

National Security of Iran and Recent Geopolitics Evolutions of Middle East Opportunities and challenges

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Abstract

Movements and revolutions of Middle East region that have been interpreted as Arab Spring or Islamic Awakening, have engaged many of regional and global relations with changes. Change in regional relations and balance of powers in this region is considered as one of its consequences. Continuous revolutions, movements, instabilities and lack of security resulted from regional evolutions, have provided opportunities and challenges for regional powers the same as Iran. Hence , in present paper, we have tried ,more than investigating the bases and causal factors of recent regional evolution , to analyze created opportunities and threats for national security of Iran due to change of power balance in Middle East and recent and future evolution of this region.

Key words: National Security; Middle East; Iran; Geopolitics; Axis of Resistance

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Introduction

When Bouazizi's trolley confiscated by police of Tunisia while he was an educated young who was selling vegetables, to contrast with this action of police he committed self-burning, Arab world explored the same as explosion of bomb or the same as shedding of tear after intolerable sorrows. At last Zine Al Abedine Ben Ali escaped to Saudi Arabia, Hosni Mubrak fell down in Egypt, transformation council overcame Libya and at last revolutionaries killed Colonel Gaddafi terribly, Ali Abdullah Saleh from Yemen burned and went to Saudi Arabia to be treated and finally obligated to resign and at last delegated his power to his deputy, turbulence of Syria is continued, Bahrain is still turbulent despite suppression of Al Khalifa regime, disturbance started in Jordan etc.

Bouazizi's self-burning (self-immolation) certainly was the only ignition that ignited the harvest of Arab dictator governors of Arab countries without doubt.

An ignition that more than all, remind us that security in Middle East region is brittle. It is due to this reason that some political thinkers named this region as "strategic instable region" and as "strategic chaos region". Therefore, in this paper we try to answer this question, whether recent geopolitical evolutions of Middle East affects national security of Iran or no? National security of Iran will face with what challenges and what opportunities in light of these evolutions?

These security relations have caused regional changes, also Iran as an effective regional power in regional evolution and due to its strategic position, naturally can't be inactive against security threats and opportunities that have even originated from recent one and half year without doubt. Hence, after starting of these evolutions, Iran has tried to support the demands of regional nations in addition to rely on its aims and national benefits and securities, and also has tried to create security opportunity and in some cases Iran has changed some

Challenges to opportunity related to recent evolutions. Analysis and expression of faced opportunities of Iran in recent evolution of Middle East shapes the main axis of this article.

a) Theoretical framework

National security is called the state that in it, relative immunity or absolute immunity of a country is provided against armed actions or probable political or economical sabotage along with enforcing effective and deathful impact when the country is attacked, national security expresses all defensive intentions and it means readiness for conflicting that its reason is deterrence and avoiding it (Aghabakhshi, 2001: 380) perception of security is always along with some problems the same as sectarian self – determination, rhetorical realism, ideological fundamentalism and reductionism that means changing of subjective phenomena to credulously reforms (Tajic, 2009: 113) different opinions have been suggested about national security. One of locations that is in the center of international attention considering the security is Middle East region.

This region is the most susceptible and the most important and mean while the most challenging points of the world due to its geopolitical position.

Something that has a role in its emergency and its importance more than all, has been its geopolitical importance along with its geoeconomic and its geoculture Brittleness of security in this region is so as that each kind of geopolitical change of the region can endanger and even change national security of other countries of the region and even international security as domino game.

Until now, different definitions of geopolitics have been presented and also it comprise different indications. Geopolitics is the science of studying about mutual relations between geography, power and policy and their interactions that have been resulted from their combination with each other (Hfeznia, 2007: 36) these relations and interactions is a function of strategy and geopolitic position of governments and also is a function of international geopolitics structure. Geopolitics is a learned matter that via it, power phenomenon is studied in framework of homeland or geography.

Geopolitics code is a kind of directive, strategic presuppose and subjective plans (Hafeznia, 2007: 144). Hence (along with geography), also media are main practitioners of the combat in the world of policy. Combination of semantic imagination realm of media and geopolitical image, express important part of conceptual dimensions of media geopolitics.

The factor of media imagination and geopolitics image in media order is important because, interactions of human communities in modern era are shaped and are defined based on images due to complexity of communities and due to numerous factors (Howor an lund: 2004: 188), in another word, the image that governments have from geopolitic of other country, play an important role power and security of countries.

