

Geopolitical features of Iran and formulation of a national strategy with an emphasis on foreign policy

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Abstract

Iran is in one of the most sensitive geopolitical situations in the world, so that the active geopolitical regions with its broad and diverse functions around it have become the focus of gravity of regional and international diplomacy. This situation is affecting Iran in the context of global and regional developments. The geopolitical position of countries over time and under the influence of various factors such as wars, revolutions, changes in the international system and the global system, and changes in the balance of power are constantly changing. Iran has been one of the countries in which its geopolitics has undergone many changes over the past four decades, whose causes can be found in a variety of internal and external geopolitical factors. This paper uses a descriptive-analytical research methodology and libraries to investigate the process of changes in the geopolitical situation in Iran before and after the Islamic Revolution and the imposed war on how and why the process is deeply rooted. The reasoning behind the present article is that the process of Iranian geopolitical developments has been very rapid and in recent decades has been more influenced by the process of internal transformation of Iran's society and internal power potentials, and external and national factors have played a secondary role in this process.

Keywords: geopolitics, international system, diplomacy, transregional

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Introduction

Geopolitics, in the opinion of political and political thinkers, has always been characterized by unsustainable and evolving concepts, in which the geopolitical position of countries is changing at different levels of the international, international and regional system of scientific evaluation.

Due to its high population size, political stability, potential economic resources and, most importantly, having the largest Gulf coast and domination of the strategic Strait of Hormuz, as well as connecting it to the countries of Central Asia and the Caspian Sea, as well as the bridge between the three continents of Asia, Europe and Africa It has a great geopolitical significance. The role of any country in the international arena is not purely about the thoughts of its politicians, and there are certain factors that go beyond their desires and hopes and can not be called geopolitics. An international policy stems from the interactions of political units. Two important shopping lists, the goals and facilities in this action and response, have a fantastic role. Realization of goals is accompanied by abilities, among which, natural factors and the status of a country in the international system play a significant role.

Today, in view of the global geopolitical situation, if the global system is considered a single entity, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the heart of this global peak. By contrast, the United States has been trying to become the world's brain for half a century. Along with the outbreak of the Islamic Revolution and the collapse of the Soviet Union, and with the emergence of a God-oriented, humanist dipoleist system, the position of Iran's geoparadem as the center of the God-centered world was based on the Islamic revolution's approach to the Islamic world, especially in the field of inspirational liberation from foreign domination. Which indicates the geopolitical position of Iran among the countries of the region, especially the Middle East.

In this paper, we try to find out the exact and profound knowledge of the successive and immortal national and international platforms in a large number of strategic areas with a strong emphasis on geopolitical factors and phenomena along with the presentation of foreign policy indicators of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the basis of geopolitical foundations and approaches to realization, Opportunities and coping with various challenges for the effective presence of Iran in the transformations of the international system with the least cost and the most profits.

In this new space of our country, one of the most sensitive geopolitical situations in the world has come to such an extent that active geopolitical regions surrounding it are widespread and enormous, making it the focal point of gravity of regional and international diplomacy. This situation not only affects Iran's influence on the process of global and regional change. But the periphery's operation can also bring Iran's issues under its shadow. From the position of Iran in the global and regional system and its interaction and its relations with the poles of global power and geopolitical regions, it continuously creates new problems, which together provide a very good ground for the study of dynamic and changing political forces, with an emphasis on geographic realities and, in particular, the representation of phenomena. Its geopolitics have provided for strategic review and explanation of foreign policy indices. (Nabiullah Rashinjo, 461)

Theoretical

1. Geopolitics

Since its conception, geopolitics has suffered from a conceptual point of view as well as a social and scientific position and has become a floating point in the subject matter. The term, first introduced in 1899 by the Swedish scientist Rudolf Kielen, was partly based on the link between geography and politics. In his opinion, the military, political and economic characteristics of nations are influenced by their physical and environmental forms. In fact, he made geopolitics the impact of geographic factors such as mountains, oceans, natural resources, energy, population, and others on the political importance of the country. (Hafez Nia, 73: 2001)

Geopolitics has been the editor of a strategy for managing power, and more optimistic that geopolitics, the strategy of events and political developments on various scales have been used to explain the existence of existing status or the existing order. Thus, different definitions of geopolitics have been presented with respect to the time space and periods that geopolitics has undergone, each of which has been a contributing factor in this regard. Dr. Mohammad Hassan Ganji, the father of modern geography in Iran, notes in a memorandum of the definition of German Geopolitician's House Hoffer, of geopolitics that "geopolitics of art is the use of geography knowledge to support and guide the policies of states." (Ganji, 1761: Verb).

Obviously, it enjoys power in every period of international order, and the great powers always benefit from their superior position to maintain their own interests, but this power can not be sustained. Geopolitics believe that power is heavily influenced by the geographic environment. Therefore, "in every geographical phenomenon, we are dealing with a kind of human relationship with that phenomenon." (Guttman, pp. 24, 28) Human factor has played a key role in political destiny, and this factor, the human factor's performance, has made the geopolitical concept not only to represent the competition of strategies in the global dimension, but also represents a complex set of hostile and numerous forces that Small-scale territories are struggling to compete, and their purpose is to prove political supremacy or to expel political rivals from the political scene. Sometimes this conflict takes place with the game zero-sum-game, which results in a one-sided win-win The other side is, and there are many reasons why countries are coming to play A study of geopolitical history teaches decision makers on which basic basis should be decided? And what are the basics of this decision making? And what factors can be used to achieve goals and objectives. Paying attention to the principles of geopolitics can be disastrous to ensure the security of the nation and to ignore these facts. (Ezati, 4)

