SECURITY THREATS OF ISIS ON THE AXIS OF RESISTANCE AND ITS EFFECTS ON NATIONAL SECURITY OF ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

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Abstract. The ISIL terrorist group is one of salafi jihadist currents which was established and acitvated when USA and its allies attacked to Iraq. This salafi jihadist group has occupied some parts of Iraq and Syria lands in the axis of resistance which includes part of strategy security of Islamic Republic of Iran through its terrorist acts and by the support of some regional and trans-regional countries. Therefore, since any instability and chaos in the region of resistance axis threats the national security of the Islamic Republic of Iran, real recognition of such threats in surrounding areas of Islamic Republic of Iran for adapting counteract strategies is critical. Thus, the aim of the current study is diagnosing the effects of security threats of salafi jihadist ISIL group on the national security of the Islamic Republic of Iran and resistance axis. In other words, its been attempted to find an answer to this question that what could be the possible threats of slefi jihadi ISIL group on the national security of the Islamic Republic of Iran and resistance axis? What dimensions of the national security of the Islamic Republic of Iran and resistance axis will be involved? In answering these question this hypothesis was taken into account that the threats induced by this group will be on different political, security, military, economical, and social levels. In addition, the presence of ISIL as a threat factor in Shitte geopolitic will bring about damage to pure Islam Mohammadi, weakness of resistacne axis, turn of power balance in favor of Israeli occupying regime and conservative Arab countries, the second presence of USA in a coalition against ISIL and physical besiege of Iran in Shitte geopolitics. Researchers in this study have investigated the effect of ISIL threats on the national security of the Islamic Republic of Iran and resistance axis by the theory of Copenhagen school and descriptive-survey method through using library instruments.

Keywords: ISIL, National Security, National Security Threats, Islamic Republic of Iran (IRI), the axis of Resistance, Copenhagen School

Introduction. One of the Salafist jihadi groups that has played a significant role in Middle East politics after Arab developments, is the Da'ish Jihadi Salafi group that has been.

Increasing its influence in the center of resistance (Iraq and Syria) every day. This anti-Shiite anti-Shiite anti-Islamic anti-Shiite anti-Shiite anti-Shiite anti-Shiite anti-Shiite anti-Shiite group has captured parts of the Axis of Resistance (from Iraq to Syria) by 2015 with its own terrorist attacks, with the support of regional and subregional states. And has caused security, political, economic and religious instability in this region. Since geopolitical facts and ethnic characteristics The Islamic Republic of Iran is a kind of security that has been linked to the axis of resistance, so the instability of this group in the resistance axis has threatened Iran's strategic assets in the region and has threatened the security of the Islamic republic Iran has created a resistance axis. From this perspective, recognizing the security threats of the ISIL terrorist group is essential to the resistance and security of the Islamic Republic of Iran, because the resistance axis is the strategic area of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and if this area is in the future against Iran Or united with Iran, has a military strategic problem, the CIA Social and economic. And with the disappearance of this Salafist jihadi group, there are significant threats, including the threat of fragmentation between territorial integrity, the widespread civil war, the growth of extremism and terrorism, the emergence of ethnic and religious wars and the serious threat to stability And security in the area of resistance will be eliminated, and rivalries and differences will be reduced between regional actors, including Iran, with Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Qatar. And the Islamic Republic of Iran can, at a lower cost, pursue the principles of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which is to fight the American arrogance and support for the oppressed people, and the atrocities of Muslims and the fight against the Zionist usurper regime.

Therefore, real understanding of the policies and strategies of the enemy, especially in the Islamic Republic of Iran, is necessary for the adoption of counter-measures and measures. It is necessary for the country's defense and strategic centers to target the enemy's movements in the region and to cooperate with the countries Watching the neighbor carefully to identify the threats to prepare the country for any threat response. The purpose of this study is to identify the security threats of the ISIL's Salafi group on the national security of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its resistance axis. The main question is: what threatens the ISIL jihadi Salafi group can have against the national security

of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the core of resistance with Iran's centrality? What are the security threats of the Salafist jihadi group of ISIL? What is the size of the Islamic Republic of Iran's national security and the focus of resistance? The research hypothesis suggests that the ISIL Jihadi Salafist group poses threats to security, military, political, economic and social security against The Islamic Republic of Iran will create a resistance axis that will be explored separately in the text. The authors of this study, using the Copenhagen School of Theory and Descriptive and Analytical Toolkit, to examine the threats of ISIL against the national security of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its axis Resistance will be centered on Iran.

a : Theoretical Foundations of Research

The Copenhagen School is a term used by Bill McCoyney 1 for the works and views of Bozan 2, ElWeaver 3, DoWild 4, and others. (Buzan, Waever 1998)

a : Security from the School of Copenhagen

Security is a multifaceted concept, and so there is a controversy about the meaning of that. Ian Blunni, in his definition of security, said "security is the relative liberation of the war, with relatively high expectations that the outcome of any war that is taking place is the defeat of the other side." Definition of Wolfs 2 "The security criterion is objectively a lack of threat in Formerly, the values are acquired and not mentally fearful that these values will be attacked. "(Smith, 2004: 570) In the School of Copenhagen, Warren Bozan defines security against" threatened liberation "and believes that Security is understood in the absence of another issue called "threat". According to Bowzan, security empowers governments and communities to maintain an independent identity and practical integrity. This school has studied security in a variety of ways. In his book, "The title of people, governments and panic, Barry Bowman divides human security into five categories: military, political, economic, social, and environmental." (Abdullah Khani, 2009: 50). Military security: the effects The mutual offensive and defensive capabilities of governments, as well as their perception of each other's intentions, are related. Political Security: Observes the institutional stability of governments, the system of governance, and the ideologies that legitimize them. Social Security: The ability to maintain traditional patterns of language, culture, religion, and national identity and customs is related to the acceptable conditions of development. Environmental security: It seeks to preserve the global local environment as a necessary backbone to which all human life relies. Economic security: access to resources, taxes, and markets to maintain acceptable levels of prosperity and government power .

