

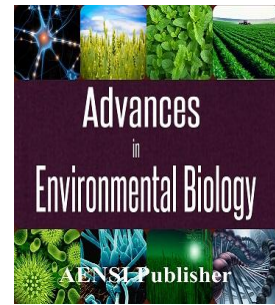


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Semantic Structures, Opportunity-makers to Determine new World Position of Foreign Policy of Islamic Republic of Iran

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ABSTRACT

like the Foreign Policy of any Country, Foreign Policy of Islamic Republic of Iran Has Two Variable and Fixed Dimensions. on The other hand, They Include Willful and Inevitable Aspect. Fixed and Inevitable Dimensions of this Foreign policy refer to the Inspirations and Fundamental Principles of Foreign Policy of Imam Khomeini. The Veiw of Imam Khomeini (Even Though it is Expressed Humbly and Superficially), is Virtually Structure-breaking in International Policy. it Regards The Existing World System Discipline as Unjustly. it Intends to Create New Poles and Arrangements for Sacred Mission for itself. its Inevitable and Variable Dimension Relates to International Considerations of Islamic Iran. it Intends to Meet it by natinal-state logical. The Attempt to create a kind of Balance Between These two Logics need a strategy in Foreign Policy Which Includes a combination of Ideology, Pragmatism, and wisdom it follow Three Principles Inculding the goly, Rationality and interest. The porblem of Analyses in respect of Foreign Policy of Islamic Republic of Iran is That it is Based on Verificationalism and Beseficient Assumptions dominant on the domian of International studies. They Assume the Government of Islamic Republic as a Rational entities that have no look at The Vlues. Therefore: in this Research, it will be Attempted to Describe, The Semantic Structures as Opportunity-makers to determine the New Position of Islamic Republic of Iran by a mild and Structual Analysis besides the Analysis of Foreign Policy of Islamic Republic of Iran.

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INTRODUCTION

The Study of Foreign Policy of Countries is one of The most Important Issues in International Relation. what Determines The Foreign Policy of each Country more Than Everything eles, is a Concept that was Popularized as "national interest". The Importance of it in Determining The Foreign Policy is such That it can be Considered as The basis of Foreign Policy. Incremental Importance of Foreign Policy for each Country and Consequently, Increasingly Need in Planning and Correct Performance of it result Sereval Factors. First: Especially in Today, The country are Dependent in That The Membership and Participatioan have Increasingly Become more Inevitable is that in this World Society. Second Factors is that in this world Society, There is no Power Beyond The Operational Power of its Members to Regulate The Affiars and to Supervise on them. on other hand: in The world Society, The Power is not Centralized, but it was Unequally Divided among These Countries. in addition, the Administration of Foreign Policy is Different From The other Tasks States in many Respects, since The Supervision and Influence of States on the World Society are Incomplete. it Means That in Internal Society : Executing The Rules, The State Exerts its Supervision and Power on the Performance of Society. While in Performance of Foreign Policy at The Best State, it Can Promote other Country as much as Possible to Apply their Powers such That it is Desired by That country [2]. In fact: in Respect of Foreign Policy, The Statesmen act at The First Stage According to Formal Perstige That They Possess as The

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representatives of Their State and Pursue Their National interest and Protection of The Values of Their Country and Society. But in Practice, They deal with The Senators of other Countrys. bound to The Values of Their Societies, They also intend to meet The interests of Their Societies. Therefore, controlling or handling of Foreign Environment is Impossible in most cases. What Can be Expected From These Contacts, is just a Compatibility among The Various theories. In studying Foreign Policy, The Stable and Permanent Factors must not only be Considered, but also The Transforming Factors should be Regarded. These Factors That both Transform The Foreign Policy and Transformed by it Include briefly as Follow: inequality of Country's Powers, Great Developments in Technology and Social Revolutions, change in The Thoughts and Opinions of Statesmen and Political Parties. Therefore, Foreign Policy is Effective and Efficient When it Continually Considers The Transformation of Resless World of Policy. However, Stable Factors That award The Stability and Durability to The Foreign Policy should not be Forgotten. Foreign Policy undergoes a Continuous Struggle Between The Stabilizing Factors and Transforming Factors.

