Take advantage of Passive defense against soft war

Mahdi Bigdeloo (M.A.)*

Farabi College, Tehran, Iran
* Mahdi.bigdeloo@yahoo.com

Abstract: The main objective of this study is to test hypothesis "That take advantage of passive defense against soft war" and there is a significant relationship, in this regard. Method of present study was investigated the quantitative data, purpose of Application and the nature of the survey. This study constructed using a questionnaire. 79 volunteers with 32 questions with consider comments from Tehran University's professors have been selected through stratified random manner. After reviewing the data using the Spearman test, results was achieved between the using passive defense (UPD) against soft war correlation significant at 99% 0.53 is satisfied. In other word there is a strong relationship between UPD and fighting against soft war. from the results of this study it can concluded, that we can use some unrelated ideas about soft war against it and localization of these theories will be a positive step in reducing the threats of soft war.

1. Introduction

National security has always been the world's political systems and different approaches adopted in this direction. One approach over others weaken and other approach to strengthening to prevent the threat. The first approach is that the negative and the latter is presented as a positive approach in Iran, includes systems that from the beginning was attached to the positive approach and the positive approach means more emphasis on the components with soft approaching fact, where its revolution is symbol of soft power victory. Supreme Leader of Islamic ideology and take advantage of unity and national spirit the dimensions of the soft approach has gained such a power which destroyed different aspects of the hardware that the Pahlavi regime marked with the west supports, and then it gets the success factor of Revolution in events and conspiracies of the enemies [1]. Undermine the doctrinal foundations of Iran has been one of the west strategies in the Islamic system. Thus, understanding the psychological dimensions of this conflict and fighting it maintaining and developing the export of revolution, and even it is one goals of Iran system, the awakening of the Islamic countries in recent days is taking advantage of the same concepts. But to deal with soft war which attacks social and cultural dimensions of Iran, how the positive approach is useful? One of the tools used in this battle can be used in defense of principles after non-operating more with the defense and soft war.

Therefore, this paper seeks to find a connection between passive defense and soft war. Hence, war commanders have been selected as a community leader from the perspective of statistical

and three schools (political science and social science) from Tehran University as the country's most influential academic center schools were selected as the statistical community and most related with soft war subject.

Several studies have pointed to some of them are the following: Moradi [2] in his study: considers advertising techniques with the application In the soft war approaches. It identified and examined different dimensions outlined and concluded that such deception networks in the soft war is so strong that people are easily caught it and worse, is that these techniques freely by stimulating used to attack the religious faith.

Azadikhah [3] studied the Concepts of USA and West soft war approach against some countries as Iran and stated that in the twenty-first century nations in the world will be able to expand their values that are important to the media and communication and the concept of soft war as the basic signification of overall strategy and the tactical concept of limited importance and neutralize the war that is capable to influencing public opinion formation must be considered.

Hosseini [4] in his article according to the semantic confusion and common conceptual confusion and conflict in the area of soft war is trying to take advantage of the scientific literature and derive from events related to soft war definitions and theoretical models for clarifying these concepts to achieve specific range. He believes coping with war and its successful management requires recognition of all the unique features that has made a new security paradigm. These features include:

Community-based, political, security, complex and being multidimensional and requires maximum secrecy and normalization.

Ahmadzadeh Kermani [5] in his study seeks to provide a conceptual model course of the evolution of Islamic Revolution and also showed that how to engage with Iran's hostile hegemonic countries, (soft War strategy) to recognition and explain the Liberal capitalist hegemony strategy. He concludes that the arrangement of the complex system of capitalist domination requires an smarter response by Iran government according to the strategy of soft war and its possible damage In the field of soft war management issues, economic and artistic review and formulate policies and measures need to be seriously considered.

Naeini [6] in his research tries In order to achieve a true understanding of the concept of soft-West conflict and its existence and its dimensions and characters In his view that various aspects of human life is influenced by soft war now days and in fact it is the most effective, efficient, low cost and yet the most dangerous and most complex type of threat to values and national security of a country.

