

Terrorism political development and national security

Ahmad saii¹, Majid Masomi²

¹. Associate Professor, Department of Law and Political Science, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

². PhD student, Department of Law and Political Science, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran
majid.masumi@gmail.com

Abstract: As, the terrorism, nowadays, is an important and effective matter that affects different problems especially national security, it is tried to study an important aspect of interaction fields between national security and political development in developing countries and Iran. An important point in this study is to consider terrorism as an strategic phenomenon that follows the procedures including three operational phases (creating mental agitation by frightening people-encouraging governor system to responding and transferring legitimacy) to obtain their own aims and affect on countries national security. They administer a space interaction and oppositional in related to the people and political governor system so that they can get to their own political aims, too.

[Ahmad saii, Majid Masomi. Terrorism political development and national security. Journal of American Science 2011;7(5):878-885]. (ISSN: 1545-1003). <http://www.americanscience.org>.

Keywords: Security; national security; terror; terrorism; political development

1. Introduction

National security of each nation/ state has a special sanctity. Because achieving other national and international goals such as (political, economic, social and cultural) power development, authority, stability, legitimacy, and ... somehow depends on achieving national security. On the other hand, one of the main and always affecting factors in internal and external dimension of national security is the complex phenomenon of terrorism which was used to be a threatening factor to national security but in today's world it is subject to change under the effect of globalization. Therefore, designing its national security strategy, the government of Islamic republic of Iran like other governments should consider today's threatening factors whose one of the most important is strategic terrorism. So in this study the first and the main step are to answer the following question:

Dose terrorism effect on the national security structure and function of Islamic Republic of Iran?

The important point is that governments establish their policies and their national security strategies based on their national interests. Thus a phenomenon such as terrorism can certainly effect on the performance of national security. Therefore the main hypothesis of this study is that:

It seems that the operational axis of terrorism as a strategic phenomenon is based on strategic weaknesses of national security. Since the strategic terrorism is a national and global phenomenon, governments, establishing their security policies, have to fully consider the process of threats and the

arrangement of strategic terrorism. According to above hypothesis, terrorism is considered as the independent variable and national security as the dependent variable. As a result, this research emphasizes on national and local dimensions of national security. Because today internal factors such as lack of political development, more than the external factors may threaten national security. In addition this study, from the dual aspects of terrorism, only investigates the internal dimension and among the different fields of terrorism only pays attention to the political field. Therefore since dependent and independent variables are abstract concepts, to make them operational and to limit the sub- field of study one sub-question is considered to be specifically answered in this study. That is: Is there any relation between terrorism and political development and also between these two and national security? Considering that more studies and researches about security, national security and even terrorism have done within the state-centered and positivistic theories and it was under the dominant of a kind of realistic and new realistic thought within the frame of positivism. This studied, considering positivistic methodology and time of the studied topics, chooses the theoretical framework. In other words, this study investigates state- centered theories, modern theories and postmodern theories based on local and national dimension

2. Methodology

This study follows positivistic methodology, which means the researcher collected the information by

adopting librarian methodology and indexing cards. In order to answer the main question, during the research, we try to answer this question:

Is there any relationship first between terrorism and political development and second between these two and national security?

Terrorism, as the independent variable of the study, is a complex and multidimensional phenomenon that is an effecting factor in both international and local dimensions and may create crisis in different national issues including national security. On the other hand, national security, as the effecting and dependent variable of this research, has a similarity in this respect with the phenomenon of terrorism. This means that national security as a traditional and classical approach was always considered as an external issue related to foreign policy, but in this study its local and national dimensions are focused. It is obvious that terrorism was and is one of the issues affecting on national security (both in foreign and local dimensions) but what is focused on in this research is its internal effects. The third variable of this study is political development [In fact the purpose of political development is to provide necessary bases in the arena of political interactions. These bases determine the atmosphere and the relation of different sections of the society according to the following 6 factors: 1. obtaining and legitimizing legal framework of political compromise and competition; 2. freedom of political competition and participation for all; 3. creating the mechanism of dispute resolution organizationally and within the political structure; 4. applying secularization to politics and political competition in order to strengthen political stability; 5. organizing and categorizing political parties and social forces; 6. quelling violence from political life (Bashiriyeh, 15:1380)] Indeed the goal is to show the relation of terrorism, political development and national security. Therefore the sub-hypotheses of this part of the research is that: it seems national security, political development and terrorism make a triangle in such a way that enhancing the political development increases the coefficient national security and consequently reduces terrorist provocations and ignoring the process of political development increases terrorist provocation.

