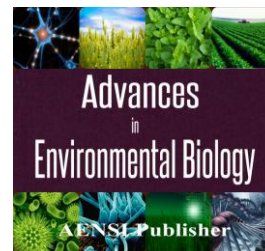




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The role of constitution in providing national security (Looking at the Iran's constitutions since constitutional era to the present time)

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ABSTRACT

National security is an undeniable necessity in human societies which was the focus of attention of many theorists from ancient times. The discussion of national security is a new concept which considers security within national borders and in a different way from the rest of the world countries. Throughout the history, different governments have always tried to provide security in any circumstances. Of course in the past, this was achieved through resorting to military means. After the Cold War, the concept of national security was changed and scholars realized the importance of other aspects such as economic and social dimensions in creation of security. Constitutions form the basic shape and structure of the government and therefore reflect the true face of a state agenda to maintain and improve security. Hence, it is necessary to consider its position in relation to national security and it should be scrutinized. In this study, we try to define and describe concepts such as threats, national interests, and security and examine two important approaches regarding national security and then analyze the role of constitution in providing national security.

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INTRODUCTION

Security is the most basic need of every society and the most important factor of sustainability of human societies. Therefore, it has been the center of attention of experts and opinion-makers from ancient time. The survival of the communities depends on the security and in its absence, chaos and anarchy will prevail. Many theorists like khajeh Nizam al-Mulk, Bayhaqi, Ghazali, Hobbes, Beden, and Michiavelli even defended dictators in defense of the security and in support of its necessity in communities. They feared that chaos and insecurity undermine the social foundations. Hence, in response to human need and proof of social order, they proposed their theoretical discussions. Security has an especial status in Islamic thought, too. For instance, the prophetic Hadith states that: «alamno val afiyato nematane magbounon fiha kasiran menan nas» Which means that “security and health are two blessings in which many people are swindled”.

“National security” is a more or less new concept which defines “security” within national borders and in a distinct way from other countries. It has been emerged with the advent of “nation-states” or “national governments”. It is a multi-layered concept that topics related to that, have become more complicated over time and in response to global changes. Hence, several attempts have been taken place to define the meaning of security, and more specifically, the recognition of the concept and nature of national security. Some believe that security prevails in a community in which there exists no threat. Thus, they know insecurity as the benchmark of research and want to control it through increasing military power.

Some others define national security as a synonym to peace and maintain that security has provision aspect and the issue that the absence of threats to the national interests of a country equals security. Additionally, some scholars, such as “Galtang”, proposed the concept of “safe security” and considered security synonymous with the eradication of violence from human societies.

Therefore, every political system regards the establishment and maintenance of national security, as the most important task and confronts with every threat which may endanger its security.

In fact, checking the threats by the government is reasonable, necessary, and meritorious.

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In recent decades, particularly during the Cold War period, several theories on how to achieve national security have been presented by experts.

Some believe that a country provides security for its people when it has the power in terms of military strength and ability to deal with any rebellion and internal conflict or external attacks. Others believe that, especially in our modern world, in which the global community has been formed and the existence of tools like internet which has removed the boundaries between people, security in a country can be guaranteed just when that considers different aspects of modern life and provide people of a nation economically, culturally, and socially.

National security is a concept that affects all the decision-making and policy-makings of the societies. For this reason, it is essential that researchers pay special attention to it and try to review and monitor this important issue with regard to the issue of the day.

In this article, the subjects of investigation are description of the traditional and modern theories about national security, the definition of the concepts like threats, national interests and the analysis of the role of constitution in relation to the position of national security.

Definition Of The Concepts:

Before entering into the analysis of national security issues and the impact of constitution on that, it is necessary to define some concepts to identify the assumptions of the study.

Threat:

Mostly, threat has been considered as a marker for identifying security instead of being independently defined. The first use of this term was belonged to the discourse of insecurity in which security was defined as the absences of threat. Following the emergence of critical stream and the affirmation of inefficiency of the definition of security as absence of threat, a new process was formed for presenting a linguistic, philosophical and theoretical definition of the threat. The new discourse is called positive security discourse.

Threats to national security are shaped when political and security structures of countries are in a state of incoherence. For better understanding of this concept and better explanation of the issues, the researchers use examples of the threats that occurred at beginning of Islamic Revolution in Iran.

Organizing new political and revolutionary institutions requires time, planning, and coordination of harmonious behavior of political elites. Naturally the realization of this issue in the early stages after the victory of Islamic Revolution was difficult. For this reason, we were witnessed combined threats to the national security of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The combined threats show that the different levels of threat and anti-security actions against Iran are formed in different periods of history.

