

Explaining the New Eurasianism Thought for Russia's Relations with Iran

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Abstract Eurasianism is a type of thinking in Russian foreign policy, the main thesis of which is the opposition to Russian westernism. This theory is part of Russia's national identity. The Eurasianists believe that the main issue facing the Russian nation is that it is European that Russia's identity has become Western in color. this viewpoint, Russia is seeking an alternative path to become an independent polarity in the international system. Islam elects the Islamic Republic of Iran and designates Iran as one of the opposing forces in the unipolar world of the United States of America and wants it to lead the field of Islamic countries. For this reason, Iran is Moscow's closest partner. So the main question in the present study is what are the components of the new Russian Eurasianism and what role and influence has it had on Russia's relations with Iran after 2011? And the hypothesis of the present study is that the neo-Eurasianist school of thought that is based on Putin's ideas, and especially Dugin's, is based on such components as the multipolar world, the expansion of areas of influence, geopolitical insights and resistance to US and NATO. And given that the Islamic Republic of Iran has a special place in the idea of neo-Eurasianism, this has led to the intensification of relations with Iran to the level of strategic cooperation. The theoretical framework used in this study is also a school of realism in foreign policy. Keywords: foreign policy, realism, Eurasianism, relations, Iran and Russia

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