Mottaghi [7] is considered low-intensity war to overthrow one of the patterns Americans have to do it in the form of democratic literature. This model of public diplomacy has been considered and provides influencing the political structure by advertising, media, social movements and democratic discourse

Aghajani and Asgari [8] in their study pointed out that the pre-war practice formed in the minds and leader's thoughts and resultant decisions thoughts finds expression in the strategies, makes strategic choices as paralysis of the soft war given that the basic function the West, especially America becoming principle approach .

Mahpyshanyan [9] in his study considered transformation, subversion and instability main objectives of soft war which the designers of this battle and enemies seek with media and promotional tools to achieve raising public and elites awareness to know the enemy, strengthening the foundations of religion and belief management planning and cultural development and efforts to raise public confidence in the media considers that boosts management capacity of system for the promotion of cultural and social threats.

Fath Ali-Zadeh [10] in his study refers to this subject which dedication and depth of the supreme as a fundamental pillar of the revolution, the more Islamic Revolution and the findings derived from its greater strength and neutralize threats and future prospects will be brighter. He believes that the National coalition has an important role to fight the soft war. He contemplates 6 levels for clergies as levels of legal analysis organizational, political, and public Levels in but the role of the Muslims leader world has been unmatched.

According to what was said the main purpose of this study is testing the following theory that, there is a direct relationship between use of non-defense operating principles and deal with the soft war

Theoretical Foundations

National Security: Lexical means of security is being safe and getting safe. National Security Concept of a country, there are circumstances that make it against internal and external threats, natural disasters, corruption and social reserves to keep pests in politics and international relations any incident of threatening intention and action that is political and economic stability a country's vital interests and national security will be at serious risk [11].

Several components, including the national security and military security, they can economic, political, cultural and social cited whenever any of the above components of the danger threatening the national security is threatened because security is an inseparable totality [12].

In the event that threat security there are potential negative consequences for the survival or prosperity of a state, community or society members [13].

One of the main threats to national security is subversion or overthrow the political system subversion comes with three objectives that these three objectives are reinforcing each other vitiate the moral case and the analysis of constituent groups discredit the authorities, their advocates, staff and accredited persons disarm the masses to prevent any kind of grassroots involvement in overthrowing the regime of general interest [14].

But what form of subversion can be used to achieve these goals? A coup or war, or vice versa is a good way to achieve these goals In a country like Iran National unity is the unity of various groups obviously, the historical experience of the West in the Islamic Republic of Iran has confirmed the ineffectiveness of these methods. Therefore the most effective way of fighting was used while reducing the cost basis of the target so the soft war was used as a tool to overthrow the Islamic system.

Soft War: There are different ways to achieve foreign policy goals [15]. Poorahmadi [4] outlined those in his book that they would first use of threat of force to exert power and, second, third allure and attract and cooperation so that they do what you want [4] in the exercise of power and force most basic method would be war.

Immanuel Kant [16] believed that peace among human beings is not a natural state, but what is natural and innate, conflict and war, Emelianoff also says: "It seems the state of war is more normal mode than peace for mankind because of his history of 3400 years, only 204 years has lived in peace [17, 18]., although this view is too pessimistic and historical events is not an appropriate measure for human nature the occurrence of wars throughout history has caused the war is one of the people issues this form of exercising power modified over time and if the hardware was more hard approach but software aspects supremacy now.

Soft War against the hard war any action, psychological and media propaganda that is a sign of community military involvement and without opening fire, the competitor is going to inaction or failure Ansari, [19] in fact it is the second and third way to achieve foreign policy goals and the representation of national interests. But how this aggression can shake the foundations of political systems? Principles and basis of any political system is that if these principles are changing the system become another system and no more like first system [20]. Among these principles we can mention the culture, ideology, national identity and ... Having a clear and powerful culture with faithful people is one of the ways that avoid the inconsistency and conflict in the community [20]. Soft war is trying to destroy ideas and thinking of the target population which Intellectual and cultural circles it has loosened up and with the bombardment of news and propaganda and unstable political and social structure of society [21].