Threats to within-structure surfaces:

Different levels are involved in the formation of threats. Threats made in the first years of the revolution were the result of threats within the structure. Each of these threats provided the emergence of new security threats and resulted in the emission of threats against the Islamic Republic of Iran's political structure and security attributes. Every threat was made in a certain time period. Therefore, in analyzing the pathology of threats, we should pay attention to historical eras and typology of threats.

When a universal widespread threat is formed, the background for the emergence of social reaction will be created. In general, the collective response of social forces in Iran was shaped when military, security, and strategy institutions couldn't create the necessary grounds for understanding, monitoring, deterring, and confronting with security threats in Iran. This issue reflects inefficiency of the institutions and breaks in the formation of security behavior.

Actions of anti-governmental groups against the political structure of Iran and war can be seen in the group of these kinds of threats.

Regional Threats:

The second level of threats deals with the confrontation of regional units with ideology and political structure of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In this regard, Iraq is considered as the front line of collation and confrontation with political and security institutions of Islamic Republic of Iran. Based on the teachings of the "Arab Nationalism", this country could provide the fields of cooperation and partnership with other countries in the Middle East for its political and strategic objectives. It is a symbol of battle of regional integration against political and security formation of Islamic Republic of Iran.

Iraq war against Iran occurred when most of the threatening and fighting forces regarding the revolution's political structure were in line with each other and followed common goals for confronting and limiting the dynamism of revolution. In other words, if the security threats are made in various levels, problems and security

risks will be greater for countries as the political, regional, and international threats against Islamic Republic of Iran were formed.

Iraq started the war against Iran's political and ideology system while social institutions, political structures, and security-strategy organizations were not yet formed in Islamic Republic of Iran. This suggests that threats are shaped and spread because first, the political security institutions of the country lacked the capability and efficiency. Second, conflicting sets organize their own political and strategic goal in a homogenous space. The war deemed to be the symbol of hardware actions against Iran's political structure. In this era, we witnessed the combination of sub-national, structural, regional, and transnational threats [31].

Obviously, the formation of the revolution in a society like Iran creates breaks in political and security institutions. This discontinuity can be seen as a reflection of the organization and the formation of new institutions. When a new political system is formed, social emotional space prevents a detailed understanding of the threats to national security. In such circumstances, the background for the operation of threats to national security is prepared [3].

Threats in the international level:

International actors are considered as security threats for countries which regionally are located in the lower level of national power. This approach is based on the analytical framework of realism and neorealism ever existed. Strategic rationality in political and security actions of giant powers represents the fact that those actors compete and have challenges with each other over distribution of their geographical influences in the region.

When the Islamic Republic of Iran was formed, the signs of challenging pervasive and multilateral security in dealing with the political structure of the Islamic Revolution were observed [33].

Thus, it can be asserted that the third level of security threats is related to the measures which are performed by giant powers to "fight", "limit" and "erase" power of countries. This pattern of behavior against the national security of Islamic Republic of Iran also has been formed. When the pattern based on joint action for collusion and confrontation with Iran is performed, it is normal that giant powers support countries like Iraq in the war against Iran. On the other hand, they try to restrict power and national security in Iran through actions like economic and strategic sanctions. This pattern of behavior has been used against Iran in different historical periods [30].

National interests:

"Benefit" is often defined as what the person or group enjoy it, for it gives him/her or them what they requestor provides their satisfaction. Accordingly, the benefit, for those who seek it, is as important as the determination of the behavioral rules that they should observe and it may be effective in their value judgments (Plamnts, 1998: 815). So, as David Singer asserts, "national interest is an uncertain prospect that most of us see the world in, know and condemn our enemies regarding that, subordinate our citizens according to that and confirm our actions morally, and act effectively according to it [6]. Accordingly, the concept of national interest is used both in analysis level and in the field of political action. In fact, this concept is a means for describing, explaining, evaluating, and reconciliation of sources and national and international policies of a nation and in line with political actions, it is a tool for rationalize, denounce or suggest policies. In any case, this concept refers to something that is the best for a national community [34]. In another categorization, there are two distinct dimensions of national interest according to internal and external features of the national units.