h : National Security from the School of Copenhagen

One of the first to define national security is Walter Lippmann, an American writer and scholar. "A nation, when it comes to security, can maintain its fundamental values in the event of a war, and in the event of a war "(Roshandel, 1995: 4). 2 Using the functional definition of the US National Security Council, they regard national security as protecting society from harming institutions and its fundamental values. In the definition of AFS Simeon 3: National Security is part of the policy of the state, whose purpose is favorable national and international political conditions for the protection or enhancement of vital national values against existing and potential enemies. Barry Bowman believes that security is the key issue in solving the threat, and when it comes to the international arena, security means the ability of countries and communities to maintain their independent identity and their own functional strength (Bozan, 2008: 32). Boozan and his colleagues from Weaver state that national security is the centerpiece of security. Governor believes that the concept of security is formed at the state level because "because of the political construction of governments and the international system, they are considered to be the most important habitat of countries" In fact, the political relationship between governments is so close to the independent debate around them that they are introducing fundamental mistakes. Reject. " Therefore, this school, with respect to the central government, cites national security as the most important aspect of its security awareness at the international, regional, governmental and social levels. (Abdollah Khani, B 1389: 87). The Copenhagen School is one of the only constraints of the "security", "security threats", "national security", "survival," "the idea of sovereignty," and "identity," based on the principles of ISIL's Salafist jihadist group. In the context of this approach, it is possible to explain the prospect of national security, the concept of the sovereignty and security of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Republic of Iran in the domain of the Copenhagen School of the Five.

National security threats from the Copenhagen perspective

The Copenhagen School has been working to address the security objectives of some areas due to the existence of a robust security plan against immense security and to prevent unimaginable risk issues in the five areas. Followers of this school, who have succeeded in doing so using the concept of existential threat, regard existential threats as threatening the existence of the subject matter. On this basis, the reference point in the "survival" military sector The political section of the "idea of sovereignty" and its institutions, and in the social sector, is also "identity." It is said that the idea of sovereignty is interpreted into ideology, the rules governing sovereignty and even national identity. The Copenhagen School for the economic and environmental sectors is the reference objective It does not introduce a specific one and it is very difficult to introduce the reference objective in the economic sector.

1 - At the Copenhagen School, threats come from three essential elements of the "agent or threat agent": the "Threat Zone" and "Threat Threat" that are:

Threat factor: Threatened threat is never caused by the threatened or threatened actors. The threat player can be a security player such as "a government or a large government entity," an unfavorable process, such as "the process of

securing issues by United Nations Security Council ", a similar structure (The unipolar structure of the international system) And an object like that (nuclear weapons) .

2 - The threat issue: It can be a situation, a phenomenon, a process, a current or an event, in fact, the container represents threats, the nature, nature, and features of the threat. The relationship between the threat factor and the threat-free area is meaningless.

3 - Threats are threatened and threatened by threats to the "security environment", "security-makers" and "reference targets and key assets." The security environment refers to the geographic environment in which the two criteria of "security interdependence" and "patterns of friendship and hostility" are always present and effective. Security organizers refer to actors within the system and security-related security system And have the ability to security or non-security of phenomena, issues or trends. Reference objectives and key assets constitute the most important part of the identity of the threat zone.

Reference objectives refer to concepts that have legitimate claims of survival for the system in question; for example, the national identity on the fringe of a state government as a system can be a reference objective because one of the components of such a survival The system is a national identity. The key elements are facilities, equipment, communications, information, organizations, and all that is said to be the material life of the system heavily dependent on them. The threat zone is in fact a material cultural environment that can be a country , Organization, or city, all of which we call the system (Abdullah Khani :1389) Given the threatening components of the threat, ISIS threats in the meaning of the threat organization against the national security of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the resistance axis are illustrated in the following table

B : Isis . Isis The combination of the first letters of the words "Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant" has been formed **(Stout,2014:47)**

The history of the formation of this jihadi Salafi group dates back to 2004 in the name of Jimaa al-Tawhido al-Jihad. The group was known as Abu Musab al-Zarqawi and was known to the Iraqi al-Qaeda organization. In 2006, al Qaeda supported Iraqi small terrorist groups and supported the MKO Formed. Following the killing of al-Zarqawi in June 2006, the Mujahedeen Council, while recruiting four other groups from Sunni Jihadist groups, called the Iraqi Arab tribesmen the goal of freeing Iraq from the Shiites and foreign occupation and returning Islam to its golden age. ((Starr, 2015:7-10

In the same year, the leadership of this group fell by Abu Amr al-Baghdadi and he established the Islamic State of Iraq. Despite the emphases of al-Zawahiri, on the unification of various Iraqi groups under the banner of al-Qaeda, the Islamic State of Iraq became independent, and in 2013, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, who was the leader of the group in 2010 after the death of Abu Amr 2014,3): (Zelin) With the election of Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, the scope of operations and attacks became widespread and, as the Syrian crisis began, elements of this group were active in Syria. This area is about 400,000 square kilometers in size. The area is located in Sirjan, which is currently located in Syria, and now it is considered as a dormitory.(Katzman 2008) Therefore, the history of ISIL's names has been drawn from the beginning to the present in the following table .

1 - Axis of Resistance : The resistance axis can be defined from two perspectives. In the first perspectives, the Coalition of Resistance is a regional geopolitical coalition consisting of a set of state actors (Iran, Syria and Iraq) and non-governmental (Hezbollah, Hamas and Islamic Jihad), which They have common national and ideological interests. The second definition that can be provided from the resistance axis is a discursive definition. Discourse is a collection of signs that form a particular semantic system in a process of articulation. The signs that are articulated in the resistance discourse can be classified into two categories; one is a negation or culling, and the other is positive and positive. In the center of the resilient dialectic of resistance, there is domination. That is, the most important element of the discourse of resistance is the negation of domination and domination, and second, the negation of arrogance and autocracy. But the most important positive and positive aspects of the discourse of resistance at the center of this discourse are justice and justice, Islamism, pacifism, self-determination and authority, independence, liberty, spirituality, wisdom and rationality , Expediency and idealism and realism. The Islamic Revolution of Iran, with the slogan of neither East, nor the West, sought to create a new discourse against the existing discourses of communism, liberalism. The passage of time and the ability of the Islamic Republic to articulate the signs of this new discourse led to the discovery of resistance that emerged from the discourse of the Islamic Revolution, which found its place in the Middle East. The Islamic awakening in the region, domination, the reign of dictators, the emphasis on political Islam and justice, is a clear sign of transforming the resistance discourse into the legitimate discourse of the Muslim nations of the Middle East.