Governments as the biggest political players, constitute their guidelines, policies and behavioral patterns to a space based on their geopolitical image (Hefezia, 2010: 144) So as political action of a country against another country is due to its geopolitical image (Hafezia, 2010: 144).

Based on this subject ,Middle East region as a geopolitical phenomenon represents a special kind of actions and reactions and cultural , religious divergence with geographical borders that are causes of disputes between political regimes of this region and what attract the desires of super powers are strategic position and fruitful benefit of this region (mojtahed zadeh, 2011: 197 – 199) Geopolitical importance of Middle East can be find in numerous theories , for example based on heartland theory , each of countries that captures human resources and physical resources of Euro – Asia located between Germany and Siberia , can control all of the world (Elahi, 2006: 20), foundation of Mackinder's well known thesis was that internal region of Euro – Asia is axial region of the world . Mackinder reminds that this axial region is surrounded with a marginal that is the same as crescent shape and Middle East is located in it (Derisedle and Belik, 2006: 36)

Attention to this point is important in regional studies, that there is probability of revolution in political, strategical and security equations, depended on the kind of the region. An the severity of evolutions that affects the region, for example it may be a region which experiences a big change in its political and security equation due to its geopolitical location or due to sensitivity of global economy to that region and overwhelmed conditions to countries of that region by the least evolution in each of countries where is the member of this region and instead of it , an insensitive region from the aspect of security and economy in international

order , experience less geopolitical change with though has experienced huge evolutions (Tooti and Sheikhsaraee, 2012: 269) Current situation of Middle East contains transition and evolution period in hierarchy of powers and efforts of each of these powers for shaping this new order. On the other hand, modern perception of geopolitics more than perception of geopolitics more than presenting the above analysis, believes that Middle East in new situation has involved with problems and difficulties that its main axis is security.

In contrast with traditional approach ,modern geopolitics presents this insight that along with natural competition of players for obtaining to obtain upper position in new hierarchical order, numerous problems link them to each other to change their game from the state of dispute to state of cooperation and participation to form a state and yet competitive order. I accordance with this perception, advice of modern geopolitics to foreign policy of involved is that more than understanding current limitations and facilities, To be aware of their benefits because their benefits and their security will not be provided except by cooperation, Due to complexity of middle east security in modern era (ladis, 1960: 190).

In new space that has made a shadow above Middle East countries after January of 2011 , Iran due to its unique geopolitics position in this region is passing it's the most sensitive historical era . These political and security changes in Middle East, have created some opportunities for national security of Iran from one hand and it has had some challenges from another hand.

Deep understanding of these opportunities and challenges can play an important role in national security of Iran. Hence in this research we have tried to investigate security challenges and opportunities that Iran has been faced with them in recent evolutions of Middle East, using above theoretical frameworks.

b) Analysis of recent geopolitical evolution of Middle East Factors and bases

Understanding the security challenges that Iran has faced with them in recent evolutions is not possible without cognition and analysis of bases of its shaping factors. Hence we have tried to present a clear image of causes and shaping factors of these evolutions,

before investigating the challenges and opportunities that Iran has faced with them.

Considering the balance and process of power structure in Arabic – Islamic region of Middle East and north of Arabica each of analysis and expressing or representation from geopolitical viewpoint and geopolitical evolutions in this region needs analysis and expressing a set of change factors and structural evolutions in it that always more than vast inter-regional effects cause turbulences and special geopolitical evolutions in different international levels. In early of 2011 , by gradual elevation of revolutions and democratic movements in Arabic – Islamic region and north of Africa and Arabic Middle East that at first caused downfall of Zine Al Abedine Ben Ali the dictator of Tunisia then in one month interval Hosni Mubarak fell down in Egypt and continued with colonel Gaddafi, is fall down who was the dictator of Libya , A vast wave of people uprisings overcame other dictatorial and monarchic governors specially in Yemen , Syria , Arabia Saudi that so annalists of international affairs and some strategists of global problems , Call it the fall down domino of dictators . But current view suggests that these political evolutions will have vast evolutions in the area of global policy and regional and international relations .

