Soft War and the Need for Education and Awareness of Police to Delay with It

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Abstract. Soft war is the newest strategy designed by the defeated enemies who intend, through it, to penetrate into the thinking coordinates of various people and to mobilize forces inside of the country to meet their goals. Of most effective bodies that guard order and security in containing various crises is police standing in the forefront of fight against the enemy. Therefore, it is essential to train all police forces and staffs so that they are made aware of enemy's goals and components of soft war. The present article which is the result of a scientific investigation in this regard has sought to substantiate or disprove the effects of training of police about social, cultural, political, religious, and economic goals of the enemy in the soft war and to deal with it as it has used descriptive-survey methods as well as descriptive and inferential statistics. The statistical population of the research consisted of 102 Police Command Staffs in the city of Baharestan (West of Tehran Police Command) who were investigated through a researcher made questionnaire. The findings obtained suggest that all five hypotheses were confirmed and it was shown that training of police is effective in the area of dealing with five components the enemies are seeking via the soft war. In this regard, the social component, scoring 18.96% and political component, scoring 17.58% assume more significance compared to other components. On the other hand, the results obtained indicated that the economic component or goal had the lowest effect rates in the soft war waged by the enemy against our country.

Keywords. Soft War, Police, Soft Power, Soft Threat, Hard War

1. Introduction

Increasing insight and learning lessons from history is a point that the supreme leader has, in recent years, focused. His excellency states: "That I have been placing emphasis on insight in recent years has been due to the fact that a nation with insight, when young people of a nation have discretion, when they move knowingly and take steps, all blades of the enemy will get blunt against them; this is insight. When there is insight and discretion, the dustiness of Fitna (chaos) cannot misled them, or direct them to a wrong path. If insight and discretion is lacking, man, though with a god intention, will take bad steps. If you do not know the path in the frontline, if you cannot read maps, if you lack a compass, you see you are surrounded by the enemy. You have come mistakenly and the enemy will engulf you. This compass is the same as insight and discretion (Remarks by the supreme leader of the revolution in a visit to the people of Chaloos and Noshahr, 2010).

Having insight and adding to it involves stages, one of which is to study and learn knowledge about daily events. Soft war entails long standing effects indirectly and inflicts most damages to the family and especially the young generation. In his remarks, the supreme leader describes theologues (religious students) and students of universities as officers of soft war and parents, academic professors as commanders of the soft war. Soft war is a dangerous phenomenon that needs to be taught. Interestingly, most police forces are young people to be vaccinated agents the sinister phenomenon of soft war so that they can make people aware of the enemy's plots, and in case tey face with agents promoting soft war, they have to take serious steps. This study is significant in that, police, serving as the main vanguard to deal with the enemy's wants, should be aware of the soft war and its examples as well as goals the enemy seeks. This research is also necessary ion that in case police staffs are not aware of these issues, they themselves and their families will , knowingly or unknowingly, be affected by the overt and covert enemy propagandas and the forces thought to serve the main objectives of the revolution will be removed out of the revolutionary cycle and get dissipated. The enemies also want this. The main idea of tis research was to understand the effects of training and increasing of police awareness about Soft War components to deal with the plots of the Islamic Revolution enemies. Therefore, the main research question the authors seek to respond is that: To what extent is training and awareness of police about the component of Soft war is necessary so that it is accordingly dealt with?

- **Literature review:** Since no similar research has ever been done in this relation, i.e. soft war threats waged by the enemies in the area of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the authors have referred to books which have addressed the basics of soft war. The most significant book in the area of soft war was released by Joseph Nye (2004) titled "Soft War; an instrument for success in the global policy". Scant writings or research can be found in the area of soft war or soft power in which the Nye's definition about soft war has not been raised. In a book called "Principles

and basics of soft war", Na'eani (2012) has addressed the why and what and how of soft war formation as well as principles and strategies to deal with it. In a book with the heading of "Soft war and power", Moradi (2010), while enumerating the principles and basics of soft war and the ways and instruments for this kind of war, has conducted a case study in this regard. Ranjbaran (2010) also, in a book called "Soft war", describes the history, properties, designers and administrators of soft war and media war.