3. Strategy of terrorism and political development

In general belief terrorism is usually considered as a blind and violent move such as an explosion or a homicide or suicide move. According to this definition of terrorism in this research (terrorism means using excessive fear for achieving the political goals) (Nuemann, 2008:2) terrorism is, in fact, a strategy, a process of campaigns and a style of

fighting which begins from a point (creating fear) and eventually terminates with the propose of reaching the goal. Terrorism is a completely logical phenomenon following a strategy which has political and military aspects. Its military aspect (violence) is in fact the beginning of terrorist strategy and is followed by a political move. As a result terrorism should never be considered merely as an armed act because committing terror and armed terrorist act is the beginning of combating terrorism and it is followed by other terrorist actions to gain victory on the struggle and the fight being started. Therefore in combat terrorism it should not be considered only to prevent from terrorist and armed actions but also from creating terror. These tactics and decision makings are primarily to increase superiority over the opponent in the struggle and certainly can have different results and achievements according to the time and place. Clausewitz believes that achieving victory in the war is not always related to tools and weapons but is more related to psychological environment and accurate war calculations. Indeed the war is a scene for confrontation of wills (Clausewitz, 1984:88).

Terrorist is a strategic and continuous activity which is based on a set of special variables, some of which are taken from weaknesses of the society and the government which governs it. It should be noted that when a society contains defects in the process of political development, it has the greatest weak points towards terrorist activities, since the lack of the factors of political development, especially in developing countries, eliminates the factors of making national alliance. In addition, the lack of political development will cause many ruling regimes in developing countries, despite having high coefficient of military and security, seem vulnerable and fragile against the slightest criticism (Zibakalam, 1372:302). Besides making plans for weaknesses of governments, another way that terrorist groups follow is getting their desired reaction from the governments. In other words, they try to force the ruling government to do illegal actions and break the dignity of law after doing armed actions. Of course violence has an important role in this planning since this reaction provides the chance and background for terrorist groups. Their efforts go into achieving the appropriate reaction from the ruling government, which is making it to do what they want. Basically, in terrorist movements there are two asymmetric fronts: the weak one which are terrorists and the strong one which is the ruling government. In terrorist actions what is the tool of reaching the goal is creating terrible quiet fearful temporal violence (of course in this action, violence and fear caused by it is not the goal but a tool to reach the goal). Mao, the leader of

the communist revolution of China, believed that the pattern of guerrilla wars was based on three stages: first defending guerrilla warfare, second strengthening and stabilizing and third which is called active expansion (Mao, 1963:97). So if we consider guerrilla wars as terrorist movements, it can be considered that a terrorist operation also has three phases to gain victory and reach the goal: the first one is alienation or mental disturbance. At this point the terrorist group tries to fully progressively eliminate the authority of the government by gradual reduction of its influence over people. The main cause which is the major tool in creating this mindset and mental disturbance is the fear created by an armed violent movement. The second phase can be called meaningful response; at this stage (which is committing a terrorist act) the purpose and strategy of the terrorist group is to make the government to show an inappropriate response. Here the structure of political development shows its role and importance. The third phase of the strategy of terrorism is obtaining legitimacy. The purpose of this stage is to get benefit from the emotional effect of violence in order to a political message, in a way that by reducing the legitimacy of the government it is transferred toward terrorist groups. At this stage mass media has a very sensitive and important role to spread the message of terrorists (Neumann, 2008:52). As noted, the first step to start the terrorist movements in any society is to create a mental disturbance, and the cause of these mental and emotional disturbances is a horror violent armed terrorist act. Similar actions were designed by the MKO organization after the Islamic Revolution. After a period of almost two years of logomachies (1979-1981), this terrorist group eventually turned its position to armed terrorist attacks and started to do targeted assassinations of prominent people among the Islamic regime such as senior officials, leading and influential clerics, the relative to the system and even shopkeepers and ordinary people; consequently they made several big explosions and much damages. So obvious goal of this group of doing terrorist acts in the assassination, bombing and hijacking, that were quite extensive in the country, was not merely to kill several people but to create a kind of mental confusion and mental alienation among people which could primarily make a mental suspension in people. However, in confrontation with this widespread wave of terror and violence, the factor of legitimacy consequently could make the government and the ruling system victorious and successful.