Therefore, the same as a lot of experience of protest and revolutionary communities and different changes, public movements of Arabic – Islamic region of Middle East and north of Arabic also has rooted in numerous mental, ideological, social, economical and political problems and difficulties which have been neglected by fell down governments of the region.

In current situation of growth and developments, these evolutions and their coordination with development of media technology , specially using virtual world in frame work of social network s and internet communications that states internet geopolitics and virtual world (Hfeznia, 2012: 9), have provided possibility of fast and optimized monitoring between different spectra and different layers of communities , specially between young people and from political security and diplomatic viewpoint have changed nations of the region to effective players in paths of evolutions and strategic interactions .

On the other hand, during evolutions of Arab Spring, also globalization should be considered along with geopolitical equations. Globalization enhances national, ethnic and citizenship knowledge and via it, people conflict with their governments to obtain their rights. The matter, specially is seen in Middle East region that in this region many of governments try to preserve the Westphalian sovereignty in their country. States of Middle East region mainly have crisis of legality and the gap between the nation and government is resolved non – democratically .Globalization , with all its contradictions , at least has revealed this gap and illegality and has provided the base of protects and disputants , but in fact the high statistics of poor people , unemployment , illiteracy, low level of political participation , sexual and religious inequity and increasing of population , improper economical situations , financial corruption and authoritarian inefficient governments , on the whole provide proper base for growth of conflict forces.

Considering the published statistics, in the report of “human development of Arab world“, Middle East region will have difficult situation to face with global waves (Jalilvand 2000: 166 – 168)

In Arab world, social opponent forces against dictatorial governments contrast with two key points: despotism and corruption.

Low class people suffer from social in equity along with property beside educated classes whom pay more attention to despotism and they go to streets for demonstrations. Middle class of these communities are liberal from political viewpoint. Members of these classes are eager to a level of democracy and freedom and they believe that democracy is proper to this era, they defend modernity (Ashkar, 2012: 9). Based on some analysis, improper economical situation and overcame social challenges on Arab countries have been the main factors of protests and uprisings and some words the same as ”bread revolution “ have been used for these movements . The fact is that poverty, deprivation and lack of identical economical, social, cultural growth are of basic problems of Arab world, especially in countries which involved in revolutions that caused creation of a base from inauspicious three angles gap of poverty, corruption and discrimination. Based on statistics of reliable international organizations, economical indications the same as unemployment, economical growth and poverty line in

most Arab countries are in undesired situation, so as more than 50% of population in Arab countries are young and International fund of money has cautioned that poverty and unemployment in Arabic region will increase and this region needs to create at least 100 millions job opportunity until 2020 (shahidi 2012 : 127).

Along with above mentioned factors, cultural and ideological factors or in another and more deliberated word, religious and Islamic upraise can be one of the main factor of emerging turbulent and revolutions of people who live in this region. Based on present evidences, no one can deny this reality that movements and protests of one last year ago has had religious, ideological and Islamic mode. This subject can be seen clearly in Allaho Akbar (God is the biggest one) motto in Friday prayers and collective prayers and activities of Islamist groups in protests and their effective role in victory of uprisings. In countries the such as Egypt, Yemen, Tunisia, Libya, Bahrain, Algeria, Jordan, the most strong groups are Islamists.

c) Recent geopolitics changes of Middle East and national security of Iran : challenges and opportunities

The balance of powers in Middle East from beginning of 1990 until now has been shaped and has sustained in two main axis of political players. The first axis that is called axis of resistance and includes states of Iran and Syria and non – governmental but strong players the same as Hezbollah and Jihad groups of Palestine the same as Hamas and Islamic Jihad.

Fundamental feature of this axis is its unchangeable approach against Israel and against compromiser and conciliatory Arabic groups that are seeking peace with state of Israel. protest with presence and influence of U.S.A and on the whole influence of Arab countries and also having stressful and hostile relation with states that have friendly relations with U.S.A the same as Arabic kingdoms (or Arabic sheikhdoms) and dictator secular regimes of the region that trend to western countries is another feature of resistant groups that explains the nature of resistant axis. The second axis is an axis that should be called “the axis of strategic friends, allied and partners of U.S.A and western countries “the first pillar of this axis includes Arabia Saudi and other monarchies the same as united Arabic Emirates, Oman, Bahrain, Kuwait,