In a book with the title of "Soft power and the Islamic Republic of Iran's Foreign policy", Purahmadi (2010) states: "The global political-economic system developments have affected soft war sources compared to hard war as regards thee foreign policies of other countries in line with archiving national interests and goals. The country not able to utilize soft war sources in furthering its own goals and inters, will certainly face tolerate heavy prices for applying hard ware as it fails to meet its goals. Inattention to the developments caused in the global system with respect t displacement of powers especially the increasing significance of soft war in guiding national interest, have brought about ineffectiveness and a rise in costs for the states in the area of foreign policy and diplomacy. Therefore, understanding soft war and its application in the foreign policy within the global political-economic system development, -which is an undeniable necessity- was the main goal of this book.

2. Soft War and its History

Until 1945, i.e. when the Second World War ended, most wars were of hard wars. After that, given the fact the world became polarized into the west and east blocs, a new era of competitions between the United States and The USSR started that became known as the "Cold War". The Cold War was a combination of Hard war and Soft war during which the two superpowers while waging hard threats, avoided to directly face each other. Worth the collapse of the USSR in 1991 and the end of the Cold War, the United Sates War experts, by using the experiences of the two world wars and the Cold War, found out that they can meet their political and economic goals with less costs and without direct interference.

This phenomenon became known as soft war in the global political literature. The soft war started with the collapse of the USSR and continues to the present and relies on soft threats and social and cultural soft powers. By using this new method, the Americans have been successful to change several political systems in some certain countries. Color revolutions happened in several East bloc nations like Ukraine and Georgia are in fact examples of soft war. In these positive upheavals, the governing political systems were delegitimized by using violence and simply by relying on soft power and the media as well as changing values and behavioral patterns, and through popular movements and creation of instability, political powers were displaced (Jacobson, 1998, p. 41).

In form of velvet and color revolutions, psychological operations and using f media instruments such as radio, TVs and newspapers, soft war managed to topple several political systems such as Ukraine and Georgia. The concept of soft war stands against Hard War and there is no unified definition to be widely accepted for it. For Collins, theorist at the National University of War in America, soft war refers to : "Designed use of propaganda and relevant instruments to penetrate the thinking coordinates of the enemy by resorting to manners which will render in the furtherance of the national security ends" (Collins, 1993, p. 374). Therefore, soft war is referred to any kind of, mental action as well as media propaganda which targets the target nation and leads to failure and passivism without engagement and use of force. Terms such as psychological war, white war, media war, psychological operations, soft subversion, soft revolution velvet revolution color revolution, etc. are other names and forms of soft war. In other words, soft war is synonymous with many terms ion political and military science. In military sciences, such terms as psychological war or psychological operations and in political sciences, such terms as soft subversion, soft threats, velvet revolution, and recently color revolutions are used. In a broader definition one can stat soft war is a complicated and hidden act composed of political, cultural and intelligence operations by world big powers which are done for creating changes they wish in target counties (Emamzde Fard, 2010, p. 7)

The publication of a seminal paper by Joseph Nye (1990), the American theorist, under the title of "Soft Power" in the American Journal of Foreign Policy, provided a new insight to the audience. According to this view, the United States, instead of employing hard power and conduct of Coup d'état in target countries, will concentrate its own efforts for making changes through affecting the elites of a society. Accordingly, the United States could, instead of heavy investment in Star Wars to fight the USSR, begin to invest on the elite of that country through various forms. After the demise of the USSR, Joseph Nye (2004) released another paper with the heading of "Employment of Soft Power" in the aforementioned quarterly which was complementary to the previous view and was appropriate to world changes in the years after the demise of the USSR, especially developments from the December 11 attacks in international affairs. In the said paper, Nye introduced his own view about creating changes through applying general diplomacy alongside with the employment of the soft power among the elites of the target society. Later, his views were completed and were implemented as the guidelines for the U.S. foreign policy under the employment of Intelligent Power. According to this theory, by using general diplomacy ad intelligent power, the United States helps penetrate the body of the target nations. This viewpoint became renowned at the level of mass media in a sense of Soft Revolution with administrative guidelines prepared by the American Intelligence experts such as Jane Sharp. Therefore, the soft war is not the most effective and least costly method and meantime, the most dangerous and complicated kind of war against the national security of a nation (Emmazade fard, 2010, p. 8).