What had been predicted by this group only came true in one case, the widespread wave of terror and violence that just involved masses in mind, but their prediction about the way people judge on creating

legitimacy turned out to be wrong. Contrary to their expectation, however, the government with the help of mass support and by mobilizing them could restore security to the community. Not having created fully modern political structures yet, the political systems of the third world should come to be able to move towards strengthening the foundation of their authority which is the permanent support of the masses by strengthening and accelerating the process of expanding political development. The most important principle of continuity of life in the political system is the support masses in all circumstances, especially in times of crisis and challenges of terrorism and what guarantee this important issue to be sustainable and systematic not randomly and temporary is the process of political development. More than four centuries ago Thornton believes that the reduction of loyalty to the ruling power is proportional to the reduction of governmental authority. (Thornton, 1964:74). This theory shows the existence of a strong psychological relationship between people and their government and the majority will of the community knows the government as the symbol of continuity and stability of society. But what is very important is that these events and changes in support structures and elimination of social freedom as the rule of law and security is not what people ask. Based on what Thornton says, we can conclude that first, the most important and the most urgent objective for terrorists and rebel groups is that the reference provider of social stability and security is changed with a growing sense of fear and widespread panic in a way that masses the masses are unable to identify the sources creating fear and panic and gain another chance to restructure the masses of people and prioritize their values and taste. It means by doing violence, they force the government and the rule to respond and produce a reaction (of course the government has to be responsible) but those inappropriate ones from which the terrorist can benefit. Perhaps this process and program Planning appears exaggerated but you can find many fully objective and social concrete examples for it. For example, in July 2004 a bomb exploded by terrorist groups in a police station in Iraq. First Americans were blamed mistakenly, but it was quickly brought about that it was carried out by terrorist groups who are against the Iraqi government to prevent people from joining the Iraqi army. This issue was announced and people knew that the bombing had not been carried out by Americans; hence they were not willing to accept. This matter quickly speeded this message that Americans were not able to provide security in Iraq. It means that people usually believe what they like to believe (Neumann, 2008:35).

Occupied their country by Americans, Iraqi people are not satisfied with Americans and do not accept their claims easily and do not support them. It can be exemplified by the Algerian National Liberation Front. Supporting the Nationalists who has been united the French army forces, about 300 people of a village near Mloza were killed by the Algerian National Liberation Front; however, when the news spread they refused to accept its responsibility and denied it. They announced that French government had done this and then attributed it to them to discredit them. Algerian people accepted their claim despite knowing that it was a lie and the Algerian National Liberation Front itself committed this genocide. It was all because Algerian people were not satisfied with French since the French army and the government believed that they had to be cruel with the people of Algeria (Ibid: 25). This examples shows that terrorist groups aim to dominate the masses' heart and they do violence and terrorist to turbulent the atmosphere in order to confuse people's minds and ultimately reduce the regime's authority and eliminating its legitimacy; hence the type of the violent act is neither specified nor predictable.