According to a Broad Definition That is Available in Respect of Foreign Policy, There is no Reason to Limit The Analysis of Foreign Policy to The States The Definition of Foreign Policy can Involve the Cities, Regions, Churches and Trans-national Pressure Groups, Since The Direct role of These Actors is Increasing in International Relations. For Example, some Parties such as Mormons or Hamas were able to Follow Some Strategies at International Level That are often Follow by Political Outcomes. also, The Growth of one International Middle Class in many countries, Troubles Related to General welfare of The Society, General Principle of Discipline and International justice, as well as Troubles Related to Foreign Elite Groups, Necessitate Re-Evaluation of Internal Policy both in Analytical Policy and Prescribed aspects (Hill, 2008:4-71). of course, it should be Addressed That in Backward Nations and in Countries Deprived from democracy where General Public is Encounter with Poverty and Illiteracy, Public Thoughts are not Formed. Thoughts don't Follow a Special goal. as a result, it is not Significantly Effective on Foreign Policy. However, in all Countries, The Problem That the States encounter with, is That how They Achieve a blend or Combination of The Desires of People and Public Thoughts on one hand, and The Possibilities of The country and objective International Circumstance on The other hand [2].

Therefore, it can be said that Perfect Success in respect of Foreign Policy is rare and Requires to Provide Various Factors That is Called as the Goal of Foreign Policy to meet "National interest". it is the Fundamental Motivation of Behaviors by countries within the Domain of International Society. in this respect, what is considered for Analysis of Foreign Policy of Iran to Achieve the National interests, is Simultaneous Attention to Material and Semantic Dimensions. in the research: by Analysis of Semantic Opportunity-making Structures and Resource Mobilizers, we seek to Describe it. Therefore, a Question That is Posed in this research is That how are Semantic Structures Effective on Determination of World Position of Foreign Policy of Islamic Republic of Iran? to Answer This question: First, Theoretical Essentials of The Research are Discussed Then: by Drawing The research Methodology, Semantic Opportunity-making Constructs of World Position of Foreign Policy are Explored Theoretical Essential: Constructivism and Foreign Policy.

Despite Theories of International Relations are mostly in respect of international relations, they have some kind of Foreign Policy Analysis. what we Expect from of Foreign These theories, are the Explanation of Durabilities and Separations on Explanation of Similarities and differences in Foreign Policy on one hand, and the quality of Formation of interests on the other hand. it is the same thing That is Proposed as National interests in Foreign Policy of each Country. and how it is Possible to Change The Definition of National interests within the Framework of Political units That we know Them as Nation-state.

The Development of Constructivism from international Relations to Foreign Policy is an Issue That was Proposed recently. but There are Two Problems Here: First, Despite The has Found Clear and Coherent Frameworks, Constructivist Literature is yet placed on Preliminary Stage within The beginning of Foundation of International relations Field up to now, There has been an Essential gap between two Domain of international Politics and the Analysis of Foreign Policy. The Analysis of The System Discipline level have Looked at The Relations between The States to so "Structure" That has an entity Independent of The units. In Contrast, The Theoricians of Foreign Policy have Addressed Decision-making Processes, The Elements Forming The Policy of Countries at internal Levels.

Therefore, They Emphasized on The Agent and by making it Prominent, They Have Reduced The role of Structure in its Behavior. on this domain, They Addressed some Problem such as The Current Processes at The Level of Formal and Informal Organizations of the State, The Procedure of Decision-making, Strategies for rational Choice of The Goal and Tools, Environment and internal Political Nature, The Agents and Their Psychological Component, Imaginations and Ideologies, Geopolitics and Geography, The Level of Development and Technology and etc. Therefore, The Best Statement to Express the Relationship Between These two Domains is That we Consider Them as Co-Joint Domains That have Co-supplementary aspect. each of Them Addresses to Study Something That The other has omitted it from its Analysis [26]. In Fact, it can be said That There are good Guide Points inside each International Relation's Theory About The Analysis of Foreign Policy. In addition, International Relations Theory has a Very Close Relationship with Foreign Policy in dimension of

Statements and Practical Prescription. Generally, we can say that International Relations Theory is a domain that besides Foreign Policy and fact, it relates to political action. Therefore, both of them two faces of the same coin [11]. In his analysis, Wendt has less entered the issue of Foreign Policy and slighter levels of International Relations analysis. But he expressed that his views are applicable in some domains such as the family and state [21]. But in a research performed by him with cooperation of Ronald Peterson and Peter Katzenbach called as "Normalities, Identity and Culture in National Security", he wrote, he noticed slighter international levels. Referring to studies on national security that have so far been under the dominance of rationalist tendencies, they express that the evidence of this dominance is their attention to some issues such as crucial, internal and untransformable affairs that come from the quality of power distribution at the system level [1].