In internal or national perspective, national interest is creating order, peace, public safety and meet the needs of its citizens and in the international dimension, it considers the determination of proper position for the country in international arena according to both national and international levels [9]. Based on this, we can draw a continuum of the national interest that at the beginning are the survival and existence and at the end are the international character and authority. In other words, survival is the first human benefit that exists in each school that its quality degree is increased gradually regarding the values and definitions [24]. In the middle of this continuum, we can refer to cases like preservation of national identities, religion, social and economic positioning of citizens, increment in economic well-being of citizens (from living to living a better life), improving the social and political status of citizens, enhancing the capabilities of the country (military, economic, and political capabilities) in the national and international levels and issuance of the national values. Thus, the primary goal of every political unit is to protect itself. Every government tries to provide its survival at least and to this end, organize its physical and financial security [15]. This means that if a political unit, such as individual, group or government faces the threat of its survival and existence, it will sacrifice all other interests to remove this threat or recruit them to achieve this initial interest. In the words of Kent Vals "at minimum, governments try for their survival and at maximum they try to dominate every other governments". Each state can think about its other purposes only after ensuring its survival and therefore, first and foremost, to provide its security to the highest level, come to act [7].

Thus, if the threats to the international environment are large and immediate, often interests will find vital aspect and the degree of national interest is drawn according to the state security. In this situation, the concept of

national interests is reduced to national interest and in conclusion, this minimalist approach to the concept of interest offers an image that the most important function of it is making distinction between self and other; this means that, reductive transformation leads to increment in transformation capacity and shapes the new level of security vulnerability. At the same time, the ratio between the interest and security has other dimensions too.

The concept of national interest in modern discourse is highlighted through drawing a positive picture of national security in which the security is to achieve a level of confidence for the education and preservation of all national interests [9]. On the other hand, the lack of central axis called national interest and in the case of existence of this central axis, principles and great security policies beyond partisan demand competition with each other to obtain power, will be determined and the ruling party is obliged to achieve the evidential and conceptual developments of national interests and its priorities, doesn't have any result but increasing national insecurity and ultimately the collapse of the national government. That is why the realists use the term "national interest" to assess a government's policies and focus on national security as the core of national interests. In this sense, the interest of the state and national security, are intertwined in terms [32].

The main question is that how conceptual change occurs? In response, we can say briefly that as a result of situation, the content of the concept of national interests which reflects the national needs and desires, has lost its topicality. In other words, national interest is a fluid and ambiguous concept that is analyzable in a certain context and period and it changes after its existence background changes. Accordingly, national interests of governments may be subject to change due to changes in the national and international surfaces.

Regarding the alternating factors in national surfaces, we can refer to factors like: the change of political regime, such as the revolution, the change in the optimal values of citizens, increase or decrease in economic, military, or cultural strength and creation of the convergence or divergence trends between ethnic, linguistic, and religious minorities. In the international dimension, these factors include: changes in global values, the restructuring of the international structure, changes in transnational regimes, war or other global issues, such as environmental crisis or explosive population growth and the change in the nature of power [2]. Based on this, we can predict three possibilities: 1) internal environment changes, the external environment remains constant, such as the election of June 1997, 2) changes in the external environment but the stability of the internal environment, such as September 11, and 3) changes in both internal and external environment, such as the approximate coincidence of the end of the forced war and the collapse of the Soviet union. Therefore, it seems to express and explain the transitory way of concept of national interests or explanation and extension of its range according to three criteria. Criteria such as priority and secondary, the transition from primary to secondary interests or vice versa, continuity and change, which means that in any change, in which interest is reproduced and changed and generality and particularity which means that change in interests is related to actor or actors.

Traditional And Modern Approaches Regarding National Security:

As mentioned in the introduction, the concept of national security has long been considered by theorists and various people have tried to explain and define its dimensions. In this regard, two approaches are of great importance which will be discussed below.

Traditional approach:

Traditional approaches to national security mean non-military threats or protection of the country against attacks from outside the country. According to this definition, every country is obliged to increase military equipment and its armaments to maintain and preserve its territorial integrity of its entity.

Realistic perspective:

The gradual emergence and development of the security paradigm and the shift from "national security" to "international security" and then "global security", each based on a different theoretical and political assumptions, have close relationships with the historical evolution of international systems and the development of human ideas in interpreting it.

National security paradigm emerged in a particular historical context. By the birth of the nation-state in the seventeenth century and its interest for its survival, national security became of utmost importance. To end "war of all against all" and to achieve an inner peace, citizens yield to a governor by ignoring part of their powers and expect him to provide peace. Such a government with the support of people finds itself obliged to ensure people's safety and find the best and shortest route in strengthening and equipping defensive vigor of the country for the disposal of possible invasions. The one who is stronger in limited resources situation of the world will win in the struggle for the appropriation of these resources. Hence, the actors in the world stage never know themselves far from threats but they feel the shadow of a permanent threat over their head. Consequently, each actor considers the first condition of survival obtaining power to defend itself. In this perspective, the assumed relationship between security and power is an straight and permanent relationship. Through increasing the strength of a country, its security is also increasing. In this view that is referred as a "realistic perspective" to the