Soft war damages popular morale as being a factor of national power, eliminates the

determination and decision of a nation and weakens the residence and defense of ideals and policies. The psychological demise of a nation can be an introduction to its security and political as well a structural demise. Nye considers soft power as an indirect method for reaching the desirable outcomes without threats or rewards. This indirect method is poised to arrive in desirable results. Accordingly, a country can attain its own intended ends in the global policy; because peoples of other countries will obey it as they embrace the new values provided and welcome it under the heading of progress and free-thinking In this sense, that which is important is the drawing of a guideline with which one can attract others without coercion or rewards. Now, let's deal with explaining the viewpoints related with soft war.

- **Neoliberalism:** Neoliberalism is one of the new theories in the international affairs. Put it accurately, neoliberalism was introduced in the 1990s, and its main theorists were Robert Cohen, Joseph Nye and W. Oeiken. The Neoliberalism approach was a modified form of liberalism which is derived from realism thoughts. Neoliberalism which is also called Neoliberal Institutionalism, is distinct from kinds of liberalism like republican liberalism, commercial liberalism and sociological liberalism. However, one can state that this viewpoint involves all forms mentioned and it is the most comprehensive theoretical challenge to realism (Ghevam, 2007, p. 71).

Neo-liberalists maintain that one can reduce anarchy existing in the international system via intentional organizations; thus, they emphasize on the significance of these organizations. They believe that the superior power, meaning the ability to do a controlled action by the state, lies with the ability and power of a superior state and providing general national and international goods, thus emphasizing on multilateral political pressure. These people observe that when the state has an economic power can have military and strategies power along with the political power (Moshirzade, 2005, p. 66).

Neoliberals maintain that the hardware power does not suffice alone, as a result, they turn to the second visage of power, i.e. World Bank loans, economic sanctions, public opinion and expansion of democracy, etc. Soft war is grounded on a neo-liberalistic approach and refers to a set of fundamental and cultural components. Neoliberals maintain that a direct military conflict will incur much economic and strategic costs on the country. Despite this the soft power was introduced agfa8nbst the realists' thought who observed that one has to pay all costs for arriving at the goal. Currently, western countries and on top of them, the United States have changed their own war techniques and have turned from Hard War to soft wars. In essence, the thinking of neoliberals is formed based on the economy" basis. For this, soft power was for the first time raised by neoliberals, according to which, the capabilities of the attacking country would be reflected for action in the international arena. For example, the U.S. war against Iraq, taking one month, ended apparently to the profit of America, but one has to highlight

that since March 2003 to the early 2012 when the American left Iraq, they spent much cost for around 9 years because of their stay in Iraq (Moshirzde, 2005, p. 66). The criticism of neoliberals was for this and they raised this question: Why has America faced recession in recent years? And why has this country lost its reputation as being called an invading country?

- **Power:** Since the old times, the concept of power and national power has received attention in various theories of international relations, geopolitics and political geography. In this regard, Fredrick Ratzl and Rodolf Kiln have addressed the subject matter of power and its relation with politics. Also, Alfred Tiermahans, Helford Mcindar, Nicolas Spikeman, Suresky, Hauntington and some other scholars have categorized power in terms of its being estimated, into visible power (hard) and invisible power (soft). From the view of experts power can be divided into two hard and soft power in terms of its tools applied, nature and indices. For example, Peter Taylor and Flenite have defined power "the ability to gain victory in a conflict, either with the clear exercise of coercion or threats with force, or in a final form and through lack of decision making or structural privileges" (Taylor and Flenite, 2000, p. 374). In other words, hard power is directed at causing obedience through exercise of violence in which obedience arises from coercion; however, to the contrary, soft war is based on causing obedience through displaying truthfulness from attraction.
- **Hard power:** Hard power is a familiar concept among realist theorists in international relations. Material components such as military, weaponry and financial capabilities bring about expanded scope of power, and via recourse, to force, intimidation and oppression of the opposing forces in line with fulfilling material goals, hard power is employed. For example, In the book "Politics among nations", Morgenta considers hard and military power as a way for power balance (Morgenta, 1996, p. 63). However, hard power can be assumed to be a non-cultural power, i.e. that category of power sources which are independent of the cultural identity and principles of the society. The salient characteristics of hard power is authority whereby the individual is made to obey; for this, one can perceive of production and exercise of power if a distinction is made between exercise if power and the environment (Rafi' and Ghorbi, 2010, p. 120).

