

# Employing Strategic Performance Options in the War on Terror (Iraq Model)

Ammar Hameed Yasein, Mohamed Aziz Abdel-Hassan  
University of Baghdad, Baghdad, Iraq

Since the beginning of the 1990s, the phenomenon of terrorism has become a complex, intertwined, and sophisticated phenomenon. The picture of terrorism has been diversified; its tools have expanded and its influence has expanded beyond the geopolitical limits of a country. Therefore, we find that behind this development are key factors, including the interdependence characteristic that made the world like a small cosmic village as a result of overlap due to technological developments and the secretions of globalization as well as the trends of the American political discourse to the post-September 11, 2001 events towards the Arab and Islamic countries, which contributed to the escalation of negative reactions against Western countries. The events of September 11, 2001 represented a qualitative shift in the history of global terrorism and the ways in which its strategic potential was exploited. It confirmed to us the fact that terrorist attacks can affect any country, regardless of the possibility of accumulating its strategic capabilities and influence in the global order. The study focused on the study of the use of strategic performance options in the framework of counter-terrorism (Iraq model), as a description of the situation and the subsequent input to understand and determine the elements of the strategic response to attitudes and actions. Various measures in the framework of combating terrorism and drying up sources of funding, contribute to the emergence of terrorism and its expansion in the Iraqi environment, and produce negative repercussions on the data of the Iraqi security situation, which in turn affect the regional security equation, as a result of the inability to formulate a strategic perspective that has a positive role especially in the aftermath of the events of September 11, 2001. Therefore, the fight against terrorism and its sources of funding, especially in Iraq, requires the production of a new global vision commensurate with the problems of change in the structure of the international system. Therefore, the research started from the premise that there is a positive relationship based on the close link between the use of strategic options for the force and the formulation of strategic action perceptions that contribute to drying up the sources of the terrorist phenomenon. We can employ diverse alternatives in the fight against terrorism and its new patterns, or employ a range of visions, perceptions, and behaviors related to rational and balanced strategic performance vis-a-vis the internal and external environments; this will contribute to improving the state's position in the face of terrorism.

*Keywords:* strategic performance options, war on terror, Iraq model

---

Ammar Hameed Yasein, Ph.D., assistant professor, College of Political Science, University of Baghdad, Baghdad, Iraq; research fields: political science, international studies.

**Corresponding author:** Mohamed Aziz Abdel-Hassan, Ph.D., assistant professor, College of Political Science, University of Baghdad, Baghdad, Iraq; research fields: political science, international and strategic studies.

The world has known terrorism in its various forms since ancient times, but as a form of violence, it was not accompanied by political goals except with the French Revolution, which brought it from an individual work to a systematic method of targeting. Often the distinction between them becomes unclear.

Why? Because this discrimination is still subject to considerations of selective international interests, which adds to the complexity of the process of defining and clarifying its concept and characteristics.

Terrorism has been defined within the framework of a state in terms of the objectives of operations carried out by violent armed organizations and groups; and at other times, a tool in the hands of the state employed by its intelligence agencies to achieve its objectives internally and externally, but we note here that the phenomenon of terrorism has become complex since the beginning of the 1990s of last century. It has become a global phenomenon that threatens all the countries of the world (a current model), so we find that key factors are behind this development. And the basic elements are the interdependent character that made the world like the small cosmopolitan village as a result of the overlap due to the technological developments and the secretions of globalization, as well as the trends of the American political discourse after the events of September 11, 2001 towards the Arab and Islamic countries, which contributed to the escalation of negative reactions against Western countries. It has been employed by violent terrorist groups to support their presence and gain more support at the material and moral levels to sustain the momentum, expansion, and effectiveness of the violent act in the new world order. The events of September 11, 2001 represented a qualitative shift in the global terrorism and the ways of employing its strategic potential had betrayed the fact that terrorist attacks can affect any country, regardless of the possibility of accumulating or gathering its strategic capabilities and influence in the global order.

Therefore, terrorism has a variety of reasons behind its emergence and expansion in the various countries of the world on a large scale. Each environment has its own conditions and its total and subsidiary characteristics that contribute to enhancing the destructive power of violent behavior within a society, especially if we know that terrorism as a organized crime and violent act is destructive to societal behaviors which would not have continued without an incubator environment and conditions conducive to the spread and continuity of its influential capabilities in political and community building. Violent groups no longer operate randomly, but have the ability to crystallize basic concepts and visions, on which to formulate the plans of their strategic plans.

The study focused on the study of the use of strategic performance options in the framework of counter-terrorism (Iraq model), as a description of the situation and the subsequent input to understand and determine the elements of the strategic response to attitudes and actions. Various measures in the framework of combating terrorism and drying up sources of funding, contribute to the emergence of terrorism and its expansion in the Iraqi environment, and produce negative repercussions on the data of the Iraqi security situation, which in turn affect the regional security equation, as a result of the inability to formulate a strategic perspective that has a positive role especially in the aftermath of the events of September 11, 2001.

