

## **CHINA AND EUROPE: CHALLENGE OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

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### **Abstract**

Comprehensive cooperations between states depends to orientations similarity toward sectoral issues. The main goal of the article is evaluation of differences between china and Europe on human rights, that is main obstacle in front of comprehensive cooperatins. The article argues, in spite of promoting relations in some sectors such as diplomatic and economic, human rights is the most important impediment before strategic relations. The main question is, why the human rights is operating as obstacle toward Beijing and Brucceles relations? In the view of this article, the cognitional and institutional factors in the subject of human rights has created the impediments. Evaluation of comprehensive cooperations capacity between China and Europe and study of china- Europe relations with emphasis of human rights are the main sections of the article. Evaluation of comprehensive cooperations capacity between China and Europe and study of china- Europe relations with emphasis of human rights are the main sections of the article.

### **Keywords**

China, Human Rights, Europe, Comprehensive cooperations, Human Rights Dialouge

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## **PATHOLOGY LEGITIMACY IN POLITICAL THOUGHT ACHAEMENID**

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### **Abstract**

In this article I focused to this question, what is legitimacy king in the Achaemenid era? Legitimacy mean that reason and rationality in the background of political system. In this era one person name of king, empires on the people. King of kings must be famous dynasty especially pars people. The race and ancestry determined who can get crown monarchy. Territory achaemenid was very big and organized and management this area was very complex. King of king must respect to local custom and different tradition that exist in their territory. Although achaemenid praised Ahoramazda but in the culture and religion policy making had plural. They were theist but for the condition environment separated religious from politic. Ahoramazda, ancestry and quality of leading determined who can be king of king. For approve this hypothesis deal content analysis petro glyphs remain of the ancient Iran. Ancient inscription are ideological apparatus for state that can organized people with soft power.

### **Key word**

Legitimacy, king of king, achaemenid

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## NATIVE MODEL OF SOFT POWER OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN; A MODEL FOR POWER-MAKING OF REGIONAL ACTORS

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### **Abstract**

A review of the texts produced in the field of soft power, particularly exploring the views of prominent exponent of this concept, Joseph Nye, reflects the fact that regardless of providing a coherent framework which implement this concept in order to fulfill the goals and interests of its committers, all scholars and researchers have so far applied soft power merely as a descriptive tool and not practical. In fact, they have perceived the concept of soft power as the concept of hegemony and monopoly that only the hegemonic countries in economic and military are able to apply it, not the middle and regional powers. Hence, through categorizing and theorizing various aspects of soft power and distinguishing between "soft resources" and "hard resources" from one side and "soft resources" and "soft power", the researchers seek to present Resource-Based Theory of Soft Power, in contrast to distinguish between the Coercive Power and Co-optive Power as Nye and his supports have pointed. The article aims to provide the backgrounds for enjoyment of the functions soft power for countries like Iran through breaking the monopoly of the current hegemonic model.

### **Keywords**

Constructivism, Middle Powers, Soft Power, Hard Power, Coercive Power, Co-optive Power, Soft Resources and Hard Resources.

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## THE DISCONTENTS OF MODERNITY IN THE WORKS OF CLASSIC SOCIOLOGISTS

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### **Abstract**

Just like a raging flood, modernity, equipped with an irresistible power, has drastically revolutionized all aspects of human life. Comprehensiveness, inevitability and persistency of modern developments has seized the opportunity to talk about bright and dark aspects of modernity from the hands of a certain stratum of people living in a special period of time, giving it an always-on relevance. Modernity in every step of its advance, apart from marvelous achievements, has brought about unique problems that intrigued the greatest thinker of any period. Considering the dynamics of modernity, It goes without saying that there is a great gap between our age and the time when classic theorists of sociology offered their originate reflections. However these classics has still retained their significance, because in the same way we are confronting relentless change and its ensuing crisis. In this article we show how three of and how their conception of modernity discontents reflect in their methodology.

### **Keywords**

Alexis de Tocqueville, Anti-social individualism, Discontents of modernity, Emil Durkheim, Formal rationality, Max Weber, Soft despotism

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## **RESEARCH ON THE CONCEPT OF “TRADITION “IN THE THOUGHT OF JAVAD TABATABAI**

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### **Abstract**

Seyed Javad Tabatabai's thoughts understand regardless of the concept of "tradition" is not possible. "Tradition" in Tabatabai's view is the consciousness of Iranian man and thinking is not possible without the "Tradition". With induration and decline of "Tradition", ideology replaced thinking and only by "adopting new consciousness position" the decline of thought can be found and induration of "Tradition" resolve.