concept of security, there is a reverse relationship between security of one nation with security of other nations. That is, security of one is achieved at the price of another's security. Despite such a relationship between the security of nations, security of each unit is achieved in a distinct way from others and sum between security of a nation is not only difficult but also impossible [11]. The scheme of prioritizing national interests over the interests of collective security inspired by "the politics of power" which is theorized by people like Hans Morgenthau and leads to the failure in global security systems like league of nations in guaranteeing the security. While the league of nations failed to prevent the rise of fascism and nazism and disbanded in the threshold of world war II, the united nations, with the emergence of two super powers, the united states of America and the Soviet union and their un-collected claims to dominate the world which resulted in Cold war, lost its effectiveness. So, once again, Hobbesians paradigm of national security which means the politics of power, gained superiority in international affairs. The main purpose of the countries wasn't international security or global governance but it was national survival [13].

It was based on this perspective that to remove possible threats, every country considered it necessary to have readiness and in the critical situations threatening through using military force to gain privilege or not obeying the desires of opponent came in the form of one of the agent power tools [18]. Thus, maintaining a technological lead in the arms race is one of the most important goals of giant powers and consequently they become small regional powers and diverge from macro level to the micro level. Hence, small and weak countries, which are always forced to find a sponsor, refer to the giant powers. Even if the support price was being deprived of the protection of fundamental rights, autonomy, and self-determination of the country, there wasn't any other choice. England has played such a role in the Persian Gulf more than a century [10] and these examples are abundant in the history of Iran.

Idealistic perspective:

Beside realistic perspective of security, there is an idealistic perspective that interprets national security as not just "the ability of a nation" but "no threat and existence of security". Obviously, free from intimidation, threat, the feeling of freedom or lack of fear of endangerment of values is just possible in an environment in which there is no contradiction and competition. Because existence of competition between units results in the threat of one against the other. The primary root of idealistic perspective of security can be traced back to Kant's thoughts. This view is contrary to realistic perspective and has not pessimistic view towards international community and describes it with optimism. Emphasizing on the moral principles and values, Kant predicts a global community in which cooperation replaces the competition to realize common goals of human race. His proposal of "eternal peace" was based on this belief that we can reorganize the system of national states and the supremacy of national interests through progressive political organization, a republican constitution, the federal system of governments and a global citizenship and create a human society. In Kant's tradition, global security paradigm is just an unrealized aspiration that even though the entity is not ideal, but theoretically, it is possible [13]. The liberal school inspired by Kant's theory emphasizes on the human ability to influence and change practice patterns and establish institutions and it reflects the belief that the intellectual man can establish necessary rules to regulate relations by highlighting moral rules so that in its shadow any right of legitimate rights of any of the major human societies are not ignored. In such a world, if someone has too much credit-mongering, disregard other's rights and violate the rules, authorities come to action and force him to obey the law. Therefore, no one is worried about being invaded or sacrifice his legitimate interests and in the absence of these concerns, he will feel the security.

With the realization of idea of global security validity, borders dividing nations which are the basic elements of creating competition and conflict between them will be lost and everyone will work towards achieving security. In this case, the national government system gives way to a single set of global community and in fact, one global government replaces several governments. Creation of a powerful international authority and formation of a globally unit government or establishment of a global federal system through the development of a world constitution are the ways that idealists suggest for realization of their comments. Projects such as federalism and global disarmament are the reflection of such an interpretation [11].

International perspective:

Another definition of security can be found from the viewpoints of those who believe that cooperation of governments is the only way of achieving security. This approach which is known as "international institutionalism" is the median of the two previous perspectives. First of all, theoretical origins are attributed to Grusius' ideas. Grusius, like Kant, defined international politics based on community of states. He, unlike traditional Hobbesians, claimed that governments are not like gladiators in a battle grounds engaged in a simple conflict but common rules and institutions, limit their conflict [13]. From Grusius point of view, government relations are neither uniquely competitive like what realists say nor based on cooperation as what idealists believe. Although governments have conflicting interests and this cause the competition between them, they also have a common interest that forces them to cooperate with each other. The development of cooperation

between governments is a moral and value affair but in the international perspective, the cooperation of governments is the result of practical forces and the existing pragmatic in the society.

The date record for institution-building efforts showed that one was Europe incidence at the Congress of Vienna (1814-15) and the other was the balance of power in Europe in the nineteenth century. Their goal was not only to avoid conflict but also to increase security of national states. From 40s onwards, international institutionalism had a sharp growth and emphasized on the role of emergence of institutions which are the result of pragmatic forces in international scene. In this era, the role of government became less colorful compared to what is explained in Grusius' ideas.