Therefore, the fight against terrorism and its sources of funding, especially in Iraq, requires the production of a new global vision commensurate with the problems of change in the structure of the international system. Therefore, the integrated qualitative strategic performance must be strengthened and consolidated to limit the possibility of accumulating the force that terrorist groups seek to exploit which is a fundamental challenge to the possibility of formulating these alternatives and strategic options very carefully in the Iraqi strategic planning circles, and which of course provides positive opportunities for how to understand the relationship

between the nature of the threat and the formulation of awareness of mind. The perception of the threat is the decisive variable between action and reaction in the context of contemporary international relations. This is related to the possibility of understanding the entrances of the perception. The threat overlaps within three integrative rings: The first is awareness of goals and interests, the second is motivations and incentives, and the third is perception of behavior. This theoretical framework provides strategic decision makers with positive perceptions and opportunities to identify effective response. Terrorism, as well as other hypotheses related to self-awareness, awareness of the magnitude of threats in the regional and international contexts, the extent of intersection and convergence, change management, and the strengths of the state and strategic weakness, is all important elements of effective and rational strategic management to formulate options with political implications of terrorism and its sources of funding.

The problem of research revolves around the idea that terrorism is a reality that has scattered effects on all aspects of life due to the diversity of its causes and sources. The Iraqi environment continues to suffer from this negative projection on the one hand and unilateral methods and measures used in combating terrorism on the other hand. How to employ solid power without formulating strategic perceptions of a variety of performance options to ensure that we have the potential to acquire comprehensive capabilities that enhance the effectiveness of influential formats within the counter-terrorism framework? We can formulate a range of questions:

- (1) What are the possibilities of strategic performance in the context of the war on terror?
- (2) What is the role of the media in the employment of security education in the context of combating terrorism?
- (3) What is the role of human development in combating terrorism?
- (4) What are the basic mechanisms for employing the role of community institutions in combating terrorism?

Consistent with the problem that has been raised and the questions raised, the research started from the premise that: There is a relationship based on a direct correlation between the use of strategic options for the force and the formulation of strategic action perceptions that contribute to drying up the sources of the phenomenon of terrorism. Combating terrorism and its evolving patterns, we can promote or employ a range of visions, perceptions, and behaviors related to rational and balanced strategic performance vis-à-vis internal and external environments. Go and fight against terrorism and its financing, or it may lead to a decline if the strategy performances are negative.

The second topic examined the role of the media in the employment of security education (awareness) to combat terrorism. The third topic focused on the role of human development in the fight against terrorism, while the fourth discussed the role of the community institutions in the fight against terrorism.

### **The First Topic: Possibility of Indirect Strategy in the Context of the War on Terror**

The indirect strategy is the indirect approach of the opponent, and this method is employed if one of the adversaries is unsure of his or her ability to overcome the opponent in a direct test of military force (Jacobson, 2010).

The indirect approach strategy should be employed within the counter-terrorism framework by working to weaken the opponent (terrorist networks and armed groups) indirectly by employing soft power tools that operate in parallel with the tools of solid power. Here, we must focus on soft power to gain support and strike

terrorist groups from within the studies that have been active in this area. The studies call for reliance on diplomacy to win the support of international parties to build a comprehensive strategy for the war on terrorism, which contribute to the weakening of terrorist groups from within (Al-Akdahi, 2009).

In this regard, the former White House adviser John Brennan stated that the United States of America goes to use its economic capabilities to help countries, to raise the level of its security, and to prevent its citizens from resorting to a vicious cycle of non-productive violence (Hedin, 2018).

Thus, an important conclusion can be reached: The influence on terrorist groups from within is an important undertaking to dismantle and eliminate them by employing force to support the global public opinion in the war on terror, which directly affects the level of support for terrorist groups, especially Al-Qaeda, which will lose many of the advantages they exploit in carrying out the terrorist act, both at the level of funding or facilitating asylum and terrorist activity (Moataz Bellah, Roshdy, & Al-Quwaidi, 2006).

In this context, we can refer to two levels of reliance on soft power to gain support in the global war on terrorism, at the level of states and peoples. Therefore, we can define this in diplomacy according to the two axes: The first is public diplomacy to influence world and internal public opinion. To states and the international community, we can clarify this in accordance with the following hierarchical context:

(1) To employ public diplomacy in the fight against terrorism: From the outset, the meaning of the term “popular diplomacy” must be defined so that we can identify the implications of it in counter-terrorism. Public diplomacy is the administration and the realization of the objectives of a country’s foreign policy. Communication and building relationships with individuals and passing institutions of nationalism are to improve cognition and strengthen the processes of the influencing factor in the production of positive external political performance (Moataz Bellah et al., 2006).

Public diplomacy relies on the methods used by international parties to communicate with citizens in other countries. Dialogue is an important means of achieving foreign policy objectives. Public diplomacy must be viewed as a double track, because public diplomacy is the popular face of traditional diplomacy. The concept of public diplomacy began to be used in practice in 1960 to express diplomacy that differs from which is based on interactions between governments. This concept was associated with the US Information Agency, founded by Eisenhower in 1953 and incorporated into the framework of the Foreign Ministry. In the case of the beginning of the use of the concept of public diplomacy at the academic level, some researchers point out that it came with the establishment of the Morrow Institute of the Fleischer School of Law in 1965. In this regard, experts believe that the power of terrorism is not a powerful form of psychological warfare, especially that armed terrorist groups use the terrorist act to deliver a symbolic message, and that the terrorist strategy is based on communication through symbolic action to influence public opinion by employing the means of propaganda (Moataz Bellah et al., 2006).

