

Investigating the challenges and barriers of convergence between Iran and republic of Azerbaijan

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Azerbaijan republic is considered as geopolitical depth of Islamic republic of Iran. This republic has some common features with Iran. These convergence and common characteristics have the capability of both opportunity and threat. **Methodology:** The factors as coreligionist and the same race with Azeri tribe of Iran and also Azeri sects, common frontiers, common history and culture are common between Iran and Azerbaijan. Due to mismanagement of these common features, it becomes a threat.

Results: So four mentioned factors cause the challenges in relationship between two countries. For example, common frontiers caused that the Iran enemies as U.S.A and Israel deploy in Iran north frontier.

Conclusion: This study was done as descriptive and analytical and investigating the barriers and challenges between Iran and Azerbaijan republic.

1. Introduction

Azerbaijan republic is located in junction of Asia and Europe countries. In 18th of November 1991, after 71 years, the independent republic regime in Azerbaijan was appeared again and became a member of United Nations. During the early age of independence, this republic was fronted with challenges in different fields. In one hand, it was opposite of Russia and preferred western approach to Russia. This approach caused that Russia managed and designed the war of Qarebaq with Armenians, due to this war 20% of Azerbaijan republic territories was occupied by Armenians and ten thousand people were killed and more than 1 million became homeless. In addition, political instability, nonexistence of economic institution, existence of dilemma with neighbors (Russians, Armenians, Iranians and Turkmens), ultimately caused the first years of its independence encountering with different crisis. As a result of historical bounds of Azerbaijan republic with Iran and also being located in the important position with critical and geostrategic importance that affects the regional role of Islamic republic of Iran; this country is considered a political region. This importance is clear more when we consider west attempt to infiltrate (penetrate) more in this country with economic, political and security aims and with cultural and relational purposes.

The current identity of Azerbaijan republic has the approach in the infiltration field and national wealth and ideological of Islamic republic of Iran that the treatability fields are one aspect of it and due to collaboration of Azerbaijan and the west (especially US and Israel) in different fields encounters Iran wealth. The other issue is the opportunity and the considerable power that was prepared due to common points between two countries which can be a setup for more powerful convenience between two countries and regional power, also the wealth of two countries is met more than before and infiltration field in relation to the other Shiite fields will find more potential power.

Islamic republic of Iran belongs to countries that because of its position in the world strategically five regions due to purposes, attitudes and international wealth and challenges and threats, needs to know neighbor countries and other important countries that have significant role in international scene. In other hand, the fragmentation of the soviet unions caused new neighborhood of Iran with new self-role governments of Caucasia and central Asia that needs new conditions and diplomacy during two decade of Iran neighborhood with new self-role countries of Caucasia, in addition to attaining considerable opportunities for Iran's wealth, it became the symbol of chaos and tension too. The security, strategic competition in Caucasia has key role in regulating the relationship of countries. For Iran and Azerbaijan republic, the weak point was national security. In contrast, Azerbaijan republic considered

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Iran as the view of a security threat with regard to this during these years, relationships in this country had fluctuation and low attendance of Iran in Azerbaijan led to increasing foreign countries attendance. So the main question is that, what are the challenges between Iran and Azerbaijan? What are the effects of these challenges on the convergence between two countries? The current research from the descriptive analytical point of view and in regards of the way of collecting the required data is documentary and bibliotheca and internet and medium sources are important in this field.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Convenience identification

convergence is an item that is opposite of divergence and is a process that governments and separate political units, consciously and intentionally avoid part of its power and enforcement for reaching to common goals and follow power that is more powerful than national power convergence attempts to decrease disagreement elements in nationalist field as national loyalties and national attitudes and bounding to group and common wealth and helps to establish peace and tranquility in a region or world by initiation and expanding technical economical, business, ideological, cultural and political collaborations. Convergence idea as the other contemporary ideas of international relations is relatively a new theory and is indicative of the prospective to an ancient problem that has been considered from the emergence of country system. This theory really is an unsatisfying reaction and declaring unbiased to new system of country, because such system itself generates chaos and conflict. So the roots of convenience theory show two issues: first, as mentioned before, this theory is view to ancient problem. Second: is the topic newness that has posed scientific and new discussion about this theory, especially the current three decades. In other words, this theory despite of its oldness, after second world war scientifically analyzed apart of international relations and regional politics, but it is too discussion about it, because some its main parameters and also dependent and independent variables were not separated (Tabibian,1983).