New institutionals believe that international entities may be formed from a connection of states but these institutions replace governments and emerge as international actors gradually because of the fact that they are considered independent institutions from government after establishment so the governments are required to observe their decisions.

With such an attitude to the relationship between the status and the current trends in the international community, the security founds new dimensions that ensuring it is not possible just through gaining strength. With extensive and interactive connections which are created among nations, threatening a country won't be limited to that country and affects others too. Unlike the realistic perspective in which the increase in security of a nation is a threat to another nation, here the increase in security of one nation results in increase in the security of another nation and vice versa, the decrease in security of one will lead to decrease in the security of another.

Modern approach:

As passed, the security has different meanings in different times. For example, in the ideas of Hobbes, it means protecting the body and preserving the soul and in the thought of Locke, protecting property and belongings is added to it. Today, in addition to the physical and property issues, the meaning of security is expanded to different areas of freedom, political participation, providing employment, prosperity, enjoying leisure time and satisfying talents [20].

Thus, national security in its initial steps was synonymous with military security. In the early years of the Cold War, the term national security emerged more with the competition features among governments instead of establishing peace. Since the end of World War II was connected to the initiation of Cold War between America and the Soviet Union, the competition bond predominate peace bond. In the competition bond between governments, protection of national security was not possible unless through enhanced military capabilities and the only relief from external threats against the country was equality or superiority of military powers compared with the rival states. Since most of the wars had the competitive background among governments, some believe that the equilibrium of power or power sharing between competitors is a good way to escape the war. However, the background for power display and the emergence of World War will not be avoided.

The approach that presents such an attitude towards national security is realistic or state-centric perspective. In this perspective, national security is used in order to protect states against threats of other governments and the issue of power plays a more colorful role in this regard and is based on conflict.

Another approach is an idealistic perspective. Unlike the previous approach, this perspective emphasizes on the peace issue among countries based on international cooperation. In any case, both perspectives point out the contrast between governments, either in peace or in war situation.

Through passage of time and attainments of changes and alternation in the political and security issues, economic and political aspects of national security were introduced. It can be stated that today, mere military security or narrow meaning of security is not accepted and the concept of broad security which encompass political and economic dimensions is more plausible. Thus, the doctrine of national security cannot be purely military and in such a way, in this doctrine where the military doctrine is of great importance, the other dimensions of security including political, social, economic and environmental issues are addressed. In explaining this attitude towards national security, the scholars have proposed economic interdependence approach. Unlike other approaches, this approach considers the strength and security of a state in its access to economic resources. In fact, dissatisfaction with realistic and idealistic theories in 60s and 70s led to the emergence of a new approach. Advocates of this approach believe that the nature of international system in recent decades has been changed significantly and the explanation of the international relations in classical frameworks cannot be helpful. Hence, in this circumstance, people like Resekrans, James Rosena, Cohen and Nye proposed a new theory that, unlike realists' theory in which military forces were providers of security, the base for security provision was economic cooperation, which became known as the theory of interdependence. The advocates of interdependence concluded that military security, in its traditional term, couldn't be the main defense-security issue that governments were faced with. Although military power is a major factor in world politics, it has been proven that it is devoid of practicality regarding some problems. As a result, the conventional notion is far from required precision. Determining factors of international politics or sources of power vary from one topic to another and from time to time. Consequently, the school of interdependence has provided new definitions in the areas of threat resources, the nature of the threat, the severity of the threat and international

actors and it has entered new topics to the strategic literature. In this theory, international cooperation replaced the conflict and amicable and peaceful ways replaced the use of force. This theory has the following characteristics: a) different ways of communication and collaboration among communities which include informal relationship among state elites, informal relationships among non-governmental elites and the state departments' informal arrangements, b) the themes of international relations based on different issues and lack of clear and organized hierarchies and the dominant role of the police, c) lack of governments' recourse to military services in interdependence situations.

This theory, unlike realists who often consider military power as a superiority factor of a government and its security standard index, knows the source of power as control of resources. According to this argument, the actors have dominant and controlling role who partake of economic, technical, technological and diplomatic resources [22].

However, the concept of national security is developed and exceeded the economy level. Liberalist approach shows this perspective clearly. In fact, liberals have developed the concept of security and have extended it to the scope of major threats to human security. Therefore, according to this perspective, national security is not state-centric. Terroristic movements, economic and environmental threats and even diseases and national disasters are significant and if such threats hit the boundaries and occupy more than one state, it may become an international issue [16].