Focusing on the issue of identity and considering the problem of "change" in the behavior according to the change in considerations, Adler expresses that his view has some recommendations for this foreign policy within the framework of this recommendation, he noticed the procedure of peace in the middle east. Referring to the interests of countries are defined according to their identity and these interests make the behaviors, he behaviors that these solutions for a permanent peace in the middle east depends on this matter that Israel presents a new definition of its interests, threats, security and etc. The way for this re-definition is to transform Israel's definition of "us" against the "other". Within a constructivist framework, Ted Hopf tries to show the effect of the issue of political system's identity of Soviet unions on the actions of foreign policy in the country [25]. By discourse analysis of various texts produced in Soviet unions in 1995, he recognizes four sources for the identity of Soviet unions' system, including class, modernity, nation and new class human in Soviet unions. He showed that these four sources make a generality together, that within the framework of that system, Soviet unions look at the world and make it meaningful.

Finally, it would and make it. It issued valuable orders in respect of each component and from the heart of these value-based orders, it reduced the interests, friends, enemies and the desired strategies and acted them [25]. Referring to the crisis of "identity" in foreign policy of Russia, after dissolution of Soviet union, he points to this issue that under the conditions of lack of coherent conceptual elements to make the world meaningful and "building" it in the eyes of Russian agents, the performance of foreign policy of Russia has been confused somehow against the west [25].

Placing the identity into central idea of their analysis, the constructivists believe that humans make their own world according to this ground identity and address to act on it and are dialectically influenced by it, within the domain of foreign policy, a constructivist believes that beyond the objective distribution of power (rationalistic imagination), these are the imagination and interpretation of countries about the distribution of power by others, these imaginations are resulted from the imagination of a nation that enable them to interact to the environment. The identity allows the nations to make the world meaningful, to classify other entities and to make a hierarchical fact that was defined as "own", "the other", friend and enemy. This built world that has value indications, forms their measures. The state that is a social construct, participates in this collective memory and understands the world within this framework. It defines the friends, enemies, interests, desirabilities, and threats. It forms its foreign actions [33]. Under the shadow of these definitions, the nation-state.

of these definitions, national-state. find the existing situation of international system as "toreable" or "intoreable". Other countries are classified as the friend, enemy and unbiased. Their actions will be regarded as "threat" or "friendly". By these imaginations, the states seek to change or sustain the discipline. They are unified with another country. They act against another country, the strength and weakness of these friendships and hostilities are dependent on the imaginations. Within this framework, they make the situation meaningful for themselves.

They define their influence domains and recognize their necessities and requirements, in a word, they make their foreign policy [30]. This is why Smith influenced by Wendt who had said within the constructivism theory of the structure, "anarchy is something that is made by the states", say in respect of constructivist foreign policy, "foreign policy is something that is made by the states" [19].

Within their interpretational framework, the states create special language and vocabulary that have value-based indications in respect of the friends, enemies, good and bad. Within the framework of semantic indications, the language makes the reality. During making the reality, some parts of the fact go to the margins in "other construct" process. It is delegitimized. Other parts in central position are legitimized. The states are prisoners of this built reality. But the identity of state and political system do not originate from internal source. As an participat entity in international scope, the states participate in common and dominant meaning. Without addressing the dominant normalities, the state cannot follow its goal [19]. Although international structures are some created affair in the countries's interactions: in its establishment, this structure has a limiting objectivity and independent of the players: it limits their performance and influences their identity and interest. Therefore, it can be said that in this process, we observe a dynamic flow of

Bilateral Creation That Means re-thinking and Permanent re-secification of The Identity, interests, etc. This dynamic Process Helps us besides understanding The Beginning of a Movement of a Foreign Policy That is often resulted from The Imaginations Derived by its internal Identity, we Consider its Transformations During next Stages That are often resulted from The Contact with world Established Procedures and Awareness of Limitations This is a Permanent Flow and Nothing is able to Perceive it except a dynamic Analysis. by These definitions, it can be said That Semantic Structures of Foreign Policy in Iran are The Reflex of interaction between Semantic Structure of Foreign Policy and Material Structure of The Limitations of international System and World established Procedures. The interaction between These Two Structure describes National interests That determine World Position of Islamic Republic of Iran That is Addressed in The Following.