In fact, geopolitical geography or geographic map of a country is considered to be geopolitical codes from rival and neighboring countries, and the intellectual and mental plans of a foreign policy of a country are directed toward the target country, that is, a country

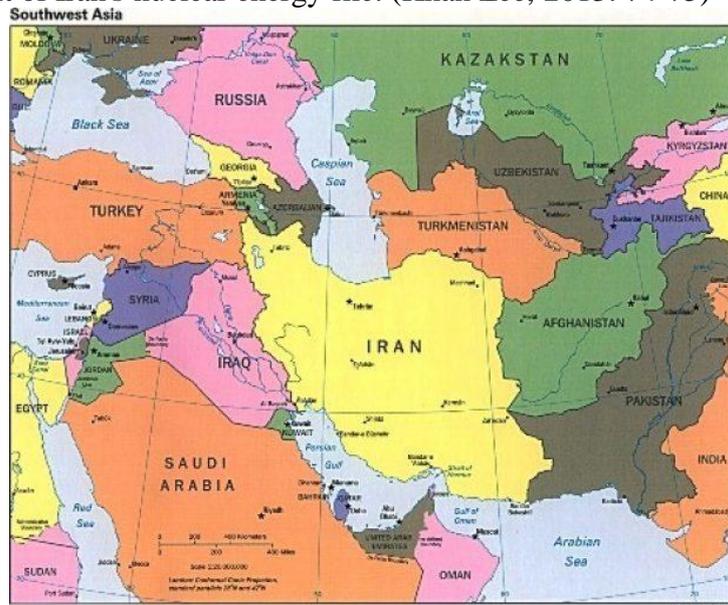
organizes its foreign policy based on its own map of zengans. And the rival country, according to the geopolitical codes in that country, seeks to undermine its foreign policy. (Khalili et al., 2014: 43). In this framework, geopolitical insights and actors' political behavior are based on three manifestations at the local, regional and global levels, and each of them tries to make choices based on their abilities and capacities. Local codes include assessments of neighboring countries and governments of all countries, albeit small. Regional level codes are needed for countries that seek to expand their power beyond their immediate neighbors. The governments of all potential regional and regional powers need to draw up such codes. In the end, few countries have global policies and geopolitical codes on a global scale. (Taylor, 1988: 8) Every country in the world has its own geopolitical code, which consists of five basic calculations and estimates: 1. Our existing and potential friends are coded, 2. Our current and potential enemies are coded, 3. How can friends Preserve our current potential and raise potential friends. 4. How can we confront current adversaries and emerging threats. 5. How to justify the four estimates for public opinion and the international community. (First and foremost, Suleimani Moghaddam , 105: 2009)

2. Geopolitical developments in Iran

Geopolitical evolution is the transformation of patterns, orders, and geopolitical structures. Geopolitical transformation has a dynamic and dynamic nature, and it is created by the evolution of geopolitical weight and the structure and the function of the factors and variables that affect the national and collective power. (Hafeznia, 144: 2006) In order to understand geopolitical developments and competitions in addition to the interests and Claims are essential. Understanding their causes, as well as the views of key players, including leaders, influential figures, and decision-making institutions in governments, leaders and key people of regional, self-seeking, and self-styled movements. The role of ideas in geopolitics is very important. Because these are ideas that determine the goals. As material data make appropriate strategy choices (Vaezie, 2006: 29-30). Over the past four decades, the most important factor influencing the evolution of the geopolitical position of Iran, which has formed the basis of Iran's interactions with global and regional powers, these ideas The

ideology of the people and the government of Iran is in the form of Islamic-Shi'ite ideology. The goals of the Iranian government have been based on this thought and have always benefited from its material data, such as geopolitics of energy and access, and other national potentials in pursuit of its ideological and ideological goals, and the mutual influence of these factors has also been affected. If we cover the pages of Iran's history of two thousand and five hundred years ago, we will soon realize that the source of many of the plagues, wars and even political imprints imposed on this country is related to the geographic location of Iran, which in many cases, due to its strategic importance, has been invaded by neighboring countries. It has been happening. Of course, it should not be forgotten that the speed of the advent of a new civilization in the lives of the people of Iran and the development of business affairs was also due to the geographical location of this country (Rahahidr, 2010: 23), one hundred and five years ago, ahead of all Eastern peoples, Democrats' Revolution Democrats have constitutionally constituted the foundation of the first geopolitical transformation in the history of contemporary Iran, the collapse of the Qajar dynasty and the establishment of the Pahlavi dynasty by Reza Shah. At the time of Reza Shah, Iran reigned from the traditional geopolitical position of Russia and Britain in the north and south of the country, outside and temporarily played by the third actor, the country of Germany, which, at the end of World War II, defeated Hitler with a monopolar geopolitical situation The full influence of the United States has become in Iran. Iran, in the form of the Treaty of Sento, was in a buffer position between the Soviet Union and the Western powers on the western front. With the advent of the Islamic Revolution in Iran under the leadership of Imam Khomeini, Iran's geopolitical position was once again transformed into a kind of active neutrality toward the two superpowers of the United States and the Soviet Union. During this period, during the first year of the Islamic Revolution, with the imposition of eight years imposed by Iraq on Iran, Iran's geopolitical position in opposition to the West and the advent of ideological goals of defending the interests of Muslims in the world and the Middle East region, in particular the defense of the right of the oppressed Palestinian people against the regime Israeli

Zionist organization, which now forms a more intense form in the context of Iran's nuclear energy file. (Khan Lee, 2013: 74-75)