Causes of ISIL Growth in the Resistance Axis. In the past year, factors have contributed to ISIS's growth and success in capturing part of the core of resistance. These advances are often driven by factors such as weaknesses of central governments (Syria and Iraq), military and financial support for some regional governments, as well as Some officials and elements of the Takfiris are rich, the deliberate or inadvertent weakness of border control, which makes it possible for new members to join, access to large armories in Syria and Iraq, the experience of the war on America in Iraq over the years, and the proceeds from the sale of oil Returns. While the factors mentioned above have all been important in strengthening ISIL's position, there are other important factors that are useful in explaining the nature of this group. These factors are: the major role played by the former members of the Ba'ath Party Iraq and Saddam's army

officers have been involved in the control and command of ISIL and other similar groups in Iraq and Syria. ISIL's forces with the network of elements against Saddam Hussein are the main reasons for the group's success in some of the battles and its transformation from a terrorist group -Atmally a terrorist group has been accompanied by control over some areas. This alliance of interests has promoted ISIS's terrorist methods through the organization and acquisition of traditional military skills, and the Ba'athists not only provided ISIS with their military expertise, but also a smuggling network that was used to circumvent the 1990s sanctions They invented Iraq against IS, they put ISIL in service.

3 - **The Islamic Republic of Iran's Resistance and National Security** Shiite geopolitics is understood to mean the continuation of Shi'a political geography in various Middle Eastern countries (Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan with the Hartland of Iran) Iran's significance is to the extent that Graham Fuller 1 calls Iran "Qibla Alam" and professor Roohollah Zamani Iran as "sensitive". Iran's national security as a country that lies at the heart of the Shi'a geopolitics, Review is:

1) The first is in connection with the order and stability of the Shi'a geopolitical state, in the sense that any political and military disorder and political instability in the Shi'a geopolitics will lead to instability and threaten the national security of Iran. From the viewpoint of the Cold War's geopolitical teachings , The Shiite geopolitics located on the Eurasia Strategic Third Front, while the term "broken belt" is a term that gives the southwestern countries of the Middle East, because the crises are rapidly rising and expanding in the shortest possible time, and at the same time Now they are falling down quickly .

2) The second dimension in relation to Iran's security in the field of Shiite geopolitics is the role and importance of various internal factors in securing and ensuring security and political and security stability. Iran, as a country with ethnic-religious diversity, is always threatened by many opponents of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The border provinces of Iran such as Kurdistan, Sistan and Baluchestan, Khuzestan and Kermanshah, and Kurdistan, could be the reason for ISIL to enter Iran as a Shiite enemy due to economic, social and religious issues. The above suggests that any instability and instability in any of the Shiite geopolitical areas can affect the security of other countries, including Iran. Therefore, ISIS as a destabilizing actor along with the US and Zionist regime have threatened the axis Resistance and national security of the Islamic Republic in the broadest sense will be that the most important of these threats in the form of the Copenhagen School in the four areas of security, military, political, economic and social are:

1 - ISIL's military-security threats on the resistance and security of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Military threats are the center of the national security concerns. Usually, military action can threaten all of the government's components. By using force, it can lead to sudden unexpected developments on a large scale, military threats to the national security program are at the top, and military action can be valuable achievements in politics. The art, industry, culture, and all aspects of humanity are destroyed by force ISIL is a jihadist Salafist who views Shiites as righteous or apostate Islam, a situation in which the Shiites will be sentenced to death. So Iran is well aware of this situation, and the most dangerous part is that Iran has 1,500km of common border with Iraq, and Iraqi forces do not have much control over the border. (Iranian diplomacy – 1394)

ISIS is an illogical actress, a radical structuralist who, if he accesses weapons of mass destruction illegally, because ISIS ideology is more anti-Semitic than anti-Western, he will use it to destroy his Shiite enemies. He is one of the wealthiest terrorist organizations in the world who has been selling oil, taxes, and banking and local wealth and has gradually turned into the richest terrorist organization, especially with the seizure of the city of Mosul and the seizure of financial resources The city has also intensified, as well as the accumulation of a number of oil wells in northern Iraq, so this windfall will provide ISIS with sufficient financial means to achieve conventional and even unconventional weapons through illegal means. Amir Ahmad Reza Purdistan, commander of the Iranian Army's Army, warned parliamentarians on ISIL's threat on June 3rd in a private session in the Iranian parliament: "Today, Takfiri terrorists and Tacitus forces are near our borders. A year ago, at that time, the headquarters of the armed forces informed us that the ISIL forces are in Jlula and Saadia, and their next step is Khaneqin and then Iran. The ISIL Takfiri forces in our border provinces were tired and the ammunition and force slot was anticipated and prepared to confront the assassinations and explosions that were infiltrated by the intelligence forces at the time of their arrival. "Minister of Information Sayed Mahmoud Alavi has said: "Takfiri elements intended to poison a food of one of the major delegations of Tehran, and also planned to bomb during the Qods Day celebrations in Zahedan and Shiraz last year. They also captured an international fencing contender in Zahedan. "Why are Iranian officials worried about ISIL's entry into Iran? Possible reasons include:

1- ISIS is determined to overthrow Iran, which it refers to as the Safavid state.

2. ISIL has had military victories over the last few months in different parts of Iraq,

3. Existence of high military, social and religious potential in the border provinces of Iran such as Kurdistan, Sistan and Baluchestan, Khuzestan and Kermanshah.