### **Key words**

Decadence, Modernity, National Consciousness, Tabatabai, Tradition

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## **ANALYSIS OF THE CHALLENGES OF KURDISTAN AND THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ AND ITS IMPACT ON THE COUNTRY'S FUTURE**

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### **Abstract**

After the collapse of the Baath regime Iraq into the new structure of governance and power sharing system between ethno-religious blocs and the Kurdish people due to the opportunities could be legalized their demands in Iraq's new system and formed the KRG. According to cracks Kurdish identity with the central government And high geopolitical weight the Kurdish turned The non-aligned policies with the central government in economic, political, security and etc. This situation creates numerous challenges between the KRG and the central government. This research is applied and is discussed to collect data by Descriptive- Analytical and library-online references. First, to review and explain the challenges between the KRG and Iraq's central government; And then by using the data obtained its impact on the future of Iraq's political challenges have been examined. The results show that between KRG and the central government are numerous structural and functional challenges; including: (direct sales of oil and economic policies, military, foreign relations and territoriality in the Kurdish areas outside Kurdistan). If these challenges are not resolved legally and understanding between the parties the political future of Iraq and the KRG are at risk and exacerbating the crisis in that country.

### **Keywords**

Challenge, Iraq, KRG, federal model, territoriality

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## **POLITICAL THEORY AND THE IMPLICATIONS OF HUMAN NATURE**

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### **Abstract**

Human nature, as one of the most fundamental issues in the field of political science, has very important implications for political theory. These implications are in such a way that provides the possibility of understanding the political theory and the reasons for the differences in political theories. Political thinkers have usually based the legitimacy of their views about politics and government on a particular explanation and conception of human nature. This issue that what kind of government in terms of land area is caused by a political theory typically depends on the understanding of that theory from human nature. The present paper examines the implications of human nature for political theorizing. According to the findings of this research, understanding human nature plays a decisive and influential role in political theorizing through some influential areas including determination of government goals, specifying the form of government, believing or not believing in the political and social freedoms, belief or disbelief in the principle of political equality, Individualist or collectivist political theory and also conservative or revolutionary political theory.

### **Keywords**

Human nature, Political theory, state, Happiness

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## STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS AND SURVEY OF UK-EU RELATIONS FROM MEMBERSHIP TO REXIT (BASED ON THE APPROACHES INTERGOVERNMENTALISM AND TRANSNATIONALISM)

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### **Abstract**

Britain and EU relation was complex and full of up-and-downs from the scratch when they entered EU in 1955. In spite of historic factors and Anglo-Saxon pride that never let Britain to letdown themselves, different viewpoints of the UK governments, media and Public opinion that was generally based on incomplete knowledge and information on EU set-up had been the reasons that lead to the rise up of a mark called “European reluctance” or “European skepticism”. Britain was reluctant from the first to be a member of European Coal and Steel Community so that in 1973 showed this reluctance in incompatibility with EU’s common policies (like Common Fisheries Policy, Common commercial policy, Common Agricultural Policy, Economic and monetary affairs, Foreign & Security Policy and .... ) and also with not accepting the EU’s most important integration symbols like euro zone and schengen agreement. This article, based on intergovernmentalism-supernationalism’s theories of regionalism, opens up the hypothesis that Britain’s transatlantic tendencies that showed itself in “special relations” with united states and in the other hand aggregation of more power in EU institutions that lead to the more sovereignty transference were the main reasons of reluctance that at the end voted “yes” to Brexit in 23 June 2016. This article is a descriptive-analytic article and used deductive methodology for reaching the article’s main goals

### **Key words**

European Union, Britain, European reluctance, Brexit, intergovernmentalism, supernationalism, Britain

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## **INSTITUTIONALISM IN DEVELOPMENT AND THE CAUSE OF THE FALL OF PAHLAVI**

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### **Abstract**

The fall of the Pahlavi has been investigated from different angles and in the context of various theories. From among the approaches in this context is the relationship between the process of development in this period and the fall of this regime. This article seeks to that role in the modernization process with a different approach to examine the collapse of the Pahlavi dynasty. The reason for this difference is the use of New Institutional Approach. So, the question in this article is as follows: How can the fall of the Pahlavi dynasty from the perspective of Institutional theory, be explained? In response to this question, this hypothesis is put to the test: The absence of a national program and the continuation of tyranny (the repression of civil society) was the main reason for the fall of the Pahlavi regime. The aforementioned hypothesis will be discussed in three important milestones of Pahlavi II namely, the establishment of Planning Organization, Land Reform in Iran and the Oil High-Cost and Developmental Approaches.