Map 1: Geopolitical position of Iran in the region

3. The Genesis of Political and Geopolitical Geography in Iran before the Islamic Revolution

Despite the one-hundred-year history of political geography in the world, in Iran, it does not last for much of its history. The first specialist in political geography in Iran, Dr. Dare Mirahidar, is a graduate student from the University of Indiana who joined the Geographic Department of the University of Tehran in 1342 and further developed the field for further development of this branch of geography. With the approval of the student at the Tehran Geography Faculty since the year of 1343, several courses in political and geopolitical geography were also considered. In the year 1346, an entrance exam was accepted for admission to a doctoral student at the Tehran University that the duties of doctoral students at this stage were successful in the testimonies included in the program of the course, one of these testimonies called "political geopolitics and geopolitics", and the student It must end it successfully. At the University of Tehran's Department of Geography, in 1343, two

lessons entitled "Geopolitics" and "Political Geographical Issues in the World" were presented, with the doctrine of "geopolitics" by Dr. Dare Mirhaydar and "Political Geographical Issues in the World" by Dr Mostofi. . (Abbasi Semnani, 97)

Political geography in Iran prior to this period was not a scientific discipline, and it did not even have a scholarly book, until Dr. Mehriydar wrote and published the principles of political geography in 1969 in a scientific approach. At that time, writers and even geographers considered the subject of political geography to be the administrative divisions of the country and possibly to political geopolitics. The references to the borders, race, language, and national education of political geography were found in a period in which the geopolitical section was sanctioned by the currents of the Second World War and the emergence of a particular geopolitical Germany, and the publication of the book of the principles and foundations of political geography and teaching it to students on topics He introduced a new one among the students as well as in the history of the emergence of political geography in Iran. The scientific progress of this field in the 1350s was interrupted due to the prevailing conditions in Iran until the Islamic Revolution. However, several books in this area of translation and geopolitics have been published in this decade. (Abbasi Semnani, 97-98)

4. Geopolitics of Iran, between the victory of the revolution and the beginning of the imposed war

The triumph of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, which was the result of the overthrow of the Imperial regime and the establishment of the Islamic Republic, disrupted the regional political balance of the Middle East for the benefit of the tyrants and superpowers, and, in view of the extraordinary regional importance of the Gulf, the collapse of the balance of power in the region Also greatly impacted the international system, and mainly threatened their interests (Hashmatzadeh, 1999: 70). Iran after the 1979 revolution. It was the enemy of the United States. While the new regime did not come to the Soviet Union, its unpredictable behavior and its slogans changed the balance of power in the regions, and the United States and its allies were now worried about facing Iran and the Soviet Union (Camp and Harkaway, 2004). : 103)

The victory of the Islamic Revolution led to another ideological school opposed to the West's materialist ideology, in line with the aggravated Soviet Communism's ideology against Western superpowers, which, having strong cultural backgrounds in the Muslim nations of the world and the sensitive region of the Middle East, enjoying their pure Islamic values, The material values of the West have been announced. (Khumal Lee, 2013: 77)

5. Islamic Republic of Iran in new geopolitical conditions

The collapse of the global bipolar system in the 1990s, which led to the disappearance of the geopolitical balance of the world, encouraged the United States to strive to dominate the political elite, an attempt to bring this power to the strategic Middle East region with Iran in importance. And the geopolitical and geo-economic situation of the country has been challenged. The result of this was the decision-making in the context of the strategic economic blockade and the widespread political and propaganda challenges against the Islamic Republic of Iran, in addition to the economic sanctions on the north, the crisis in the Caspian Sea, the Caucasus and Central Asia prevented the flow of gas pipelines from the region from Iran has suffered a number of damage to the national interests of Iran; from the south (the Persian Gulf and Iraq), Iran's relations with neighbors lacked confidence, Iraq invaded Iran and fought for eight years, and the United Arab Emirates owned the Iranian islands of Tonb And claimed Abu Musa; from the east (Pakistan and Afghanistan) Shiites in Pakistan flourished, and then, with the advent of the Taliban, the United States replaced itself in a series of political and military developments after 9/11 (2001) and, in consequence of its special hostilities with Iran, major issues including the crisis As well as the coordinated distrust of many countries in international engagement with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The global developments of the last decade of the twentieth century required a continuous movement to test the theories of globalization of the modern international system, using grave technological advances to shape a new face of the global system. Accordingly, since the main focus of international relations theories on the effectiveness of views in strategic arrangements for exercising power are based on the recognition of the main international regions, the Middle East region,

which is characterized by numerous strategic dimensions in the center of the interests of the powers, is defined as the main axis of the new formulation of international relations. . This has turned regional conflicts and conflicts into an appropriate environment for the continued intervention of foreign powers as a reason for strategic concerns about the control of energy reserves; therefore, the existence of over 70% of proven oil reserves and more than 40 The percentage of the world's natural gas resources in the region of the elliptical region from South Russia and Kazakhstan to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to the center of Iran has made it a strategic space for global energy security under the name of the Great Middle East in the context of the New World Specialist To be placed. It is here that the Islamic Republic of Iran, with its central position in this strategic oval, and due to the lack of alignment with the intentions of the designers of this new scenario, has become a priority axis in the strategic developments of the Great Middle East. The Middle East Strategic Area is the design and generalization laboratory of the new model of the global system in line with the objectives of the new century, and Iran is the central square of this laboratory. Because every pattern that is established in Iran has a sweeping and generous potential for the entire Middle East. The collapse of the Soviet Union and, consequently, the independence of the Soviet republics brought Iran into a new political geopolitical space. Iran, which borders only one country in the north and northwest, collapsed after the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War in December 1991 (1991) with the Central Asian republics and the Caucasus, followed by changes in the state's international affairs The United States came to Iran in the aftermath of the cessation of Iran's relations with Iran after the Islamic Revolution and the withdrawal of Iran from the "Treaty of Sanctum" (1979) and the dissolution of the treaty (as the Eastern branch of the NATO Treaty), the United States On the one hand, Iran sought to isolate Iran into a dual containment strategy that the Iraqi imposed war on Iran was one of the goals of this strategy. The NATO treaty, not only to curb Russia on the southern borders, but also with the decision to expand its territory to the east, and with the events of 9/11 (2001), which has confirmed its presence in the Caucasus and Central Asia, and even Afghanistan, The downfall of