In late 2014, ISIL announced that the names of the 12 members of the Khorasan Provincial Command, which included Pakistan, Afghanistan, eastern Iran, the five countries of Central Asia, and East China and northwest India, were Hafiz Said Khan from the Pakistani branch of the Orakzai tribe as the governor of the province. Appointed **Watts,2014:2-3)**

Hafiz Said Khan and his deputy were killed shortly after the appointment in the drone strike. But this was not the end of ISIL's work in the region, and even though the Native forces swore allegiance to ISIL as a result of the killing of the aforementioned people, but a little while with the announcement of the allegiance of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan to ISIL headquarters, another group of Salafist militants More active in the northern Pakistani tribal areas and now active in northern Afghanistan, have identified ISIS black flags in the region, Afghanistan as the neighboring East of Iran with a common land border that has hundreds of kilometers with Iran, is always within the context of security considerations Our country has a special position and ISIL presence in this country And a serious danger to Iran's national security. ISIS in a plan published in mid-2014, and Iran and the whole Islamic East are part of Khorasan, so they have also planned for Iran. One of the goals of ISIL's presence in Afghanistan is to harass Iran and maybe in terms of Security will create nuisances on the eastern borders of our country .

2 - ISIL's Political Threats on the Resistance and National Security of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

Political threats reflect the institutional stability of the state. A political threat may differ from government pressure on a particular policy, up to the reversal of government, separatism, and disturbing the political fabric of the state to undermine it before military invasion. The state, especially the national identity and ideology of the organizer and the institution These are the great goals of political threats. Since the state is essentially a political entity, political threats may equally be scary military threats. (Because ISIS, along with the US and the Zionist usurper regime, is an unreasonable enemy of Shiites and the axis of resistance and their terrorist activities in Iraq and Syria are causing instability in Shiite geopolitics, the following political threats against the national security of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the axis Resistance to each other (Buzan, 1998: 3017)

A : **Weakening Shiites**: Before the Islamic Revolution, Shiites were hidden under fire as a fire. They did not play a large role in the political affiliations of the governments and the structure of world power. The Islamic Revolution of Iran sparked Shiites, which as of now had no role in Muslim societies. They did not have their own fate in the political structure of their own countries.

After the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, the Shiites woke up after a period of neglect and found a new identity. Because the victory of the Iranian revolution familiarized them with the objective pattern of a Shiite movement and opened new hopes for them. They put them at the heart of the events and world news. One of the main concerns of ISIL and the regional and trans-regional powers is the growing power of the Shiites of the region; therefore, with a little precision, the ISIL Territory can be clearly understood around the Shiite areas of the Middle East. Therefore, the idealistic view of ISIS and the transformation of the power of the region from Shi'ism to Sunni (Arango, 2014: 9-14)

And this thinking of ISIL and its allies makes Iran bound to its borders, which poses a serious threat to Iran's national security and Shiite power.

B : Independence of the Kurds and the issue of territorial integrity of Iran:

The emergence of ISIL Jihadist Salafi groups and their opposition to the Shiites has accelerated the declaration of Kurdish independence in Iraq. (**Zachary&Masters,2015:74**) After the collapse of government forces in Mosul and Takrit, the Kurds immediately seized neighboring towns and oil resources, and Iraqi leader Masoud Barzani called for a referendum on independence. Therefore, the formation of the Kurdish government in Iraq could be a threat to Iran. It represents at least 10% of the population of Iran. This is a challenge to Iran's national security and the territorial integrity of Iran. And the political, economic, and social activities of the Kurds in the form of a Kurdish government along with Iran will increase the political and cultural demands of the Kurds of Iran from the central government. In relation to the Kurds, it can be said that the role of Kurdish politicians and politicians The Kurdish regional government will become more proud, the process of political and social demands of the Kurds will increase. This is a challenge to Iran's national security and the territorial integrity of Iran. Along with this threat, ISIL's invasion of the Kurdish climate is important to Madarih. Because Kurds are primarily a part of Iran's cultural and cultural sphere of influence, and they can always be a good treaty for all of us. Because this is rooted in both Iranian history and geopolitics, therefore, if ISIS prevails in the Kurdish climate and Their neighbors with Iran's Kurdistan will provide them with an opportunity to spread extremist thoughts among some of the nation's bill, and any action and response that will take place in this region will lead to a decline in Iran's power, the takeover of Turkey and Saudi Arabia, the United States and The Zionist regime has helped Iran's geopolitical and even ideological rivals, and We will weaken our national strength and interests (abdi : 1394)

H : Diverting Islamic awakening:

The Islamic Awakening movement was a counter-American, anti-tyrannical and anti-American movement in the region, a move taken by people in different Middle Eastern and North African countries that had taken place against the regional allies of the United States, and some of them were void and some of them The Islamic Republic has played a special role in the process of awakening the Muslim peoples of the region as an effective phenomenon of Islamic thought. The movements affected by the Islamic Revolution of Iran have increased the rule of religious identities in Iran. Middle Eastern countries, increased influence of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Nakata Saudi Arabia has been the most influential country in the region But the ISIL Jihadi Salafist movement with its apparent and anti-Islamic thoughts has transformed this huge anti-authoritarian and authoritarian movement into a war between Muslims and Shi'ism, and Iran, as the only Shiite Islamist state in the world, can not be religiously and ideologically The fate of the

Shiites will be neglected. This will allow Iran to enter into a continuing military and political conflict and reduce its bargaining power in the international and regional arena.