Thus political security entered the field of national security later than economy. According to the neo-liberalistic theory which took its historical basis from Fukuyama, and American theorist, liberal democracy is rival of human ideology and the final form of government. Therefore, America's victory in the Cold War is considered as a victory of an ideal government and an special form of political economy and free capitalism. Liberal democrats claim that by sovereignty of liberal democracy principles, order and peace will govern in the global arena, the likelihood of war will be reduced and nations will be recognized officially (mutually recognize) each other's legitimacy. Liberal democrats consider a non-democratic political system as the main cause of war and accordingly military approach to the security issue and creation of a balanced power system. Hence, the military-oriented governments know international relations as the main reason for the outbreak of war. From the liberal democrats' point of view, the democratic government's special task is unlike authoritarian governments where security provision is possible through force and use of military power. In democratic government, providing peace and security is possible through achieving national legitimacy and political development. Hence, they consider the legitimacy of internal systems that is largely based on observation of law's sovereignty, respect for human rights of citizens, commitment to the rule of law, equality before the law, representative government based on the majority is responsible for providing national security.

They assign any violation of the principles as ground for threatened corruption of national security. So, we can infer that observing the rights of citizens such as the rights to freedom of expression is noticed in this theory completely.

However, the development of the concept of national security continued to the extent that includes environmental security as well. On this basis, a comprehensive approach was considered by scholars. This approach as a last approach to the definition of national security considers a combination of military and civilian factors. For financial threats to a country may exist, national security acts as a strategy of the organization, doctrine, and military policies which are equipped to deal with threats. National and international factors such as economic and industrial changes may exert direct or indirect influences on increasing or decreasing the capacity of countries to deal with their threats [35].

Cynthia Watson, in his book, stated that the definition of national security is difficult but he accepts this definition that: "national security is the protection of physical integrity and territorial integrity of a country, to maintain its economic relations with other countries based on acceptable terms, conservation of nature, buildings and prevention of foreign influence and monitoring and controlling its borders (Watson, Cynthia, Ann, 2002: 2). Barry Buzan also emphasized on the various aspects of security like political, social, economic, military and environmental dimensions [5].

Long-term strategies for economic, political, and military issues can extend national security borders to the influential areas of a country and economic capacity of a country and the states of political and legal symbols can be very effective in strengthening national security [25].

However, most scholars advocate a comprehensive approach, consider efficacious realistic perspective for developed countries and countries have neither legitimacy crisis nor the fragile and vulnerable economics and the countries which do not deal with separatist groups. But they consider third world countries' features like underdeveloped economics, political instability, and a fragile social construction, factors which themselves play an important role in national security. Hence, as mentioned, the emergence of the concept of national security is resulted of the wake of major changes in social, economic, political and security structures such as the industrial revolution, World War I and II, the rise of Communism, the advent of Cold War, the collapse of bipolar system and the concept of World Modern Order in developed countries. The existed developments themselves resulted in the formation of their different perceptions and attitudes towards this concept. It can be said that these

different developmental perspectives around national security is the result of state concerns regarding providing and maintaining national security, political stability, mastery seeking and achieving new gains in other parts of the world.

Walt, one of the scholars of international relations, considering the concept of national security writes: "Before World War II, the focus of this concept was more on the militarism elements. Over time, a relationship has been existed between spectrum of concept of the national security and nature of global security developments and variation factors. These factors include technological advances such as development of newer weapon systems, fundamental changes in society's autarky like the movement from agriculture to industry, changes in the combination of enemy such as the death of the leader of the opposition or shaded fluctuations in power such as the collapse of the Empire" [26].

Today national security is highlighted to an extent that national and international laws are trying in a way to protect it that it cannot be seen like the past, equal with military security.

Today, national security is known according to different levels and groups that all of these levels and types such as economic and social security are closely linked to national security. The widespread sense of national security may be a predetermined program of governments whether any of these words expands, would be detrimental to freedom. Apart from this, the maintenance of international documents even human rights documents and constitutions of national security have caused some governments achieve such a support and throw every challenge or event in the circle of national security. The meaning and status of national security is ambiguous to the extent because it is exposed to different interpretations every time. The fundamental reason for this ambiguity and complexity, as said, lies in the concept of security itself.

Thus, we witness that, over time, whether due to changes in political, social, and cultural stand and whether due to creation of different approaches in the ideas of scholars, national security has distanced from its traditional dimensions and entered into new dimensions, any of which need to be investigated.