In reality, hard power refers to the ability to change others' behavior or their decisions and choices grounded on threats or rewards. In other words, carrots (economic rewards) and sticks (military threats) are on the table and coercion and coax are the two central elements; however, soft power is formed as based on the conversion of desires to outputs (outcomes) and they are based on attraction instead of coercion. This manner of power is based on persuading others for obedience or agreements on norms and institutions which produce wanted behavior (Pursued, 2010, p. 36).

- **Soft power:** Thinking about the soft dimension of political power has a deep root in lands with an ancient history, as among the oldest evidence about the concept of soft power dates back to Laotese, thee Chinese philosopher and the founder of applied ethics "Tao" who was contemporary to Confucius. Writings by Laotese include political advices to leaders and collective wisdom for the public. In his own writings, he used to teach and advertise Yin, and emphasized on passive, stable and resident characteristics of the nature, contradicting with active and energetic properties. He, also, used to defend having without Possessing, and believed that in Tao writings, the only useful property is weakness. For him, the more the individual is industrious, the more he will face resistance, and vice versa. The more they are coordinated with the nature, the better he better results he will acquire.

From an overall perspective, humbleness and modesty are the highest values. The ancient Greeks, even before Stoicism introduced issues on soft power. The Greeks, via introducing such social concepts as Constitution Democracy, general scope of politics and its preference on the private scope took stable steps in the area of soft power (Burgerm 1997, p. 45). In the ancient Iran, one can find signs of soft war. Most Persian poems and sayings such as "To cut the head with cotton" indicate an idea or conception of power ion the old society, being consistent with soft power properties.

For some scholars, the modern element of soft war started after the demise of the USSR, and today, it is seen in the global strategies literature. Joseph Nye starts his book with a contemplating terms: "For almost four centuries ago, Nicolo Machiavdlli would say t the Italian princes: For people to be afraid of you is more important than they like you". In fact, one can say that soft war received attention by the international social and political assemblies since the years after the Cold War, thus becoming a political theory. In 1990, in his own works, Nye first spoke of power nature change in the global policy and then raised the perspective of soft power. He conceptualized non-compulsory penetration in form of soft power (Nye, 2008, p. 156).

To meet national objectives of a country, there are various ways including threats to exercise power and force and bribing; however, soft power means attracting and collaboration by people for conducting that which you want which is less costly compared to two other solutions. Hence, in recent years, "Theory of soft power" has been introduced in many political, economic and military areas (Zya'ea pur, 2005, p. 25). In this regard, and for Nye, promoting global and regional cooperation for increasing the attraction of American culture, politics, values and norms have been considered an appropriate way for exercising America's power in the transitional world, because the military power cannot maintain the cultural and political hegemony of the United States alone (Nye, 2008, p. 7). For Nye, soft power is based on the ability to draw a political agenda for affecting the latter party. As an example, individually, a well-intentioned parent knows very well that if they educate their children with proper values and beliefs, they will have more enduring power compared to the time they were just relying on bodily punishment or severing their allowance (Saeedi, 2010).