2.2. Convergence and divergence forces in Iran

Convergence and divergence forces in Iran have important role in cohesion and union of Iran nation and its study is so important. Some forces have stable role in convergence or divergence process and some of them are instructing under conditions and changes in their approach are possible. So we can apply them for achieving every convergence and detergency process dependent on the required utilizing and political motivation. For example, central government of Iran can apply these forces for expanding convergence and national consistency and on the contrary, mediator forces and counter of national consistency can achieve divergence and national separation by giving different approaches to the same forces (Haféznia, 2002).

2.3. Divergence forces

National inharmonious and unbalanced union: however the union of Iran includes of powerful core and central party with the majority of more than 70% the existence of minorities and their special position in Iran geographical space, have mutual effect on union divergence settlement of minorities in border part of country and neighborhood of vast frontiers with national self-rule government and without government, increases vulnerability of national union in Iran territory, so divergence in controllable under special conditions and central government can change its role and approach with special foresight and use it in accordance with national union under the title of Iran or Islamic Iran.

2.4. Topographic structure of Iran

Topographic view of Iran despite of its total view in the framework of large plateau of Iran has fragmented structure in terms of inters plated natural and geographical features. Unbalancing in national collaborating of minorities: An important factor of consistency of nation union structure is balanced collaboration of tribes and elements of nation in the national fate of country. Different groups and tribes participation in terms of population ratio in country, and in national capital and manipulating social, economic, political and military and security responsibilities and also proper utilizing common national resources as nationwide budget has positive role in expanding population arena and reputation and intimacy and national solidarity.

2.5. Convergence forces

Convergence forces and elements that enforce national unity and consistency are as follow:

Sharing different layers of central part features: as mentioned before, central part that constitutes large and majority of Iran nation is combination of tribes, relational, cultural and racial layers and has convergence area. This naturally leads to increasing convergence and national unity among majority of Iranian.

Common historical origin: Iran has deep historical origin. Government and political reign dated back to 2800 years ago. Geographical area and national domain was more commodious than what we know as Iran today and all elements of nation totally in one political and positional unit and under common government had independent identity and this complex was named as Iran.

National common culture: Iranian culture has been the product of historical and long term approach of culturist forces of nation in large geographical domain. The global culture of Iran has minute cultures and elements in smaller domain. If these common cultural elements been forced, would have key and effective role in strengthening consistence and national unity. Religion: Islamic religion is common in more than 99% of Iran's population and shelter religion is a common elements among more than 95% of Iran population, These two elements with regard to critical role of religion in believes and behaviors are known as convenience and national unity elements. Common shared political goals: Iran nation especially during the current century and after finding its political role became the element of the groups and layers convergence due to common goal.

National symbols: symbols are physical and real manifestation of national identity. Establishment deepening and institutionalizing the symbol generates common national sense in nation individuals the function of other symbol is separating nations. Symbols dependently enforce nationalism sense and national consistency and motivate nation to be separate of others.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Central government strength

Central government authority subjectively and objectively affects centralizing regional prospects and attracts them into center. The units around Iran in establishment conditions of powerful central government follow central government and consider themselves as geographical elements of government. Foreign threats: foreign threats as military and security or cultural form and jeopardizing national dignity and status, increases converge on intimidated parts and encourage them to be united for defending themselves.

Iran and Azerbaijan relations

Iran and Azerbaijan relations divide into three periods, since Azerbaijan historically was a part of Iran and now is the neighbor of Islamic republic of Iran; the relations of Iran and Azerbaijan had fluctuations (ups and downs).

Iran and Azerbaijan democratic republic (1918-1920)

Democratic republic government era in 1918-1920 has been concurrent with era after First World War and soviet empire fragmented and after jar dynasty dissolution and great evolutions in Iran and religion. Iran and Azerbaijan political relations can be investigated since establishment of self-role democratic republic in 1918.

