

Strategic Solutions for Security Doctrine in Geopolitical Transition Period; the Environmental, Economic, Locative-Spatial and Cultural Attitudes

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Abstract

Security doctrine is an official viewpoint in expression of national security considerations; a viewpoint which is planned based on different foundation & considerations of political units. This doctrine is operated within strategic solutions format and tries to maximize the security of the territory as the most important political concern in general meaning and geopolitics in particular meaning by offering decision making strategies to the country leaders. In this regard, studying the security doctrine strategic solutions in geopolitical discourse of the transition period with emphasis on the 4 theories of environmental, economical, locative-spatial and cultural, are the main issue of the current article. The importance of the issue is the final goal of geopolitics as a science of locative-spatial study of the political phenomenon with emphasis on the power, security maximization by the territory capacities. Based on the above mentioned, identifying the security strategic solutions is required in the views of this science. The main question is about, what are the security strategic solutions in the above mentioned geopolitical view? The author is explaining his hypothesis based on descriptive and analytical methods by using library resource tools, as below: "Security strategic solutions of changing the current situation, peace and preemptive war are suggested for the views of geo-ecology, geo-economy, locative-spatial and geo-culture." The current results show that every geopolitical theorists needs to suggest territory safety secured by different security strategic solutions with a particular focus in order to success in operational fields.

Keywords: Security, Geopolitics, Security strategic solutions.

Introduction

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"Security" is the most well-known concept in the humanity history, from the tribes to the global empires, city-states of ancient Greece and ... nowadays, the most land-oriented sovereignty which are the contemporary state-nations and their efforts in order to achieve the "secure situation" that is the first choice of any political units (Buzan, Wæver and Wilde, 1998: 14). The face of security has been changed by the time from its existential and as Robert Mandel said: "the face of security has been changed and the dimensions of economy, social, cultural, environmental, and geographical and ... security have been appeared (Mandel, 2008) .Graham Evans and Jeffery Newnham believe that security is an expression which shows the lack of threats than scarce values and also deemed to be as the base value and the final goal of government behaviour, however on latent form than evident (Evans and Newnham, 2005). Zbigniew Brzezinski believes that security means a situation based on protection and establishment of actions which defend the country of any enemies (Rabiyee, 2004:9) .Arnold Wolfers, also explains the security in lack of threats towards acquired values, in the other words, it's a concept of lack of fear in attacking to those values (Mandel, 2008: 49).

Doctrine is a concept of principals, patterns, policies and guide; however it's difficult to generalize it to security (Benner, 2001:170) .But in fact, during the past decades, big countries have started establishing their security viewpoints in the format of a unit complex under the name of security doctrine as an action guide and a path light of the country's future; a doctrine which has different origins in various cultures of security studies; in the cultures of security studies of Anglo-Saxon – military issues, in the culture of the security studies of former Soviet – not only military but also much superior than strategy and

Security doctrine offer responses and local approaches in different(Abdollah Khani, 2010: 36) .Fundamental issues such as: security concept, security reference, security level, security dimensions, security acquiring methods, security strategic solutions and ... have been always

important to most of security doctrines in which they are looking for their particular solutions.

One of the main concerns of security doctrine is the issue of "security solutions" which the author emphasizes on it to be able to find the quiddity out to analysis the geopolitical views in focus of its views of transition period.

A gradual glance on the process of geopolitical views in some periods shows that they become different from each other. First is the colonial geopolitical discourse which contains geopolitical thoughts in 19th century to the end of the Second World War. The period when promotion and consolidation of the popular European thoughts were its axis; a geographical materialism thought that also has given a premier position to the Europeans, but surprisingly, the USA has introduced himself as the global source.

After revival of geopolitics from the second half of 70s, the second period of geopolitics has been appeared in the format of cold war geopolitics. Policies, doctrine and various politicians' views such as: Truman, Din Acheson, Admiral Arthur Radford, Aizenhawar, Dals, Andre Zhu Dang, Leonid Bershidsky, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mikhail Gorbachev, and ... are counted as the academic and theoretical theories in cold war of geopolitical discourses; the theories that are the results of cold war in general.

New periods of geopolitics with different content dimensions have been appeared after the cold war. The geopolitical discourse of the transition period which is currently in the focus of geopolitical discussions contains a set of views which are explaining the current situation with a perspective of the future.

Thomas Hammer- Dixon with a focus on environmental geopolitics, Edward N Lutwak with a focus on geo-economy, Peter Haggett with a focus on territory's locative-spatial and also Samuel Huntington with a focus on Cultural geopolitics are the most important thinkers in the third period of geopolitical views and geopolitical discourses of the transition period.

According to the above mentioned explanations, studying the security strategic solutions in geopolitical discourses of the transition period with an emphasis on the 4 theories of environmental, economic, locative-spatial and cultural is the main issue of the current article. The main question is what are the security strategic solutions with the mentioned focuses? And the author is trying to reply based on the descriptive and analytical methods by using library resource tools.