3. Police and Necessity of Training of Soft War Basics

The term police is a Greek term denoting a fortress or a command center in Greek cities. Later, police found another meaning as planning for improving and organizing a social life and civic rites. The latest development related to the term police meaning a force supervising on the current affairs of the society and guarding order and laws. Although the large ancient Iran lands could not be without police, the Islamic civilization statesmen were eager to determine a force supervising social affairs based on two hypotheses of bid to good and forbid from evil. The collector or police is the one who was investigating the wrongdoers. Iran of Islamic era, complying with the necessity of police, agreed to have police, but the new police force in Iran came into existence as this country became familiar with the west civilization and after the Constitution Revolution, and composed of police station and Gendarmerie, where after the victory of the Islamic Republic, the Islamic Revolution Committee was added to them. After the enactment of the police force laws on 1990, these three forces were integrated and the unified Islamic Republic Police was formed under the title of police force. As per this law, one of the three main missions assigned to the Islamic Republic of Iran Police was to "establish order and security" and the first duty of its 28 duties was to "establish order and security and provide security for the masses" (Rafi'ea, 2013, p. 95, Rafi'ea, 2001, p. 235).

Given the fact that the enemy's soft war involves large scale dimensions that lead to instability in families, cultural and social entities and its examples embody in the societal area, the police force, serving as guardians of order and security and providers of pubic comfort, was duty-bounded to deal with insecurity agents, Therefore, awareness of basics, goals and examples of soft war, in addition to raising awareness of police forces for avoiding the embodiments of soft war, cases these forces to intelligently and decisively treat with enemy agents.

4. Research Methodology

The current research was performed by using a descriptive-survey format. Some of the findings related to theoretical basics and literature review were gathered from library studies while other findings were collected by way of field studies and through questionnaires. The statistical population included Baharestan's Police Command Payvar Staffs, West of Tehran that, via using the Cochran formula, the number of 102 people was selected as the ample size. In this research in order to guarantee the content reliability and validity of the design questionnaire, the specialized views of some experts were used to remove or modify the research questions.

Meantime, to obtain questionnaire reliability Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used, where the reliability was estimated to 93.4%, indicating the relaibiitynof this research results for testing similar cases in other scales. To analyze research findings, SPSS and

Excel Software were used in two descriptive and inferential forms. In descriptive part, frequency percentage, and inferential part, Chi-square non-parametric Test, means, minimum, maximum and standard deviation were applied.

5. Research Findings

Table 1. Interviewed demographic characteristics

1	Age range	25-20	30-26	35-31	40-36	45-41
	Frequency	17	25	30	19	11
	Frequency percentage	%16	25%	% 29	% 19	% 11
2	**Education**	Diploma	Associate's degree	B.A.	M.A.	
	Frequency	37	24	36	5	
	Frequency percentage	%36	24%	% 35	% 5	
3	**Job field**	Policing	Rahvar (Traffic)	Intelligence	Intelligence	Administrative
	Frequency	44	12	19	15	8
	Frequency percentage	% 43	% 12	% 19	% 15	% 8
4	**Work history**	10-3years	20-10	30-20		
	Frequency	52	38	12		
	Frequency percentage	51%	%37	% 12		
5	**Degree spectrum**	Non-commissioned	Minor officer	Senior officer		
	Frequency	33	61	8		
	Frequency percentage	% 32	% 60	85		

While investigating the age range of the responders, as stated, most responders were aged 25-35 (54%) and the least number of responders were aged 41-45 (11%). Examining the variable of education among responders, people with diploma degrees constituted 36% and those having B.A. degrees formed the least number of responders with just 5%. Examining responders' job field, most responders had a policing field with 43%, and the least number of people were in Theology field with around 4%. Examining responders' work records, the responders with 3-10 years constituted 51%, people with 10-20 years, 37% and those with 20-30, 12%. Examining the variable of responders' degree spectrum, around 60% of thee responders were placed in the degree spectrum of minor officers, 32% in non-commissioned and only 8% in senior officers.

In inferential part, in order to analyze findings, at first, by using K-S Tests (Kolmogorov-Smirnov Tests), the normalcy of data distribution was investigated. The results of this test showed that the statistical distribution of data was not normal; therefore, chi-square non-parametric test by using SPSS software was used. In this test, (χ^2) is the test statistics which is obtained from the comparison of expected frequency

with actual frequency and *df* is the statistical freedom degree for each of the research hypotheses.