In this regard, Joseph Nye points out that both solid and soft forces are a necessary and important option in the fight against terrorism, but attraction is less costly than coercion.

Public diplomacy is less expensive than the possibility of using the vocabulary of military power and the negative consequences that will result from it. And many analysts believe that the channels of open dialogue between the West and Islam are one of the main pillars to weaken the activities of these armed groups. The mere propaganda is no longer enough or rational and logical solution, but should be closer to the people and reduce bulk gaps and voids of the power that we have produced which is the so-called intellectual extremism (Schmid & Hindle, 2009).

(2) Employment of international diplomacy in the context of the war on terror:

In light of the continuing complexity in the environment of the new world order, diplomacy is no longer based on decrees, arrangements, and contacts to control and regulate the situation of citizens abroad, or to bring the points of contention between one country and another as we see it; or treaties to arrive at a formula of understanding satisfactory to the conflicting parties (Schmid & Hindle, 2009).

It should be noted that the concept of diplomacy has become widely covered by the work of governments, institutions, organizations, and conferences, as well as the role of embassies and consulates (Schmid & Hindle, 2009). And here, the efficiency of the apparatus responsible for the administration of diplomacy and the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs can be understood, so we can understand the implications of this through the reference of former US President Barack Obama when he spoke of diplomacy and its importance in achieving US foreign policy objectives:

Our armed forces will always remain the cornerstone of our security, but there must be something to complement them. Our security depends on diplomats who can work in every corner of the world, from great capitals to places, and it is dependent on development experts who can promote good governance and advocate for human dignity. (Hussein, 2007)

In line with the requirements of building a mature counter-terrorism strategy without relying solely on military power options, we must produce a new vision of how diplomacy copes with global challenges, particularly combating terrorism, by stimulating the so-called leadership through civilian power by upgrading the role of diplomacy along with defensive strategies, which is called the Smart Power Approach to Global Problem Solving<sup>1</sup>. There should be a change in attitudes by recognizing the important role played by the Iraqi Foreign Ministry and this role, in the authors' estimation to be a pioneer, formulates an equation: How to combine diplomatic work and development work to achieve foreign policy objectives?

The credibility of this thesis is what Joseph Nye in his book *Leadership Powers*, has pointed out that public diplomacy is an important tool of force, as it is the basis for building international relations with the outside world, especially in the framework of the formulation of counter-productive alliances to combat terrorism. And here the role of the International Coalition can be used in this context to support Iraqi forces in its war against Daqash. For the advice of former US President Roosevelt when he referred that he should talk flexibly at the time of constipation with a big stick (Clinton, 2010): How to focus on the real choices in how to combat terrorism by making military power work in the service of diplomacy, not to abandon the option of solid power, but to redouble efforts to restore soft power by integrating it with solid power to deal with international issues? Those past years have shown that military power cannot protect interests and achieve long-term goals, but this is achieved by considering the three dimensions of machinery (Nye & Clinton, 2012):

(a) To assist in the development and maintenance of international regulations governing international action in the areas of trade, environment, arms proliferation, human rights, peacekeeping, and counter-terrorism;

(b) The Iraqi foreign policy should give development in its different dimensions, a top priority as it represents a general and comprehensive good for all. This policy should seek to provide extensive financial and scientific assistance in cooperation with the rich countries for the benefit of the poor countries;

(c) Iraq should play the most effective role in the resolution of regional or international conflicts, particularly in the Middle East region, thus contributing to the activation of the harmony of soft attraction, which is one of the main channels of Iraqi foreign policy (Nye, 2008).

---

<sup>1</sup> National security strategy. The White House, Washington, May 2010.

Despite the increasing importance of soft power, most of the specialists in the strategic issue did not diminish the importance of military power, but they stressed that the military force is to serve foreign policy and not to control (i.e., militarization of foreign policy) on the one hand, and on the other hand, emphasized that the two concepts intertwined: What distinguishes between them is the nature of behavior, and the hard force may bear between the coercion and temptation and the same situation with soft power.

(3) Employing national legal legislation in the fight against terrorism:

The ethnic legislator followed the example of national and regional legislation, which was based mainly on the Penal Code in the face of domestic and international terrorism in the country. However, in the circumstances experienced by Iraq since 2003, there is the increasing number of terrorist acts in various forms and the unconventional implementation of terrorist operations. To issue a special and independent law to deal with terrorist crimes, the National Assembly passed the Anti-Terrorism Law No. 13 of 2005, and the Iraqi legislator succeeded in enacting this law to achieve important matters, including (Fattah, 2013):

(a) The relative harmony between the definition of terrorism and subsequent texts that deny acts of terrorism;

(b) Taking necessary measures to counter terrorism in the country, both in terms of prohibition and punishment;

(c) The inclusion of articles in various laws on terrorism and how to combat them, and the imposition of sanctions on those who committed them or who contributed to supporting the financing of terrorist operations. It should be noted that the expression of terrorist crimes was mentioned in Article 21, paragraph (a). In the context of the multiplicity of terrorist crimes that are not political, even if they were committed by political means, it is incumbent upon them to criminalize terrorism as a separate and independent crime. Iraq still suffers from many forms of murder, kidnapping, extortion, and sabotage.