D : Weakening the Syrian government on the resistance axis:

With the formation of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Iran and the priority of establishing and strengthening relations with Islamic governments, strong relations were established between the governments of Iran and Syria, and the duosity of these two countries was strengthened when the Syrian government assaulted Iran in the Saddam's war against Iran. And Syria have common views and interests, and because of the geopolitical position of the two countries in the strategic region of the Middle East, strategic depth is considered to be the other. Syria has very good positions towards the Islamic Republic of Iran, so that it can be mentioned as a strategic alliance of our country. The importance of the two countries' relations is such that the leader of the revolution, in the meeting with Bashar al-Assad in the year 85, called Iran and Syria "the strategic depth of one another," emphasizing that "this relationship is one of the oldest and most distinct relations of the countries of the region: Syria is one of the most important communication bridges between Iran and Hezbollah, and the front line of resistance to the Zionist regime is of great importance to the Islamic Republic of Iran. Syria has defended Iran's national interests and interests in international gatherings and has always voted in favor of These include the following: 1. Supporting the Iranian nuclear facility in the inter

- 2. Supporting the rightful positions of Iran over the three Iranian islands;

3. Supporting Iran's positions on Hezbollah and jihadist movements in occupied Palestine against the usurped regime.

Therefore, the set of aforementioned agents has had a profound impact on Iran's national security, and Syria is a country that has been at the forefront of resistance and resistance to the Zionist usurper regime and its support for the past decades and has an effective role in supporting Iran and neutralizing it. The plots and tricks of the Arab leaders were against Iran But the Western countries, along with their regional allies in the Middle East, are trying to destroy Iran's strategic assets through the capacities of the terrorist groups. In order to achieve this, they have launched a security crisis in Iran's sphere of influence in the region. They are pursuing this goal through the creation and arming of ISIS in Syria and Iraq In the event of the removal and fall of the Syrian government by the Islamic Jihadist group of ISILs, the depth of Iran's strategy through the United States, the Zionist usurper regime and ISIS will be damaged and the following objectives will be met in favor of the enemies of Iran: 1. In the event of the fall of Syria by the hands of the group Salafi Jihad of ISIL will not remain jihadist groups 2 Lebanon's Hezbollah will remain alone 3. Access to jihadist groups especially Hizbullah will be blocked 4 - The United States will approach Iran by one step closer to Syria and the ring The Iranian siege will be completed. 5. The Zionist usurper will be saved from the siege. 6. The borders of the Islamic Republic of Iran threaten To become (Al-iqpour, 1390: 106). In pursuit of such a goal, Saudi Arabia has been the cause of the formation of the Syrian crisis for a long time, with the release of thousands of Salafists. Riyadh is struggling to change power in the balance-of-power region to its own benefit and its supporters, hence pursuing a strategic partnership with the United States, with some quartet players such as Turkey, Qatar and others, and even a tactical ally of the Zionist regime. Has become (Inbar, 2012: 61) Syria is one of the pillars of the main axis of resistance, because of the common border with the Zionist regime, it is a major obstacle to US strategic equilibrium in the region, and the United States, by destroying this geopolitical bridge and destroying Iran's relationship with the axis of resistance, Is seeking to ensure the security of the Zionist regime. Because if Syria has a high potential and ability, it is easily capable of exposing the threats of the resistance against the Zionist regime. But the weakness of this government is not only a threat to the Zionist usurper regime from the north But Syria will not be able to weaken Hezbollah and others Or strengthen the Zionist usurper anti-regime groups

O - Lebanon's Hezbollah weakens resistance:

Hezbollah is a political-military group that emerged in Lebanon in the early 1980s with the ideology of the political Islam of Imam Khomeini (RA). During the civil war in Lebanon, Hezbollah trained and funded the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) And the political system of the Islamic Republic of Iran. (Lotta &Wallensteen,2014:101-103) Hezbollah's enjoyment of the support of the Islamic Republic of Iran is like having the Lebanese government. This is due to Iran's belief in the health of the Hezbollah line and its right to resist jihad in repossession of the occupied territories. On the other hand, this has the hezbollah's belief in the health of the Islamic State of Iran and the changes that have been made in the political map of the region. , Has led to the independence of dependence on the West, and the promising Islamic point of view has been coordinated. In this regard, Iran's adherence to the Supreme Leader's Commandment facilitated the sharing of Hizbullah's views on regional issues and the liberation objectives. Hezbollah's movement was an objective manifestation of Imam Khomeini's political ideas that made the first victory of Muslims and Arabs against the Zionist usurper regime and thus presented the way of victory to all Muslims. After this victory, other Shiites of the world were also included in the universal equations Where they have been given a special place in the field of international relations. The resistance axis strengthened the geopolitics of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In a form that strengthened resistance against the United States hegemony in the region. The Islamic Republic of Iran, with the formation of a resistance axis in the Middle East where Hezbollah and Iraq play a key role, will disrupt the policies and objectives of the region The United States was in the region. Expansion of ISIL's influence in the region and the assassination of the Syrian government means insecurity for Iran and Lebanon. Iran is besieged by the United States, and insecurity is flowing into the borders of the country. Depriving Iran of its own regional pole,

Syria, could lead to a cut off of Iran's pro-Iranian armies, Hezbollah, which would be a serious blow to Iran's domestic and international status, and it would be essential for Iran to withdraw from Syria to protect the Zionist usurper regime.

V - Rotation of power balance towards Zionist usurper regime and Sunni Arabs opposed to Iran:

The resistance front with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the membership of Syria, Lebanese Hezbollah and militant groups have changed the political makeup of the Middle East players. After the fall of Saddam, the Iraqi government approached the resistance axis with its religious structure and had more capacity The security system has been resilient, but the situation has become different with the spread of insecurity by Syria. (Beaumont,2014:9) The position of this country and the integration of Iran's security with Syria have led regional and sub-regional governments to make changes in the Syrian political system and, subsequently, to change the geopolitics and the imposition of political actors in the Middle East. This is the best position for Arab neighbors to oppose the security-based resistance set-up to use the opportunity to shift Middle East trade, and not only to marginalize Iran from superior regional power, but also to challenge national security. According to the Salafi jihadist literature, the fight against the close enemy (al-Adaw al-Qa'rib) is a priority. From this perspective, the cause of the existence of colonialism and the enemies of the distant (al-'at al-'Abīyid) is close to the rulers and enemies who prevent a legitimate government. Therefore, Colonialism and enemies far away are a waste of time. Importantly, terrorist groups such as ISIS, with the claim that the Islamic caliphate was revived, returned to the thought of "Al-Qa'rib al-Ibn al-'Ab al-Qa'īb"(Kurth Cronin, 2015:6-8) As a result, jihadi Salafist groups, based on this discursive context and Zionist usurious regime, have a kind of intersection and overlapping of interests, with the domination of Salafist jihadi groups on Syria, the axis of resistance in the Middle East collapses. Thus, with The destruction of this front, the Zionist usurpation regime, can achieve one of its strategic goals (ie weaken the axis of resistance and act towards its collapse). The change of government in Iraq and Syria helps to achieve this goal, and the influence of Iran and Hezbollah In Syria, this service of the Salafist jihadi groups can be viewed as the "enemy of my enemy, two I am "in the strategic policy of the Zionist usurper regime. From the perspective of the West and the United States, as Syria, which is the loop of the members of the resistance, falls and its foreign policy moves toward a protective working-class of the Arab work, it may be somehow the security of the Zionist usurper regime After the Arab revolutions and the failed revolution, Egypt will be restored to some extent .