4. Legitimate terror targets

Another terrorist issue is determining legitimate targets for terror. But they try to differentiate between undue violence and legitimate violence. In most of terrorist groups legitimate targets are those which are the embodiment and symbol of the government. For example among the victims of terrors committed by MKO there were very ordinary people, such as selling fruit, grocer, local tradesman and the assassination of officials, even journalists and university professors, and in general all classes of society could be a victim. In the definition of legitimate targets for assassination of his team, Osama bin Laden, the leader al-Qaida, specified a wide range and said all who pay taxes to the U.S. government are included in our target (Numann, 2008: 37). Thus we can say that the legitimate target of terrorist groups is very diverse and different and it is rarely possible to limit it. But this much is certain that factors such as the type of beliefs and opinions can play an important role in determining legitimate assassination targets. For example, the Russian group of the People's Will (narodnaya volya) says to prevent from unnecessary bloodshed is a goal to which they strongly adhere and respect (Hoffman, 2006: 6). Of course this kind of opinions and beliefs may not be popular among other terrorist groups and some of them may not respect to such restrictions. However terrorist groups believe that by terrorist attacks against authorities and the ruling bureaucracy they will be able to create

considerable mental disturbance in the target population and groups of people and also make them feel insecure, but if they specify the range of intended targets for attack to a particular group, firstly they are much more likely to be suppressed by the government, secondly the domain of fear will be limited. Therefore one of the most important actions performed by terrorist is to keep the legitimate targets of assassination a secret and to announce that it is widespread among people. Therefore being successful in the first stage of terrorist actions greatly depends on setting accurate political target which means knowing attacked targets. It seems what disappoint terrorist from achieving their goals is high level of legitimacy of the political system.

5. Terrorism, government and political development

In fact the indicator of the success or failure (for both sides) is the level of legitimacy of the political system. When the level of legitimacy is low and ruling authorities do not pay attention to this issue or, because of any reason, do not do anything to increase it, terrorist groups can achieve their desired goal so easily and even spread this idea that opposing forces (terrorist groups) will be able much better to establish security and peace and protect political rights. It is obvious that the tools which can increase or decrease the level of political system legitimacy can help to this situation or hinder it. For example, failure in government policy development, failure to control corruption, economic problems, feelings of injustice and discrimination, inadequate political distribution ... can be a Catalysts or the inspirator of people to escape from the circle of government supporters and enter the circle desired by terrorists. Therefore the legitimacy achieves consistency and stability by political development. Terrorist groups hope to attract the masses' support through the process of terrorist strategy and this is the precise issue that the government and the ruling system have to rely on. Terrorist groups never rely on their physical facilities and features tool, so the way of dealing with them is not just harsh and severe repression by physical tools. On the other hand trying to prevent them completely from any action is impossible for the government and no system, even the most political developed one, is able to do this. The way of dealing with terrorist attacks is to dominate people's heart and mind. Therefore to establish security is the first the most important goal of the ruling system to deal with terrorist attacks. However it is not attainable just through physical measures but through establishing psychological security and strengthening the intellectual power and potential of the masses. If terrorist can distract people's attention from the cause

of terrorist incidents, they almost achieve their most important goals which mean people do not discover the real cause of terrorist attacks. This may happen when the ruling system, in reaction to terrorist attacks makes a mistake and respond to it in a harsh illegal way which is against the accepted norms of the society. In this case a kind of confusion occurs in defining the cause of events among the people in the community. In these circumstances the government firstly should respond to terrorism by using its intelligence, secondly should not lose its spirit in the face of political actions of terrorists, thirdly while training the police and security forces, briefs them about the situation, fourthly removes the realm of terrorist acts from the life of the people through crisis management and fifthly, by quickly turning the situation to its normal way prevents this idea to be spread that the government is unable to control the situation. On the other hand, such actions and probable mistakes made in response to terrorist acts and operations can be a good pretext for media of anarchist groups. Since spreading it in media increases the realm of its influence and expends the mental confusion among the people. Carlos Marighia believes that an extreme reaction of the government in response to terrorist operations is precisely what the terrorist wants. In his opinion extreme reactions like a military government regulations, inspecting homes or cars, closing roads, uncontrolled and widespread arrests, illegal interrogations and arbitrary executions lead to autocratically ruling the country and make the life difficult for ordinary people and cause them to distance themselves from the government. The presence of military and police on the streets shows that society has entered a critical stage and entering the community to the critical situation can provoke people and spread this opinion that the government is unable to manage the community; because of this it quickly suppresses the opposition. The presence of security forces exacerbates this thought that they come to identify and arrest the people (Marighia, 1969:43). Political systems usually show three types of reaction against the measures of political groups: the first one is violent and extreme reaction, since they emphasize on this point that all those who disturb the present situation should be suppressed immediately because they are harmful. Such reactions are so abundant in some Latin American governments in the decade of 60 and 70 AD. For example, in Uruguay where Tupamaros communist group launched a series of kidnapping operations through bloody killings. In Argentina the group People's Revolutionary Army and Montoneros, with its terrorist actions ultimately caused the military group launched a great extend of blood murders through pulling off coup in the