### **Keywords**

Land Reform, Development, Pahlavi Government, Planning Organization, Oil High-Cost, New Institutionalism

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## COMPONENTS OF SHIA'S POLITICAL CULTURE IN POLITICAL THOUGHT AND BEHAVIOR OF AYATOLLAH MODARRES

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### **Abstract**

Considering the importance of the position of Ayatollah Sayed Hassan Modarres as one of the prominent and influential political and social figures in contemporary Iranian history, this paper seeks to identify the components of the political culture of Shi'i religion in his political thought and behavior and to answer the question that how these components have manifested themselves in his political thinking and behavior? Accordingly, based on "structure and agency" theory and using the qualitative methods such as documentary research and referred to the historical texts and the sermons and speeches of Ayatollah Modarres as well as linked researches, influence of political culture's components of Shia in Modarres's character sketch have been investigated. This study shows that not only social and political behavior of Modarres as a first-rate Mujtahid as well as MP, has been under the influence of Shia's political culture, such as Jihad, behest to goodness and forbiddance of evil and martyrdom, but also he can be considered as a promoter the elements such courage in fighting injustice and lack of reservation as a Shia politician.

### **Keywords**

Structure and Agency, Religion and Politics, Jihad, Behest to Goodness and Forbiddance of Evil, Martyrdom

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## **COMPLEXITY AND CHAOS THEORY: NEW TURNING POINT IN EXPLAINING OF REGIONAL NETWORK EVOLUTION**

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### **Abstract**

The evolution of regional and global systems is one controversial subject in international relations literature. Traditional and linear imagine to forming of global and regional systems will throw distance between current theories and new realities. Theory of complexity and chaos by attention to these realities is a new turning point in explaining evolution of regional networks. The complexity theory have been slowly making their way into international relations (IR), and will extend our understanding of the dynamics of international politics. In this respect the article wants to suggest a new perspective on evolution of systemic orders. Author argues that fundamental forces and pressures cause the enterence of states to multi body system and then evolution dynamic and emergent features of evolving system are resulted by relational inovations which make new constructions and emergent order patterns. This article argues for a relational ontology belives that complex interactions among the elements of an assemblage can produce emergent regional construction and order and in continue these emergent effects themselves reshape the system's elements.

### **Keys words**

Chaotic and complex systems; complexity model; regional networks; network evolution

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## **ART AND POLITICS; INTERACTION AND CONFLICT AREAS BETWEEN ART AND POLITICS IN POSTMODERNISM**

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### **Abstract**

Postmodernism, with its introduction in the last few decades, has expanded a lot extensive philosophical, ideological and aesthetic discussions and questions. One of the serious questions is interested by many social sciences and political theory thinkers, it is the relation between postmodernism as a school of art and aesthetic that emerged after modernism and the political. According to the postmodern thinkers' views, this article to fallow the question, whether unlike Kant, who had spoken about independence and non-objective art, we can speak about political aesthetics and political possibilities of art in the current situation? In order to answer these questions, the authors have drawn some concepts to prove their claim of art politicization and post-modern political aesthetic pattern. These concepts include: the consumptionism in late capitalism, critique of minority policy and political aesthetic in postcolonial discourse. This article has been written by descriptive analysis and has used the critical theory framework of thinkers such as Lyotard, Friedrich Jameson and Michel Foucault.

### **Keywords**

postmodernism, politics, aesthetic, late capitalism, postcolonial.

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## **EXTERNAL FACTORS AFFECTING IRAN-GEORGIA RELATIONS**

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### **Abstract**

The article examines the limits of Iranian foreign policy toward Georgia, outlines the threats from the US and other regional players such as Russia, Turkey and Israeli, and also attempts to identify the main causes and motivations for Tehran's affiliation with Tbilisi. After disregarding the Caucasus for decades and being excluded from its geopolitical chess game, Iran decided to cultivate a new relationship with the South Caucasus, including Georgia, hoping to regain its once-potent role as a regional power. Georgia is the only South Caucasian country, which has no border with Iran; and this geographical factor has affected relations between the two countries. This paper has been performed as a field and analytical-descriptive study and has also been analyzed by "Realism theory" in Persian and English resources. The authors of the analysis studies in detail the opportunities for economic and other forms of partnership with Iran, which will help diversify Georgia's neighborhood policy, while balancing the interests of regional players of the South Caucasus. At the end of the research, the possible opportunity for Iran and Georgia that might accompany such a political strategy are discussed as well. The final goal of this document is maximum detection of the potential for improving Georgia-Iran relations and its in-depth analysis, as well as opening a space for discussion and debate on Georgia-Iran relations.

### **Keywords**

Iran, Georgia, US, Russia, Energy, Turkey, Israel

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## DEVELOPMENTAL TRANSITION IN EAST ASIA

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### **Abstract**

Development different from economic growth requires radical change in the social system and class transformation and industrialization through the role and function of a developmental state. In contrast to the rest of third world, east Asian Countries could experience a developmental transition and a revolution from above, led by the state and within the frame work of some kind of capitalism and sole the problems like poverty, unemployment and class inequalities, this article trys to explain this experience.

### **Key words**

development, developmental state, developmental transition, east Asia, industrialization

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