the West, but at the same time, has a lot to do with the blockade of the northwest, north and east of Iran and Iran's lack of access to the Caucasus and Russia. In this regard, if the legal regime and the division of the Caspian Sea are to be made definitive, the direct links between Iran and Russia will be resolved and the relations between the two countries will be regulated in the framework of relations between the Caspian littoral States. Meanwhile, Russia and Iran need to cooperate directly with each other. Thus, Iran from the north, west, east, and even with the developments of the year 2003 (2003), and the possibility of a wider presence of NATO forces in the continuation of the US presence by exploiting the ambition of stabilizing the Middle East (Iraq and Afghanistan) to contain and surround the neighbors. Which is more interested in communicating with the West, especially the United States (Camp 2004: 28)

In addition, in the Persian Gulf, the issue of the Iranian islands of the Great Tunb and Abu Musa, and the claim of its ownership by the United Arab Emirates, is one of the issues facing Iran that is occurring by the United States from time to time to blur Iran's relations with the Arabs, and almost all of them The Arab League and the Gulf Cooperation Council, with its plan, are fomenting Arab fears. While Marcel, in his opinion, has a strategic significance after the end of the Cold War The issue of the Trinitarian countries is just to find a market for American armaments among the Arabs that threatens them with the threat of Islamic fundamentalism and the expansion of the sphere of Iranian influence. This issue has even led the Republic of Zimbabwe to attack Lebanon (known as the 33-day war) in July 2006 and the Gaza Strip in December 2008, known as the 22-day war and the defense of Lebanese Hezbollah resistance movements and Hamas's resistance, Islamic Iran from Hezbollah and Hamas, as well as promoting numerous threats among the Arabs, forcing them to acquire astronomical weapons. Nevertheless, in view of global developments and globalization of the economy, and the expansion of regional organizations based on neighborly relations and the necessity of preventing tensions and hostilities between neighbors, in order to reduce the costs of foreign policy and provide comprehensive coverage of national interests, accelerate the timely and proportionate establishment of political, economic, Cultural and commerce with its

neighbors in the form of comprehensive plans and joint strategic patterns will prevent international isolation and the development of the national and regional interests of Iran.

6. Geopolitics and Foreign Policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran

The geopolitical view of Iran towards global and regional interactions is the study of the rapid changes in the global geopolitical system and its priorities. In modern interactions with a modern political world, Iran's regional role in West Asia is of particular importance in determining the two important geopolitical regions on the southern and northern borders, relying on and emphasizing what is happening in both the east and west wards. (Mojtahedzadeh, 127 : 2002)

The first point that should be considered in studying Iran's foreign relations is that the subject is pursued in a specific framework and is a function of the correct or incorrect conditions governing international relations. From the perspective of Iran to this broad perspective, there is no doubt that the United States, in the aftermath of the collapse of the bipolar world, was in justification of the unipolar global system; that is, a pyramid geopolitical system in which the powers, in relation to the power and capacities of the various hierarchies, The United States, at the head of the pyramid, will dominate the political fate of the world and will govern international relations on a voluntary basis and on its allies. Analyzing the process of Iran's geopolitical developments in different periods, especially in the context of geopolitical interactions and contemporary Iran's foreign policy, suggests that, given the neighborhoods of Iran with 15 independent states and 24 neighboring states, such a situation places Iran's territorial space in the center of states. They necessarily require an immersive spatial evolution. In fact, this is a threat and opportunity for Iran in such a way that it can become a focal point of peace and solidarity between the regions, using a central and central exception. Meanwhile, so far, the multitude of neighboring states and states has only provided a boost to the contentious capacities. In this regard, the youth and the instability of the government of the neighboring countries of Iran can be regarded as one of the reasons for this failure, in which, apart from Russia and Turkey, the political life of any neighboring country of Iran will not reach a century. (Abbasi Semnani, 99)

However, the study of the process of Iranian geopolitical changes in different periods, especially in the context of geopolitical interactions and contemporary Iran's foreign policy, suggests that Iran's neighbors with 15 independent countries and 24 surrounding peripheral states of Iran's territorial space are faced with the need of governments in four ways. Space evolution is immersive. In fact, this threat situation and the opportunity of Iran in such a way that it can turn the country into a center of regional peace and solidarity, using a central and central exception. Meanwhile, so far, many countries and neighboring states of Iran have only provided a boost to the contentious capacities. In this regard, the instability of the neighboring nation-states can be one of the reasons for this failure, with the exception of Russia and Turkey, the political life of any neighboring country of Iran will not reach a century. The causes of the instability of countries around Iran can be summarized as follows:

1. Social-cultural dissonance
2. Undeveloped
3. Ideological states
4. Communication bottlenecks
5. A large number of non-democratic systems around the periphery
6. The presence of regional powers
7. Multiplicity of geopolitical views and noncompliance in the design of appropriate geopolitical codes (Renault, 465-466)

Accordingly, c. U U In preparing and adjusting its national strategy and its courses, as far as the external strategic environment is concerned, one must not accept three pivotal realities: 1 the density of peripheral threats 2 uncontrollable boundaries and 3 lack of international support umbrella, because these facts in the country Iran has long-term effects on security, national unity, and all the widespread (Karimipour, 2001: 220)

This special position and its geopolitical positive and negative attitudes in all aspects of the country, region and the world, with numerous challenges for Iran in the era of geopolitical relations and international interactions, has always been a source of many problems and problems with Iran's foreign policy.