Methodology:

Discourse:

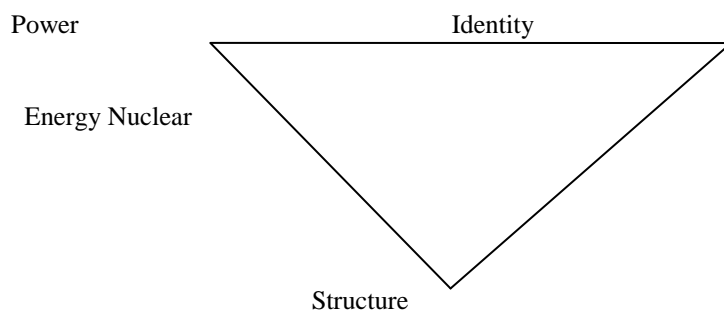
In Recognition of The Position of discourse in Constructivism Approach, it is Appropriate to have an understanding of Constructivism Such That it exceeds it besides The Involvement of the elements of Discourse-based Analysis. The Constructivism Approach in international relations, Fundamentally in Reaction to Post-Structuralist and Post-modernist Attitudes in international Relations on one hand, and more Traditional realist and Neo-realist Approaches on the other hand,, were Proposed. In other words, Constructivism Approach is so a Bridge between The Attitudes That regard everything as Absolute Intellectual Constructs and The Attitudes That emphasize on Objective reality Independent from the Memory, Presents a kind of "Third way" for Analysis of Problem related to international relations [3]. In discourse-based Approach, There is an emphasis That everything is based on discourse Construct and There is nothing out of The discourse. Whatever is Posed as a rule or Norm in international relations, is Essentially intellectual Construct and in The Conception of Michel Foucault, it is the Result of knowledge Power relationships, not some affair That involve Objective and certain Realities That Regulate The Actions in The field of international relations. Accordingly: for Example, some Principles such as The Sovereignty, Discipline, etc. are some affairs That realistic discourse would Emphasize on it so the basis for Analysis of Theories Available in the Scope of international relations [8]. In contrast, Despite regarding Everything Intellectual and Announcing "The deal of reality" in Post-Structuralist Approaches some Constructivists such as Alexander Wendt Believe That it is true That the rules and norms of International relations are some intellectual affairs and Discourse -based Processes, but This Conclusion That There is no reality out of Discourse That influences the actions and Directs The Behaviors in international environment, is an Exaggeration. In Contrast, it is Better to choose an intermediate way to recognize the Available dialectic between discourse Construct The raw realistic reality to shape The Political Behavior in international Environment. In View of Wendt: for Example, Although an institution such as The State in International relations is a Social Process within Westphalian discourse of international nation-State based Discipline: however, it is Consisted of a Collection of institution That have Objective Function and directly influence The Political Behavior of Actors. it is in This Way That International Organizations such as united nations Organizations can also be Analyzed by such an Attitude [21]. In This way, The Position of discourse in Constructivism Analysis is understood from The action in international Political Environment Pointing to the role of Intellectual Processes and collective views in The Patterns of Political Actors Behaviors. The constructivism Approach addresses not only The external and happening-based aspects of an action at international Level, but also it Pays Attention to The Formation bed and ground of Those action and Behavior Patterns. it is The time When Discourse and Discourse-based Analysis are useful. Regarding the Real meaning of each behavior Pattern (in an interwoven relationship with other internal elements of That Discourse), The discourse Assists the Constructivism Approach in deeper and more Sophisticated understanding of the nature of interactions and different Behavioral Pattern in domain of international Policy. Accepting and Borrowing The Aspect of Construction of Meanings for different Behavior Patterns (discourse-based and Post-structuralist Approaches and Considering it as a Subjective-objective Construct) Despite The discourse-based Approach, The Constructivism directs The Analysis of international Political behaviors towards understanding The beds and grounds of its Formation. here, relying on one of The important Issues in Social Sciences and studies related to social Movements, Structure of Political Opportunities and Placing it within The Framework of discourse-based Issues, it is Attempted to Present a Conceptual Framework Policy of ninth State. In View of Charles Tili, one of The Components of This model is The Opportunity Mobilization. The Opportunity Includes The relationship between The interests and The Environment or Current Situation of The surrounding World. under Conditions Where a group seek to embark a Collective action; The costs and Advantages of the action are Inevitably dependent on These Environmental Conditions [17]. The Structures of Political Opportunities are some Scopes of Power That a Collective action can be Performed by relying on Them and regarding The Possibilities and limitations That Create.