Jordan and Qatar with different approach and its other pillar is military dictatorship and secular governments the same as Egypt, Tunisia and Yemen. Something that specifies the nature of this axis ,is having mutual and strategic benefit and strategic alliance with U.S.A and western countries about security and military affairs , fear of I. R of Iran and trying for controlling the power of Iran and contrasting with friends and allied countries or groups of Iran in the region , trying for achieving a comprehensive peace between Israel and Arabs and meanwhile to fuel the fear of Iran through putting duality between Shiites and Sunnites in Middle East . Appearance of this behavior can be shown in creating the block of Sunnite Arab states to conflict with Shiite movements that are supported by Iran in Iraq, Yemen, Lebanon and recently in Bahrain and Arabia Saudi (Borm, 2011: 43).

But recent evolutions in Middle East that started with self – burning of – a peddler vendor in Tunisia despite facing with some barriers in Yemen, Jordan, Arabia Saudi, Bahrain and Syria have changed security and political equations in Middle East so as that these changes in no longer future can affect arrangement of resistance axis and anti – resistance axis in Middle East and then will involve security relation of this region with serious changes. Also on the other hand, Iran the same as any other country can't be unaware of what is going on round it. Efforts for cording with global and regional changes and shaping these changes based on national benefits should be an important motivation in economical and geopolitics globalism of Iran and to achieve this position, presence, in the center of evolutions is essential (mojtahedzadeh, 2008: 365) . These geopolitics evolutions in Middle East cause new security challenges and opportunities for Iran that we will explain it in below:

C) 1-security challenges which Iran will be faced with them

Though people of these know details of what they want and what they don't want, but the problem is that major combatant group don't know how they can realize their demands. There is no doubt that they don't want authoritarianism, secularism, poverty and corruption. Also there is no doubt that they want realization of a political government based on Islam and democracy , to enable them to solve problem of development and finally meeting the independence and national dignity against western countries . But

realization of these ideals, demands tools and methods that present forces in this field are lack of them. A gap that can be very determinant. By starting of revolutionary movements in the region, Arab revolutionaries always have been faced with two patterns. Some of them has known Islamic revolution of Iran as an inspiring pattern and they have tried to establish a pattern similar what is ruling in Iran.

It means that Islamic Republic and the governance of religious democracy is anticipated for future of these movements. Some others try to establish new centers and to give coefficient to post – Islamist Turkey that in framework of Abdol Juils and Ardughan’s activities that show a moderate Islam that presents a less cost model to democratic movements of the region (shahbazi 2012 . 202)

So as is clear, there is no doubt that movements of the region are Islamic and people want the Islam, this subject can be seen in contradictory behavior of western countries obviously.

Though some people try to vacate the Islamist identity of these actions and even pretend it as a western action and change it, they also have started some efforts to fuel these ethnic challenge, fear of Iran, highlighting the danger of fundamentalism and to bold again the fundamentalists and comparing them with Islamists and introducing them as an ideal type of Islamists and to involve Iran as one of regional power with crisis (yazdan panah, 2012).

From viewpoint of states around Persian gulf , an evolution toward increasing the power of Iran and the role of Shiites has been shaped in Middle East and from their viewpoint a Shiite crescent has been created from Lebanon to Pakistan that can be guided by Iran (Ezzati, 2011: 28) from their view , Iran tries to create a Shiite block in the region and to increase its power and employ it against countries that their religion is Sunnite and against regional benefits of America and Israel (Porahmahdi and Jamali 2000: 56 – 70). In recent years concerns about regional competitions of Arabia Saudi with Iran caused decreasing of relations of these two countries comparing with ago and diplomatic relations between these two countries became weaker. Arabia Saudi has done numerous a actions to contrast with influence of Iran in the region and tries to improve its stand point by settlement of current problem s and

crisis of the region and to decrease the influence of Iran in frameworks of regional and trans regional associations and alliances against Iran (Naderi hasab, 2011: 334).

This action of Arabia Saudi in many cases has been followed through supporting the presence of trans-regional forces specially forces of USA and through buying many weapons from western countries. Presence of USA in the Middle East region causes decreasing the regional competition of IRAN and decreases the creation of spacing for development of Iran's influence realm in the region and has increased development of Iran' s competitors influence (Akbari and Nami 2006 p . 194) leading Iran to narrow pass through limiting the influence realm Of Iran in the region and decreasing the role of Iran as an influential regional power is one goal of American military presence in the region , so as in different times has stated Iran as a major threat to its national benefit (Chumbin, 1995: 109).