In this way, it is possible to consider three different types of relations between geopolitics and foreign policy of Iran:

1. Structural relationship and sustainability: the practical result of this structural and geopolitical stability of Iran has led to the continuation of the international system, which, with its extensive changes in the center of the world powers, has always remained as an international state throughout the last five centuries.
2. There is a changing and changing relationship between Iran's foreign policy and geopolitics. There is also a changing and changing relationship. That is, although Iran has always faced the stability of a geopolitical element in foreign policy, there has been a change in the form of this relationship. Because the centers of international power have always been fluid over the last few centuries
3. Perceptual and practical relationship: There have been numerous perceptions of geopolitics among different elites in Iran, which has led to the emergence of numerous geopolitical perceptions in foreign policy on the geopolitical context of Iran, in other words, it has completely internal origin. (Sajadpour, 2004: 98). The foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran is currently facing the following basic priorities:
 1. The need to pay particular attention to the modernization and development of the country and to provide a significant level of material and spiritual well-being to the general public, Applying an all-embracing foreign policy based on mutual trust with effective cooperation, the possibility Not acceptable.
 2. Maintaining Islam and the Islamic interests of Islamic systems on the geopolitical axis of Islam and in order to deepen strategic goals.
 3. Active and effective presence in international interactions, with the aim of establishing regional and international cooperation organizations to prevent the consolidation of hegemonic attitudes
 - 4- Consideration of the comprehensive explanation and the implementation of comprehensive constitutional capacities in the internal and external affairs of the country is necessary to solve the issues ahead in foreign policy. Because according to the specific place of the constitution in the national and international decisions and policies of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which are defined in the 10th chapter of its foreign policy on the basis of the fundamental principles of freedom within and outside of the overseas, the freedom and independence of the two national obligations To institutionalize religious democracy in the c. U U Is. Therefore, based on the central

slogan of the people in the Islamic Revolution, independence, freedom, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the prerequisite for internal politics and independence is also a prerequisite for foreign policy for the continuation of religious democracy in the form of the Islamic Republic; therefore, since the foreign policy behavior and strategic orientations of the states should be based on the conditions and the realities of the periphery, with a clear understanding of international developments, today it is necessary to pay close attention to the proper explanation and utilization of the impartial capacities of the constitution. Nevertheless, the challenges of the relationship between foreign policy and geopolitics in Iran can be divided into three categories:

1. The old-fashioned strategic and geopolitical loneliness in different times; Iran has always lacked a strategic alliance, in the sense of Iran, among Arabs, Turks and other states and nations, and with each of them there are many commonalities but none of them:
2. Continuous geopolitical challenges and changes in several new geopolitical components, including the conflicts of globalization and globalism, the preservation of borders and the status of the borders in the modern world of electronic or geopolitical Shiites and ideological challenges, how Iran both provides its own interests and appropriate interactions in international relations.
3. The intellectual challenge and which geopolitical and consensual attitudes can provide Iran's interests and security. (Abbasi Semnani, 100)

7. The foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the developments of the international system

Three decades after the Islamic Republic of Iran, foreign policy of the country has been affected by dramatic and deep international and regional developments. Because the unique geopolitical position of Iran is such that the country has always been regarded as one of the integral parts of global strategies as a strategic development, and it has made international developments also highly interactive in their strategic conduct and foreign policy, Analysis and explanation of Iran's foreign policy is naturally subject to a system analysis, since the foreign interactions of Iranian governments are influenced by developments in the international system. Accordingly, not only

foreign policy orientations. U U In the context of the Cold War era, the system has been subject to a change in line, but the severity and weakness of the crystallization of a large part of The political conflicts of the security forces of the international powers against the Islamic Republic of Iran are inattention to this natural path and contradiction in the systemic approaches of the foreign policy of the country. The national and international interests of states in the international system are subject to two principles of socialization and competition; the presence of governments in the international system of society, while competing among units, is in line with the adherence to the norms and rules that it provides along with all the individual, ideological and non-ideological characteristics of the state To provide areas for mutual understanding (Seifzadeh, 2004: 54 13)

Analysis of foreign policy c. U U It involves studying at two different stages from the structure of the international system: the bipolar system from 1979 to 1989 and the current system from 1989 onwards. The core of the bipolar international system was based on a series of symmetrical and asymmetric partnerships and coalitions, in which coalitions between major powers formed with each region. But in the present monopolistic system, with the transformation of the bipolar system's cooperation and disputes, a new series of requirements has been created for states that can be explained in the form of their socialization, because the only source of coalition or unity is the single-pole power of the world, and there is no other choice. . In the dipolar system, public security was guaranteed by connecting to one of two unitary blocs, but in the present system of countries, foreign policy requires a lot of hard work and effort and maneuverability is very low for governments (Mosafa, 2006: 87). C. U U Emphasizing the pivotal utility, the bipolar system, without regard to the structure of the international system, sought to achieve a great deal, but with the collapse of that system, Iran's foreign policy entered a new stage. Therefore, with the changes in the structure of the international system, the utility of the Islamic Republic of Iran also became realistic. Of course, this did not mean the elimination of utility and ideals, but a series of requirements that prevented the proper realization of these applications in the current environment.