Just to express the importance of the current studies, mentioning the items below is worth: compilation of security and geopolitical issues, finding out the security strategies in geopolitical views, focusing on security concerns in geopolitical views, how to maximize the security in geopolitical studies and

Just as a background of the studies, it is worth mentioning that although there are some other studies regarding the geopolitical views which are focused on the transition period, however the author has identified many defects related to the security issues in geopolitical and tries to improve the issue even a bit.

Methodology

The method used in this article is descriptive –analytical. The goal of this method is studying the outward features and properties of the phenomenon. These types of studies could be useful for more recognition of the current situation and to help the decision making process. The data is collected using library resources, documents and info from the internet and have been analysed by qualitative and inferential methods. In this regard, first in the section of analysis, the security doctrine strategic solutions are introduced and then in the section of result analysis after introducing each of the 4 geopolitical views in the transition period, a proportional strategic solution has been mentioned. At the end, conclusion, suggestions, references and sources are brought.

Analysis Framework: Security Doctrine Strategic Solutions

If we define the model as a set of theoretical coherent propositions in a general theory which is about to explain a particular issue (Hansen, 2000: 49), the model is the current study navigator explaining the position of the strategic solutions in security doctrine. The word "doctrine" means principals, pattern, policy, and guide and "John Maynard Keynes" believes that although the genealogy of doctrine concept is appropriate but having a correct definition of doctrine based on its lexical root and generalizing it to the "security" is very complicated and even becomes a trouble (Benner, 2001: 170).

Doctrine has different origins in various cultures of security studies. In the security studies of Anglo-Saxon, military issues are followed as the main origin of the doctrines. In this theory, doctrine is defined on the lower parts of the military pyramid and the military strategies framework. In the mentioned approach, doctrine is introduced in 3 levels of: strategic, operational and tactical that each has their particular doctrines as well. In the former Soviet security studies, just apposite of the security studies of Anglo-Saxon, not only the doctrine isn't military, but also it's something superior to strategies as well. In the other words, national security policies and military strategies are a part of doctrine themselves. Khani believes that, in the security studies of former Soviet, doctrine is an official viewpoint in expression of national security considerations; a viewpoint which is planned based on the political, economic and cultural considerations of the political units (Abdollah Khani, 2010:38).

Although there's no same attitude towards security doctrine, however, in fact in the recent decades, big countries have tried to organize their security theories into a unity set as the operation guide and the future light, to the extent that un the USA, the president is responsible to offer his national security strategies to the congress and after the approval, they will be established under the name of "National Security Strategy". Russians also establish their security considerations under the name of "National Security

Document" officially since the late 90s. The above solution is getting universal, to the extent that in the recent years, countries such as China, Australia, India & European Union and ... have established their national security doctrine documents.

Security doctrines need to be planned differently and locally, also to be expressed and offered their different particular components such as: security concept, security resource, Security level, security dimension, ways of achieving security and security strategic solutions. The image below is showing some of the most important differences in responding the components in security doctrines:

Table 1: The most important components of security doctrines

Security Strategic Solutions	Methods of Achieving Security	Security Dimension	Security Level	Security Resource	Security Concept
Protection- Changing the current situation	Force	Narrow	International	Regime	Threats Removal
Threats- Vulnerability	Satisfaction	Broad	Regional	State	Saving Values
War- Peace- Defense	Power	-	National	Society	Liberation
-	-	-	Social	People	-

Resource: The Authors

The author tries to study these components in geopolitical discourses of the transition period by introducing strategic solutions in security doctrine as the analysis framework and to forget about the rest of the mentioned components in the article.

1. Security Strategic Doctrine based on saving or changing the Current Situation

One of the most important strategic solutions in security studies, are "to save current situation" and "to change current situation". The main claim of saving current situation solution is "Security". Hens J. Morgenthau believes

that the political units who keens on saving its power and avoids any changes in distribution of power, have chosen the strategic solution of saving current situation for their security. He believes that the phrase "current situation" is from the phrase "current situation before the war" and the aim of saving it is to save the spatial distribution of the power that was existed in a period of time in the past. In his opinion, in an international level, the strategic solution of saving current situation plays the same role which the strategic solution of conservatism plays in a local level.

He continues that, the most important point in the strategic solution of saving current situation is the issue that this solution is not against any changes at all, however, it avoids the changes that will caused keeling the relations of spatial distribution of the power(MorganThau,1948:42-47). It's obvious that to avoid any changes, we need to spend lots of sources which no political units have them to be able to follow the mentioned policy. So, in this solution, we need to be flexible towards some changes and to avoid only the changes which will caused changes in the pattern of spatial distribution of power.

The other security strategic solution is to change the current situation which its main achievement is "systematic evolution". This solution believes that the current situations and related structures are opponent which endanger the power relations and interests of the political units. The most important characteristics of the strategic solution of changing the current situation is "maximization of the power" in order to achieve the security. Choosing the mentioned solution has 3 main or combinatorial goals, as below: 1) maximization of the power 2) maximization of the ideology and 3) economical maximization. In this regard, the political units are divided into 3 groups of traditional revisionists' revolution and pragmatic(Dougherty and Pfaltzgraff, 1981: 441).