country which, because of the depth of violence, was known as dirty war. The second type of reaction of governments is that of dictatorial regimes against which bends to terrorist movements and extremely accepts the demands of political groups. In totalitarian systems the government is captured a sense of late loyalty and fully hopelessly seeks legitimacy, and trays to correct its actions and also to prevent from the peak terrorist movements by doing justified actions advertising on it. One of the good examples of this style of behavior is related to the Pahlavi regime in late life. At that time, the second half or 1977, Mohamad Reza Shah, through a TV program announced "I've heard voice your, Iranian people, revolution and I promise to behave according to conditioned constitution. With these words, while acknowledging past mistakes, Mohammad Reza promised to behave in accordance with the law in the future which means he tried to compromise with the revolution. Usually gradual descent of power and the reduction of ruling authority is the problem of many undemocratic societies and even democratic societies especially those in which there is no legal way for political participation. In these societies with occurring terrorist movements many people tend more security to be established, but elites in universities, media and policy have a tendency to enjoy a higher level of freedom and political rights. However government's harsh dealing with them and repressing them make them extremely averse and violent or at least increase this possibility that they support terrorist groups. Barry believes that the most reasonable cause that makes governments pursue policies of repression is the fear of unity and coalition between reformers and extremists. These governments still think that their capacity to support people have not lost ... (Neumann, 2008:42). Of course in this field, some have different opinions and generally opposed any negotiations and compromise with the opposition groups including Robert Tabran who believes that any reform and negotiations with insurgents somehow mean surrendering to them and lead to higher scores in the future. He believes the government is the only legitimate source and element to create a stable social situation and the only reference to establish security in the society (Taber, 1970:24). In fact according to this belief if the government does not repress oppositions and terrorist groups with full power and authority, this prepare the ground for terrorist to follow terror Business as a game in order to take point from political system. As one of the leaders of Hamas calls by the Mossad surveillance has been said: Let's do terror business and then try to destroy Israel. (Neumann, 2008:45). It can be said that this problem also exists in the first kind of government response to terrorist movements,

which is the policy of suppression. In fact, if the government decides to suppress terrorist movements it should be able to do it completely. The inability of the government in suppression (to a low extent) will make opponents to add to their members and gather them and increase their power and seek to terrorist and more violent solutions. For example, after the ninth presidential elections in Iran, we saw the alliance of opposition including the groups which are entirely separate from each other in terms of beliefs, the ways to fight and many other factors. But they quickly forgot their quarrels and united in a single front against the regime. Besides, there is a third solution, the policy of deepening expansion of lawful political partnerships which ultimately leads to the increase of legitimacy and people's support for the policy of government and the ruling system. History has proved that the policy of suppress never solve the problem because it is not to suppress all the oppositions. The policy of tolerance also is not suitable at the time of crisis. Therefore we should consider a third solution in which people political partnership and the mode of presence in political power should be lawful and orderly. Good example of this situation in Iranian history is the second Pahlavi era. Relying on notorious power of SAVAK, Mohammad Reza Shah began to suppress the opposition by arresting, imprisoning and executing them. The policy of opposition suppression made underground armed groups to be formed and emerged from the reformist groups such as *National Party of the Masses of Iran*, etc and the number of their supporters were added every day. Despite all the repressive policies of the day, opponents of Shah united and spread the weave of their attacks to the stage of revolution. Achieving legitimacy is the third step in designing terrorist movements. In the third step the most important element is transmission the message of political groups in the society and among masses people. Obviously the mass media play an effective role at this stage. So even if the terrorist groups succeed in the first and second stage it does not mean a complete victory because it's the third stage that determines their complete success or failure. Restoring security to the society at the national level requires the ability to create acceptable and legitimate opportunity for the masses, so that it can encourage them again to advocate the government and guarantee their presence in support of the political system. Those systems that can restore their lost security are also able to deal with terrorist operations. Maintaining and achieving this step is possible when people of society have enough strength and stability to control their willing and thinking against the challenging attack of terrorist messages and also are able to manage the created confusion and