From another viewpoint , security threats caused by recent evolutions of Middle East can be summarized for Iran as two major axis , first unspecified path of future events and second , the new competitors that through these evolutions will affect , effect influence and power of Iran.

When the wave of turbulent, led to Syria, the danger of falling the most important partner of Iran in Arab world and the second pillar of resistance caused Iran felt a big danger. Especially by down fall of Bashahr Assad, Hezbollah will lose the most important path of receiving aids. weakness of Hezbollah is the same as decreasing of Iran's defensive power and also leads to taking power of Israel against Hezbollah and consequently against Iran. Moreover, by weakening of Hezbollah influence of Iran on internal evolution of Lebanon will decrease (Berti, 2011). Down fall of Bashahr Assad will be a big failure for influence of Iran in the region, however trans-regional powers still haven't reached to a consensus about Syria. A major part of this dispute refers to Islamism of Syrian people movements is more prominent than movement of Tunisian people and due to this reason western people and due to this reason western power have no intention to react against Bashar Assad so as NATO reacted against Gaddafi's regime .

Nevertheless, change in Syria over time will be an achievement for western countries and will be an important failure for Iran, because

if a change occurs in Syria Ekhvan Almoslemin group of Syria will play an axial role in future and after Bashar Assad's down fall.

It is a group that though welcomed to Islamic revolution of Iran , stated its unpleasantness of Iran policies, due to negligence of Iran on suppression of people in Homs , Adlib and Hama cities of Syria in 1981 – 19873 (the document number 3280 of Islamic culture and communications , 2015). On the other hand Iran's support of Bashar Assad's government and Iran's protest with foreign intervention in this country has caused that a wave of accusations strike. Iran due to duality of Iran's deal with democratic revolutions in Arab world. Despite these, finally Bashar Assad's downfall can be an important security challenge for Iran especially in supporting Hezbollah and contrasting with treatments of Israel. Another evolution that occurred in axis of resistance resulted from recent evolution of Middle East was changing in strategy of Hamas that is one of the most influential group in axis of resistance that supported opponents Bashar Assad government and called hero the leader of opponents of Syrian government .

When Hamas group avoided official supporting of Syrian government Qatar stated that has invited Hamas to transfer its office from Damascus (capital city of Syria) to Doha. An invitation that caused end of Israel relation with Qatar (Ahmad and Pettengill, 2011). This change of strategy by Hamas is also obvious in relation with Iran, it was after these evolutions that Mohammad Zahar the number two of Hamas authorities who confirmed in Qatar that this Palestinian group will not participate in probable conflict of Israel and Iran.

Also in Egypt , the military council preserved its stand point , using 4 milliard dollars aids of Arabia Saudi and 2 milliards dullards aids of USA , more than 1 . 5 milliard dollars annual aids of USA by synchronous leading of political process and suppression of extremist revolutionary wings from one side, preserved its standpoint and its influence to control the situation and from another side it tried to preserve its borders by continuing the relation with Israel from Camp David convention (cooper and Galani 2011, Bronner 2011).

In Libya the main winners of the evolutions were western countries and USA as the head of them without doubt. USA obtained its

portion in oil industry and economy of Libya by supporting of transformation council of Libya that its leader was Mustafa Abduljalil and also the leadership of allied military forces in stating no flight region in Libya from one side and paved the road for shaping an international procedure and more intervention in future evolution of Arab world from another side.

During these evolutions Iran was not able to influence the evolutions from the aspect of hardware. Also soft power of Iran was faced with a new challenge the same as Turkey that apparently presented a new model of Islamism.

In accordance with an analysis, Turkey with a sudden turn to follow its anti – Israel position stole many years efforts and actions of Iran against Israel ungenerously and tried to obtain popularity in Arab world (Bilbassy - charters 2011) Also Iran's intellectual support of people of Bahrain in framework of Iran's soft power faced with severe reactions of anti – resistance axis countries. Due to these evolutions and considering the unstable position of allied countries of this region with USA, officials USA have understood that this country has no alternative except managing and controlling the future procedure of evolutions related to Arab spring neglecting the movements of people of Bahrai, Arabia Saudi has tried to control these evolution by sending its military forces to some countries of the region to support governments of Arabia Saudi and Banrain (Ipur, 2011)

Down fall of government which are against Iran and an axis of resistance and shaking foundation of governance and some other regional governments will not mean that essentially friends of Iran and axis of resistance will be appointed in their country.