The Iraqi legislator considers terrorism as an element of some of the crimes punishable as a crime to change the basic principles of the constitution, to attack the basic systems of the state, or to attack employees and citizens (Wael, 2016).

Article 200(2) of the Penal Code No. 111 of 1969 stipulates that any person who promotes any of the doctrines aimed at changing basic constitutional principles or basic social systems or for the empowerment of a social class to the use of force, terrorism, or any other unlawful means is prohibited. In the contents of Article 365, a person shall be punished by imprisonment, fine, or one who has assaulted or attempted to violate the right of the employees (or those charged with public service in the use of force, violence, or terrorism, or other illegal means).

Article 366 stipulates that “imprisonment for a period of no more than one year or a fine not exceeding one hundred dinars shall be punished by the use of force, violence, or terrorism as a threat or other illegal means against the right of others to work or the right to use or refrain from using anyone” (Wael, 2016).

In order to enhance the effectiveness of the legal texts and the legislative measures stipulated, it is necessary to strengthen the strength of national legislations and impose their compulsory power on all without exception, because it is the basic starting point for the establishment of effective and productive legal relations between the state on the one hand and the citizen on the other hand. Decisions were issued on the subject of combating the financing of terrorism in the form of amendments to the law of the Central Bank in a timely manner, but after a change, the political system in Iraq, the Iraqi authority, started preparing the legal framework to combat the terrorist phenomenon and its funding sources. The Money Laundering Law No. 93 of

2004 was for the purpose of controlling economic conditions and preventing financial crimes, fraud, and terrorist financing methods in the framework of Iraqi society (Nye, 2011).

### **The Second Topic: The Role of the Media in the Employment of Security Education (Awareness) to Combat Terrorism**

Security education is defined as teaching and learning the security concepts and experiences necessary for citizens to achieve national security, protect natural resources, and reduce cases of corruption in various forms and negative situations within the social system. Security education is a dual concept and a two-sided coin. Security and citizens constitute an integrated strategic building within the framework of combating terrorism and reducing its negative effects.

Security education also contributes to clarifying the spiritual, moral, and religious values of the society in order to conduct a qualitative separation process to understand the misconceptions about the issues of extremism, which are the basis of the national identity and identity of Arab and Islamic culture and are common among members of society<sup>2</sup>. The role of the mature media in recruiting the outputs of security education in the context of counter-terrorism is highlighted by clarifying public opinion that terrorism targets security civilians, sheds innocent blood, destroys vital institutions, and creates a public opinion against extremism in a different way. The formation of the context of political reform in different societies, reflecting the nature of the relationship between the state and society, depends on the contribution of the role of the media in the process of political reform and democracy on the function of those means in society and the volume of freedoms, and the diversity of views and trends within these institutions to the Arab and international media focused after 2001. On the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism and its repercussions on the Arab region, the predator of the phenomenon of terrorism is found to be of interest to the peoples and governments around the world because of their dangerous effects on the security and stability of states, and confirms the credibility of the role played by the media in feeding or supporting the emergence of violence or terrorism and extremism by employing terrorists to market their purposes in misleading the security services and gaining control of public opinion by disseminating the news of terrorist operations (Mazal, 2015).

The media campaigns that cover these operations help to achieve and complete their strategic objectives, as they see media coverage of their crimes as an important criterion for measuring the success of their terrorist act to the extent that some of them considered the terrorist act, which is not accompanied by media coverage of a failed act. There is no doubt that the information technology revolution witnessed by the world has turned all scales and the media has become a cornerstone in building the social components in terms of satellite channels of the spirit of the stereotype related to the events in the world, as well as social media and the contribution they make to the higher values of knowledge, criticism, revision, and self-dialogue. These values are the basis of any cultural development project, given the qualitative evolution of how social networks are used as a tool for entertainment and communication (Al-Khalaf, 1982).

As a primary source of the global media, social media has become an important treatment in the preparation of the requirements of change through the formation of awareness and new intellectual contexts, because the effective and integrated media tool must be activated performance to consolidate the fundamentals of the basic media institutions, the role of the new reality and its future prospects that have created important

---

<sup>2</sup> Iraqi Penal Code No. 111 of 1969, Legal Library, Baghdad, 2014.

and dangerous challenges, and the media institutions that have a responsibility to confront and deal with them in the present and future, especially with increasing expectations of these challenges in the future. Therefore, the media are required to develop their structure according to developments (Kazim, 2007).

This will only happen through the development of their systems, programs, and policies according to the nature of these developments, through the use of mechanisms that contribute to finding solutions to reduce the phenomenon of terrorism. The role of the media in the fight against terrorism is cultural; the culture of integrity and transparency and the formation of a social environment reject all kinds of corruption and terrorism. Here, we can propose a set of mechanisms to show the role of the active media, and to counter the phenomenon of terrorism (Zahran, 1988):

(1) Developing practical mechanisms and strategies to confront and reduce terrorism and extremism in order to eliminate it.