Leader in the province, Volume VII Page 109 books of Hadith Velayat beautifully have pointed to the threats against Islamic Ideology threats against Islamic ideology is a permanent threat that Used different methods such as transformation or physical removal [1].

Along the principles of national identity in a country that is unable to organize effective against external threats and internal centrifugal waves are faced with serious challenges [23].

One way of influencing the internal waves in the soft war is benefiting from the perception of soft war. This type of war operations in order to affect people's beliefs and behavior taking advantage of available media Perceptual goal is the same as psychological operations, but its scope has expanded more than scope of psychological operations. Psychological operations group in the country or the impact and influence opinions and behavior of governments and citizens performed In the direction desired instruction and tools to support political, economic, cultural and military Series of promotional activities [24]. But the perception is that the values,

perceptions and national targets to manipulate [24]. The United States knows that continuing threats which have been targeted government and society national survival don't lead them to desired result. It is in this section at least in the propaganda, the threat to the survival of the government or political system the American decision-making with emphasis on the conflict and the Iranian government in opposition to the Islamic Republic Reference purposes, the security levels of government and society are separated [22].

The method according to the values people and the authorities has created a gap and threats the interests of people seem to understand the interests of the authorities. One way of countering enemy recognition when enemies can accurately recognize and accept and examination of all facilities that could be used and skills of employees type in war tactics and the tactics and predict types of equipment and strategies for attack or defense [24].

Soft war aims and tactics in the form of multi-purpose has been expressed by Islamic republic of Iran's leader. In his point of view soft war by creating doubts in the hearts and minds and destruction of the spiritual stronghold change the strengths to weaknesses and making opportunities into threats used by west countries against Iran. But the enemy's tactics and tools are soft approach and soft approach has a lot of advantages against hard approach it's more difficult to deal with [25]. Adopting a soft approach would be very effective. At the same should be done at a strategic soft power planning which centers of gravity, critical doesn't hit and if they were attacked on their minimum damage and losses to be entered [13]. The use of passive defense glaring because it is the action of non-armed defense enhance deterrence, reduce vulnerability, sustain essential activities, promote national stability and facilitate crisis management and military threats against the enemy [26].

Passive defense and national security

National security can be protected with defensive and offensive approaches which The National Security Strategy (NSS) of the Islamic Republic of Iran has adopted a defensive approach. Disposal of general defense, defensive or aggressive actions to neutralize and reduce the effects of enemy and prevent the enemy from achieving its goals, which is composed of two parts defense and passive. In other words defense or defense of the country to protect lives and ensure security of persons and it is preservation of territorial integrity and national sovereignty at all the times against any aggression against any conditions [17].

Defense and passive defense are complementary to each other however, passive

defense and force planning is available as a separated parts but using the passive defense is necessary and unavoidable in the defense [18].

Operating defense against direct confrontation with the enemy using the right weapons and existing In order to eliminate and neutralize the enemy's defensive measures and passive defense refers to actions that do not require the use of certain weapons and its implementation can damage vital financial and military and civilian facilities and equipment to prevent human casualties or may be reduces amount of damage and casualties to minimum.

In the book "The culture of the military terms" passive defense "The covering use or, concealment, camouflage, dispersion, deception and movement control in the light, is defined [28].

Passive defense refers to actions that It can be performed using Armament not need to enter the financial damage to equipment and critical installations, military And to prevent civilian casualties and human Or may be reduced amount of damages and losses to a minimum [29]. In the book "defense culture" as well as precautions are added to this definition [30].