Soviet era (1920-1991)

This era starts with soviet fragmentation and Azerbaijan republic independence. The relationships among Iran, Soviet Union and Azerbaijan republic was regulated by Tehran and Moscow in Soviet Union framework. In this period, Iran had 3 consulates in Baku. Border strip of Iran and Azerbaijan was controlled and impassable border which named iron curtain.

Azerbaijan independence era from 1991

After soviet fragmentation, Islamic republic of Iran gained special geopolitics situation that didn't have it before. Iran in the year 1991 recognized Azerbaijan self-role officially and expanded its political relations from consular level to embassy. The first main level of political collaboration between Iran and Azerbaijan was Iran's attempt to enter Azerbaijan to international and regional organization such as ECO and Islamic conference organization also during the current years, Iran has attempted to solve the Qarabaq conflict via peaceful way (Barzgar, 2004).

Iran prospective about Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan republic among regional countries of Caucasia was the main view of Iran to Caucasia region because of political, security, tribal cultural and historical reasons. During two decades, it was in addition to generating some opportunities for Iran national wealth, a symbol of tensions and conflicts. Its reason is remaining regional problems as political-security issues. However, cold war was ended, but the main element of cold war namely geopolitical strategically-security competitions play key role in regulation of countries relation with neighbors in Caucasia region. The pivotal heed of Iran to Azerbaijan remains as security issues. This view enrooting Caucasia sense it Iranian perspective.

Really we can say that in Iran perspective to region during the last century, emergency sensitive evolutions in Caucasia region and its effects on Iran national security, turned Iran perspective into Azerbaijan as security view. Iran vulnerability of region had two main pivots. The Russia role has two main elements: first historical and aggressive role of Russia during the last decades and imposing wars and differed treaty against Iran and also during communist era by infiltration and forming protection of local government for continuing Russia infiltration in north region of Iran, for instance Gilan socialist republic that really was the first aggressive politics of Russia October revolution in an independent country that were the main symbols of this vulnerability.

Caucasia

Always was the center of thought and liberal movements in different forms and effective place in the forms of socialist, communist and group party thought that these features completely make Iran view to this region as security form and put it in to Iran national security framework after soviet fragmentation, this security view with kept continuing Caucasia and Azerbaijan republic were the domain of foreign powers and Iran opponent such as USA, Turkey and Israel. After 11 September incident, with gradual attendance of USA in region then we approach of revolutions between Iran and Azerbaijan was opened.

Azerbaijan view about Iran

From this view, Iran is a large cultural, political and military country with high effective power on regional routes. The symbol of political Islam ideology against expansion of secular system is accounted a balances negative burden in America relations. Ultimately, Iran is security threat. During the last decades, During foreign political behavior of two countries that affected by tribal issues, regional crisis and competition of other parties and also security elements were preserved, as such element of slept and distrust remains between two countries.

Effective elements in political foreign behavior of Iran and Azerbaijan:

The Caspian Sea after Persian Gulf and Siberia is the third main world oil region.

Really, it is not unlikely that central Asia and Caucasia gas and oil can be a substitution for Persian Gulf reserves. Persian Gulf oil is 4% of world's reserves and is more than current reserve of USA (about 29 million barrel). The Caspian sea division issue and identifying its legal regime is the most effective elements in determination of two countries relationships, estimation of established natural gas reserve in region that published by BP at the end of 2005, shows that 257 trillion (3foot) or 4% of the world reserves is located in this region. And it is clear that oil and gas in bed of this sea (lake) will be the key resources of energy in the future decades. This subject causes Caspian to be a scene of conflict and economical and political competition.

