such as renovation and religious values and identity, one can define the research hypothesis as follows: "The exigencies of sustainable development in Iran necessitate pegging any plan for Civil Defense at the semiotics of renovation, identity and religious values and within framework of balanced Civil Defense."

Keywords:

Civil Defense, religious values, resistance, semiotics identity.

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**MAKING DISTINCTION TO ANALYTICAL AREAS ON
DEVELOPMENT: SEVEN ANALYTICAL AREAS IN ANSWERING
TO WHY HAVE COUNTRIES BEEN DEVELOPED**

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Abstract

“What is cause/barrier of underdeveloped countries to achieve development according to a model of modern industrial society?” For answering to this question, which is one of the most famous questions of social scientist for several decades, classifying theories about development/underdevelopment is necessary. Classifying help us to understanding them. This paper tries to classify theories of development by dividing all of the analytical area in issue of development/ underdevelopment. For this perspective, most theories of development are classified in seven areas: individual, family, market, civil society, political society, state, international system areas. For “Individual Change and becoming Modern” Alex Inkeles (Individual as development agent) to contemporary underdevelopment is in large part the historical product of relations between the satellite underdeveloped and the now developed metropolitan countries Andre Gunder Frank (international system as development/ underdevelopment agent). All of them can be classified in these seven analytical areas.

Keywords

analytical areas on development, civil society, family, individual, international system, market, political society, state.

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**GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENT AT AFGHANISTAN IN
FRAMEWORK OF STRUCTURALIST REALISM**

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Abstract

Government Establishment at Afghanistan is considered as a new necessity for America Security Policy. America Security theoreticians believe that terrorism reflects formation of bankrupt governments and social environments with some aspects of Anarchism. So government Establishment at Afghanistan should be examined in framework of structuralist realism. Identity components are treated as one of the main factors for government establishment. Thus government in Afghanistan is recognized as a symbol for structural equation for creating power in international system as well as identity and social symbols at there. However there are construction conditions for government establishment in Afghanistan but all evidence indicates that upon identity and social contradictions, government establishment process is done gradually.

Keywords

government establishment, identity, identity crisis, legitimation, social correlation, social forces.

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**THE IMPACT OF INTERVENTIONIST POLICIES ON THE
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (CASE STUDY: ZIMBABWE)**

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Abstract

In the last two decades, perhaps the most important issue ahead of the states of world is economic development. This is especially true for third world countries been suffering from a historical backwardness. In these countries due to the lack of social and economic institutions, which is associated with economic development, the government has always adopted developmental policies and applied interventionist measures, in turn, led to increase underdevelopment. This paper focuses on Zimbabwe under Robert Mugabe to investigate the effects of interventionist state policies on economic development. Mugabe's policies led to the widespread proliferation of the sector of agriculture in this country and as a result, the most of the economy was destroyed. In this period, Zimbabwe is an example of hyperinflation. Indeed, Zimbabwe as an African country and a member of National Union, not only suffered from severe inflation, famine and poverty, but it also suffered from political outcomes of the economic decline, especially the inefficacy of the power of the executive management.

Keyword:

economic development, government, hyperinflation, ideology, inflation, interventionism.

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**THE CRITIQUE OF THE TRADITION AND MODERNITY AND ITS
RELATION TO POLITICAL THOUGHT OF MOHAMMED ABED AL-
JABRI**

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Abstract

Mohammed Abed al-Jabri, who is neo mu'tazilist by critical and rational approach, tried to use modern thought and Islamic heritage in his project. Apart from philosophical and essential differences with postmodern methodologies, he tried to construct intellectual system via critique of the tradition and modernity. Of course, Jabri criticized inefficient intellectual currents to make harmony between Islam and modernity is sought to critic Islamic rationality (divided to explain Mysticism and argument) in one hand (with postmodern methodologies) and critique of modernity in other hand to find areas of knowledge and cultural ties between the two sides. The result of this effort in the field of political theory proving the aspects of modernity in original Islamic tradition and boiling modernity, including democracy from criticized tradition Jabri conclude that Islam is political religion adapting with some aspects of modernity such as human rights. He rejects secularism and believes that salvation way of Islamic world is criticism of rationality and the construction of local democracy.

Keywords

critique of modernity, critique of tradition, harmony, Islamic democracy, Mohammed Abed al-Jabri, neo mu'tazilist.