Choosing both solutions of saving or changing the current situation is not meant to unchangeable or inviolable. However, these solutions could be

changed refer to the time and place; it means that each security units could get different solutions into different regions in their solution doctrine. Also, choosing different solutions in a security doctrine is more possible in mind, but not in practice. In fact, the possibility of combining two solutions into a frame of a doctrine is too difficult (Abdollah Khani, 2010:48) and it's the most important factor in involving into the security obscurities.

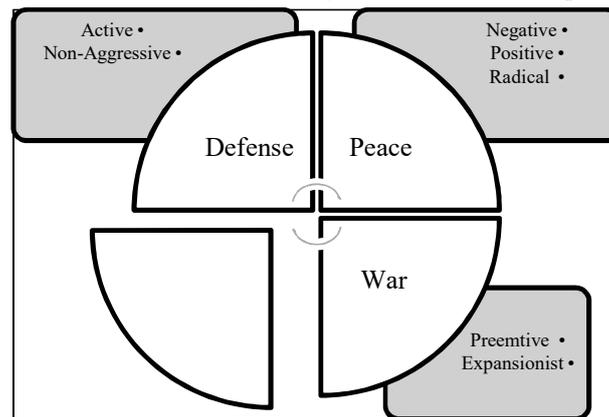
2. Security strategic doctrine based on threats or vulnerability

The strategic solution based on vulnerability is an internal focus on reducing or removal of instability packages and unsafely in order to destroy or control the backgrounds, contexts and situations which are counted as the weak points of the political units; however, the strategic solution based on the threats is an external focus and subject-oriented on behaviours and actions of the political units aim to remove the threat sources instead of removing the vulnerability.

The strategic solution of "defence" is avoiding any wars and not interested in using this solution in the security considerations of the political units. One of the most important specifications of this strategic solution is being self-reliant & independent in actions in the security fields. This solution is graded on a wide range of non-aggressive defence than an active defence. In non-aggressive defence, the structures, forces and military technology are all non-aggressive. On the other hand, the active defence is the severest kind of defence in strategic solution.

The strategic solution of "peace" is focusing on cooperation, interdependency and creating mutual organizations in planning security doctrine. In this solution, "security" is mentioned as a public or uncommon product which is the result of partnership. This solution is also divided on a range of negative peace in order to reduce the war possibility and to solve the arguments more on radical peace to remove the lordship and positive peace to remove structural violence. Negative peace is closed to the defence-oriented solution and radical peace is closed to the war-oriented solutions (Beer, 1990: 16).

Figure 1: The divisions in security strategic solutions of defense, peace and war



Resource: The Authors

In order to come to a conclusion of the mentioned points, the author has come up with the most important specifications of the strategic security solution in the study's indexes frame in brief as below:

Table 1: The indexes of strategic security solutions divisions

The strategic security solution of changing the current situation	The strategic security solution of saving the current situation
Changing is in the top priority	Stability is in the top priority
Power maximization is the main slogan	Security is the main slogan
The interests are in changing the power, wealth & trackable ideology	The interests are in the current Power, Wealth & trackable Ideology
The main threat is in unchanged Int'l structure	The main threat is in Int'l structure changes
	Flexibility is necessary towards changes

The strategic security solution based on threats	The strategic security solution based on vulnerability
The main focus is on the outside of the country	The main focus is on inside of the country
The main goal is to reduce/remove the external possibilities	The main goal is to reduce/remove the internal disadvantages
The main strategy is to reduce/remove the external threat sources	The main strategy is self-reliance
	The main solution is self-reliance based on possibilities
	Intensification the state-orienting of the society

The strategic security solution of active defense	The strategic security solution of non-aggressive defense
The main goal is defense forward	The main goal is only defense
It's the severest type of defense	The security, military & political structures are non-aggressive
The security, military & political structures are aggressive – non-aggressive	Other countries have non-aggressive feedbacks
Official announcement of the defense strategies	Average level of self-subsistence & independency in actions
Clarifying the military activities	
Maximum level of self-subsistence & Independency in actions	

The strategic security solution of preemptive war	The strategic security solution of expansionist war
The maximum interest on wars	The minimum interest on wars
The main goal is to gain more power	The main goal is to improve the security
It has an anti-security view point	It has a security view point

The Strategic solution of radical peace	The Strategic solution of negative peace	The Strategic solution of positive peace
The minimum military facility preparation	The average military facility preparation	The maximum military facility preparation
The minimum security pessimistic	The average security pessimistic	The maximum security pessimistic
The main goal is to remove the power	The main goal is to remove the structural violence	The main goal is to reduce the war possibility
The maximum interest of cooperation	The average interest of cooperation	The minimum interest of cooperation

Source: The author

Analysing the Results

Security doctrines are trying to offer decision making strategies to the country leaders in order to maximize the territory security as the most important concern of the policy (in the public concept) and geopolitics (in the particular concept) by offering security strategic solutions. In this part, the author tries to analysis these indexes into the 4 theories of environmental, economic, locative-spatial and cultural in the geopolitical discourses during the transition period in geographical policy based on the offered indexes for each security strategies as mentioned in Image number 3, to be able to answer the question "which of the offered geopolitical theories are achievable from the security strategies?"