After soviet fragmentation in 1991 and three coastal countries self-role establishment accompanying Iran and Russia dint agree about legal regime of Caspian sea up to know According to Iran view. The legal regime of Casein Sea until amendment or change should be due to 1921 and 1940 treaties and opposition of every action is one literalism (Javadi & Rezazadeh, 2011). If it is agreed to divide the bed of sea, Iran require 20% of seabed namely dividing it into 5 equal coastal countries. And surface of sea be utilized jointly. 20% portion (ratio) of Iran encounter opposition with Russia, Azerbaijan

and Kazakhstan but, Turkmenistan implicitly accepted it (Jafari & Bahmani, 2010) the view point of Azerbaijan, the Caspian sea surface can be utilized jointly, but seabed should be divided according the length of coastal border of countries.

The other main issue in Caspian Sea is transferring reserves after discovery and extraction that named great game of oil and gas pipe. Selecting the track of transferring energy in Caspian Sea border countries despite of economic identity o subject became a tensional political issue. During the current years, the competition and conflict between two north and south side (Iran, Russia) with east-west side, USA and really NATO due to transferring track of energy has been existed. Azerbaijan has conflict with Iran for transferring energy reserves because of east-west advocates. Iran and Azerbaijan have conflict due to legal regime of the Caspian Sea and energy transferring track. And also Iran isn't eager to make the Caspian Sea as military region.

Qarabag crisis issue

This crisis is a critical and national issue for Azerbaijan republic. A stable conception in analyzing relationships between Iran and Azerbaijan is the current role of Iran in solving this crisis. During the last decades, Iran uncials tried to solve the crisis via understanding and a political way. This stable part is such that Azerbaijan republic understands this reality that Iran has expanding economic, political relations with Armenia, these relations more than everything to dismiss Armenia from geographical isolation.

Pan Turkism issue

Pan Turkism is the international ideology of Turkish tribes that became governmental ideology in turkey before First World War and his aim was to collect all Turkish isolated tribes from west Europe to Far East and from china to Arctic Ocean which was under a government. Pan Turkism is a nationalism phenomenon that after Soviet Union fragmentation and independency of Turkish republics, were enforced and changed to threatening movement in countries that minority are Turk. This movement is directed by radical meetings of turkey. Turkey with regard to background of enforcing and preaching pan Turkism from the end of ottoman empire era and early turkey republic establishment, use this movement for expanding his material and moral infiltration (power) in region specially Caucasia region (Amirahmadian, 2005).

Pan Turkism ideology advent that enforced end of 19 countries and early of 20 countries is the result of political and economic elements of ottoman empire and world and regional conflicts of great powers and accounting their wealth with important regions as the Balkans, middle east, Caucasia and central Asia. In this era, liberal movement growth of the nations under sovereignty of Ottoman Empire and their tendencies to generate or resurrection their national governments were seen (Shen, 2008).

The relationship between pan Turkism and pan Azerism

Many authors consider pan Azerism different from pan Turkism and many other believe that pan Azerism results from pan Turkism what is clear that Azeri and Turk are two different categories. and cannot consider these two category the same, but after the soviet fragmentation, turkey has attempted to show two as the same and in this course, the emphasize of political meeting of Azerbaijan republic for Azeri issue instead of Turk, was confronted with satisfaction, also pan Turkism dated back to ottoman era, but pan Azerim dated back to establishment of first Azerbaijan republic in 1918. Although pan Azerism consider Azeri inure and great Azerbaijan, pan Turkism considers the issue of emergence of great Turkestan. What is clear is that, pan tourists as a pan czarist considers the language as the first element of unity and don't consider other elements as region, convention, common history and common land. Political inspector believe that pan tourist know implementing the pan azerism goals as a way to implement pan tourist ideas. Pan Azerism movement has no independent leadership and movement, but is directed by pan tourists and Turkish nationalist meetings.

The purpose of turkey and Azerbaijan republic to worsen pan Turkism phenomena

It should be said that pan Turkism is the same of political tool (weapon) for turkey. Turkey especially after soviet fragmentation and Turk government self-role as Azerbaijan republic, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kirghizstan, Kazakhstan by posing pan Turkism motto tried to increase economic and political power in these countries to increase its role in the world and region. In other word, this propaganda of turkey attempts to use this subject as a pressure topic against that government and as advantage political meetings by pan Turkish motto and enforcing chauvinist meetings in the countries that have Turk people. As mentioned before, turkey uses Turks issue in its relations with Bulgaria, china and Russia (Richards & Schmidt, 2002).