Passive defense measures that they do and without the use of weapons and fighting with the enemy can raise sustainability and greatly reduce waste and losses and in some cases even voted to zero [6].

Principles, passive defense Set of fundamental underlying measures that If you can incorporate passive defense purposes such as reduce losses and injuries, reducing the ability to identify systems to reach objectives, targeting, and precision targeting of enemy defensive weapons and impose additional costs, [31].

Many researchers have dealt with the principles of passive defense Nabati [32] enumerates sixteen defense principles as non-operating principles include:

1. Select the safe geographic areas in the country
2. Determining the optimal scale of population and activity space
3. Fragmentation and division in the distribution functions with threats and geography.
4. Miniaturization and reducing costs and innovation in passive defense
5. Choosing the optimal scale of dispersal and the economic justification of the project
6. Making Parallel support with depend systems
7. Robust and fortifications, and creating safe vital structures
8. Place the navigation functions in battle scenes
9. Crisis management and defense in the battle scenes

10. Making invisible camouflage
11. Blind to the enemy information systems
12. Notice the use of natural consequences
13. Coverage in all areas of battle scenes
14. Deception, initiative and diversity in all actions
15. Protecting the critical information systems.

Producing multi -functional structures (barriers) [32].

Movahedinia [29] summarizes these principles in the original location for, camouflage, concealment, cover, deception, dispersion, division and displacement, resistance and strength and the announcement [29].

Passive defense considers the following principles:

(1) Stance help include: Missions, Scattering, and Terrain patterns
(2) Camouflage discipline
(3) Camouflage construction [33].

And Abbaspour [11] consider the nine principles of camouflage and concealment, deceit, cover, scattered and divided, creating a safe construct fortifications, explosion-proof shelters, early warning, and locate the main obstacles to any principles of passive defense. And evidence of past wars and recorded experiences in human history and the present century is undeniable that were reasonable and passive defense will prove revealing and critical phenomena. The following are important examples of this:

1. Using passive defense means survival and the survival of human resources as most valuable asset an organization and powers of the nation.
2. Reduce vulnerability and to reduce damage and injuries, facilities, equipment and manpower, critical facilities, critical military and civilian operations in the country against threats and enemies.
3. Deprive the enemy's freedom and initiative
4. Saving the arms and manpower costs
5. Deceive and impose more costs to the enemy and strengthen deterrence
6. Threshold increases the resistance and force itself against enemy invasions.
7. Maintain morale and cohesion, national unity and preserving the national capital
8. Maintain territorial integrity, national security and independence [32]:

But the defense of vital importance not only in hardware battle

But by using it in different areas such as dealing with soft war we reduce losses in the field of intellectual consideration which double the value of military equipment.

2. Material and Methods

The present study is that the goal is the use of quantitative research data. This study investigated the elite nature of the survey is definitive Using a questionnaire with closed questions to examine the views of the Statistical Society.

Statistical study

Statistical study of community college faculty of political science, social science and management of Tehran University which concepts are more relevant to the study, including 128 people. Islamic republic of Iran's Leader believes that war commanders are professors so that society has been considered statistically and Tehran University as a most important University, academic standing and marked up as much impact has been chosen for this matter.

Samples and sampling

Cochran formula used to calculate the number of samples The Faculty of Political Sciences, Social Sciences and Management universities Use as a statistical population that have three different parts that may have different features. Cochran stratified random sampling has been used.

Cochran formula: $n = \dfrac{NT^2S^2}{ND^2 + T^2S^2}$

Statistical study: N =128
Significant level: D= 0/05   D^2 =0/0025
Confidence level: T= 1/96   T^2=3/84
Variable variance: S=0/36   S^2=0/1344

Dependent (with destroying the spiritual trenches)

$$n = \frac{128(3/84)(0/134)}{128\,(0/0025) + (3/84)(0/134)} = \frac{65/86}{0/834} = 78/96 \cong 79$$

Table 1. Chosen Samples from Statistical Community

Row	School Name	The samples	Total population
1	Faculty of Political Science	38	23
2	Faculty of Social Sciences	50	31
3	School of Management	40	25
The total number of		128	79

Theoretical framework:

According to Iran's holy leader statements theoretical framework derived from the West soft war is (Creating doubts in the hearts and minds, destroying the spiritual trenches, turning Strengths points to weaknesses, and turning opportunities to threats).