(2) The need to prepare training programs to raise the quality of workers in the national media, and their adequacy to deal with the basic issues and challenges, especially terrorism.

(3) Preparation of programs broadcast in different languages to introduce Islam, and the clarification of terrorism and its concurrent forms have nothing to do with the teachings of Islamic law (Moataz, 2017).

(4) Establishing an informational information base on the phenomenon of terrorism and working on analyzing this information in order to contribute to the fragmentation of their media and cultural activities.

(5) Employing the tools of political culture and educational awareness and the various means that are rich in the media to be effective in the development of youth and their perceptions and potential to address the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism that afflict the communities (Sadiq, 2011).

(6) Enhancing media exchange between satellite channels to combat terrorism through the preparation of scientific programs and studies to combat terrorism.

(7) Intensification of the programs of correction or intellectual review or intellectual rehabilitation or intellectual counseling by attracting the means of mass communication, especially the means of social communication, and cultural forums and others, especially if we realize that intellectual transformation is one of the advanced methods in the treatment of intellectual extremism. Dealing with the theoretical basis on which extremist groups are based on their various categories is the most decisive factor in any development that may occur in the sense that it aims to change a group of extremist ideas espoused by an individual or a group through the followers of diverse mechanisms. It aims at rethinking its legitimacy through reading, listening, and intellectual dialogue, as well as the possibility of motivating extremists, both individually and collectively, to return to the centrality of Islam. It has proved effective in the face of intellectual extremism. It leads to changing the perverse negative ideas that its members take as a legitimate justification (Al-Abdullah, 2010).

And there are similarities between this proposal and the reference made by the UN General Assembly in the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Action Plan to Item I: measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism. They call upon the third paragraph to promote a culture of peace, justice, and human development, a culture of national tolerance and respect for all religions, and cultures by developing and promoting, as appropriate, education, and public awareness programs covering all sectors of society<sup>3</sup>.

---

<sup>3</sup> Workshop on the role of media and security agencies in the fight against terrorism. Al-Dustour magazine, No. 17239, Jordan Press and Publishing Company, Amman, 2015.



(8) Adopting comprehensive information programs aimed at developing national public awareness, and promoting concepts of national harmony and addressing the destructive ideas of the media, which have negative connotations to influence societal patterns, leading to widespread instability to cause the production of so-called mature chaos (United Nations, 2009).

### **The Third Topic: The Role of Human Development in Combating Terrorism**

Development takes place in a societal context with social structures, values, and behaviors, in which multiple organizations push the dynamics of human development towards empowerment and access to the maximum possible social investment. Terrorism is destructive and a social product directed against people and society. We can focus on three main axes that illustrate the theoretical relationship between human development and terrorism (Al-Badayneh, 2007).

The first axis: Human development is immune to terrorism by empowering people and expanding their choices, making them keen to protect their social investments.

The second axis: Development may lead to imbalance in social and cultural structures, especially unbalanced human development, resulting in the marginalization and isolation of groups of people, making them flee to terrorism in order to achieve their objectives, especially with political implications (Li, 2005).

The third axis: Access to the stage of the so-called backward or intractable development may represent a strong root for the production of terrorism through the pressure of social structures, such as poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, corruption, and the spread of the culture of violence. In light of these three axes, we can analyze the nature of the relationship between human development and terrorism.

Human development is immune to terrorism, i.e., the formulation of the following formula: human development = human security, then the relationship between development and terrorism is negative, and this interpretation depends on the positive contribution of development to social empowerment and immunization against terrorism<sup>4</sup>.

It is clear that there is a negative relationship among human development and terrorism and poverty, inequality, turmoil, unemployment, knowledge, and world peace, while a positive relationship between human developments exists. The more effective the government and the perceptions of corruption are, the greater the choices of others are (Rumaih Al-Rumaih, 2006).

The higher their levels of awareness of their rights and the rights of others and the investment of their potential through education and training are, the greater the awareness of respect for human rights and how to protect them is. The development of the formal criminal justice system and the role that development plays in addressing the causes of terrorism, such as poverty and unemployment, help to reverse intellectual extremism, and the equitable distribution of wealth in society can reduce the dimensions of social conflict, and thus reduce the possibility of employing the means of resorting to terrorism, especially if we know that studies indicated that economic stability leads to a reduction in crime rates and vice versa, and therefore, the negative relationship between development and terrorism is in areas where development is balanced between social groups and the system of social and cultural rights (Obaid, 1996).

The power of social norms, which constitute a frame of reference for the individual, prevents its deviation or criminality, because development is a social shield resulting from its contribution to enabling the individual to employ his potential (Loel, 1997).

---

<sup>4</sup> United Nations, website: <http://www.un.org>, April 14, 2017.