Some political Islamist wings, can be against Iran and axis of resistance, so as that they can be critics of USA and Israel.

Moreover, Iran is challenging with its competitors who want to take in hand the initiatives of regional evolutions to preserve Iran's influence and Iran's political popularity and soft power. Acceleration of actions of people who adhered fear of Iran project and anti – Shiites, along with regional evolution (Arab Spring) are two big threats of Iran because they pretend that the danger of Iran is big (Parto 2012: 219)

c) 2 Security opportunities that Iran faced with them**c) 2-1 In the national level**

Similarity of the space in north African countries and south west Asian countries including Tunisia , Egypt , Libya , Syria , Bahrain , Jordan and in smaller scale countries the same as Arabia Saudi, Algeria , Oman , Kuwait , morocco, Mauritania and Sudan has provided a base for a unique motto of all Arab crowds of citizens who live in these countries . so as that from Casablanca in shore of Atlantic ocean to Homs and Adlib in Syria , people shout a unique motto : the nation want down fall of the regime (kootoyeva zinking , 2011: 39 – 65) some of analysts believed that the wave of these turbulence will overcome Iran soon , but on the contrast the wave of political turbulences in Arab world will lead to Iran , it should be confirmed that Internal political environment of Iran has affected very little from events of Arab world Metaghalchi, 2011). Lack of incidence of recent evolutions of Middle East to Iran and failure of western countries to lead these evolutions towards Iran is a big security achievement for this country. From one hand Iran has met to its security and internal order after passing through security challenges due to incidence of other revolutions caused by regional geopolitics evolution and from another hand, political stability of inside Iran can still preserve Iran as an active player in shaping of regional security and evolutions, to play its role.

d) 2-2 In the regional level

Though recent evolutions of Middle East have caused some changes in axis of resistance and then has changed the strategy of some effective groups in axis of resistance ,but this subject should be considered that the shaking of recent evolutions in Middle East , at first time emerged in anti – resistance axis and these events , in contrast with axis of resistance that haven't led to effective changes until now , ruling regimes of countries which have involved with recent evolutions including Egypt Tunisia , Yemen which were allied countries with western countries and had been entrenched against axis of resistance , faced with serious changes .

Hence, something that can be an opportunity for Iran in recent evolution, is crisis in anti – resistance countries and consequently is appointment regimes which if they aren't codirection with Iran, but at least they are codirection with public thoughts of people who

live in countries the same as Tunisia, Egypt and Yemen and in maximum desire of Iran is appointment of codirection regimes with Iran in Bahrain.

One of indications that can be an opportunity for Iran in recent evolutions of Middle East was down fall of regimes which had an authoritarian and anti – Islamic approach. Based on some reports, 30 years regime of Hosni Mubarak had been changed Egypt as a military base of USA and each kind of Islamism a religious voice of Egyptians was suppressed with all power from beginning. Also 20 years government of ben Ali in Tunisia had an approach that severely was anti – religion and anti – Islam and some thinkers believed that these anti – Islamic policies of Tunisian president in managing the society was one of effective factors of Islamic revolt of Tunisians. Not only Ben Ali wasn't contented of eradication of Islamic movements and to exile their leaders, but also applied all his efforts to resolve all Islamic behaviors and sign from Tunisian society that executing the law of forbidding the Hijab or Islamic wearing of women and entering of people whose their ages were bellow 40yers to mosques of Tunisia and these actions were the most important appearances of his anti – Islamic behavior (special publication of Middle East Tsunami 2012).

Also in Libya, Muammar Gaddafi during his 40 years authoritarian government, tried to substituted nationalism ideology instead of Islamism, in Yemen, Ali Abdoullah saleh tried to suppress Islamists in this country to be codirection with western countries. Evolutions after falling down of governors of these countries suggests that Islamists will have an effective role in evolutions of these countries. This matter caused the victory of Ekhvan Al Moslemin in Egypt and led to victory of An – Nehzah movement in Tunisia. The most of Analysts believe that if a free elections be held that if a free elections be held in Yemen and Libya, Islamists will be probable winners of elections. It is clear that shaping of Islamic regimes the same as Islamic republic will be desired for Iran, because its end will be strategic synergy for Iran that will be able to extend its authority realm and considering the probable alliance of these (new) government with Iran in next step, it will entail extension of regional and global security and consequently next influence of Iran.