Iran is not exception for Turkey rule, especially Turkey has long frontier with azure provinces of Iran and because of type of its relation with Iran and with regard to USA and Israel movements tries to have movements in Azeri provinces of Iran. In this course, protection of journals that intentionally pose tribe issue radically and protection of chauvinism are the main aims of turkey politics many of political inspectors believe that Turkey attempts that provide a good environment for reaching long term political and economic goals in Caucasia region, central Asia by enforcing pan Turkism idea. Ankara authorities believe that Azerbaijan republic due to proximity of long rage, race and cultural to Turkey, are a proper place for running Turkish economic and political aims at Caucasia region and central Asia.

Turkey

This country tries by generating Turk language region get leadership over more countries. Turkey in course of complete joining to European Union, wants utilize from leadership over Turk language countries for joining Europe and show its effect to European Union. Turkey wants to reach its aim by expanding pan Turkism that this aim is full of energy rich reserves in Caucasia and middle Asia. Turkey wants use pan Turkism in the region that prevents expanding of Islamic ideology of Iran and Russia political movements. That itself be the only rival in the region and no other great power of the region being in the competition. Western countries, especially USA motivate turkey to worsen more in pan Turkism that in a way to harness Iran and Russia political, cultural infiltration and if it is contrary to their wealth, they pretend it (Nassaji, 2006).

Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan republic tries in course of weaken national unity of Iran and strengthening its position in its relations with expanding pan Turkism thought in all dimensions. In this way Turkey and meeting of Iranian Azeri in banishment, help parties and Azeri tribe organizations, and utilize medium as satellite television, analytical surveys, and other written works, private newspapers, scientific and specialist journals and seminars in and out of Azerbaijan republic.

Azerbaijan politicians in the early loss in Qarabag front ascribe their failure (loss) to Iranian companion to Armenia and Iran mediation in Qarabag instead of nonexistence of military strategy and correct management of reserves. So, prepare an environment for preaching between unconscious people and use it in the best way.

The relations between pan Turkism and fight with Islam

What is clear is that there is reserve relation between Islamic principle and radical ethnocentrism. So if Islamic principles in Turkey and Azerbaijan being extend, the field for activities of pan Turkism and pan Azerism will be limited. This is a reason for Islam fighting systematically in Turkey and Azerbaijan republic. This procedure will be intensified when for different reasons, other western countries and paganism meetings are worrying about Islam growth in Turkey and Azerbaijan republic and so they have the same idea as pan Turkish and pan Azeri's. the changes after soviet fragmentation showed that the main aim of Azerbaijan republic about Iran is weakening sectarian desire, because knows that, the Muslim that pay attention to source of authority on abroad, in the future is a danger for government. it should be said that generating unreligious government in Azerbaijan republic is following by Turkey meetings and western meetings and this procedure is protected by pan Turkism and pan Azerism meetings. Western paragon effort for implementing unreligious government model as turkey, itself is a limiting element of Islamic activities in Azerbaijan republic (Kazemi, 2006).

Radical nationalists issue in Azerbaijan republic

Propaganda issue and unbiased claims of some internal political parties of Azerbaijan republic is related to worrying about Azeri population of Iran and connection of two parts always prepare Iran unsatisfying sense. This issue more than having real base, only leads to tension between two countries. The main subject is that sometimes some radical parties and opposite to government by worsening these movements to attempt to use propaganda and weakening government this issue is the main source of tension between two countries.

Azerbaijan oil politics

Oil and gas reserves in Azerbaijan republic cause that this country follow oil politics. Adapting such a politics has key role in regulating relationships of this country internal and regional and super regional levels. During the last decade, this republic by applying western oil companies for extraction and recovery of oil reserves, attempted to balance relations between two power of the region namely Iran and Russia and conquer their internal problems such as Qarabag. This politics regulated on behalf of western oil companies and against Iran attendance (Nassaji, 2003).