From a gradual look into the process of the geopolitical viewpoints, the different periods will be differentiated. The colonial geopolitical discourses are known as the first period which contains the geopolitical thoughts in the 19th century till the end of the Second World War. The period when the wide range of industrial revolutions and thought-oriented changes of the Europe were become popular; the thoughts that had the best position of the philosophy, however, the USA have surprisingly introduced itself as the global source. Richard Moyer believes that the source of knowledge arising from the 20th century which was called geopolitics was the colonial centre of competitor empires in the 19th century that was based in the old objectivism geography (Moyer, 2013: 366). The objectivism geography

which has been founded the colonial geopolitical discourses by 6 western theoreticians (Friedrich Ratzel, Rudolf Klein, Karl Haushofer, Mackinder, Nicholas Spykman and Alfred Mahan).

The relation with Nazism and war in the past half century has caused the geopolitics to be abolished for three decades after the cold war (Agnew, 1998:104). But, the second geopolitical views have been started from the second half of 70s decade by entering the new concept of geopolitics under the title of cold war geopolitical discourses to the history. The period that "Henry Alfred Kissinger" the USA foreign minister has made it and it's affected from the perception of cold war danger which many global conflicts are the result of this matter. The policies, doctrine and comments of many politicians and thinkers such as: Throman, Dean Acheson, Admiral Arthur Radford, Aizenhawar, Dalles, Andrei Zhdanov, Leonid Brezhnev, Zbigniew Brzezinski and Mikhail Gorbachev and ... are known as the academic & theoretical views of cold war geopolitical discourses; the views which meant only in the lifetime of the cold war.

As the main issue of the current studies, the third geopolitical comments which the author calls them geopolitical discourses of the transition period, contains the post-cold war geopolitical discourses that are currently placed in the centre of geopolitical discussions. This discourse which has been started from the end of cold war till now contains the comments of the thinkers who explained the current situations with a glance of the future. In this research, it is tried to focus on the 4 theories of environmental, economic, locative-spatial and cultural among the very wide geopolitical theories. These theories have been allocated a huge volume of geopolitical discourses in transition period to themselves.

1. The environmental theory of "Thomas Homer- Dixon" and strategic security solution of changing the current situation

The importance of ecology in geopolitics has been started from the 19th century, however, after the cold war; it was the attention centre as the main

theory in global security related changes. Focusing on environmental, global health, environmental waste, studying the natural systems and ... are counted as the geo-ecological studies. Otto Tile believes that many of the environmental issues need political attention, because they are known as the source of both health and wealth threats in the 21st century (Yazdani & Toyserkani, 2007: 220).

Robert Kaplan has expressed his worries regarding the environmental factors by his article under the title of "The chaos of the future". Gareth Porter knew the environment as an important issue of the national security in the 21st century. Matthias Finger has his focus on the militarism role and national governments in environmental pollutions. Also, has counted the most important diacritical factor of the military polluters from the rest of polluters in their special relation to the national government. "Vaclav Smil" has mentioned the possible aggressive clashes of the environmental destruction as the nuclear war alternative which is the global nightmare (O Tuathail, 2001: 483).

According to the mentioned environmental emphasizes, Thomas Hammer- Dixon is known as the geo-ecological theory pioneer who had all his focus on both environmental tenses of direct and indirect. In Dixon's idea, direct tense eliminating will cause changes in the environment, such as: lack of water, reaching sea foods and underground sources and ... between countries. Also the indirect one which is more dangerous than the previous, the tenses are caused by identify, exclusion and In identical level which isn't limited to the internal dimension, immigration and dispute in having suitable environmental situations to continue living will be shown. In the exclusion level, the environmental considerations will be shown as the economical shortages. This matter will be finally caused an attenuation of the political legitimating of the system (Eftekhari, Naderi Bab Anari & Misami, 2011: 442-443).

Moreover, in regard of the identical level, it's worth mentioning that, the

pressures of the environmental issues will cause big movements which they will also cause the creation of big identical groups that are normally contentious (Suhrke, 1993: 14). Also, in regard of exclusion, the environmental issues cause a feeling of exclusion among the people of a country by provoking the economical shortages. The environmental differences based on the natural sources will cause the government power to be increased in developing the financial situation of the people. This issue seems positive in the first steps; however, it causes a class-break among different areas by the time and finally will debilitate the legitimating of the political system as one of the main geopolitical component (Homer-Dixon, 1991: 65-67).