Consistent with this, combating terrorism and reducing its violent levels require the development of human resources, which include addressing the problems related to unemployment, health care, nutrition, the environment, and education. The observance and application of human rights in this process are based on participatory development. The decision or the level of its implementation helps to meet the basic needs of individuals, but does not stand the goal of development and social action at the limits of improving the lives of individuals, and not achieve general satisfaction to the degree of protecting society from crime and violence and extremism and expand the indications of options and economic, social, and cultural rights in the monitoring of the phenomenon of terrorism and the development of effective solutions, which require the development of new solutions that stem from the requirements of human development through (Al-Rashed & Al-Qasimi, 1997):

(1) Ensuring the exercise of fundamental rights and the empowerment of citizenship rights.

(2) Combating discrimination and promoting equality of opportunity, particularly in the field of education and employment.

(3) Promoting the integration of ethnic and religious minorities.

(4) Developing multicultural dialogue methods and accepting cultural, social, and political diversity while ensuring equal opportunities and community participation in management so as to avoid diversion to the channels of violence in its various forms (Al-Wahhabi, 2005).

The role of civil society organizations in the fight against terrorism is manifested by helping individuals, especially the marginalized, to integrate them, spread awareness, expand freedoms, and provide humanitarian and social services. Thus, these institutions are more connected to society and more aware of their rights. To encourage individuals and groups to participate in their work aimed at countering terrorism, the participation of civil society institutions, counter-terrorism measures will contribute to maintaining the balance between collective security and individual freedoms, because it ensures the link of citizens. These measures will enhance the cohesion of society by contributing to the defusing of conflicts that can be a source of terrorist reactions with terrorist connotations.

#### **The Fourth Topic: Employing the Role of Community Institutions in Combating Terrorism**

Social patterns are a social entity in which individuals organize voluntarily to achieve or satisfy a need, and social patterns vary by the multitude of needs of individuals and groups. Some believe that these are social organizations that may be formal or informal that help members of society reach a level of decent human life in the context of social relations in which everyone can contribute and participate in the development of society within the values, customs, and traditions of society.

Social structures play an important role in maintaining security through their actions and programs directed at society. The importance of this role is that social structures provide different services and programs for the members of society and thus provide a source of satisfaction for the needs of individuals. Whenever these services and programs are directed to the members of society at a high level and commensurate with the requirements of the current reality, individuals are more mature and interactive with others, whether individuals and each other or individuals and institutions, all of which result in cultural, social, and psychological awareness of society in establishing security and social stability<sup>5</sup>.

---

<sup>5</sup> Bent El Nile, Socialization, website: <http://www.alhadidi>, files, 16/4/2017.

Here, we can analyze the roles of some social actors in the fight against terrorism.

Religious coordination: The religious pattern is one of the important patterns in maintaining the balance of society and integrates with other social patterns to bring balance and security within the community building system, and the performance of the religious pattern by carrying out a series of functions of a preventive nature within the community may emerge:

(1) To highlight the importance of social integration imposed by Islam to ensure the security of the individual and society.

(2) To promote the positive roles of religious formation in the control, evaluation of the personal-psychological aspects of individuals within society, and dissemination of religious awareness among members of society.

(3) To direct people to abide by religious orders and avoid their intentions.

(4) Provision of services to needy members of the society, guidance, and religious education, which are based on the promotion of good morals, addressing the manifestations of corruption and the rule of the provisions of the Islamic Shari'a, the prevention of crime through psychological correction, and the formation of negative views against negative behavior through awareness methods, publications, books, and magazines issued by religious institutions.

Hence, we see that the religious system plays a key role in the events of balance and stability within society as the main driver of the behavior of members of society directly or indirectly, and to activate for the preventive role of the religious community within the building and culture of a society, new mechanisms must be introduced to interact with the cultural changes and harmonize with the legitimate instructions by fortifying the minds of young people from any misguided intellectual misrepresentations by the various media and alerting young people to the danger of deviation from extremist groups.

To encourage preachers and mentors to focus on security awareness, to clarify the dangers of terrorism in parallel with the manifestations of destructive intellectual extremism, to spread the spirit of tolerance, forgiveness, and acceptance of others, and to remove the manifestations of extremism and atonement, the social orientation is based on the development of the personal aspects of the individual through the promotion of his qualifications and abilities, self-confidence, and conformity with moral and religious principles, to prevail over the social concepts of society, so the social direction has taken a large part in the long process of guiding nations and peoples, because this directive is directly linked to a number of key elements of society, such as security, social self-esteem, social belonging, and cohesion.

Family format plays a large role in the process of social control and directing the behavior of individuals, which makes this format of interest from all specialists, because the welfare and integrity of the community are closely linked to its outputs, as the family process of education and guidance, which reflects on the behavior of individuals and their practices through the role played by the family format of the preservation of the human type and the guidance of children's behavior; as the family is the first cell in which the child arises and learns the language and affects the composition of psychological, physical, and social, we find that the stability of the community starts from the construction of the family. If the human-reared family is based on sound behavioral principles, the process of learning and acquisition is also sound, to the extent that such principles are corrupt, so as to reflect their image on human behavior and patterns of societal behavior.