In his historical works, Tili Implicitly shows That how The Revolution in The Power Position and Transformation of Collective actions are dependent on Creation of new meaning and Identities. Therefore, it can be imaged That The Structure of Political Opportunities Includes Semantic elements besides Material elements.

adamson Believes That At The Level of political System, Several kinds of Structure of Political Opportunities are Recognized. Among Them, Institutional and discourse-based Levels can be Indicated [16]. At any time, in any society and at different Levels, There are Various Discourse That Contitute The Culture of The Society by Reliability. to attain This Achievement and Relying on this Culture, the Change Actors and Inventors can Present Their Considerations within a Framework that are understandable and delivered for Their Audience. Consequently, it Should rely on the Cultural and Symbolic Resurces That make Possible a new "Social Contract". Since The Discourses are Multi-Semantic instable and have internal Paradoxes and have interference in other Discourse; Theseore, it is Possible they Connect to each other in different discourse, New Discourses are Created That are Followed by Creation of new Identity from The Self and The Other [16]. Theseore, in The Analysis of Foreign Policy of Political System in Terms of its Identity-based Resources of this "Self" in The society and History Should Initially be Addressed to Verify its ground [32]. Theseore, it The Actors intend to Create a Successful Change, They rely on Some discourse That have Fundamental role of Identit-making for extensive Parts of Political Society, They Should make a special action Necessary and Legal and determine a goal as The other That in Opposition to it, it gives Identity to the Self, The Possibility to Create The Change is Provided [16]. According to Disrcoussion of resurce Mobilization Theoretician, a Process and Sometimes an event can Create a Change in Political Opprtunity. In This respect, Super powers' Fear from Iran's Access to Nuclear Weapons, Placing Iran in Middle East region, Iran's insistance on achievement to Peaceful Nuclear energy, Fighting Against Israel in Foreign Policy and The like have Change nuclear Problem Issues and Foreign Policy of Iran into one of The Current international dilemmas. So fa, no Solution was able to Exit it from the Conflict and dispute, but even Sometimes, it has Proposed the Problem as more Severe and resulted in its more Complexity[24]. Therefore, These revolutions Create new Conditions for Islamic Republic of Iran. The result of it is to Create a new Approach in Foreign Policy and Mobilization of Possibilites Parallel to This same Approach. The Reflex of This new Approach can be Observed in reinforcing con Structs of Foreign Policy of Islamic Republic of Iran That somehow descibes The World Position of Islamic Republic of Iran.

Opportunity for Foreign Policy and determination of new Position for Foreign Policy of Islamic Of Iran:

Here, it is attempted to address some Constructs That reinforce Foreign Policy of Islamic of Iran That interaction with The West is on Top of it and Consequently, determination of Position of Islamic Republic of Iran. These Concepts include: Power, Identity and Structure That are Placed on a Triangle-Shaped Pyramid. The Whole Nuclear Problem Turns around Them. As it was Shown in The Following Figure, The Identity and Power with First-degree Priority (emphasis on Identity) are effective on The Problem. The Structure, at a lower rank, Supplements Them. Figure 1. The Constructs of Foreign Policy, determinant The Position of Foreign Policy of Islamic Republic of Iran.



Power (Prestige Of Nuclear energy so a Power):

the Issue Surrounding the natureof Nature of Power and its definition is ambiguous and Complex. Different Definitions are presented in respect of Power. According to The Special Attitude of each School and Paradigm, some aspect of it have addressed. The Issue in what The Power is (as a Central Issue in Politics and international Policy) is a Marco Issue That is Addressed as of The Main Concepts in each School. its definition often shapes other definitions [23]. Here, we don't seek to Present a Special definition of Power, Although we Consider it as a Multidimensional Phenomenon but intersubjectivity. what we are seeking for is That each difinition That is presented in respect of Power, There is a Common element in it and That is The Prestige. on The other hand, a Country may Achieve The desired results in World Policy because other Countries want to Follow it, respect its Values other Consider That Country as a model. Therefore, Spiritual and Cultural Power based on its Capability, can draw Political Proceedings of The Country such That it Shapes The goal and Priorities of other countries. it should be said That This Spiritual Power Exceeds form Cultural Power and is not Dependent on The states as much as Material Power.

