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# Contents

<b>Discourse of the Islamic Revolution: Problems and Challenges   Ali Khaleqi .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Status of National Identity in Iran :A Look at Historical Genesis, Models and Policies of National Identity   Farshid Dilmaqani/ Mohammad Ali Qassemi/ Taraki .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Study of Political Thought of Xerqani   Maqsd Ranjbar/ Ali Shirkhani/ Esmat Ghaffari .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Concept of Security in Theory (Realism, Liberalism, Constructivism, Criticism)   Shahram Askari Hesn/ Ebrahim Anushe/ Niloofar Omrani.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>The Reasons behind Failure of Egypt Revolution and Collapse of Morsy Administration   Mohammad Sotoudeh/ Mohammad Ali Sadeqzadeh .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>The Impact of Social Capital of IR of Iran’s States on Social Vandalism   Mohammad Hassan Elahimanesh/ Alireza Mirzania.....</b>	<b>6</b>

# Discourse of the Islamic Revolution: Problems and Challenges

Ali Khaleqi\*

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## Abstract

The present article seeks after studying problems which challenge Islamic Revolution discourse and its originated system internally and externally. Included in these discourse challenges that have been explored in this paper are probable appearance of discourse challenges on the part of Salafi, cultural and civil Islam with the internally intensifying grounds like economic, social and cultural problems, ambition and enmity of regional states including Saudi Arabia, Turkey and the usurper state of Israel, threat of Daesh (ISIL) as well as US-led western hegemony and their anti-Islamic discourse pugnacious efforts.

**Keywords:** Civil islam, Cultural islam, Islamic revolution discourse, Regional challenges and US hegemony, Salafi islam.



Specialized  
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Sepehr-e-Siyasat  
4<sup>th</sup> Year  
No. 11  
Spring 2017

# Status of National Identity in Iran: A Look at Historical Genesis, Models and Policies of National Identity

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Mohammad Ali Qassemi Taraki\*\*

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## Abstract

National Identity of Iranians as an end result of self-awareness in relation to historical accumulation of economic, political and cultural experiences of a land called Iran such as other world nations is a modern phenomenon that gradually emerged in Iran after Iran's relations with the west, particularly after incessant defeats from Russians, dispatch of Iranian elites and problem of identity facing such people. The present article analytically and descriptively, based on internet and library tools and with a historical approach deals with identity problems in Iran before 1320 (1941). Hypothesis of research is that national identity of Iran like other nations is regarded as a modern phenomenon although Iran's civilization is old and sense of patriotism existed in some Iranians in different scales throughout history; in Iran, its history dates back to constitutional era and what has been more than that in Iran has been cultural-social identity. Study of historical evolution of national identity in Iran since constitutional era shows raised issue of ancient-prone and westernized identity patterns during the years before 1320 (1941).



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Quarterly

Sepehr-e-Siyasat  
4<sup>th</sup> Year  
No. 11  
Spring 2017

**Keywords:** Identity policy-maker, Intellectual, Iran, Islam, National Identity, Nationalism.

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## Study of Political Thought of Xerqani

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### Abstract

Seyyed Assadullah Xerqani is among the second-rated figures who played effective role in Constitutional movement, drawing into scene the first-rated political-religious personalities. While having been engaged in political activities, he was active in scientific and religious fields and caused specific polity to emerge in Islamic studies namely, Quranism or rehabilitation to the Qur'an. The main question of this research is "what is basic characteristic of Xerqani's approach to religious writings, particularly the holy Qur'an?" In response, the article author believes that Xerqani facing problems of modern world seeks after new method of understanding the holy Qur'an and reading out the holy Qur'an based on new problems. In dealing with new queries and needs of modern era which were brought up with constitutional revolution in Iran's sphere of politics and to which we had no response in our previous traditional-religious learnings, he posed idea of returning to the holy Qur'an. The same manner and attempt of his for uncovering new doctrines from the Qur'an gave a certain direction to political thinking of Seyyed Assadullah Xerqani and thus he attained different interpretations of the Qur'an about concepts like sovereignty, Divine Right of government, basis and scope of private and public law and limits of law and law-making and finally raised Islamic democracy. This research, based on library sources, analytic-descriptive methodology and through politico-interpretative approach has dealt with elucidation of components of his political thought that can have proximity to idea of modern state.