Asgharyan [34] in his book "Passive defense requirements in sustainable architecture" believes that Location, dispersion, camouflage, concealment and deception, confusion in the enemy's vision, defense, utilities, urban furniture design, interior design, Restoration power; design of infrastructure networks; design inputs and outputs of emergency; multi-functional spaces and the protection are the passive defense Principles this study defines the passive defense conceptual model.

Subject 'extension, Principles of positioning useless subject, explanation of the optimum use of resources, network infrastructure design, multi-functional spaces, restoration which need more explanation form the theoretical principals of passive defense [34 - 37].
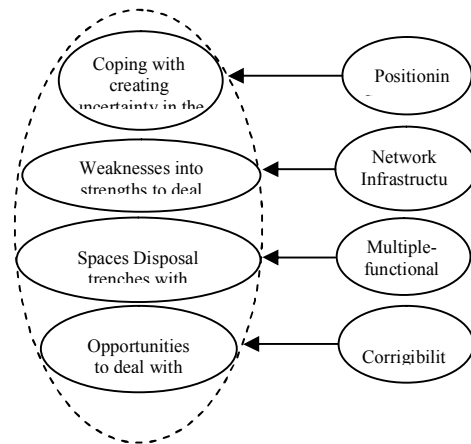

Diagram 1. Theoretical framework constitutes

3. Results

A) describing the data

1) **Age:** According to The frequency distribution tables and graphs of 4.11% of respondents between 25 and 35, 8.22 percent of respondents between 36 to 45 years. 6.26 percent between 46 to 55 years and 7.17 percent are above 56 years old.

Age:	Statistics	
62	Valid	N
17	Missing	
2.6452	Mean	
0.12616	Std. Error of Mean	
3.0000	Median	
3.00	Mode	
0.99337	Std. Deviation	
0.98678	Variance	
-0.158	Skewness	
0.304	Std. Error of Skewness	
-0.988	Kurtosis	
0.599	Std. Error of Kurtosis	
3.00	Range	
1.00	Minimum	
4.00	Maximum	
164.00	Sum	

Age: Statistics

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency		
14.5	14.5	11.4	9	25-35	Valid
43.5	29.0	22.8	18	36-45	
77.4	33.9	26.6	21	46-55	
100.0	22.6	17.7	14	56-65	
	100.0	78.5	62	Total	
		21.5	17	9.00	Missing
		100.0	79	Total	

2) Teaching Experience: According to The frequency distribution tables and graphs of teaching experience respondents**,** 19 percent under 7 years**.** 1.29 percent between 8 to 16 years, 5.21 percent between 16 to 23 years and 3.6% of those have over 24 years of teaching experience

Teaching experience: Statistics

60	Valid	N
19	Missing	
2.2000	Mean	
.11837	Std. Error of Mean	
2.0000	Median	
2.00	Mode	
.91688	Std. Deviation	
.84068	Variance	
.268	Skewness	
.309	Std. Error of Skewness	
-.754	Kurtosis	
.608	Std. Error of Kurtosis	
3.00	Range	
1.00	Minimum	
4.00	Maximum	
132.00	Sum	

Teaching experience: Statistics

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency		
25.0	25.0	19.0	15	> 7	Valid
63.3	38.3	29.1	23	8-16	
91.7	28.3	21.5	17	16-23	
100.0	8.3	6.3	5	< 24	
	100.0	75.9	60	Total	
		24.1	19	9.00	Missing
		100.0	79	Total	