In This way, for whatever Meaning is Applied the Power, it could enjoy The Prestige Attribute. Perhaps, it can be said by ignorance, The Power without The Prestige is not a Power at all. This Concept is Perfectly effective on The Concept of Power since it makes The relativity aspect inside The concept of Power and makes relative issue by it, i.e, what The Power is in real Meaning (True Concept) in Current international Society. The Prestige of Power so The Power Of Money in economy, As much as The Money Creates Prestige in economy, The Power gives Prestige to its Owner but this Prestige is not Permanent. It is different from a Situation to Another. for instance a Prestige That is Perceived from The power of Country a now, will Change a few years later, it will decrease or increase. More obviously, if two Countries of A and B are Considered with The same Power, The Prestige That is Perceived from The Power of These two Countries, will not be necessarily The same, since The Situation and Identity of These two Countries are not The same. Therefore, what sustains The Power exactly around its axis and determines its importance, is the Prestige That is Perceived by The Power. for This reason, it is regarded as an intersubjectivity issue [21]. Regarding its Possibilities and resources, Islamic Republic of Iran has a degree of Power and Attempted to enhance The Power, Fundamental and Vital aspect for its existence. This Movement should be Considered regarding of Military, economic, political and Cultural Power of Iran That are included in Macro-Strategy Plan of Foreign Policy, are defined in This direction. of course, it should be said That up to This Stage, Islamic Republic of Iran Carries out The same thing That is Performed by other countries. it will be involved in The same Issues That The others will be involved in it if They have such a Plan. but this Problem has a Special Complexity. It Means That This Question should be Posed That what Provides its Facilities until some Obstacles shall be Placed on The Power of Iran or Put it into Trouble. To Answer, it can be Present by Current resource and Possibilities, Lack That Prestige to be able to Manifest Iran as a Crucial and Obvious Power (i.e, The same Thing That Iran is seeking for). on The other hand, Current Possibilities of Iran are not respondent of need in being Changed into a Crucial Power at the Access of This Country [13]. Also, The Prestige That is Perceived by Current Power of Iran is not The Prestige That is The necessity for such a goal. Therefore, Iran requires to increase its Prestige Potential. Nuclear Energy is Exactly the same Thing That Iran needs for Achievement of its goal and makes the necessary Prestige Available for this Country at international Level [3]. Since The Prestige That is Perceived by The Power, is an intersubjectivity issue. International View and Perception, Particularly Those of Super Powers about Nuclear Matter of Iran, has a determinant role in The degree of Situation and Position of Iran in international System. The View of international Society on Nuclear Problem of Iran is such That The Prestige obtained from That Power is regarded as a big and efficient Prestige [29]. This is indisputable relationship with de facto resources and Possibilities of Iran on one hand and The goals of Foreign Policy of Iran on The other hand. This is Followed by The Worrying of international Society, Although This Power is used Peacefully. Therefore, The dominant idea in the Current international Society is That Iran cannot be able to change into a big regional Power. All have agreement on This issue That Nuclear energy will give This Prestige to The Power of Islamic Republic of Iran to Enhance its Position and to be Posed as a regional Power. on the other hand, Iran's Nuclear Power has a big and essential Prestige Such That other Countries at The same Level of Iran's Power were not able to Achieve This Prestige [6]. in Pakistan. Undoubtedly, some Part of This Matter Stems from Strategic Situation of Iran in The Middle East region. but something That is more important and essential near us, is The Identity That Islamic Republic of Iran has Created for itself and it is Attributed to Iran.

Identity: Revolutionary Iran or Terrorism-Supporter Iran:

Identity is one of internal Variables of States That is Continually Change Through The interaction between The Actors. The interests are originated from These Identities. on The other hand, interaction way of a Actors at a Special time when it is not Significantly Clear, gives it an Identity such other Actors embark to recognize the Actor That other and Communicate to it Though (Wendt, 330-1; 336-7). Consequently, the role of identity has a significant importance in Formation of action (both Identity-owned Actor and other Actors against it). Also, Identities Play a Significant role in The kind, Shape and Success Level of actions. Here, a Problem should be indicated. Regarding The importance That The identity has in Formation of Actor's action, of Security Situation and recognition of Security action and Finding some Solutions to improve The Situation. Two general issues are abstracted from this discussion: one, Iran's Identity as it Shapes Their interests and actions; The other, Iran's identity as it shapes the action of other Actors in respect of it. both These Problems have an essential connection to the Problem of Nuclear energy and Foreign Policy of Iran in respect of it. After Revolution 1979, what Shapes Iran's identity in international Society and The action of This Actor more Than The others, includes The same thing That resulted in Revolution some Time ago in The demonstrations; i.e, the indentence, liberty, Support of poor people and Suppression of dominant Powers and the reactionaries (The despotic States) and Fighting Against Israel, such That all These Concepts had Their Special Meaning within the Framework of Revolutionary Vocabularies [7,28]. In revolutionary Space of That Time when it was Strongly Opponent against any kind of Submission and Captulation and even negotiation with Powers That were Proposed as dominant Power; gradually, some kind of identity for Islamic Republic of Iran was shaped That continues up to now with Strength and Weakness occasionally [14]. In Fact, becoming Semantic Concepts resulted from the revolution,

these concepts Created willfully or unwillingly an identity of Iran in The eyes of other Actors That was regarded as a dangerous, revolutionary and Discipline-destroyer identity and at the best state, a Suspicious identity. on the other hand, the emergence of Iran's Nuclear Problem resulted in increasingly reinforcement of Islamic Republic of Iran towards the Actors That were called as dominant Powers by it. Therefore, this identity influence the behavior and goals of Iran in Foreign Policy and internal Policy than before [5].