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THE COMMUNITARIAN CRITIQUE OF LIBERALISM

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Abstract

Communitarianism as a competing and critical discourse of liberalism has been one of the most important contexts of ethical and political philosophy in the recent years. The weaken of traditional forms of community such as family and increasing of divorce and decline of families, expanding the uncommon religion and the taking drug in the Western countries had been the social backgrounds of this discourse. Communitarianism by the principle of second Wittgenstein critics the belief of the contemporary liberal theorists. Unsatisfied conception of human being, a social individualism, universalism, objectivism and ethical neutrality are the main liberals' positions rejected by the communitarian theorists. The central and substantive point of this critique is the liberal conception of human nature that so much of controversial positions refer to it.

Keywords

communitarianism, contextualism, justice, liberalism, political philosophy.

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**MANAGEMENT OF SECURITY ENVIRONMENT AND HORIZON OF
REGIONALISM IN SAARC**

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Abstract

The South Asian Association for Economic Cooperation (SAARC) was established for spreading cooperation among South Asian nations in 1985. Although the SAARC disengged to the Cold War requirements, it created based on technical, economic and independent considerations, but there has not been any notable success in their association. The main question of this article is: "In spite of various development programs, which factors and conditions affected in weakness and passive role of the SAARC (1985-2014)?" We try to explain this idea that change of regional security framework in South Asia from 1990 has had the most impact in weakness and ostensible regionalism of the SAARC. After the Cold War, inconsistent national dynamisms, accession of Afghanistan to the SARRC and the approach of great powers to this region have impressed rationality and performance of this organization. According to mentioned atmosphere, member states could not be able to set native management of regional security and then the horizon of deepening of regionalism would be ambiguous.

Keywords

regionalism, SAARC, security, South Asia, transition international system.

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EU- NATO RELATIONS: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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Abstract

The Europe Union (EU) and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) share 21 members, so evaluating the challenges and opportunities in the field of international politics is very important. European Union is a civilian power with economic and social capabilities, and soft security. Its military capabilities in the form of "European Security and Defense Policy" is less important. But NATO in the first look is known as a military and security alliance which is broadly beneath the United States. EU has developed its capabilities and activities in the field of "Common Foreign and Security Policy" (CFSP) and especially "European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP)" since the 1990s. Europe Union intends to make cooperation between "European rapid deployment force" and "NATO Rapid Reaction Force" to achieve the required competency and capabilities. Our findings suggest that "European Common defense policy" must define as complementary and not in conflict with NATO. The author attempts to explain the challenges and opportunities exist in the relations between Europe Union and NATO, and evaluating its impacts on Iran's national interests in the region and the world. The method of this paper is library collection and it is developed in a descriptive-analytical manner. Furthermore, a variety of sources, such as related books, databases and papers have been used.

Keywords

Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP), independent European defense, NATO. EU, USA.

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GEO-ECONOMY OF THE MIDDLE EAST AND ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract

By the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union, there was talk of a new order, characterized by the interconnectedness of cultural, economic and political and economic globalization led to the development of capitalism itself facing problems. It opens up new opportunities such an approach to geo-economic areas. This approach would show the importance of the economy in the globalization process. But given the geo-political and economic security after the Cold War conditions and the reduction of ideological and military rivalry, economic competition, and seeking news of economic importance in terms of globalization, the industrial powers (such as America, China, the European Union) at geo-economic uncovered areas of the Middle East's rich oil and gas resources. The most important of these areas and the absence of much importance in the energy, oil and gas in the coming decades was brought up. This research seeks to answer the question that economic globalization, the Middle East geo-economic lowered or not? Through the tangled economy, the creation of geo-economic areas, as well as industrial power need to put oil in the Middle East and its importance has declined.

Keywords

geo-economic, globalization, Middle East, Oil.

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OIL AND GAS EXCHANGE AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION WITH IRAN

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Abstract

The initial discrepancy of "Neorealism" and "Neoliberal Institutionalism" refer to the matter of cooperation in international relations. This is because, the first yields relative gains, while the latter accounts on absolute gains in cooperative atmosphere. Also, Neoliberal Institutionalism, unlike Neorealism, believes that with the help of international institutions, one can gain international cooperation. The second step of this argument is structured around the competing views of "energy independence" and "energy interdependence" regards. Then we apply this framework to Iranian oil and gas trade structure with current statistics to support the validity of cooperation from energy interdependence point of view.

Keywords

energy independence, energy interdependence, international cooperation, neoliberal institutionalism, neorealism, oil and gas exchange.

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