6. Training and Awareness of Police of the Enemy's Social Goals in Soft War

H_0: Respondents are not aware of enemy's social goals in the soft war

H_1: Respondents are aware of enemy's social goals in the soft war

In this part, of a total of 5 questions assigned to the enemy's social goals, the highest score to obtain was 25, given Table 2 results, it is in line with the maximum scores. On the other hand, if the frequency distribution of scores lean to scores higher than 12.5, one can say that the respondents are aware of the enemy's social goals in the soft war. The test results show that for each variable under investigation (Sig=0.000 <α=0.05). Thus, H_0 is not supported. As shown from Tables 2 and 3, the mean scores obtained are 18.96. In addition to this, the standard deviation of 3.55 indicates that the distribution of scores is not so distance from the said mean. Therefore, one can state that the respondents were aware of the social goals of the enemy and have the power to deal with it.

Table 2. Descriptive statistics of respondents' awareness of social goals in the soft war

No.	Mean	SD	Min.	Max.
102	18.96	3.55	8.00	25.00

Table 3. Inferential statistics of respondents' awareness of social goals in the soft war

Df	χ^2	Sig. level in Chi-square
16	71.67	0.000

7. Training and Awareness of Police of the Enemy's Cultural Goals in Soft War

H_0: Respondents are not aware of enemy's cultural goals in the soft war

H_1: Respondents are aware of enemy's cultural goals in the soft war

In this part, of a total of 4 questions assigned to the enemy's cultural goals, the highest score to obtain was 20, given Table 4 results, it is in line with the maximum scores. On the other hand, if the frequency distribution of scores lean to scores higher than 10, one can say that the respondents are aware of the enemy's social goals in the soft war. The test results show that for each variable under investigation (Sig=0.000 <α=0.05). Thus, H_0 is not supported. As shown from Tables 4 and 5, the mean scores obtained are 14.19. In addition to this, the standard deviation of 3.58 indicates that the distribution of scores is not so distance from the said mean. Therefore, one can state that the respondents were aware of the cultural goals of the enemy and have the power to deal

with it.

Table 4. Descriptive statistics of respondents' awareness of cultural goals in the soft war

No.	Mean	SD	Min.	Max.
102	14.19	3.58	4.00	20.00

Table 5. Descriptive statistics of respondents' awareness of cultural goals in the soft war

Df	χ^2	Sig. level in Chi-square
16	64.67	0.000

8. Awareness Level of the Respondents of the Enemy's Anti-Religious Goals in Soft War

H_0: Respondents are not aware of enemy's anti-religious goals in the soft war

H_1: Respondents are aware of enemy's anti-religious goals in the soft war

In this part, of a total of 4 questions assigned to the enemy's anti-religious goals, the highest score to obtain was 20, given Table 6 results, it is in line with the maximum scores. On the other hand, if the frequency distribution of scores lean to scores higher than 10, one can say that the respondents are aware of the enemy's social goals in the soft war. The test results show that for each variable under investigation (Sig=0.000 $<\alpha=0.05$). Thus, H_0 is not supported. As shown from Tables 6 and 7, the mean scores obtained are 14. In addition to this, the standard deviation of 3.74 indicates that the distribution of scores is not so distance from the said mean. Therefore, one can state that the respondents were aware of the anti-religious goals of the enemy and have the power to deal with it.

Table 6. Descriptive statistics of respondents' awareness of anti-religious goals in the soft war

No.	Mean	SD	Min.	Max.
102	14	3.74	4.00	20.00

Table 7. Descriptive statistics of respondents' awareness of anti-religious goals in the soft war

Df	χ^2	Sig. level in Chi-square
15	46.706	0.000

9. Awareness Level of the Respondents of the Enemy's Political Goals in Soft War

H_0: Respondents are not aware of enemy's political goals in the soft war

H_1: Respondents are aware of enemy's political goals in the soft war

In this part, of a total of 5 questions assigned to the enemy's political goals, the highest score to obtain was 25, given Table 8 results, it is in line with the maximum scores. On the other hand, if the frequency distribution of scores lean to scores higher than 12, one can say that the respondents are aware of the enemy's social goals in the soft war. The test results show that for each variable under investigation (Sig=0.000 <α=0.05). Thus, H_0 is not supported. As shown from Tables 8 and 9, the mean scores obtained are 17.58. In addition to this, the standard deviation of 4.10 indicates that the distribution of scores is not so distance from the said mean. Therefore, one can state that the respondents were aware of the anti-religious goals of the enemy and have the power to deal with it.