The author believes that, the country that focused on geo-ecology as its strategy foundation in geographical policies should follow the strategic security solution of changing the current situation in the current global situation. Believing in "Changing" as the first index is the main approach in environmental geography policies, because in the current global situation, developed countries are trying to increase the welfare and wealth level of their citizens as the biggest consumers of natural sources. In many countries, the industrialization policy and the fast growth of the population are being followed; the destruction of Ozone Layer and diffusion of chlorine, Fluorine and Carbon is continuing, climate changes are seen with the daily Carbon Dioxide impressments, false agricultural methods, erosion, deforestation, river pollution and ... are daily being increased.

All above mentioned items are global ecosystem destructions in the global structures. The strategic security solution of changing the current situation has been following a complete rotation in the current policies and in order to achieve the green geopolitics, we need to follow the same, because the world is becoming industrial and its powers are debilitating the ecological security. In this regard, "Hechet and Cockburn" said: "must-implimental legal documents had no impacts. The president Bosch has

avoided joining in Rio summit in order to forget the contracts related to Carbon Dioxide gas. The USA doesn't pay the environmental protection expenses of abroad, that's why it was against the pact of biodiversity"(Hechetand Cockburn, 1993: 96).

Changing in the current pattern of power, wealth and ideology distribution should be followed by the governments as the second index of strategic security solution of changing the current situation moving with the current global structure in direct opposition with the changing policy as the first index of this security solution and also "maximization of power" as the third index. In the current global structure situation, it's clear for the author that the country who is unable to criticize its current patterns of power, wealth and ideology and more on its own, won't be successful in the pattern of power maximization in order to change the current global structure. Doing independent in power, economy and ideology is the most important element towards changing.

To talk about the forth index of the strategic security solution of changing the current situation, it is worth mentioning that, a country with a geo-ecological solution should know its main short and long term threats in absence of basic changing in the international system structure and to plan and implementation the operations. In this regard, elimination of the current global system structure of nation-state, is the most essential solution of environmental geography policy, to the extent that Richard Moyer believes: "if the world weal depends on positive respond of the humanity to the environmental issues, so to be rescued from this situation will be on the non-governmental organizations or global governments, because the history of autonomous actors in environmental policy is few and weak"(Moyer, 2013: 426). Also the nature of the environmental problems in like we know what to do in their regards. (For example: by less fishing, population control policies, less consuming of fuels and ...) however, we don't have enough governmental structures to be able to implement the solution and this matter

is known as "Unable government" in "Prins" idea (Moyer, 2013: 428). In Glipin's idea, being against of the individual operations in the frame of nation-state efforts is one of the most essential needs to change in the geo-ecological solutions.

Environmental advocates not only announced their anger against globalization, but also are worried about its consequences, whereas the injuries to the nature were the result of policies and national government behaviours. The pollution of weather, water and ground are the results of each country in separate or of the weak implementation method of laws by these countries. Destruction of Amazon jungles for the development policies of Brazil government, continuous tree cutting for granting governmental subsidies to help the timber companies in the USA, the permission to destruct the downscale lands and forests in order to convert them to fertile agricultural lands in the east-west of Asia and ... are only few examples of the national governmental operations in environmental fields; the governments who set their final goal, the welfare and development (Glipin, 2014: 403). The other prerequisites for the green geopolitics are the nation-state destruction and changing solutions in current global economic-politic structure and this means claims of strategic security solution of changing current governmental or national focused situation on the environmental problems.

2. The economic theory of "Edward N. Lutwak" and peace strategic security solution

The word geo-economics, in which the relations among people as the economical actors are studied, caused some thinkers to emphasize on the role of economy in analysing the governments' geographical policies (Lourow & Thual, 2002: 1-2). Geo-economy is a combination of the 3 elements of geography, power and economy which seems that politic as the driving geopolitical motor in the geo-economy theory has given its place to the economy (Ezzati & Veisi, 2006: 29). In a geo-economic analysis the

main impose is that the powers are leading the economic policies in the scope of local, regional and global.

The founder of geo-economic theory was Edward N. Lutwak who explained and extended his theory in contrast to the theory of Fukuyama history. The main difference between his viewpoint and other Geopoliticians is to emphasis on economical methods instead of military methods. Lutwak believes that investment, technical and technological innovations, manufacturing, commercial and market are the power determinates in the world of post-cold war in which the weapons, soldiers and garrisons are far aside (Lutwak, 2016: 17-18). He added, based on this reality that trade could also be under the influence of war, the main emphasis of the government is on the reasons and economic power supplies. He suggested that anytime that the trade disputes caused political disputes; governments should use the economical solutions to solve them out (AttoTile, 2001: 289-298).

The author believes that, the country that sets its geo-economy strategy the geographical policy solution, should follow the peace strategic security solution in the current global system. Although this solution is located on a wide range of situations, but power generation for the country in terms of political-economical capacities of its geography, have been appeared by using other country's capacities and in this path, geo-economy is also designed on a wide spectrum from economical liberalism (the maximum peace to achieve the maximum economic profits) to mercantilism or economic nationalism (the minimum peace to achieve the maximum economic profits); therefore, in the following by mentioning the above mentioned situations, peace strategic security solution us recommended for the geo-economic solution.