In this process, in terms of specific features, c. U U Iran and the emphasis on ideological approaches, the realistic attitude of foreign policy means that, while maintaining the desires by understanding the conditions of the international environment, as well as the exact recognition of the various capacities in the regional power systems and sub-systems of Iran, efforts to achieve the desires of the political system of the country, design (Haji Yusufi, 2005: 65). The basis of the current international system is the supreme world power and its main actor, the United States, on the principles of co-operation and Competition, acceptance or opposition, which has ruled out the principle of competition because of its monopoly and hegemonic superiority, but has adopted two principles of acceptance or opposition as fundamental pivots in the new global interactions. In the current process of the international system, the design of the international division of international relations has been based on United States hardware measures and protests and EU-funded EU programs. In this way, the discovery and discovery of some members of the European Union are purely traditional and tactical, and lacking in operational areas, because Europe has an athletic attitude in international engagement and pursues this trend as a strategic priority. It should not be assumed that by establishing diplomatic relations between Iran and the United States, all issues and problems between the two countries will be resolved. Applying views and making targeted developments in international affairs requires entry into the international system. Because historical experience suggests that even the dissatisfied countries, having entered the system, while achieving the desired changes, have also had widespread implications for the international system. Therefore, considering the current capacities of international capabilities, especially the regional region of Iran, including its geopolitical, geoeconomic and geochemical characteristics in international interactions (Hartel Energy), the elimination of conflicts between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States requires a strategic stage with a smart action management or diplomacy It is based on the principles of wisdom and national dignity. The experience and the course of the historical changes that have taken place since 1789, with the formation of the republic in the United States and the creation of an informal and gradual empire of that

country, dominated by countries and destroyed native structures, including in Mexico, Hawaii, the Philippines, and the Indians and the natives of the region, express two important points: When the ideology of freedom or independence of the states contradicts the economic and geopolitical interests of the US government, the ideals of justice, freedom and independence are sacrificed, and the response to US demands is a terrorist movement.

Second, the ideology of the Empire of Freedom as the dream of the founding fathers of America, based on the divine responsibility of the civilization of wild nations, like any other empire, considers other peoples to be barbarians and second and third degree humans, which provides grounds for humiliation, torture and mistreatment against them. he does. (Events of the Guantanamo and Abu Ghraib prisons). However, international issues can not be viewed in a straightforward and immaterial manner, but should be considered in the form of a timetable. If a political system remains closed and unchanged, since its internal and international environments are continually evolving, it gradually encounters a huge gap with the periphery, and as this political system adheres to the environment in its entirety Thus, with the loss of this component against the whole, that political system is also lost and lost. Nevertheless, as Morgenthau states, "every country acts on the basis of national interests, and national interests are also in the form of definite power" (Morgenthau, 183, 1995). The Islamic Republic is a symbol of Islam; therefore, the stronger the Islamic world is, the stronger it is, and the greater its ability to act, is in the interest of the Muslims of the world. Countries should not define their foreign policy goals in such a way that other countries face fears and threats. Increasing national and international authority is not in conflict with international powers. Because if this is the case, the country is always in a state of war or in a state of neither war nor peace, and this process brings irreparable losses into the means of development of the country, and diplomatic and foreign policy capacities also cost crisis-proofing It is created by great powers for the country.

In this regard, the issue of the activities and achievements of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the present time has the potential and danger of conflict, under the pretense of the supposedly dominant US

state, c. U U Following a nuclear warhead, the rules of the game will change if it is achieved, and Iran will gain a different place in the region and the international system. Consequently, the United States accused Iran of competing with the international system and disregarding its rules. According to the theory of transfer of power, which considers the global system based on a multi-polar hierarchical structure, Iran has always been a major dissatisfaction and challenge in the regional and international power pyramids of the international system, which can be dangerous for power and hence , Faced with intense confrontation between the superpower and other great powers and their allies. Therefore, according to researchers, if Iran is to become a superior power, it will need to gain the trust of other actors in the international arena.

In this regard, the history of international instability in the past few centuries suggests that if an instability in the international system has been created, Iran has been one of the victims of this process due to special geopolitical conditions. Is. So c. U U By maintaining its special values, it must criticize the international system for criticizing the international system or criticize the ideas that have created the current system, or criticize itself of the current international system and its existence.

But it does not have the ability to transform the structure of the system to its own advantage, it can only exploit the opportunities that it creates, reduce restrictions, and because it alone can not stand up to these limitations, it is imperative to consider cooperation and the coalition too. Therefore, considering the necessity of a strategic and sustainable (developmental) approach to international approaches, Iran's foreign policy must be based on geopolitical components (position, situation, energy resources, cultural and historical arenas, ideologies, human resources and so on). .. () The geopolitical viewpoint determines the fields of effective activity in foreign policy because geopolitics means where we can have more benefits. The geopolitical approach is an external school by creating convergences and cooperating in the distribution of benefits through the exchange of existing benefits, While linking the interests of Matt It can lead to the management of political contradictions.

Generally c. U U As an international country with unique characteristics and a distinctive position in strategic transformations, it constantly affects and interacts with the changes in the international system. No doubt c. U U Geopolitical, geo-mechanical and geochemical features are an effective international country, far beyond the regional and local one. Many countries are merely an indigenous nation, that is, they are neither regional power nor influence on the developments in the region. There are many examples in Asia, Africa, and even Europe. Some countries are more effective than domestic issues and can affect regional and even transregional developments, which are referred to as regional or international actors. C. U U In addition to being a regional power, it is an international state and even in some global attributes; its actions, actions and activities are not only not purely in the region, but some of them are reflected in the whole world, as well as developments The world is also influencing it (Ramezani, 71, 2001).

Factors such as young and talented human resources, geopolitical and geo-geomechanical positions with very rich and diverse reserves, potential capacities for converting c. U U Has provided a top regional actor in world affairs. C. U U In order to promote its current status, which is significant in world standards, it should be able to exploit the transitional and transitional state of the world system to the fullest extent and, in the form of international partnerships and unions, with effective participation in regional and subregional strategic alliances, to strive to Participatory role in delivering its internal and external goals and actions with these organizations is effective in making global decisions. In particular, with the spread of globalization, the importance of international groupings and cooperation has become more evident than before. In this process, any country that attaches itself to various treaties is in better shape and is less vulnerable to widespread widespread globalization.