mental disturbance of thought. Otherwise the support of people from the ruling system gradually transfers towards terrorist groups. Therefore, as you see, this space is fully political and interactive which is systematically dependent on merits of both sides and also their ability of management and policy making. So one very basic and important point in the fight against programmed terrorist movements is that the system should be already prepared for terrorist movements and should design its strategy of national security towards prompting the intellectual ability of masses of people. Terrorist groups rely on the serious weaknesses of the system.

As noted in the fight against terrorist movements, the two main factors are masses of people and legitimacy of the system; so long that people distinguish the system as a legitimate one no terrorist program can challenge the system and conspire to overthrow it. It seems that from the masses' point of view in political systems the most important factor to create legitimacy is the process of political development that with emphasis on religious and Islamic culture of the Iranian community is fully able to inject elements of unity to national security.

Today, terrorist groups through satellite channels, Internet, news websites and private networks and also through traditional ways such as the press and other existing legal ways spread their views. Meanwhile how should we deal with all these effective tools influencing masses' spirit and thought? It seems that the best way of confrontation is ignoring the tools and relying on thought. What should be dominated over is the belief of the masses. Nothing can challenge this dominance as long as mastery, integrity and good thinking rule it and it always increases the legitimacy of the system. On the other hand there are other ways to support the political system against terrorist movements such as the formation of political parties. It is evident that political parties are good communication channels between the government and the people and can channelize people's thoughts and ideas and gather them systematically and legally (Kazemi, 1379:447). Parties are able to coordinate similar ideas and reduce individual differences, which leads to the unity of similar ideas that are at the same time dispersed. This issue protects community from political and social storms and leads it towards a convenient route which is political development (Dvvrzhh, 1357:397).

Terrorist groups usually transform demands and expectations of the people into political messages or slogans. It means they try to transform what the people want to hear or to have into a message and return it to the society and mobilize people around it. So if the government does not receive their demands or does not have ability to answer an appropriate

space is prepared for opposition groups and this is the same opportunity that these groups are looking for. Therefore the most useful state for the terrorist groups is when the alternative beliefs and ideologies (which belong to them) find opportunity to be spread in the society especially during outbreak of political insurgency and emergent of political programs and alternative beliefs. This will encourage those people whose demands are rejected to reach their demands through political insurgency. If the political messages of terrorist groups are supported from sources such as expansion of political rights and liberties, it is more difficult to deal with it. So terrorist groups in their efforts not only should pay attention to material resources and political attention of the people but also should be able to adapt and change these beliefs and goals with demand and manage it into a legitimate political message that can be replaced with the legitimacy of the regime. Thus politicians the ruling regime and confronters of the terrorist movements must be professional and manager in their work. Confrontation with terrorist movements should be done at a macro-level and designed and used through the present national security strategy. As it can be seen, managing a terrorist operation is a very difficult process and requires the existence of necessary and suitable factors which at least includes first operational unity policy, second creating, developing and deepening the process of the complete and stable political development. And it seems that these factors and capabilities do not exist at least in opposition to the Islamic Republic of Iran. They even do not have this minimum, it means none of these groups accepts the others, and there is no unity practice, their beliefs do not coordinate with the beliefs of the masses. However, there are weaknesses and dangerous factors in the Islamic society which opposition forces can exploit and the Islamic Republic should try to eliminate these weaknesses. These efforts should be continuous and according to an accurate planning, towards strengthening and deepening the legitimacy of the system based on the needs of transitional societies, which means relying on comprehensive and sustainable political development.