The global bank has mentioned in its report under the title of "the government in the changing world" in 1997 that, the economic development is more related to solving the political and social problems and issues than

being the result of economic-technical issues (Word Bank, 1997). In which solving the huge part of these problems are in cooperation of the other countries in the world. In regard of the importance of the cooperation as one of the main indexes of the peace security strategic solution in the views of geopoliticians, Kamelry & Falk believe that: "The government has been performed like the main arena of conflicts and available tensions among the organizational principals, values and has expressed ant technical interests. The government's movement will continue a very clear and visible stage in which the class hostilities and arguments for power is being showed." They also add that, in the current global situation, this approach has been rejected (Camilleri & Falk, 1992: 254). And at the end, the new international political-economic structure is based on cooperation and communication between the power poles in order to optimize the national power and wealth in geo-economics.

Also, "if the free trade doesn't end to an international cooperation, the international cooperation could cause the free trade" (Ghavam, 2007: 104), is a hypothesis in which it could be indirectly resulted that the geo-economy approach by benefiting the peace security strategic solution could follow its goals very well. According to this, using the geographic-economic capacities of a country in power generating through the cooperation process will make the power generation more realistic for the countries; the realistic way that Joseph Hobson has counted the agreements of Breton woods and Gat after the Second World War as examples of it (Hobson, 1988).

The complicated interdependence approach of Joseph Nay & Robert Kohen also is a study of the technical and economical approaches on the role of regional and Trans-regional cooperation among the countries in order to achieve the peace. This approach shows that how geo-economical capacities could help the country to generate the power by technical and economic cooperation via complicated process of "Vulnerability" and "Sensitivity" which are its two main specifications (Seifzadeh, 2010: 115).

In this regard, it is worth mentioning that each region based on its situations such as economy, acts to create a system of cooperation. If the economic cooperation would be in a way that the cooperation level spreads both vertically and horizontally, the interdependence will be shaped and the cooperation level will be changed into an alliance and spread of dependency levels which is the main peace condition at the moment (Hadizadeh & Ezati, 2014: 10). The process that needs the nation-state powers to be decreased. In this regard, Gilpin believes that we'll see attenuation of government roles in following the economic policies at the same time of realization in economical macro-policies in the 21st century (Gilpin, 2001: 351).

The above mentioned is showing the importance of cooperation as the main ground of power generation in geo-economy and shows that two transnational economic-geographic views with the minimum security pessimism as the main prerequisites of cooperation are the most important necessities in active usage of the country's economic capacities in realization of geo-economy as the geopolitical situation that has designed very well in peace security strategic solution.

One of the other needs of the geo-economy strategy in peace solution is to reduce the scores, facility and political – military abilities for the economy gain. In this regard, the final decades of the past century had many changes to the extent that, the military strategies have been replaced with the economic ones which were promised as the security & development (Hadizadeh & Ezati, 2014: 1). The reduction of the politic in benefit of economy is also mentioned in Gilpin's articles that the government should have the minimum roles and responsibilities in the society, because the free trade is the main prerequisite of the complicated dependency which is shown into the peace process, also the mentioned cycle, economic-trade processes will be following the anti-conflict (Gilpin, 2001: 30).

Raunike also focused on the global economic management issue in the

current era, and has emphasized on the differences between the concepts of the government and the sovereignty, to express that in the current global situation, to promote the country we don't need the government anymore, while it's possible to achieve the economic goals of the governments through the public networks and private groups and institutions in the levels of national regional and international. In this way, the global economy will be the provider of the government's interests without any official government (Glipin, 2014: 412).

About the mentioned issues, the author believes that, despite of the economy-oriented systems based on the political orders for the aim of gaining a better stage for the economy in the recent era, but saving the military abilities for the probable operations is necessary. This issue is more seen in the positive peace strategic security and has been mentioned in the articles of Gilpin as below: "the first, second global and cold wars have converted the modern states into economical & military machines. During the recent decades, economy is a tool for providing the needs of this military machine while the main principle is still the military machine"(Reinicke, 1989: 85).

3. Locative-spatial theory of "peter Haggett" & the strategic security solution based on vulnerability

"hypothetical" imaginary country of Haggett is an example of this reality that the geographic elements could play an essential role in the foreign relations of countries in creation of insecurity & tensions. This British thinker has focused on the landlocked country where has 12 stressful elements related to its neighbours to explain the importance of the locative-spatial role of the geography for countries (Haggett, 2001: 521).

Being locked in lands and inaccessibility to the high seas, having conflicts with the neighbouring countries in defining the place of dividing line in mountainous borders and political river borders to the neighbouring countries, dividing the mutual river's water between the countries, spread of

a verbal ethnic minority in a neighbouring country, establishment of racial ethnic minority in the both sides of a political border to create a convergence, the ethnic separatism movement in a country, the existence of an important source (natural, cultural, ...) near a political border, the existence of a mutual natural source between 2 neighbours, a claim of a country on the other country's land for saving a better position and energy sources and also seasonal displacement of nomads in the both sides of the political borders are the 12 stressful elements for the countries in model of Haggette (Ghorbaninejad and others, 2014: 278).

