

● ***Deconstruction: from Friendship to Politics***

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Since Deconstruction goes to free western thought from metaphysical assumptions, it's politics again is a criticism of these assumptions in theoretical and practical politics. So the principles of Deconstructive politics have no relationship with classic arguments. Friendship, for Derrida is foundation of politics; and freeing from metaphysical friendship, which leaves no space for other, is the first step for Deconstructive politics. This paper, after some investigation into deconstruction's essence, devote to Derrida's concept of friendship and its role in deconstructive politics.

***Keywords:***

Derrida, Deconstruction, Friendship, Politics

● *The Effect of Internet on the Political Attitudes of Students of the Universities of Sistan and Baluchestan Islamic Azad University (1392-1393)*

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This study examined the impact of the Internet on political attitudes of students has been done. The research method was applied; descriptive and correlational study samples, including 90 students of Islamic Azad University of Sistan-Baluchistan province, which were selected by sampling. The research tool is a questionnaire with alpha estimate (0/69), respectively. Multiple regression analysis also showed that the variables of personal blogs and the Internet Jvabgvbvdn individual needs, 47% of the variance to predict the impact of the Internet on political attitudes virgin ( $P>0/05/$ ). The results of this study showed that the effect of the Internet beyond that can be controlled but must be used to maintain political security, training requires users to Gah-Sazy the hidden effects of the Internet in order to be enemy targets.

**Keywords:**

Internet, Political Attitude, Islamic Azad University Students

● ***Understanding Media Diplomacy: Media as New Diplomatic Actor***

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The mass media, dependent on information and communication technologies that they use, in today's world has a great influence among the citizens and societies and they have great power to influence in various fields, that including economy and trade, culture, politics and etc. . The media will have the ability to shape public opinion and to promote specific cultures. The mass media has long been active in politics; but with the arrival of the information age, they have giving more power. So that today in international relations, Public diplomacy has been effective in the sphere of politics. This essay is trying to measure of power of the mass media in public diplomacy and foreign policy.

***Keywords:***

Media Diplomacy, Diplomatic Power of Media, Media as a Diplomatic Actor, Media Diplomacy Challenges.

● *The Analysis of Elections in Iran: Causes of Tools and Methods Inefficient Analysis*

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The Confusion of academic elite and political analysts in the Elections in Khordad 1376, Tir 1384 reveals the inefficiency in the analysis instrumentals of election in Iran. Regarding the fact that the analysts of election phenomenon apply various instruments and theories to analyses the election including theories pertaining to Feminism, Plot, Psychology, Rational choice, Discourse etc, but it seem that reading the political realities in Iran and typical kind of Iranian political culture some combination of instruments and theories must be applied to analyze the election. So in order to conform the analysis instruments and theories with Iran's political realities at first Iran's political realities will be compiled through question, and then by applying various tests the measure of validity and meaning fullness of these instruments and theories will be stupid. It seems that none of these theories can analyses the multilateral election phenomenon by themselves, and some combining can just help us more effectively to understand Iran's political realities in the field of election.

**Keywords:**

Election in Iran, Election Analysis Theories, Seventh and Ninth Presidential Election, discourse Analysis, behavioralism, Rational Choice, political culture.

ethnic, racial and linguistic problems and this had caused problems both regional and global sources of insecurity. Of these countries in the international arena as the country failed to learn since they could not work on the unified government. September event provided an opportunity for the U.S. government to occupy these countries and based on a new inclusive government according to top-down model or the US model in these two countries. The Study investigates the process of nation-state making in Afghanistan and Iraq by the U.S. whether the nation-state making in Afghanistan and Iraq has been under U.S. model a success or not?

***Keywords:***

United State, Afghanistan, Iraq, Nation-State Making

● *The United State Role in Nation- State Making in New Afghanistan and Iraq*

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The nation-making is one of the achievements of modern man. Today nobody doubts that stability, security, order, prosperity, justice, legislate and enforcement of the laws is function of the governments. If any country has gone well nation-state making process, of course, will not only meet the needs of the community and people. But it will be the main factor of instability, chaos and tension in the country, the region and the world. Generally, two models of nation-making in the world are for state. Model of bottom-up or top-down model in the other word European model and the US model. In the first model of a nation takes shape then established their state, and the second model is the formation of a government after his nation organizes. Afghanistan and Iraq hasn't a long history. Afghanistan during the 1957 Paris Agreement was separated from Iran and during this period by was occupied by British, Soviet and US, respectively. Iraq in 1920 and gained its independence from the Ottoman Empire was once a British colony. Both of the countries suffer of

hand, created Ideological Heartland concept.

***Keywords:***

Foreign Policy, United State, Afghanistan, Geopolitics

● *The Evolution of Foreign Policy of United State toward Afghanistan on the base Geopolitics Theories*

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Afghanistan as a buffer state between Russia and the Indian Ocean and the transit route of goods from South Asia, to Central Asia and Europe in long time have had a special significance in geopolitical theories that great powers have focused on it. The doctrine of isolationism by Munroe in 1823, US did not entered to the international system until World War I. Departure from isolationism policy United States of America and entrance into the international system, this country has set its own policies in Afghanistan not only to realization the Afghanistan geopolitical material components, but also based on new aspects of geopolitical. This research examines foreign policy of United States of America in Afghanistan based on geopolitical characteristics in different periods and it shows that U.S. for maintenance its position in Afghanistan on the one hand, and liberation from traditional colonial concept label based on economic and geography components geopolitics on the other



eyes on other dimensions of the globalization. Besides this concern, it is noteworthy that changes in the nature of capitalism and occurrence of information and communications revolution in the global scale seem to have facilitated the development of some South Countries. So these countries which enjoy basic requirements can make use of opportunities the globalization provided for them via multinational corporations. This study is an attempt to investigate this hypothesis and various dimensions to it. Findings suggest that even at the time capitalism has reached its maturity, there are possibilities for development provided domestic desirable conditions are created.

***Keywords:***

Multinational Corporations, South Countries, Quasi-Marginalization, Development-Seeking Government, Globalization.

Political Science Quarterly

Vol. XI, No. 32, Fall 2011

Pages: VII-~~XVI~~



***Abstracts***

● ***Development of South Countries during Globalization***

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What opportunities and threats await South Countries during globalization? Are there any opportunities for the South Countries for further development in the era of capitalism maturity? To find answers to these questions, some experts express exactly the reverse. In other words, they hold that globalization in the realm of economy means the expansion of capitalism and it consequently leads to a deeper gap between poor and rich countries. To support their stance, they point to the statistics published by such reliable international bodies as World Bank and World Trading Organization (WTO) which suggest a greater difference between revenues of poor and rich countries. On the other hand, any mere focus on these statistics means closing



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