Security and its economic dimension:

National security in this dimension means the ability of a nation in successful pursuing of its national interest in every part of the world (AM Frans, Alting Von Geusau, Pelkmans Jacques, 1982: 50). Also, economic security means access to financial resources and essential markets for sustaining acceptable levels of welfare and state power. The degree of maintenance and improvement of the life style of people in the community through the provision of goods and services are also known as duct of national performance and presence in international markets and also known as economic security.

Security and its political dimension:

Considering the political aspects of national security was formed from attention to military and economic issues a bit later. Because demarcation among economic, military and political dimensions is difficult, scholars often consider the political aspect of national security as a part of military and economic security. So, compared to other dimensions, less attention is paid to this dimension. But this dimension of national security is an independent dimension.

The idea of government especially the idea of identity and organizing ideology and institutions that are its manifestations form the targets of political security because the state is a political entity and political security maybe frightening as military security. The most important feature of political security is national freedom and tolerance of pluralism, sovereignty and order.

About the political aspect of security issues, the researchers first discussed the best organizational structures to coordinate the complex issues of national security and then the role of people in ranking policy of national security. Citizens' participation in the formulation of national security policy is one of the complex and controversial issues that have attracted some scholars to itself. On the one hand, people must pay the cost of security programs, in the other hand, the need for secrecy and technical complexity of the case may limit and even exclude people's participation in the regulation of these programs.

The political security is considering institutional stability, ideology and power systems and sovereignty institutions. If this stability dissolve and the government have power fall in mind and behavior of the community's people, we face political security deficit.

Security and its social dimension:

Establishing a secure environment is considered as one of each government's concerns and then national security of any country is not separate from its social security. Social security is defined in various ways (according to some, social security is determined and performed in the society by the government and governing bodies and according to others, it is determined and performed by people's participation [1]. Therefore, the general definition of the term, social security is not available and there is controversy over its precise meaning and scope of its application. But modern perspectives generally are based on public

participation. Social security debate is a debate on national security issues in different political, economic, cultural, legal and judicial areas which community members are faced with.

Hence, social security is concerned with maintenance capability of traditional patterns of language, culture, religion, and national identity and norms of acceptable conditions for evolution. On the other hand, social security is proposed in contrast to individual security. This means that social security is a relief that society and political system provide for their members. Generally, social security is related to the domains of individual privacy that are somehow in relation to other members of the society and is related to political system and the government. These areas are language, race, ethnicity, credit, social roles, job, income, prosperity, political participation, freedom and belief.

Social security also means that social relations are healthy and people enjoy public safety. Today, issues such as public policy, public order (the presence of policemen), maintaining the privacy of citizens' life and the private sector, inhibition of violence and frightening action are considered social security characteristics.

In general, social security is one of the country's prerequisites for development and undoubtedly is closely associated with the society's cultural status. Adherence of individual and society's institutions to the values and accepted norms in the culture creates a kind of social protection which in turn leads to lasting security. The more cultural and social security spreads in the society, the more acceleration in the development in other dimensions of progress and the population led to the way that affect construction and brilliance of the society and were protected from damages and aberrations.

Security and environmental dimension:

The most recent aspect of national security which is less integrated in this concept compared to other aspects is security of resources and environment. Recently, concerns about the rapid growth of population, depletion of natural resources and uncontrolled expansion of industrial and mining pollutions are also entered into the thinking of international relations, researchers, policy makers and the masses of people regarding the international relations.

Rupture of the ozone layer and greenhouse problem which are the most significant concerns of states in the modern age are a threat which endangers human health in the world equally and extensively. This issue cannot be raised in the two prior periods. Obtaining security in this case is proposed for all nations equally. The result of this issue will be global warming, loss of forests, acid rainfalls, toxic waste contamination of air, sea, and soil.

The world assembly which was held in Rio de Janeiro Brazil in 1992 by the United Nations with participation of 178 countries was presenter of this issue. The meeting warned that environment is a macro policy and is equal with international economy and national security. This meeting helped focus of attention practically change its direction from unilateral security to multilateral security meaning that unilateral and uncoordinated actions by countries are rather useless meaning each country needs others' cooperation to protect its environment [4].

Constitution And National Security:

Constitution of every country forms the set of rules and principles that are the foundation and basis of that society. This rule deals with explanation of beliefs, language, rights and freedoms, economic, social and political structure of the society. Constitution formulators usually do this when the society pass a crisis and is ready to revolutionize political, economic, social, or cultural structures. According to modern views on national security, it can be said that constitutions are usually formulated or modified by a period of instability in various dimensions. Thus, from one perspective, the fundamental purpose of the legislation is presenting the new stances which dominate country, the stances that with their expression, the premise of stability, progress, and security in society is promised.