The author believes that, the country that emphasizes on the locative-spatial theory in its land as the foundation in geography policy, should follow the strategic security solution based on vulnerability in the current global system it's obvious that, Geography as a constant element in strategic and geopolitics estimates has a high importance, because this factor is the high influence underlie of many internal and external evolutions of a country and could show a clear perspective of the natural situation, impacts, geographic position and weak or power points of a country. Among all the power generation geographic factors, the factors such as: geography position, land shape, geography space, biological foundations, underground sources, population, nations and ... are being focused more. Thereupon, weakness and strength in each mentioned items above could be counted as a weakness in dimensions of the national power of a country. Peter Haggette focused on the geographic stressful factors of his imaginary country to explain the "Hypothetica" model, and has emphasized on the negative elements of the locative-spatial factor of a land. In the other words, he has dedicated his main focus on the transnational forces. Also, "Helen Milner" believes that in a world that the growth is shaped based on the geographic location, it will caused a less interference of the transnational forces(Milner, 1997).

To know what are the geographic disadvantages of a country and how are

they impacting in the country's geopolitics, is an internal look based on vulnerability. "Representation of a land's strategies"(Kaufmann and others, 2004:23), shows the locative-spatial geographic disadvantages of a country's strategies, in which the strategic security solution based on vulnerability is recommended for the country. We avoid using the phrase of geopolitical algebra, however the reality is that in Peter Haggette's theory, the politic processes are explained by a locative-spatial theory. He has matched his theory relying on the locative-spatial geography organism of the country and introduced the politic processes in the frame of locative-spatial disadvantages of "Hypothetica". In this regard, "Olufin" also focused on the geographic disadvantages of a land as the "Natural law" and explained that the political proceedings are inevitably taken from the geography status and environmental perspectives (Flint, 2011:60). Also, "Abramowitz" believes that, precondition of achieving welfare and development is the country's capacities. He has mentioned a country's geographic factors beside the political, economic and social capacities and showed how the country's locative-spatial geography directly affects the development process of the country (Gilpin, 2001: 361). The development that is known as the main security factor in the current era.

In this solution, the main attention of the politicians should be on the country and its internal disadvantages. A country that put its priority on the internal issues will follow the strategy of self-reliance in order to trust its external capacities and opportunities in the top of its policies. The world geopolitics history shows that the countries that chose the strategic security solution based on locative-spatial vulnerability to provide their security, have moved towards being state-oriented, security and militarism.

4. The cultural theory of "Samuel Huntington" & the strategic security solution of pre-emptive war

The theory of geo-culture which is called sometimes as the new global discipline geopolitics discourse is a set of various cultural thoughts which

tries to prove the contrast of cultures and civilizations. A theory that imagines a new discipline for the world after the cold war, however, Novam Chamoki- the famous American reviewer has replied so: “The new global discipline is the same old global discipline; just in another way. Many prodigious developments are in process, but no fundamental changes. The rules of principle are the same ones which existed before, as well; the rule of law for unabled and the force for powerful (Chomsky, 1994: 194).

Although the famous article of “the end of history” from “Francis Fukuyama” and theories of “Michael Klare” & “Timothy Luke” which are oriented on “temporary end of the East and West dispute” are known as the geo-cultural emphasis, but many reviewers call “Samuel Huntington” as the breeder of this theory. He’s one of the conservative thinkers who called the new global discipline after the cold classic war, as a cultural war among the civilizational groups, by defencing the traditional scores of the USA under the title of defencing the west. He wrote, “Facing the civilizations forms the global policy and in the future, the separation lines between the civilizations will be the war lines” (Huntington, 1993: 22). In this regard, he geopolitically explains the conscience borders in order to relate the future wars from the outside of governments’ borders to the civilization border, to the extent that Yazdani & Toyserkani believe that he is not geographically realistic (Yazdani & Toyserkani, 2007: 218).

The author believes that, the country that places the geo-culture as its geography policy fundamental should follow the strategic security solution of pre-emptive war at the current global system. The main specification of the above situation is, to maximize the wars, power gaining and more benefits; it’s a solution that knows its survival in starting wars with competitors.

The streaks of anti-security, wars and “threats” removal can be seen in many articles of Huntington in “foreign Affairs”. In the part of suggestions to the west leaders, it is said that, in short terms, there need to create more

coordination and oneness in the western civilization; more western European & Latin American countries should be joint; should limit the military power of the confusions and Islamic countries; should reduce the military power and save the military excellence of the East & West-Southern of Asia; should benefit the disputes of the Islamic civilization; should support the local groups of the country who are compatible with the west; should reinforce the west institutions on the top priority and ... (Huntington, 2007: 78). Many western strategists have been influenced by Huntington, just like Adrian Heid Price who has clearly said: "Nowadays, the terrorists of Riyadh are being trained in Ghandehar and plan the airplane hit to the towers in New York in Hamburg. This means, the changes in one place could have an impact on the security, welfare and comfort of people in another place. So the best solution to be aside of these dangers is to neutralize them at the birth (Hyde-Price, 2011: 45). Also, in regards to "threats" removal as a concept of security in the strategy of pre-emptive war (Abdollahkhani, 2010: 122), in the 5th article of the new concept of South Atlantic Organization as the military arm of the western cultural front, each security issues could place in a list of threats, that's why NATO has got a mutual solution in this regard.