In Iran in respect of Security, is Posed in a Close identity with the same identity.; Consequently, the action of other Actors and especially the effective actors in international Scope this identity , directly and indirectly, jeopardize their Security more or less, Particular in the region. Accusation Finger of the United States of America, Israel towards Iran as Terrorism Supporter and Considering Iran as axis of evil and the Problems like this, all are resulted from Considering this identity for Iran. Since what Iran regards it as Supporting poor people of Palestine, Lebanon and some cases, Iraq, is not so in the eyes of these Actors, except Supporting Terrorism and This Time; It returns to The same thing That is Called intersubjectivity of The Concepts and actions. Consequently, Actors all your efforts to fail Iran i The goal of its Foreign Policy According to This identity and this is a natural action. As it was indicated in the Previous discussion, The Prestige That is Perceived by Nuclear Power of Iran, will be a great and efficient Prestige Shadow of this same identity. Therefore, regarding Nuclear Power gives a very high Strength and capacity to Iran to Survive and Achieve The goals based on this identity, Iran's Nuclear issue is Changed into a great challenge and Almost without a Peaceful Solution (at least Superficially). we discover the effect of this identity on the Complexity of Problem more when we examine this issue during the recent decade. Mohammad Khatami with the Theory of Dialogue among Civilizations and closeness of Civilizations by Peaceful ways based on taking distance from revolutionary identity and giving a new identity to Islamic Republic of Iran of Iran and during The Presidency of Mahmoud Ahmadinejad by Theory of return to revolution and reviving its inspirations even with a more intensity based on The same revolutionary identity. The Claim by Mohammad Khatami was such That at least Superficially, it Posed an identity of Iran in world Society That had The Color of Community less and more. In This way, it Attracted The Trust of Actors [16]. during The same Time, we Observe That The Problem of Nuclear energy is Pursued in Calmness and without any Conflict. But by Presence of Ahmadinejad at The Top of executive Power of Iran and his Claims That The great of Them is to Remove Israel from The world map and Proposing Holocaust as a Suspicious issue [15]. Again The same Unreliability and Previous Identity are Placed in The Action of others with a Double Strength. In this Situation, Nuclear Energy is Faced with a Great and Unprecedented Challenge. During Rouhani's Presidency, we Observe Again Return to the Community Identity of Khatami's age Relying on the Moderation Discourse. According, the Negotiation and Shuttle Diplomacy is Placed in Proceedings of Rouhani's Government [9]. Therefore, it is Determined that Iran's Identity is Directly Involved in this Problem. Generally, it should be Said That Islamic Republic of Iran, by Identity Durability That was Obtained Again as a Result of rotation, can Achieve the Trust of International Society, if not, Goals of its Foreign Policy, Iran is Faced with Numerous Crises and Obstacles.

The Structure of the Region: Middle East and Regional Hegemony:

Another Problem That is Involved in Iran's Nuclear Policies Includes the Regional Surrounding of Iran, i.e, a Structure in That Iran is Placed we Mean by a Structure Close to it something that Neorealism Claims it and is Proud of it. but there is a Difference; its Structure has not a Dry and Inflexible State and does not do what it wants. but its Structure is something That is Shaped in Bilateral Action of Actors and it Directs those Actions. Consequently the Structure and Action in Interaction to each other, are Effective on Actors. This Concept of Structure Relates Exactly to the Concept that we Claimed in Respect of Power and Identity. Here, a Relativity That Becomes Dominant one the Concept of Structure, Exits it from Neorealist State [20]. According to this Definition of Structure, we Address the Situation of Iran and Issue of Nuclear Energy. Regional Surrounding of Iran, i.e, Middle East is Really the same Structure in That Iran is Located. By all of Special Characteristics That There is no Need to Count Them, as well as Regarding its Multidimensional Potential, Possibilities and Resources, Middle East was Posed as Super-Strategic Region in where even the Slightest Problem has Fast and Extensive International Relations. Undoubtedly, this Structure was Shaped such that at Present, it Limits the Actions of Actors. the Attempt to Overcome the Logic of this Structure and Getting Rid of its Pressures That are Added by Presence of some Powers such as the United States, is the Single way by it, a Actor inside this Structure can Overcome on the Obstacles, Problems and Limitations Resulted from in. This is Perfectly Evident for Islamic Republic of Iran. Regarding the Created Identity for Iran as well as its Goals, Islamic Republic of Iran Established its Biggest Macro Strategic Plan Based on Being Change into a Regional Power. Thereby, it will be got Rid of the Obstacle of Structural Pressures. in this Direction, Nuclear Power Provides Iran with This Possibility that Regarding its Possibilities and Situation, it it can Acquire the Necessary by its Power. this is While a few years Ago, the United States Plays a role as the Primary Power That Shaped The Conditions in this Region. Now, it was Involved in its Special Problems in Afghanistan and Iraq. the Manuver Power of this Actor has been Reduced in The Region to a High Extent. These Conditions Created an Appropriate Situation for Islamic Republic of Iran in Direction of The Above-Mentioned goal. But The Structural Conditions of This