B) Data analysis

The relationship between defense and non-agent deal with soft war: According to Different variables sorts deal with soft war and Passive defense sequential arrangement Spearman test was used to evaluate the correlation between them and the defense

1) Defense against creating doubts in the hearts and minds: According to the definitions of H0 hypothesis (there   is no connection between passive defense and deal with creating doubts in the hearts and minds) And H1 (there is a connection between   passive defense and deal with creating doubts in the hearts and minds,)the result is the following;

A: Significant level shows that with 95% confidence we can claimed that creating doubts in the hearts and minds and passive defense are related other word H0 hypothesis rejected and H1 is supposed to be confirmed. B: Relation intensity (0.39) shows that there is an average correlation between passive defense and creating doubts in the hearts and minds. C: Since the relationship is positive more use of passive defense means more deal with creating doubts in the hearts and minds.

Correlations

Passive defense	Creating doubts in the hearts and minds			
0.390**	1.000	Correlation Coefficient	**Creating doubts in the hearts and minds**	
0.001	0.0	Sig. (2-tailed)		
72	77	N		**Spearman's rho**
1.000	0.390**	Correlation Coefficient	**Passive defense**	
0.0	0.001	Sig. (2-tailed)		
73	72	N		

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

2) Defense and deal against the destruction of spiritual stronghold: According to the definitions of H0 (there is no connection between passive defense and destruction of spiritual stronghold) and H1 (there is a connection between passive defense and destruction of spiritual stronghold) the result is the following;

A: Significant level shows that with 99% confidence we can claimed that destruction of spiritual stronghold and passive defense are related .In other words H0 hypothesis rejected and H1 is supposed to be confirmed. B: Relation intensity (0.61) shows that there is a powerful correlation between passive defense and destruction of spiritual stronghold. C: since the relationship is positive more use of passive defense means more deal with destruction of spiritual stronghold

Correlations

Against the destruction of spiritual stronghold	Passive defense			
0.615**	1.000	Correlation Coefficient	**Passive defense**	
0.000	0.0	Sig. (2-tailed)		
72	73	N		**Spearman's rho**
1.000	0.615**	Correlation Coefficient	Against the destruction of spiritual stronghold	
0.0	0.000	Sig. (2-tailed)		
78	72	N		

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

3) Defense and deal with turning strengths into weaknesses: According to the definitions of H0 (there is no connection between passive defense and deal with turning strengths into weaknesses) H1 (there is a connection between passive defense and deal with turning strengths into weaknesses) the result is the following;

A: Significant level shows that with 99% confidence we can claimed that deal with turning strengths into weaknesses and passive defense are related .In other word H0 hypothesis rejected and H1 is supposed to be Confirmed. B: Relation intensity (0.55) shows that there is a powerful correlation between passive defense and deal with turning strengths into weaknesses. C: Since the relationship is positive more use of passive defense means more deal with turning strengths into weaknesses.

Correlations

Turning strengths into weaknesses	Passive defense			
0.559**	1.000	Correlation Coefficient	Passive defense	
0.000	0.0	Sig. (2-tailed)		
68	73	N		Spearman 's rho
1.000	0.559**	Correlation Coefficient	Turning strengths into weaknesses	
0.0	0.000	Sig. (2-tailed)		
74	68	N		

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

4) Passive Defense and deal with turning threats into opportunities: According to the definitions of H0 (there is no connection between passive defense and deal with turning threats in to opportunities) H1 (there is a connection between passive defense and deal with turning threats into opportunities) the result is the following;

A: Significant level shows that with 95% confidence we can claim that deal with turning threats into opportunities and passive defense are related. In other word HO hypothesis rejected and H1 is supposed to be confirmed. B: Relation intensity (0.35) shows that there is an average correlation between passive defense and deal with turning threats into opportunities. C: Since the relationship is positive more use of passive defense means more deal with turning threats into opportunities.