Here, the family formation patterns are divided among several types, most notably religious formation, which is meant by behavioral practices and multiple cognitive processes that provide protection to the

individual and conserve souls, while socialization is based on two main aspects: first, the preventive aspect, which means the role of the family to protect its members against all negative influences in society, and the other, the therapeutic aspect. It includes a subsequent process in the event of a defect in the previous preventive process, as the family follows the behavior of its individual on a continuous basis to identify the faults and work to address them before translating to aggressive acts within the framework of community building (Helou & Al-Khalis, 1924/2017; Arwa Bint & Mousaed, 2013).

### Conclusions

The phenomenon of terrorism now occupies all the countries of the world, as a global phenomenon that is not associated with any particular region, culture, society, or religious or ethnic groups. It has become linked to the political, social, cultural, and technological factors of the rapid developments in modern times. It is the act that is used in the context of employing the threat as part of the larger event, i.e., how to use the subject of awareness of the threat and its primary and secondary levels in influencing the perceptions of the other party. The threat is also used to influence the government or intimidate people for purposes that achieve social, economic, and political objectives.

In the authors' assessment, the requirements of building a mature counter-terrorism strategy without relying solely on military power options require producing a new vision of how diplomacy copes with global challenges, particularly combating terrorism, by stimulating the so-called leadership through civilian power by raising the efficiency of its role. Diplomacy along with defense strategies is called the approach of smart power to solve global problems. There should be a change in attitudes by recognizing the important role played by the Iraqi Foreign Ministry, and this role, in the authors' view, is necessary to formulate a formula: How to combine diplomatic work and development work to achieve foreign policy objectives and how to focus on the real options in how to combat terrorism by making military power work in the service of diplomacy? Redouble efforts to restore soft power by integrating it with solid power to deal with international issues, especially since past years, have shown that military power cannot protect interests and achieve long-term goals.

Consistent with this, the fight against terrorism and the reduction of its violent levels necessitate the development of human resources, which include addressing problems related to unemployment, health care, nutrition, the environment, and education. The observance and application of human rights in this process is based on participatory development. The decision or the level of its implementation, which helps to meet the basic needs of individuals, does not stand the goal of development and social action within the limits of improving the lives of individuals, and not achieve general satisfaction to the degree of protecting society from crime, violence, and extremism and expand the indications of options, and economic, social, and cultural rights in the monitoring of the phenomenon of terrorism to develop effective solutions.

In the authors' research titled "The Use of Strategic Options in the Context of Counter-Terrorism: Iraq as a Model", they reached a set of conclusions and recommendations, most notably:

(1) To build a database of information both at the state level and in the relevant ministries and departments responsible for the fight against terrorism, provided that it is designed, managed, and characterized by experts. The qualitative information can guide the political decision maker in the context of combating terrorism and its sources of funding, especially in Iraq, whether the sources of funding are legitimate or illegal.

(2) To pay attention to the working staff, train them in technical methods, improve the efficiency of performance, and improve its effectiveness in order to deal with the techniques employed by terrorists, as well

as the need to develop training programs to raise the quality of the national media workers, and their adequacy to deal with the issues and challenges, especially terrorism.

(3) To build an information system and public relations that contribute to the detection of terrorist methods and the spread of awareness among individuals and institutions, as well as interest in community awareness of how to combat terrorism, as well as the production of national flags against the information of extremist terrorist groups to counter the terrorist media by employing Iraqi media channels with study and analysis. Terrorist media includes all that is published and promoted by terrorist organizations in the use of tools of political culture and educational awareness and the various means that are rich in the media to be effective in the development of youth and their perceptions and their potential to address the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism that plagues the mass communities.

(4) Follow-up of terrorist leaders abroad and networks that provide support and funding for the organization and means of delivery of funds inside, and activate security agreements concluded with states through the mechanism of the work of Iraqi diplomacy by launching a political campaign against terrorism and financiers and instigators.

(5) Activation of the control of websites through the stimulation of specialized units in combating cybercrime, and monitoring sites that incite sedition, terrorism, atonement, and criminalization, and the means of intellectual extremism that affects the patterns of community building.

(6) Terrorism has many different types and sources of funding and multiple causes. The greater the funding of terrorism is, the more effective the terrorism will affect all other areas of life, especially the economic aspect of weak infrastructure, raising unemployment, and the inability to attract foreign investors.

(7) To develop multicultural dialogue methods and accept cultural, social, and political diversity while ensuring equal opportunities and community participation in management so as to avoid the use of violence channels in various forms.

(8) The importance of social guidance has played a large role in the process of the perceptions of nations and peoples for a long time, because this orientation is directly related to a number of essential elements in society, such as security, social self-esteem, belonging, and social cohesion.

(9) Human development is immune to terrorism by empowering people and expanding their choices, which makes them keen to protect their social investments.

(10) To enhance the effectiveness of the legal texts and the legislative measures provided by motivating the power of national legislation and imposing its compulsory power on all without exception, as it is the basic starting point for the establishment of effective and productive legal relations between the states on the one hand and the citizen on the other.

(11) Iraq should act as the most effective mediator in resolving regional or international conflicts, particularly in the Middle East region, thus contributing to the activation of the harmony of soft attraction that Iraq's foreign policy is one of its main channels.