6. Conclusion

Terrorism is in fact a strategy or a way of fighting which begins from a point (creating fear) and eventually terminates to achieve the goal (to power). Terrorism is a continuous and strategic activity that is based on specific variables. Terrorists rely on the weaknesses of society and government policies, and certainly a society that suffers from shortcomings in the process of political development is the biggest weakness in front of the terrorist movement.

Furthermore, lack of political development makes politicians not to identify their weaknesses.

It was said that strategic terrorism has three steps: the first step is alienation or mental disturbances in society. The main tool to create these mental disturbances is the fear of mental confusion made by a movement of armed violence. The second step is meaningful response. The purpose of terrorist groups in this step is to make the government show an inappropriate reaction. The third step is the step of achieving legitimacy. The purpose of this step is the application people's emotional judge in response to the first and second step in a way that with reducing legitimacy of the system, people are transformed towards terrorist groups. At this step, the mass media play a sensitive and important role.

Therefore, it should be said that although the initial cause of a terrorist strategy is a military action, but what leads them towards the success is political actions. In other words, the first, the most important and the most urgent objective for terrorists is to change the pattern of social system by isolating people from the government.

Consequently this situation is a completely interactive environment and the result depends on how the operation and capabilities of both sides, especially the political system, is. In order to enjoy popular support, political system should already be responsible to demands of the people and achieve the adequate legitimacy and be successful in creating a fully interactive field between itself and people and what can prepare an interactive environment between the state and the society is to provide, deepen and expand the six structures of political development. Political systems can take three strategies against terrorist movements.

The first one is extreme and violent behavior. Meanwhile, in response to terrorist attacks the political system should strongly prevents the occurrence of two issues, the first one is violence and the second one is inappropriate and unreasonable responses. The second type of reaction is Unconditionally Accepting the demands of radical political groups that often takes place in dictatorial regimes at the point of political crisis. This behavior reflects the weakness of the government and radicalizes the opponents. Third way which is the correct one is the policy of deepening and expanding regulated partnerships that ultimately leads to the increase of political legitimacy and also popular support of the policies of the government and the regime. We should dominate on thinking and beliefs of humans and the masses and it never breaks down as long as mastery, integrity and good thinking rule it and always create legitimacy. Certainly the development of this capacity in the political system

requires careful and continuous planning towards political development. Considering the above it is clear that the national security strategy the parameter of terrorism should always be considered as a threat creating factor; meanwhile the most important principle is to justify people psychologically to resist against the tricks of terrorism not just being prepared to deal with the risk of explosions and bombs etc.

Corresponding Author:

Majid Masomi

PhD student, Department of Law and Political Science, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran.

E-mail: majid.masumi@gmail.com

References

1. Akhavan-Kazemi, B. Public security and national gathering of groups, politics and safety stability, First Publication, Country Ministry, Tehran, Iran, 2000.
2. Boshriyeh, H. stopping steps of political development of Iran, First Publication, Game No, Tehran, Iran, 2001.
3. Public safety and national gathering, First Publication, Country Ministry, Tehran, Iran, 2001.
4. Morris, D. Political groups, Translated by Reza Olumi, 3rd Publication, Amirkabir, Tehran, Iran, 1979.
5. Zibakalam, S. Public safety and national gathering (political development is pre request for national security) First Publication, Country Ministry, Tehran, Iran, 2000.
6. Clausewitz, Carl Fan: on war, Translate: Michael, Haward and peter paret, Princeton NJ, Princeton University press, 1984.
7. Hoffman. BruceInside Terrorism, New York: Colombia University press, 2006.
8. Nuemann. R. Peter and smith. ML. R The strategy of terrorism (How it works and it fails), London .u. k. routeledg, 2008.
9. Taber, Robert, War of the flea, London: Plaladin, 1970.
10. Tahiri, Amir, The spirit of Allah, Khomeini and the Islamic Revolution. London, Hutchinson, 1986.
11. Thornton. T.P, Terror as a weapon of political Agitation Harry Eckstein(ed) Internal war: problems and approaches (Newyork: Free press), 1964.
12. Www. Marixsts. Org/archive/ marighella – carlos/ 1969/ 06/ minimanual-urban-guerrila/ index.htm.

5/2/2011