Correlations

Turning threats into opportunities	Passive defense			
0.354**	1.000	Correlation Coefficient	Passive defense	
0.003	0.0	Sig. (2-tailed)		
70	73	N		Spearman 's rho
1.000	0.354**	Correlation Coefficient	Turning threats into opportunities	
0.0	0.003	Sig. (2-tailed)		
75	70	N		

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Passive defense and soft war association

According to the definitions of hypothesis H0 (there is no correlation between passive defense and deal with soft war) and H1 (there is a relationship between passive defense and deal with the soft war,) the result is the following;

Correlations

SOFTWAR	Passive defense			
0.530**	1.000	Correlation Coefficient	PADAFAND	
0.000	0.0	Sig. (2-tailed)		
66	73	N		Spearman 's rho
1.000	0.530**	Correlation Coefficient	SOFTWAR	
0.0	0.000	Sig. (2-tailed)		
71	66	N		

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

A: Significant level shows that with 99% confidence we can claim that there is a powerful correlation between passive defense and deal with soft war. In other word H0 hypothesis rejected and H1 is supposed to be confirmed. B: Relation intensity (0.53) shows that there is an average correlation between passive defense and deal with soft war. C: Since the relationship is positive more use of passive defense means more deal with soft war.

4. Discussion and Conclusion

Influence on dimensions and aspects of society soft powers has a great and extended influence on different cultural levels and it is one of the most complicated procedures to gain interests among intellectual and ideological foundations countries. The Islamic Revolution in the center of Middle East unlike the west strategic approach, based on religious and cultural interests, has been so hard to believe for the emerging powers. Using different tools for hard threat for bringing down the Islamic regime have been tested but lack of success proved the inappropriateness of them in Iran.

Soft approach and intellectual insecurity to reduce resistance and reduce interest costs against the wests attacks drive west to Intellectual space which later become known as soft war.

Soft war with targeting the culture and ideology put their focus on community mental diversion and pursuit intellectual passivity and as a result Physical passivity to debilitate political system based on popular support as the main support undermine democracy and administrative areas to provide their own policies since the west has pursued soft war with all power and utilize various tools it also needs to deal with the intellectual and economic power hence the use of tools that reduce these costs is of major importance.

Passive defense with using design and construct facilities and allied forces in order to reduce costs and increase the cost of the enemy takes interest of many strategists who have focused on military battles and it has shown its effectiveness.

But these principles can be applied in other areas such as software and the software used to deal with threats and is there any correlation between some of these principles which has more closely with the software issues and deals with the soft war?

This paper review comments of university professors introduced as commander of the soft war by Islamic Republic of Iran leader came to the conclusion that there is correlation between soft war principles and passive defense and by using the principles like positioning with the appropriate use of existing capabilities to deal with soft war design of infrastructure networks emphasis on prospective planning application to deal with threats, multi-functional spaces for consideration of multiple performance and methods to restoration of soft war damages and the lowest cost used to deal with soft war In order to take advantage of what these principles are suggested as follows:

1-Change of approach to religious sites among young people takes advantage of the tendency of youth to the culture of west

2- Cultural pathology students in classes as social groups attacked the west and avoid hard approach dealing with student activities

3- Continuing relationship with the university students to maintain their impact on family and community as future leaders

4- Prevent confusion in the information society and media coverage for events and events of interest to people

5- Promotion tools of soft power in the community

6- Examine patterns of cultural behavior among students and strengthen principles fit with their perception

7- Redefinition of religious behavior to suit different age levels and avoiding the use of thinking subjects administered a single version of cultural

8- The odd sin among people with medium to provide appropriate programs

9- Observe the actual level of interest in cyberspace and media programs and planning for better use of space.

Corresponding Author:
Mahdi Bigdeloo (M.A.)
Farabi College, Tehran, Iran.
E-mail: Mahdi.bigdeloo@yahoo.com

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