In addition to strengthening political treaties, economic organizations should be used to develop and equip the foundations of the economies of the member countries with diversified products, especially strategic resource producers, including oil and gas, or valuable underground depositors. In addition to APEC, which is of great importance in the global economy, ECO as a regional economic organization should

also be strengthened and efficient. Nevertheless, as previously mentioned, Iran is an international country, which is, in the interim, the effects of its national and international developments. Thus, the set of current conditions and requirements beyond national boundaries on foreign policy. U U In general, the following factors can be divided into: (a) the effect of blockades on foreign policy; (b) the impact of economic and geo-economic conditions on foreign policy; c) the impact of geopolitical features on foreign policy; (the influence of ideological approaches and approaches on foreign policy; the effect of software components; From the publicity and public opinion on foreign policy, on the basis of the end of the blockade of the East and the West and the conditions that Iran has found for membership in various blocs, it should be emphasized on the necessity of Iran's movements in the areas of bilateral and international relations, and in the regional dimension, Policeman Mutual trust will strengthen Iran's position in the region and the world.

In order to accomplish this, it is necessary to meet the following objectives in the foreign policy agenda of the Islamic Republic of Iran: 1. Supporting the value and sustainable development of the country. 2. Protecting identity and values and applying international understandings. 3. Managing threats and foreign opportunities. In special circumstances 4 Principle of non-domination and domination in foreign relations 5. Principle of the protection of Islamic procedures and approaches in international interactions Nevertheless, the remarkable technological developments and the requirements to keep pace with it in new conditions of puberty Social Iran has now become the most fundamental challenge in foreign policy and national development. Today, the progress of any country depends on the advancement and emergence of diverse spaces in its society, and the success of foreign policy also requires a strong society. While the success of a successful foreign policy in any country in the past was a profound use of a strong government. It is that, with new developments in international relations, foreign policy has become a framework for facilitating national wealth enhancement (Ghasemi, 2005: 38). Therefore, in light of the recent process of political developments in the international system, the most fundamental issue is to strengthen the geopolitical effectiveness of politics External c. U

The increasing attention to increasing national interests and prosperity are the pillars of social progress. But since it is always due to the close relationship that the specific situation of the country's location with the political trends of the international system and the global strategy and the growth and development in it requires the creation of geopolitical open space, how foreign policy behaviors and practices always out of the situation Determining the level of costs and benefits, the level and type of its communication with the international arena and it is of more importance to achieve the basic goals and sustainable development of the country. Today, the importance of this field is that the issue of extraversion in the 20-year vision of the country with a particular priority and to expand the interactions with the international environment has been considered and emphasized by the agents of the country.

8. Basic Perspectives in the Geopolitical Strategy of the Islamic Republic of Iran

The widespread global transformation of the 1990s, with fundamental changes in international relations and politics, forced countries to strategically assess their position in the international system, while reviewing the foreign policy strategy with new tactics to pursue and ensure the optimum internal and external interests. To act in a sustainable manner (Rust and Wester, 18, 2002). C. U U As a regional power with potentials for acting on international issues, it is in the process of influencing existing relationships and structures, while influencing the transformation of international relations. The vast and distinct geography of Iran, the enormous sources of energy in and around Iran, the composition and quality of the young and talented population structure, ideological cohesion, the depth and breadth of the sphere of cultural influence, the unique geopolitical situation with strategic interactions on regional developments and other relative benefits. Numerous are the characteristics of the Iranian index in international space. However, the stability and security of domestic and foreign security, economic growth and development, wide-ranging communication with software domains, and the impact on regional and sub-regional developments in Iran, are realized in a situation where c. U Develop sustainable development and internal and external interactions in the form of a comprehensive strategy

based on geopolitical and geopolitical realities with the relative importance of the country. From a geopolitical and geopolitical point of view, this implies a strategic design called geopolitical strategy. To explain why and how to formulate it, we can say that it is an operational intervention with strategic attitudes and approaches based on the geographic productive powers of the state, A broad-based, far-reaching, or top-down view provides a platform for entry into power scenes at a minimum cost and at the highest possible level with the goal of representing and optimizing the full benefits of the country. (Abbasi Semnani, 103)

The most important priorities of this strategic planning are:

1. Draw a long-term vision for sustainable stability and security with your awareness of global strategies
2. Identify and formulate appropriate policies to understand the internal and external threats and challenges in contrast to the critical phenomena of external issues.
3. Realization of national and international authority in line with the interests of the country
4. Target to represent and adjust the threats and challenges facing the country's political sovereignty, therefore, with regard to explaining the causes and objectives proposed in the design of a comprehensive geopolitical strategy. The main axes in developing a geopolitical strategy for c. U U Can be expressed as follows:

1 Government interests 2 Identification of threats 3 Tools and how to deal with threats 4 Justifications for dealing with threats. The main reason and objective evidence for countries with geopolitical strategies is the following: 1 Geopolitical open spaces 2 The amount of foreign investment and the magnification of economic dimensions. The geopolitical opening of the country has little aspect but it has qualitative aspects. Currently, global interactions are explained on the basis of the relationships between all political parties entitled to vote and membership in the United Nations, but the geopolitical strategy of a country is how relations with key countries and roles in the international system of communication That the sum of these countries will reach less than 30 countries with all the changes. Therefore, the geopolitical opening is in direct communication with these key member states of the United Nations. Another achievement

of geopolitical strategy is the amount of foreign investment. In this regard, considering that the Iranian economic foundation is on the energy axis and based on the goals of the energy strategy that limited organizations (petty sevenths) have the maximum financial power in this field, understanding these facts requires full knowledge of the conditions with effects. The widespread geopolitics is that among these effects, one can mention the issues of the Caspian Sea, and in particular the issue of the withdrawal of its energy resources. Accordingly, by designing the geo-space concept as a prevailing concept in the 21st century, Iran is geographically and functionally. Because of the geographical boundaries of the Caspian basins, The Persian Gulf, from which the world of contemporary Hartland is called, is centered around Iran (Jeffrey Camp, 2004: 82). To understand the realities of a geopolitical strategy, one should consider the following three factors:

1. The scene of the game in the current world focuses on the continent of Asia, including the southwest, south, south east and east.
2. Actors who are the same members of the industrial club of the world and, if understood internationally, some of the countries of the scene of the game can also be the main actor.
3. A formula or type of game that is no longer the same as the twentieth century based on the objectives of military strategy, but on The axis of geoanomic attitudes will be.