Region is such That at the best Situation, if the Region's Countries don't: Look at Islamic Republic of Iran as an Enemy, They will never Look at this Actor Correctly. Identity Opposition of Iran Towards most Countries of Middle East, especially Arabic Countries has Decreased The Manuver Power of Iran Surrounding its goals and Parallelism of other Actors to a High extent. The Problem is most Obvious, Particularly in Respect of Nuclear Energy, such That any of The Countries Surrounding Iran is Not Ready To Accept This Issue That Iran is The Super-Power OF the Region and Somehow, the Hegemony of The Region and Middle East [24]. Consequently, it can be Said That the Structural Conditions of the REgion Places Iran under Appropriate Conditions to be Changed into The Regional Power and Hegemony on one hand, and Takes the Manuver Power from Iran in Direction of this goal on the hand. In This way, What will Assist to Achieve a Solution to Exit from this Situation, is to Change the Situation of Iran (what was Said). In this way, The Coordination and Trust of World Society will be Obtained. As a Result, Bilateral interaction of Iran to other Actors and the Perception about Iran will be Transformed and The Structural Conditions of the Region will be Changed. Finally, it can be Said that two Axes of The Triangle, i.e, The Power and Structure Determined Special Conditions for the Problem of Nuclear Energy That Its Solution is Hidden in the Identity Somehow. Here, its Emphasis on The Identity is because the Evidence Indicates that whenever Iran has been Successful to Introduce a Reliable Identity of itself to the world Society, it has Obtained some Achievements to reach the goals and Vice versa; whenever Iran's Identity has an Anti-Normal Aspect in International Society, it is Sometimes Faced with A trouble even in the Slightest Goals. Therefore, The Interpretation of this Identity something That Firstly it Should be in the Proceedings of Foreign Policy of Islamic Republic of Iran to Provide the basis to Exit from Nuclear Problem such That it is Desired by this Actor and Improve Increasingly the Position of Islamic Republic of Iran at World Level.

Conclusion:

Because of Placing under Special Environmental Conditions, Foreign Policy of Islamic Republic of Iran has Exclusive Complexities. In Fact, the Surrounding Environment of Islamic Republic of Iran where is the Most Sensitive environment in the World, is Full of Threats and Opportunities That Influence the interesets and National Security of it. In this Respect, Islamic Republic of Iran Needs a Policy to be Able to Remove The Threat or Change Them into Opportunities. A Policy That is Based on Rationality, Cooperation and Co-Existence and Takes the Principles of Glory, Philosophy and Policy as a Model and has the Ability to Create the Equilibrium, Balance and Coordination among The Ideology, Pragmatism and Rationality under Various Conditions. In This Direction, the Purpose of this Research is to Describe that Fundamental Components to Compile the Stratiefies of Foreign Policy of Islamic Republic of Iran Such that it can Design Effective Strtegies to Create the Equilibrium and Balance among the Ideology, Pragmatism and Rationality. Accordingly, Emphasizing on National interests of Islamic Republic of Iran are Consisred of two Classes of Material and Spiritual elements, The Present Research Addressed some Constructs as the Opporutuity-making and Mobilizing Constructs for The Resurces of Foreign Policy. from this View; regarding the Dominance of Nuclear Problem in Foreign Policy of Islamic Republic of Iran, the Constructs of Power, Identity and Structure Describe the Measure of Foreign Policy of Islamic Republic of Iran under new Conditions. Therefore, in View of this Research, the Solution for Exiting from Nuclear Deadlock and Improvement of World Position of Islamic Republic of Iran is to Perceive and Implement These SemanticConstructs Correctly such that beside involing National interests and Islamic Policies, its gains the Trust of international Society; something that is Observed in Foreign Policy of Rouhani's Government. if not; regarding the Foreign Threats and Structural Limitation of International System, the Problem will not only be remained in the same way, but also The Foreign Policy Might even be Faced with more Crisis. Ultimately, it will be Followed by Serious Threat for Islamic Republic of Iran.

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