**Keywords:** Equality of law, Governors with divine authority, Islamic democracy, Sheik Assadullah Xerqani.

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Specialized  
Quarterly

Sepehr-e-Siyasat  
4<sup>th</sup> Year  
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# Concept of Security in Theory (Realism, Liberalism, Constructivism, Criticism)

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## Abstract

This article intends to make an analytical study of concept of security in different theories of realism, liberalism, constructivism and criticism in the past times and also to study evolutionary course of traditional theories to this day. Dominant supposition and specifically predominant one lies within thought of thinkers and politicians where concept of security remains traditionally the primary aim of states for survival and self-maintenance in ultimate self-assistance and approach to component of security rules as traditional assumptions of international relations in military and hardware nature while possessing pessimism. Hence, seeking security is dominant in centrally absolute form. The author of this research intends to show that non-dynamic and unchanged concept of security in realistically and traditionally defined shape is not witnessed as time passes and liberalism rules and in ongoing growth of subjectivist schools; rather, we witness change in concept of security and its re-definition as well as broadening area of security concept in new and multifarious issues. The present article, by looking into discussions and ideas of thinkers: four above schools and by exploration of data and findings, is after responding to the question that “what changes does security concept include in the evolutionary course of such schools?” A for-the-time-being response indicates that security possessing in the elapse of time different epistemological and ontological methodologies in these schools contains a diversity of areas of subject-matters from such new issues with different interpretations.

**Keywords:** Constructivism, Criticism, Liberalism, Realism, Security.

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Specialized  
Quarterly

Sepehr-e-Siyasat  
4<sup>th</sup> Year  
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# The Reasons behind Failure of Egypt Revolution and Collapse of Morsy Administration

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## Abstract

Developments in the north of Africa, the Middle East and massive turnout in Arab nations particularly Egypt could affect balance of structure of power in the Islamic-Arab realm of the region. With the spirit of Islamic Awakening being breathed into Egyptians in January 25<sup>th</sup>, 2011, we witnessed gradual heightening of public uprisings and ousting of autocratic state of Egyptian president, Hosni Mubarak. Mohammad Mursi from Muslim Brotherhood could win presidential elections of Egypt and it was hoped that this Islamist group can fulfil public demands with a realization of the revolutionary status quo. The main question raised is that “What are reasons behind failure of Egypt’s revolution and collapse of Morsi Administration?” This had been examined at two levels of Egyptian community and his foreign policy expressing that Morsi administration could not keep going on because of having no capable staff, economic problems and poor performance of internal and external policy and his state came to be overwhelmed by military coup.



Specialized  
Quarterly

Sepehr-e-Siyasat  
4<sup>th</sup> Year  
No. 11  
Spring 2017

**Keywords:** Coup, Egypt, Morsi state, Mubarak collapse, Revolution of 2011.

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# The Impact of Social Capital of IR of Iran's States on Social Vandalism

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## Abstract

Vandalism or urban sabotages is one of the problems of urban communities, particularly alongside their suburbs which have arisen along with the hasty city expansion and non-internalization of urban life culture among different communities. Urban sabotages are included among social deviations and disorders where people try to show their inner feelings and excitements in some way and turn to abnormal behaviors when no suitable manner is accessible. In fact, vandalism is a type of behavioral distractions which fails to overlap with community expectations and they generally occur when an individual or a group does not respect standards and norms of society. This term of vandalism mostly refers to those people who destroy things for different reasons to show their opposition. Vandalism is a general and ever-growing challenge. To recognize distractions, one should primarily look into fabric and nature of ethical concepts of community and quality of community ethics, first and foremost, should be sought in observations of the person and his perception from actions of others (Safari Shali, 1384:23). Some researches like that of Heidari's (1389) represent role of social capital played in national security based on which hypothesis of the research is raised. By examining performance of states of the Islamic Republic of Iran, one can find that confidence-building of citizens, increased political partnership as well as increasing confidence of all walks of life in the Islamic Republic of Iran have brought social vandalism to weakness; in contrast, with the decreased confidence, political partnership friction and social disintegration, the necessary grounds for public property destruction have more or less been provided. In this research, methodology of data analysis is analytic-descriptive application in which analysis of how these basic concepts are linked is made while presenting and evaluating the existing literature about social capital and social vandalism, reduced nation-state link and sense of discrimination. Logical relationship of social capital, reduced nation-state link and sense of discrimination as an independent variance and vandalism as a dependent variance will be analyzed through experimentation of the hypothesis posed. Innovation of this research results from interaction of this factor for elucidation of reasons behind vandalism.

**Keywords:** Reduced nation-state link, Sense of discrimination, Social capital, Vandalism.



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Quarterly

Sepehr-e-Siyasat  
4<sup>th</sup> Year  
No. 11  
Spring 2017

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