One of the unsolved issues about the chaos in Syria by America, NATO and the Zionist regime is that they want to destabilize Syria through this chaos as a national government, and this way, Eliminate Iran's influence on the region (from Iran's support for the Palestine Liberation Movement and Hezbollah) and eliminate any resistance against the Zionist regime. The actions of the Salafist jihadi groups will cause the extreme and oppressive Zionist regime in the defensive They are caught up in coping with internal crises. As a result, their ability to oppose the Zionist usurper regime The result is that the change in the power region's equations in favor of the Zionist usurper regime would be at the expense of Iran's security.

Y : Political threats posed by ISIL presence in Iraq and national security of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

Iraq's aftermath of Saddam's development not only affects the foreign relations of the country, but also the framework of foreign policy and even the political system of its neighboring countries, including Iran. Over the past four decades, no country in the region has provided as much of a challenge to Iran as it has imposed political-security expenditures on Iran. Now Hazrchalsh in Iraq due to the competition of different groups of ethnic and political problems in Iraq with the tendencies that diverge and Mrgz getaway, fundamentalism and radicalism religious stature Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) has found that the presence and influence of this group takfiri _Trvrysty In Iraq, it has led to instability in the Shiite geopolitical axis

Given that any political and military instability in the Shi'a geopolitical area will lead to instability and threaten the national security of Iran, the presence and influence of this terrorist group will lead to the following political threats against the national security of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Are :

A : Shiite power in Iraq after the overthrow of Saddam Hussein and the rise of Lebanon's power and influence have led to a major change for Iran, which has been called Shi'a geopolitical change in the region. This means that the leadership and political initiative in the Middle East that ended the war The Second World War was at the disposal of the Sunni Arab states. Now the Shiites have fallen, Shiites, whose leadership is Tehran .( )The third largest Shiite population in the world resides in Iraq. About 70 percent of Iraqis (about 20 million) are Shiites. It is a Shiite Iraq, a population of both the unified and unanimous audience of Tehran, as well as the fact that the rest of the land of Iraq is mainly Sunni and has traditionally been dominated by the influence of Saudi Arabia and other prominent Sunni governments, Shi'a Iraq is a strategic asset for Iran is Iran (Trancy Miller,2009) ISIS's dominance of Iraq could change Iran's position in favor of rival regional players such as Turkey and Saudi Arabia, and would confine Iran's geopolitical position to the region.

B : The services of the Salafist jihadi group to the usurious Zionist regime are not limited to Syria and Lebanon, and the activities of this group in Iraq are entirely in the service of the goals and strategy of the Zionist usurper regime. The beginning of the Iraqi Salafi wars led to a conflict between Shi'a and Sunni, which this The issue can neutralize the Islamic awakening and eliminate the Muslim opposition to the Zionist usurper regime in the region. Therefore, ISIS activity in Iraq also fully serves the goals and strategy of the Zionist usurper regime. These services can be divided into two categories: a. To challenge and mitigate any attempt to rebuild and arming the Iraqi Army; The formation of a powerful national unity government is that this unity government with a mighty army could be a threat to

the Zionist usurper regime. Therefore, the crisis, with a strategic regional shift in the region, while undermining the strategic depth of Iran, leads the country to resolve the conflict with the West and to bring about broader strategic interactions with the domination system.

J : The emergence of ISIS has expanded the political presence of Western countries in the region into a coalition against ISIL, which has expanded the presence of the United States in Iraq and other Gulf states. This could increase the number of military bases of the trans-regional powers in the immediate vicinity of Iran in the form of an alliance of ISIL in Iran's neighborhoods, heightening the security rivalry of the two countries. A war which, while raising the chances of confrontation, will, in the long term, The country is severely eroded. On the other hand, the presence of foreign troops will encourage the development of extremism and the spread of terrorist movements in the region.

D : On the one hand, ISIL's domination of the Iraqi Sunni areas will, on the one hand, expose their activities to Shi'i targets and centers, and insult Shiite places and sacred places, and this issue is considered to be a religious and dignified religion for Iran as the flag of the Darwish in the world. It will stop the political trend of democracy in Iraq, which Iran always supports, and the failure of the new political system will be a kind of failure of Iran and its policies in Iraq, because if Shiite groups are removed from the power structure in Iraq, which is the main axis of the strategy Iran, the balance of power in the region will be at the expense of Iran and will benefit Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Qatar.

H - ISIL and Iraq: Iraq's disintegration as a result of ISIL's dominance constitutes a threat to Iran's territorial integrity and territorial integrity, which in the long run can aggravate divergent trends in the country. From the perspective of Tehran, the division of Iraq into three smaller states, the structure It changes the power in the region and threatens regional stability. In the event of another disintegration, the Iraqi state can not become a Shiite majority government with a central government friendly to Iran, and this clearly undermines the depth of Iran's influence. It says that Iran is on its borders with an enemy whose aim is to eradicate the Shiites and establish a Sunni Arab caliphate B is facing .

H :ISIL's Economic Threats on the Resistance and Nationality of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

For Barry Bowman, economic threats are the most difficult and complex threats in the national security context. Economic threats are the lack of access to resources, taxes, and markets to maintain acceptable levels of prosperity and government power. Economic threats are often normal and can not easily be linked to the logic of national security. When the consequences of economic threats beyond the economic sector, such as military-political affairs, then become more apparent than national security emergence. Economic threats are like a government attack on another government.