The strategy of pre-emptive war, is the general view of Huntington geo-culturalism that focused on the cultural & civilizational fields of the west, a strategy which proudly suggests to be war starter to gain more power; a strategy that looks for security in the others' insecurity; a strategy that knows the war as a start point of the power and an opportunity in destroying others. This strategy has been brought by an Iraqi lady in her weblog on 09.April.2003 as below: "Fear, horror and tears; you can hear the sound of bombs, airplanes and tanks in all over Baghdad. No matter of you love or hate Saddam, Baghdad will kill you. Iraq is out of description. Just imagine tanks in the highways, streets and even houses!" (Flint, 2011: 113).

Conclusion and suggestions

The current study tries to introduce security strategic solutions in each geopolitical theories of the transition period using a descriptive- analytic method. In this regard, in the conceptual frame of the security strategic solutions, we introduce the security strategic doctrines based on saving/changing the current situation, threats or vulnerabilities & war and peace, also have mentioned all their components.

After introducing the geopolitical views in transition period, the views of environmental geopolitics by “Thomas Hammer- Dixon”, economic by “Edward N. Lutwak”, Locative-spatial by “peter Haggette” and Cultural by “Samuel Huntington” have been explained, also their solutions were introduced in order as: changing the current situation, peace, strategic security, strategic solution based on vulnerability and the strategic security solution based on pre-emptive war. In the suggestion of strategic security solution based on changing the current situation for geo-ecology, it has mentioned that, nowadays, the green geopolitics needs a global political attention and it’s known as a separator factor of national sovereignty in “Changing the current situation”, because the globalized world has reduced the ecological security which has been mentioned in the articles of “Hekt & Kakvern” as well. It’s good to know that the main threat for a country with geo-ecological policies is the unchanging situation in the structures of international system based on destroying the political structure of nation-states, because in Gilpin’s idea, still many injuries into the nature are the results of the policies and behaviour of the national governments. Also, “maximizing the power” to change the current pattern of power, wealth & ideology distribution, was recommended to self-relied countries.

It has mentioned in the suggestion of peace strategic solution for geo-economy that, we should accept that the economic development is more related to solving the political and social problems than economical-technical ones. To solve a big part of these problems beside the internal issues of the country is related to the relations with other countries in the

world, to have a minimum pessimism to be able to cooperate with them. As Kamelri & Falk mentioned, the government movement will provide a clear stage that the class disputes on power will be shown on. At the end, the new international political- economic structure is based on the communication and cooperation between the power poles in the hegemonic system to optimize the national power and wealth in geo-economy based on the ‘vulnerability’ and ‘Sensitivity’. Also, in geo-economic strategy we should reduce the scores, military abilities and facilities to emphasis on the differences between the concept of Government and Sovereignty which in the current global situation we don’t need a government anymore, however, it’s possible to achieve the economic goals by public networks and national private institutions and groups.

In the strategic security solution based on the vulnerability in locative-spatial theory, the geographic factors play as essential roles as insecurity does in the foreign relation of the countries. In a world that the growth is shaped based on the geographic location, it will caused a less interference of the transnational forces in the country and on the other hand, increase more emphasis on the local disadvantages. To see what are the geographic disadvantages of a country and its impacts on the country’s geopolitics, is a view based on vulnerability which could be operated by the self-reliance strategy. This strategy is showing the ‘‘Geographic Algebra’’ or ‘‘National Law’’ which are in the frames of locative-spatial disadvantages in the political process during times. The global geopolitics history showed that the countries who chosen the strategic security solution based on locative-spatial vulnerability to provide security, have stepped into being more military, security and government-oriented.

It’s mentioned in suggestion of the pre-emptive war strategic security solution for the cultural theory, that the cultural thoughts try to prove the contrasts of the cultures and civilizations, to the extent that Samuel Huntington has called the cold classic war as a cultural war between the

various civilizational groups that has been existed from the government borders and transferred to the civilizational borders. The main characteristics of the mentioned strategy are: war, interests on achieving more power and benefits which known the survival of a country in creation of wars. Huntington geo-culturalism clearly encourages countries to create wars in order to provide their security.

At the end, the author suggests to pay attention to the concept of security as the highest power goal in geopolitical theories, also to see how the security defines in each geopolitics doctrine. What are their sources, levels, dimensions and strategic solutions? In the other words, studying geopolitics without having a clear concept of the security and its position is just a “Mirage”.

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