Security, military collaboration of Azerbaijan with USA

West Caucasia according to theory of Mackinder with the name of (heartland is the heart of land) is part of heart land. This region is considering so important due to its geostrategic and geo-economics importance after 1991 by the west and specially USA after incident of 11 September of 2001, USA attempted to complete occupation ring around Iran and Russia by military attendance in the region in addition to political and economic attendance, that prevents participation of two countries in security and economic affairs of the region and prepare provisions as military attacks against two countries specially against Iran. USA after soviet fragmentation follows harness and isolation policy about Iran in Caucasia to decrease Islamism. In this course, the relations with Azerbaijan gained too importance. Iran has more worries due to USA attendance in the region specially Azerbaijan republic. The reason is that, Azerbaijan republic s more eager to make relations with USA and positioning new structure of military forces with the form of USA force in its country more than other republics of west Caucasia. This subject endangers national security of Iran. Also currently USA government considers the protection of Azerbaijan as the prior issue and for restraining Iran and in course of operationalizing long term politics of in central Asia and Caucasia attempts to establish its attendance in Azerbaijan (Laufer, 2003).

The relations of Israel and Azerbaijan

The other sources that have negative effect on Iran and Azerbaijan relations, is Azerbaijan and Israel relations. According to Ben-Gurion doctrine and new Middle East doctrine, Israel has great tendency to attend in this region. In this course, Azerbaijan republic due to having commons with Iran and their affinity to Iranian people makes Israel so worry. So during the last years, it has attempted to do his most infiltration into Azerbaijan that in addition to expanding political Islam, in this country, uses its provision to act against Iran. Baku authorities protect expanding relationship with Televis. With regard to cultural and historical commons of Iran with the west Caucasia region and regional geopolitics type, Iran cannot be in different about security movements of Zionist regime in west Caucasia, since the main goal of this regime is Iran fighting and the next step is implanting scenario in region.

Azerbaijan purposes in expanding relations with Israel

Azerbaijan strategies in affinity to Israel come back to original requirements of this country. This country after independence has economic weak point and for abating this problem, the new ways were been searched Turkey is the United strategic of Azerbaijan that Azeri authorities declare one nation Otto and two governments for affinity of two countries, that acted as a mediator and by evening the background of Israel and Azerbaijan collaboration, in addition to attain Azeri's satisfaction, attain Israel satisfaction and this country acted as the mediator between two parties (countries). Azeri authorities follow various purposes by making relations with Israel (Krashen, 1989).

The relations of Iran and Armenia

Armenia is the greatest threatening the independence and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan government for confronting this threat, specially releasing occupied territories from Armenia army and Armenian separatist of Azerbaijan, attempts to utilize all capacities in International relation scene, although considerable progress was not seen. With regard to the conflict of Azerbaijan about Qarabag and occupying 20% of Azerbaijan territories by Armenia and Iranian mild position about this issue and also relations of Iran and Armenia cause that Azerbaijan republic consider the relations of Iran and Armenia as a threat against the security of this country. Azerbaijan government expected that Iran in Qarabag war advocated Azerbaijan as a Muslim country, but adopting unbiased policy from Iran caused that medium and many Azeri authorities accused Iran to sending weapons to Armenia and also spying. Azerbaijan considers Iran-Russia-Armenia unity as a threat against its national security.

Effective elements in feeling security of Azerbaijan republic authorities in the face of Iran

What is the cause that Azerbaijan is dread of its powerful south neighborhood (Iran) and forced this country to meet its security based on super relational power is as follows: Islamic revolution occurrence in Iran and expanding shite Islamic thought in shite Azerbaijan are the main problems of government. In the Future years, the growth of religious trends ultimately leads to more opposition of people especially rural people with current government structure.

Lineal neighborhood in all west frontiers and conflicting aquamarine frontier with Islamic republic of Iran in Caspian Sea and changing Iran into effective power in the region and attaining nuclear technology and progressive missiles, generates great threat in Azerbaijan government that instead of affinity to south powerful neighbors, appeal to regional and super regional powers for meeting security and stability of self and region.