One of the most important evolution that occurred in recent evolutions of Middle East had been down fall of Hosni Mubarak in Egypt without doubt. Until now, this downfall can provide the biggest security opportunity for Iran and can provide the most important security challenge for Israel and in next step for Arabia Saudi and on the whole for anti – resistance axis . when Hosni Mubarak was near the edge of downfall cliff , official of Israel called him their “ strategic treasure ” and they asked from USA to presence him in his power any way , because strategists of Israel were certain exactly that down fall of Hosni Mubarak can put Israel in dangerous geopolitical narrow pass in the region major – General "Aral Isenberg " the commander of internal defensives lines of Israel , in annual conference of the heads of local councils said: " present indications specially after Arabic revolutions and downfall of regimes which had interactions. With Israel indicates the changes in future battlefield and IASRAEL has been faced with a regional shake that threats its security and stability (Amin, 2012). Hence it seems that by downfall of Hosni Mubarak power balance in the region is changing amazingly.

In this case, it seems that by changing the conditions of powers balance, Middle East is going toward a direction which in axis of resistance finds better position than against Israel at least, comparing with past. It is very clear that this situation will help the weakness of Israel in this region.

On other hand one of Egypt’s geopolitical concerns in post Hosni Mubarak is opening the Rafah border that by passing of Palestinians from Rafah passageway, resistance group will be strengthened and relation between Hamas and Ekhavam Al Moselmin will be established (Alaee, 2012: 144).

One another aspect that can provide a proper security opportunity for Iran in recent evolutions of Middle East, is that considering the dependence of Arabic states to western country" moving toward democratic governments in Arabic world, in many cases will lead to empowerment of Shiites and provides more space of manure for Iran in Middle East" (Hafezia, 2010).

This case especially in Bahrain where more than 60 % of people who live in this country are Shiite, can lead to appointment of a government with majority of Shiites and connection with Iran. The

event that if occurs , presence of fifth fleet of American army in this country will face with a serious challenge and can lead to as security challenge for Arabia Saudi specially in eastern regions of this country the same as Ghtif if where majority of populations in this region are Shiites and this region is full of oil resources. Each change in government of Bahrain has severe security – political consequences for anti – resistance axis that this matter causes more instability of this axis.

Conclusion

Recent revolutionary evolutions of Middle East contains very valuable points that we will understand more of its consequences in future. One of the most important point of recent geological evolutions of Middle East is emerging of new players in this region, Arab nations propounded themselves as effective players in future evolutions of Middle East.

People of Arab countries attracted all attentions of people of around the world to themselves by their aims the same as combat with despotism, resolving the property, corruption and more important than all, by demanding the democracy. One of security opportunity that foreign policy of I.R of Iran with it in recent evolution of Middle East was approaching to Arab nations and communicating with them . Despite presence of a strong competitor the same as Turkey, it is needed that Iran present a true image from it to Arab nation to communicate with them.

To exploit other opportunities of security in geopolitical evolutions of the region, correct dealing with faced threats is of first order importance.

Challenges the same as presence of regional competitors the same as Turkey and Saudi Arabia, probability of missing strategic friends in the region the same as Syria, strategic presence of USA and Israeli after recent evolution of the region ... and correct policy about these challenges, will present more opportunity to Iran. Using the public relation media for more communication with nations of the region, resolving the stresses and strategic cooperation with other regional powers the same as Turkey, choosing unique procedure in dealing with recent evolutions of the region and effective communication with post – revolutionary regimes in countries of the region are some of favorite security solutions that Iran is faced with them in dealing with recent

evolution of the region. Effort for being matched with global and regional changes and shaping these changes based on national benefits should be the most important motivation in foreign policy making predications of Iran and for achieving and exploiting these positions , correct presence in the center of the regional evolutions are essential .

All these policies and solutions are possible in conditions that we have more realistic understanding of challenges and opportunities that we are faced with them in evolutions of the region.

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