The ISIL terrorist group, as an objective representation of the above definition, has created the economic security of these countries through the instability and political instability that is created in the region, which means the ability to meet the needs of the society, economic prosperity, and the development of trade, trade, imports and exports. Has threatened Iran's trade relations with Iraq and Syria If Shi's geopolitics dominate, more severe economic threats can resist Iran's economic security, with the most serious threats and future threats of the terrorist group:

A : Along with Iraq and Iran, which have a Shiite population, Lebanon and Bahrain are affected by geopolitical developments from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean because of the large population of Shiites and Syria with the rule of the Alawite Shiite minority due to their residence in oil-rich regions. Noam Chomsky, the strongest energy reserves in the conventional zone, is in the center of resistance, and Iran's influence on resistance is challenging the American effort to control the Middle East's energy resources. The ISIL jihadist group's attempt to dominate the resistance has changed Iran's position in favor of America. And this confuses the geopolitical position of Iran Gets caught

B : Energy is one of the sensitive issues in the Middle East, and specifically in the Persian Gulf region, which is vital to regional actors, and any threats to energy security threaten the security of the countries of the region and quickly become a full-blown shock for the global economy. Iran is a major contributor to this issue, as a higher percentage of the Iranian economy is dependent on the sale of this energy, and any instability caused by ISIS will have a negative impact on the Iranian economy.

H : The presence of the ISIS terrorist group in Iraq and Syria has disturbed Iran's trade relations with the two countries, which include:

A : **Iran-Iraq Business Relationship**: While non-oil exports to Iran from Iran from 2009 to 2012 have passed a steady and rising trend and have crossed $ 5 billion in 1391, in 2014, along with ISIL's repression in the region, And hit about $ 4.6 billion. In 2014, it reached a record 4.9 billion dollars in 2014, but Iran's seven-month export figure in Iraq is not showing much increase by $ 2.9 billion. According to this official Iranian customs data, Iran's imports from Iraq have risen from the $ 123 million range in the period from 2009 to 1390, but have since been decreasing and have declined to $ 60 million in 2014 The import of Iran's seven-month 1394 import from Iraq is $ 33 million, indicating no specific growth in this index for this year. Of course, it's not clear how much this year's trend will change over the past year. Nonetheless, released statistics reveal the impact of ISIL's presence on Iran-Iraq trade relations .

B : Iran's and Syria's trade relations: Iran's non-oil exports to Syria totaled $ 371 million in 2009 and increased dramatically to $ 516 million in 2010, but this index fell almost simultaneously with the start of the Syrian civil war in 2011 Has risen to $ 362 million (**Kramer,2014:13**) Official statistics from the Iranian customs show that since that

time, the index, which reached $ 102 million in 2014, has been steadily declining. The seven-month period of 1394 also shows that the index has continued to decrease to $ 46 million. Iran's imports from Syria also reached $ 10 million in 2009 from $ 19 million in 2009, and in recent years, such as Iran's exports Syria has gone down .

4 - ISIS Social Threats on the Resistance and National Security of Islamic Republic of Iran:

((Social Security)) It is the calmness and frustration that society and political system creates for its members. Bowzan believes that social threats can not easily be separated from political threats. In relations between governments, major social threats to the state are related to the attack on national identity. In his view, social threats arise when the social nature of a state is at stake. Barry Bozan defines social security as the protection and preservation of traditional patterns, languages, cultures, religious identities, races, and sees transformation or new arrangements as a threat to them. What is important in social security debate is human security and cultural security. "Human security relates to protecting people from serious life-threatening threats." Cultural security is the most prominent face and the innermost layer of a society. "The cultural security of the phrase Creating a safe, tranquil, and free from any threat to human being is based on religion, thoughts, customs, beliefs, values, cultural values, works, etc. "According to this definition, cultural security in Its objective meaning is the "lack of threat" of the cultural heritage and the effects and values acquired, and in its subjective sense, "lack of fear" from attack and attack One that places values, customs, beliefs and beliefs at risk of degeneration or destruction. The ISIS group, as an objective representation of the above definition, has denied Iraqi and Syria peace, security, and human security with its terrorist acts. Fear and terror are not the traces inside the two countries, but throughout the Middle East and beyond. In France and Russia). With the destruction of the sectarian traditions of the Prophet, Islamic monuments have destroyed the values, customs, beliefs and beliefs of the Muslim people, so ISIS presence with strong sectarian tendencies as one of the enemies of the Shiite ideology and the Islamic Republic of Iran along the borders of Iran with diversity The ethnic group will have social threats against the national security of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which means:

1. Distorting the ideological prestige of the Islamic Republic of Iran: The most important prerequisite for the Islamic Republic of Iran in the region is its ideological status among Muslims and even non-Muslims. This positive position is one of the most important of the Islamic revolutionary movements that at least from the spiritual aspect to the Ummah of Islamic Unity To make In the end, the continuation of the dignity of ideology and its promotion depends on undermining the divisions of "Sunni-Shiite" and "Arabs-Ayyad" against the contradiction of "Islam-West" and "Islam-Zionism." But the ISIL group, by reversing its above-mentioned equilibrium, Distorting the spiritual and, with religious hangings, heightens the coexistence between Shi'a and Sunni, and fosters Sunni-Shi'a disunity against the gulf between Islam and the West. From this perspective, the ISI Salafism approach in the confrontation with the orientation of Western- Zionist, who has developed divergence rather than a "unifying" policy.

2. The weakening of the national solidarity of the Iranian people through religious tensions: Many Americans believe that religion is due to an agreement between humans. It creates a kind of harmony, but religious sectarianism is one of the factors preventing the work of the integration of religion. If Islamic religious sectarianism, which is counterbalanced by the coherence of the religion and which draws on the distinction of its religious identity with other religious sects, could be damaged within the borders of Iran, where religion is one of the most important pillars of the national identity. And impenetrable impacts on the national identity of the society and thereby contribute to national unity and solidarity.