Table 8. Descriptive statistics of respondents' awareness of political goals in the soft war

No.	Mean	SD	Min.	Max.
102	17.58	4.10	5.00	25.00

Table 9. Descriptive statistics of respondents' awareness of political goals in the soft war

Df	χ^2	Sig. level in Chi-square
18	110.35	0.000

10. Awareness Level of the Respondents of the Enemy's Economic Goals in Soft War

H_0: Respondents are not aware of enemy's economic goals in the soft war

H_1: Respondents are aware of enemy's economic goals in the soft war

In this part, of a total of 2 questions assigned to the enemy's economic goals, the highest score to obtain was 10, given Table 8 results, it is in line with the maximum scores. On the other hand, if the frequency distribution of scores lean to scores higher than 10, one can say that the respondents are aware of the enemy's social goals in the soft war. The test results show that for each variable under investigation (Sig=0.000 <α=0.05). Thus, H_0 is not supported. As shown from Tables 10 and 11, the mean scores obtained are .7.52 In addition to this, the standard deviation of 1.72 indicates that the distribution of scores is not so distance from the said mean. Therefore, one can state that the respondents were aware of the economic goals of the enemy and have the power to deal with it.

Table 10. Descriptive statistics of respondents' awareness of economic goals in the soft war

No.	Mean	SD	Min.	Max.
102	7.52	1.72	2.00	10.00

Table 11. Descriptive statistics of respondents' awareness of economic goals in the soft war

df	χ^2	Sig. level in Chi-square
8	88.76	0.00

11. Conclusion and Recommendations

Reviewing analytical results of the research fivefold hypotheses, it becomes clear that training and awareness level of police of components or goals the enemy of the Islamic Republic of Oran seeks via anti-cultural soft war against the Revolution or its people is for better and more effective dealing with it. In this regard, the results obtained about each of the hypotheses indicates that from among fivefold components and goals, social and political components are more important in the view of the enemy, because the soft penetration of the enemy among the masses and special groups will disrupt social coherence and eliminates unity of the community. Such finding is fully conforming to the view of Joseph Nye (1990) who was the innovator of the Soft War Thinking, because he maintain that instead of costly coups, one can influence the social elites and the elites have a position among the masses, thus turning the tide the their illegitimate governments. It is clear that when national solidarity is disrupted, the other major component, i.e. political component can be affected. Because, the same elite governing the processes of soft war by the foreigners are on top of the political authority. Disruption of the unit of nation and state will create chaos; the same thing the enemies of the Islamic Republic of Iran were seeking so that they can meet their sinister goals in a Fitna environment. The results from this research fully correspond to the theoretical basics and warnings by the Supreme Leader.

On the other hand, the findings suggest that the economic goal or component that the enemy is looking forward to it has had the least effects in the soft war against our people. Interestingly, such a result will question the neoliberal thinking, because their thinking is based on economy. They observe attacking nations, instead of military occupation and enduring much economic costs, target other countries via soft war so that those countries are given in to their wants and orders. These scholars maintain that the country which has an economic power has political, military a d strategic power also. In reality, our country's weakness point is the disruption of social solidarity, cultural identity and territorial and political integrity, where it is needed for police to deal with such threats.

Aligning with research results, several recommendations are introduced:

- Serving to govern and guard social order and security and acting as the defense wing of the state to contain havoc and chaos as well as false political crises or

upheavals, police need to be aware and receive needed training related with soft war so that they can handle affairs more smoothly. In this area, the primary needs of police are to train and make its forces aware of the soft war component and they have to understand the goals.

- Most important is police forces' awareness level of the enemy's goals and familiarity with Soft war components. Therefore, it is imperative to train all police forces by inviting political experts to take part in workshops and scientific forums and seminars and even by considering a textbook called Soft War and its components

- Research findings show that the enemy has had better influence in their own social and political goals. For this, the relevant organizations such as political-doctrinal organization and Intelligence Protection Organizations need to train staffs and their families with coherent planning and forming periodic classes.

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