9. Geopolitical Requirements of Foreign Policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran

With the advent of economic attitudes and its immanent effects on the evolution of societies, evidence suggests that in the twenty-first century the power benchmark and resource management system, and especially economic capabilities at the international level, are concentrated. So, in order to prioritize national interests and national power and instruments of global influence, the economic potential of each country has been the most important position in recent years. With post-Cold War developments, geopolitical and geostrategic areas are consistent with areas rich in natural resources and gross impurities. This is because the Middle East region, especially the Gulf region, is in possession. More than 60% of the energy resources (oil and gas) have a unique geo-ecological character in the 21st century. Now, if the strategic regions of the Cold War (geopolitics) are in line with the

economic (geo-economic) factor, those regions will find an international situation that is irreplaceable and will play a pivotal role in formulating a global strategy. The Islamic Republic of Iran has more than 2,000 kilometers of operational coastline and a large number of strategic islands with a population percentage of the world's second and fourth largest reserves of natural gas and oil reserves in the Gulf region and the Oman Sea, with the second largest source in the north. The world's oil and gas is interlinked, therefore, it will play a central role in securing the region and in contributing to the establishment of the international peace and stability of the 21st century. In the 21st century, the world is moving towards a system of power. Iran should also think globally, and by entering into these poems with its facilities and resources, it must maximize its efforts to exploit opportunities to preserve and promote national interests. However, due to the lack of practical attention to geostrategic and geoeconomic realities (geopolitical requirements) and rapid developments in the third millennium, power systems are trying to unilaterally exploit the atmosphere of Iran, which has created a continuous threat to the Islamic Republic of Iran, The lack of consistency with the evolution of the 21st century is due to the lack of a correct and comprehensive understanding of the process of global change. The widespread developments in the current situation in the Middle East that occurred with the September 9, 2001 terrorist attack and the destruction of the Twin Towers of the World Trade Organization in New York And its special effects With the collapse of Saddam's regime and the Taliban's extremist group in Iraq and Afghanistan, and especially the success of the Islamic Resistance Movements supported by Lebanon's Hamas and Lebanese Hamas in countering the unequal aggression of the Israeli regime, it has created favorable conditions for regional authority in Iran. Is a symbol of the close relationship between the change in the situation with the diplomatic functions for Iran (Abbasi Semnani, 104)

Conclusion

The obvious aspect of foreign policy and its economic foundations in any country is to take advantage of its foundations and geographical and geopolitical components. The geopolitical components in each country are the basis of its economy, and its place in the international

environment is identified and determined. If geopolitics make any The politics and strategy of responsibility for geography and land, the reliance of the economy on the land and the scope and geographical resources of necessity is inevitable. If countries depict their economies without regard to their geopolitics, they will become passive, ineradicable and vulnerable, and will be incapable of having a dynamic and dynamic economy in the international environment. Looking at the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic and its economic foundations, we find that the spirit that governs it, due to its structure (statehood), is economic regardless of geopolitical and geopolitical infrastructure, and in this field foreign policy has not only failed to achieve success. But it is passive and introverted and has survived its dynamism and dynamic, while looking at the geopolitical and geopolitical foundations of Iran, we find that its geopolitical position is not global and below the regional level, but also between the foreign policy and economic foundations of the Islamic Republic and the geopolitical foundations The one that should be relied on is a gap because each of the five components mentioned above as a geopolitical foundation, if considered in the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, can provide a promising and effective economic development in the country. What The geography of the country is considered in the current political economy. Its resources are oil and its sale, which is the main reason for international disputes and the ubiquitous source of development of the country, while it is possible to activate and consider other sources and factors derived from geopolitical foundations such as tourism Transit, from the point of view of energy sources

In this new situation, each country pursues its national interests before anything else. In other words, it must be assumed that the foreign diplomacy and foreign policy of each country must be fully and fully supplemented in order to ensure optimal national interests. That is, relations between countries are regulated within the framework of national interests. Therefore, with this process, it is anticipated that the global economic relations are such that differences between contemporary powers are not without strong conflict, since economic benefits impose any thing. In this regard, Iran has a vast geographic region, vast energy resources inside and around it, the composition

and quality of the young and talented population structure, ideological coherence, the depth and breadth of the sphere of cultural influence, a unique geopolitical position with the possibility of a mutually strategic interaction on regional developments. And other comparative advantages that are among the current features of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the international context, stability and security of domestic and foreign, Economic growth and development, widespread communication with the domains of software influence and regional and trans-regional impact, underpins sustainable development and internal and external interactions as a comprehensive strategy, based on geographic realities and geopolitical considerations, in line with the relative advantages of the country. , Design and development.

This has created a new soul in the Iranian geopolitical body. Reconstruction in previous attitudes, the use of planned diplomacy, rationalization of foreign policy, regional coordination, regional capabilities in convergence and the expansion of intelligence cybernetics and the replacement of logic on feeling can protect the privacy of the special geopolitical position of Iran.

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