3. The development of religious foundations different from the idea of the political system of Iran: The Islamic state of Iran has been formed on the basis of a fundamental theory and philosophy that the pure Islam of Mohammadi (PBUH) based on the Shiite school and the divine rule of the jurisprudent forms the heart and center of the case The Islamic Republic of Iran is objective and external. Considering that the Islamic Republic of Iran has official and official religious positions, the principles of the ideology of ISIL, which are based on the principle of Shi'a and Muhajir with the Islamic Republic of Iran, will extend to the region. Religious minorities in the border provinces of Iran, especially in Hormozgan, Sistan-Baluchistan, Khw Zandan, Kurdistan, West Azarbaijan and North Khorasan and the province where streams of ethnic and inter-ethnic tensions are observed through external factors, one should expect a threat to the idea of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

4. Placing on extremist movements and creating armed ethnic sectarian strife: Infiltration and expansion of ISIL as irrational actors, the deconstruction along the borders of Iran has led to the formation and expansion of organizations, political-religious parties and the hidden and obvious forms of extremist extremism. Inside and outside the borders of Iran, and this group can lead to the creation of armed ethnic-religious riots on the borders of Iran, by reducing Islamist orientation to Shi'a-terrorism.

5. Misrepresentation of the pure face of Islam Mohammadi (PBUH), because all people in the mass media saw that the ISIL Jihadi Salafi group destroyed the sword without making a crime for innocent people. The ISIL group issued a 16-item declaration It required the public to declare and enforce it; including compulsory ISIL mosques, the requirement for participation in the Friday prayers of ISIL and the impeachment of the Islamic State of Israel, the forbiddenness of watching soccer, the crime of being married without a wife in the city, etc. In the absence of Adherence to this declaration, the perpetrator of the death penalty, or torture in public. These actions are the true face of Islam, full of justice and justice, peace-making, Liberation, spirituality, wisdom and rationality. Since the Iranian identity derives from the pure identity of Islam Mohammadi (PBUH) and the Shiite school, the corruption of the face of

pure Mohammadi Islam is a serious threat to the social security of Iran. 6. Destruction of Islamic holy places and exacerbation of religious conflict between Shi'a and Sunni: ISIS group, entering urban and rural areas, damages or modifies the elements of architecture, historical and cultural structures of Islam. The martyrdom of the companions of the Prophet, including Hajar bin Adi, the mosque and the mosque of Imam Muhammad al-Dari blamed the descendants of Imam Musa Kazem (peace be upon him), the tyrant al-Sayid Salih al-Naimi, the shrine of Younes the Prophet and Shītis Nabi. These degenerations, on the one hand, make ugly the image of the image of Islam in the world and On the other hand, there is a fire between the Shiite and Sunni religions, ISIL issued a document known as the "Sindh" in Mosul, which called for the destruction of Islamic holy places and, if so, As ISIS dominates the cities of the holy shrine of the Imams, according to its own Salafi beliefs and the document, which recognizes this type of pilgrimage as a symbol of Shirk, it will destroy them, which would be a serious threat to the social security and security of the Shiite Iran.

7. The weakening of the Islamic Ummah through the legitimacy of the phenomenon of terrorism and the rise of Islamophobia: Al-Baghdadi: "Terrorism is for Muslims to live up to Muslims as a Muslim." Therefore, ISIS legitimates acts of assassination and murder to achieve its goals, The use of terrorism and violence by ISIL, along with the presentation of the ugly and scary faces of Islam and the intensification of the phenomenon of Islamophobia, legitimized the illegitimate phenomenon of terrorism. ISIL, with an emphasis on the Shiite and Sunni wars, is the pinnacle of a war of war and brotherhood between the Islamic Ummah, and ISIS in its first issue of the Journal, the emphasis on the coming of the war with America, puts the Shiite-Sunni conflict as its top priority. In this process, Shiite and Sunni wars through terrorist operations will not be the result of undermining the Islamic Ummah, Muslim powers and governments, which is a perfectly desirable outcome for the enemies of Islam and the discourses based on the destruction of Islam, and such steps are to create a universal identity in the form of discourse The Islamic Ummah, which is one of the principles and objectives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has made it impossible. (**Staff**,**2014**).

Conclusion. The ISIL jihadist group has grown as a product of US occupation since 2013 in the hegemony of the Islamic State of the Duma and Iraq in Iraq and managed to dominate the part of the resistance axis. The axis of resistance is the strategic zone of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and any political and military disorder and instability in each of the Shi'a geopolitical countries causes instability and threatens the national security of this geopolitical complex. Therefore, ISIS as a threat factor causes instability and irregularity. In this region, they have brought forth threats against the security of the Islamic Republic of Iran and a series of resistance in the four areas of security, military, political, economic and social security that are: in the military dimension, the survival and physical security of Iraq and Syria are at risk of collapse Faced with the overthrow of Iran, and because ISIS is the richest group It's vendor to use it when it comes to weapons of mass destruction, against its enemies. Having 1,500km of common border with Iraq and growing ISIL in Afghanistan, Iran has been tightening its eastern and western boundaries to ISIL, and its physical miracles have narrowed. In political terms, it has weakened the Syrian government, Hezbollah, Lebanon, Iraq, which distorts Islamic awakening, weakens the Shiites and reinvigorates US forces in the form of a united against ISIL and a turning-over of the balance of power towards the Zionist usurper regime and the worker-protecting Arabs. The economic dimension, with domination of parts of the resistance axis, will reduce the trend of export and import trade between Iran, Syria and Iraq, if the Shiite energy dominates the geopolitics, disrupts the export of energy and changes Iran's geopolitical position in favor of the United States, which would be confined. Iran will be in the region. It has been damaged in the social dimension The dignity of the ideology of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the destruction of Islamic culture, and the erosion of the face of pure Mohammadi Islam (PBUH) and the development of concepts other than the idea of the political system of the Islamic Republic and, if fully dominated on the axis of resistance, can cause ethnic tensions, For extremist groups and armed conflicts on the Iranian borders.

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