Historical and cultural dependency of Iran that obliges Azerbaijan republic authorities to distort history for removing the historical memory of Azeri nation. History creation, artificial cultural zing and expanding these believe to people are the characteristics of apolitical atmosphere of Azerbaijan republic. Identify crisis and difficult process of nationalization that has not been completed after 2 decades of Azerbaijan republic independence (self-role). So in addition to losing country domain, the ability to generate nationalism for recapturing lost territories was lost too (Amirahmadian, 2008).

Iranian conventions and ceremonies such as Norwood and Charshanbe-soori among people, make challenge between Azerbaijan republic authorities that government tries to remove these conventions and ceremonies by generating false believes that is not result of Iran civilization, but belonged to the culture and civilization of Azerbaijan nation. Armenia republic is near the west of Azerbaijan and Qarabaq Armenian with their assistance could occupy part of Azerbaijan territory (domain). Close relations of Armenia and Iran led to Azerbaijan authority's dissatisfaction and preaching false though led to history of Azerbaijan republic. In other word, military collaboration of Armenia and Russia leads to more isolation of Azerbaijan and this country evaluates all countries in the course of meeting Iran needs in the region.

Neighborhood of the Russia as the superior power in the region and atomic power in north and directing trends and the Russia worries in west Caucasia region and its collaboration with Iran in different fields are the security provision of the Caspian Sea and collaboration in establishing international track of North-South as the result of more isolation of Azerbaijan and its location between Iran and Russia.

4. Conclusion

Islamic republic of Iran is one the intensive opponent of Israel attendance in the region. In view point of Israel, Azerbaijan with common frontier with Iran is shelter and can control atomic and frontier activities of Tehran by attending in this country. Also enforcing a shelter government and unreligious and Azeri can have positive effects on national security of Iran the Israel attendance in the region led to instability in Caucasia and enlarger the regional conflicts such as Qarabaq crisis. In one hand, Azerbaijan tries that expands its relation with USA via the relation with Israel.

USA attendance in Azerbaijan decrease Israel problems in the region. Military attendance and spying in Azerbaijan limit Iran activities in Azerbaijan and this is behalf of Israel. Actually USA follows three goals in Azerbaijan: Preserving and establishing secular regime of this country, continuous control of Iran infiltration and political Islam and controlling oil issue. Totally it can say that Azerbaijan geographical position, namely neighborhood (affinity) to Iran and Russia doesn't let this country precede his lateral politics in its foreign policy. Expansion of Azerbaijan and Israel relations leads to decreasing relation with Iran. However, Iran has infiltration in Azerbaijan historically and culturally, so Azeri paragons couldn't cut their relation with Iran. Also, cultural texture of Azerbaijan hinders the expansion of the relations of this country with Israel, However, in this country religion is separate of politics and politicians usually don't consider religious ceremonies into foreign policy. But public idea affects foreign policy.

In one side, Azerbaijan republic accepts the expanses of pan Taoist and pan ageist in Qarabaq conflict. It should be said that, pan tourist propaganda of Turkey and Azerbaijan republic among Caucasia countries with Turk language and central Asia more than everywhere are centralized in Azerbaijan republic. Also, Iran reacted for more Turkey infiltration in the region and pan Turkish issue and considered it a risk for security-economical cultural and political wealth of Iran. Iran believes that abundant infiltration of Turks in Azerbaijan republic and pan tourist is a danger for Iran security and intending nationalism, and posing the separation of Azerbaijan province of Iran and unity comes back to the two Azerbaijan's according to this, Iran return for Turkey attempts for infiltrating into region for existing threats, cannot be heedless, Really following pan trust policies leads to confrontation of Turkey, Iran and Russia profits that this subject had negative effect on Qarabaq conflict and make more expenses for Azerbaijan, Azerbaijan republic with the protection of Turkey attempts to put Iran under too pressure by posing the Otto of unity of two Azerbaijan that firstly, decrease the maneuver power of Iran and secondly gain metal profits, Really the above mentioned elements are the main barriers and challenges in front of Iran and Azerbaijan republic that can have negative effect on convergence of two countries.

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