(12) To assist in the development and maintenance of international regulations governing international action in the areas of trade, environment, arms proliferation, human rights, peacekeeping, and combating terrorism.

(13) The clarity of the political and economic approach and stability according to specific criteria and frameworks is a state of confidence, strengthens confidence and confidence-building measures, and establishes the rules of mental and moral stability of the citizen.

## References

- Al-Abdullah, M. (2010). *The role of Arab space media in Arab revolutions, Arab league for communication sciences*. Beirut: Lebanese University.
- Al-Akdahi, H. M. (2009). *In the challenges of national security and political history*. Egypt: University Youth Foundation.
- Al-Badayneh, D. (2007). *Social causes of terrorism in the Arab society*. Retrieved from [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/328289589\\_Social\\_Causes\\_of\\_Terrorism\\_in\\_the\\_Arab\\_Society\\_httpwwwwebooksiospresscomvolumearticle24015](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/328289589_Social_Causes_of_Terrorism_in_the_Arab_Society_httpwwwwebooksiospresscomvolumearticle24015)
- Al-Khalaf, A. H. (1982). *Sultan Abdul Qader Al-Shawi*. Baghdad: General Principles in the Penal Code.
- Al-Rashed, M., & Al-Qasimi, A. (1997). *The role of associations of public benefit in the UAE in socialization and society's socialization against crime and deviance*. United Arab Emirates: Association of Socialists.
- Al-Wahhabi, S. (2005). Phenomenon of exaggeration and terror and position of them. Research published in the *Conference on the Position of Islam on Terrorism* (pp. 6-8), Imam Muhammad bin Saud Islamic University.
- Arwa Bint, A., & Mousaed, A. (2013). The ethical implications of globalization on the Muslim family and how to confront it. Unpublished master thesis, Faculty of Sharia, Imam Muhammad bin Saud Islamic University, Riyadh.
- Clinton, H. (2010). *Leading through civilian power: Redefining American diplomacy and development, foreign affairs* (Vol. 89). Washington, D.C.: Council on Foreign Relations.
- Fattah, B. A. (2013). *Renewal of American hegemony*. Beirut: Dar Al-Arabiya Publishers.
- Hedin, R. (2018). *U.S terror strategy: Hard and soft power*. Retrieved from <http://www.icnl.org>
- Helou, M. F. A., & Al-Khalis, B. M. (1924/2017). *Role of the family in the socialization of the child*. Palestine: Al-Quds University.
- Hussein, K. (2007). *Contemporary international issues*. Beirut: Dar Al-Manhal Al-Libani.
- Jacobson, M. (2010). *Terrorist dropouts: Learning from those who have left*. Washington, D.C.: Washington Institute for Near East Policy.
- Kazim, N. J. (2007). The responsibility of the Iraqi banking system in combating money laundering: Applied study in Iraqi banks. Unpublished master thesis, Higher Institute of Accounting and Financial Studies, University of Baghdad.
- Li, Q. (2005). Does democracy promote or reduce transnational terrorist incidents? *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 49(2), 217-280.
- Loel, A. (1997). *The role of social, cultural and religious upbringing related to the protection of society from the dangers of crime and delinquency*. United Arab Emirates: University of the Emirates.
- Mazal, K. (2015). *The concept of terrorism study in international and internal law*. Retrieved from <http://www.Karem@2015.com>
- Moataz Bellah, A. F., Roshdy, D. A., & Al-Quwaidi, M. A. (2006). The American people's diplomacy address to the Middle East: Analysis and effectiveness. In *Research Paper* (pp. 4-5), Cairo University, Egypt, May.
- Moataz, A. H. (2017). *A future vision for security awareness in the curriculum*. Retrieved from <http://www.alfayhaa.Tv>
- Nye, J. (2008). *The power to lead*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Nye, J. (2011). *The future of power*. New York: Public Affairs.
- Nye, J., & Clinton, H. (2012). *Future of American power*. Abu Dhabi: Center for Strategic Studies and Research.
- Obaid, H. I. (1996). The importance of community institutions in maintaining social security. Proceedings from *Symposium on the Role of Media and Upbringing Institutions in Spreading Security Awareness and the Siege of Crime*.
- Rumaih Al-Rumaih, S. B. (2006). *The role of civil society institutions in combating terrorism in terrorism and piracy*. Riyadh: Center for Studies and Research, NAIF Arab University for Security Sciences.
- Sadiq, A. M. (2011). *The new media: A study in its general approach and characteristics*. Arab Gateway to Media and Communication Sciences.
- Schmid, A. P., & Hindle, G. F. (2009). *After the war on terror: Regional and multilateral perspectives on counter-terrorism strategy*. London: Royal United Services Institute (RUSI).
- United Nations. (2009). Study on anti-terrorism legislation in the Gulf States and Yemen. In *Working Paper* (p. 123), New York.
- Wael, M. A. R. (2016). *American strategic planning after 2008: Obama administration model*. Riyadh: Obeikan Library.
- Zahrn, H. (1988). *Psychological security as a mainstay of Arab and world national security*. Baghdad: National Security Seminar, Arab Education Union.