IRAN’S NUCLEAR PROGRAM

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Much ink has been spilled on the controversial Iran’s Nuclear Program (INP). Most of these explanations have traced the impacts of INP on the global politics and regional balance of power. Though significant, there has been a void on the sociological effects of the INP. From this perspective, the paper focuses on the Nuclearization on state-society relationship. The paper will address how Islamic republic has been highly successful in putting Nuclear Program at the core of Iran’s identity. The effects of such a transforming process of identity reconstruction can be traced in the narratives of the opposition of the Islamic regime, which support nuclear rights, though this right has made significant pains and suffer for common people. This successful identity reconstruction has hinged on Iran’s strategic loneliness along with its national identity and native strategic culture. Additionally, the ‘Nuclear Will’ in the Iranian society has been concomitant with Iran’s ‘Ontological Security’, reaffirming the significance of the INP for Iran. In nutshell, the paper delves into the very processes through which Nuclearization has had deep effects on state-society ties, on state- and nation-building, and on both domestic and foreign policy.