The rights and freedoms granted by the government for the nation's people, social security and economic system and the governments' political order which are mentioned in the constitution have extensive effects because they are govern all the country's rules and legal system. Hence, careful selection and coordination of principles of it are of special importance because if these cases be set with high precision and in coordination between the needs of society, culture, and global principles, they will have higher capability in providing security in higher levels.

In the following, we will review the rights of nations regarding constitutional constitution and constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran and through them impact on the society's situation on the principles of the constitution in an special case like rights of nation will be reviewed and the role of constitution in providing security and prevention of chaos and threat will be represented.

Constitutional Era:

Constitutional movement is undoubtedly one of the most important and effective events in the history of Iran's political development. The effects of this event in the cultural and political life of the people were deeper than other incidents that have emerged till then in our country. Many scholars consider the deep discontent in

Iran during the Qajar government as the main root of people's protest against the government and background of formation of the constitutional movement. In other words, chaos and corruption in official system, depletion of state treasury because of profligacy and prodigality of kings and court, Mozaffaraddin Shah's frequent and unnecessary trips to Europe through borrowing loans with heavy conditions from foreign governments and imposing heavy taxes on the people, catastrophic famine growing in Tehran and other cities, the increasing dominance of foreigners over the country, the rise in price of public objects and oppression and aggression of Qajar officials regarding people, disgrace to the clergy and the failure to uphold Islamic law, financial crisis and economic collapse of the country and granting different privileges to colonial powers were the roots of constitutional revolution.

Among these, also many factors existed that caused acceleration in the direction of revolution and revolt, they act as a motivating factors. These factors which have had a major contribution in advancing the goals of the constitutional revolution were: increasing Iran's people's relationship with foreign countries, especially countries where their governments was the result of people's votes and was managed based on the law, establishment of Dar-ol-fonun (academy) and the development of new schools, the creation of post and telegraph in the country as a way of conveying new ideas among people, release government and non-government newspapers and emission of Iran and the world's news among people. The expansion of people's information about the revolutions in France and America and other countries through the world, the development of publication industry and releasing works of some libertarian writers, arousing people's minds regarding government's improper actions by preachers and religious scholars and many other cases [12].

That fundamental root and these triggering factors were the cause of the formation of nuclei and anti-government associations in the country and the beginning of the constitutional movement. The Russian Revolution of 1905 which occurred simultaneously with the formation of the constitutional movement and result in the establishment of the "Duma" congress and entrance of the revolutionaries of Caucasus region to Iran was not ineffective in promoting revolutionary thought in the country and created motivation for Iran's people who just have passed behind the proud tobacco boycott movement.

Serious and decisive step of the Iran's people began during the middle of 1284 and the chancellery period of Prince Abdolmajid Mirza Einoldoleh. Aggravation of country's economic crisis along with Einoldoleh's disgrace to merchants, businessmen and religious scholars led to people's assembly in the mosque and shrine of Abdol Azim and their request regarding abdication of Einoldoleh. King Mozaffaradin promised people the establishment of "justice house" without dismissing Einoldoleh. The king's disease and ill will of his entourage not only stopped the implementation of promises by the king but also added to Einoldoleh's violence and aggression towards people. The people rose in protest and it led many scholars and clergymen including Ayatollah Seyyed Abdullah Behbahani and Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Tabatabai immigrate to Qom. Also, a large group of Tehran's shopkeepers and merchants sat down at the British embassy in the July of 1285 and demanded deposition of Einoldoleh, the return of clergymen to Tehran and finally establishment of justice house and retaliation of people's killers and elimination of return obstacles for exiles. The king dismissed Einoldoleh and signed the decree of establishing justice house and later the order of formation of the national assembly.

What is known as the basis of formation of constitution in the history is issuance of decree of establishing the assembly in August of the year 1285 solar calendar. The self-defense of constitutionalists in July of this year found extensive dimensions. To the extent that the Qajar king, Mozaffar Aldin Shah, issued the order of establishment of constitutional government on 14 August and two days later the order of establishing the first national assembly.

It should be noted that economic, social, and cultural factors all have special effects on people's discontent and emergence of constitutional revolution. Importing large quantities of foreign goods which caused stagnation of agriculture and industries, the particular system of ownership, the advent of intellectual insights and of course dictatorial structure which was not responsive to new intellectual and cultural needs, all were underlying this event.

The eighth to 25th amendment principles of constitutional constitution is dedicated to expression of nation rights. In this section, the rights are referred: the rights of equality before the law, the right to protect life, property, housing and honor, some of fair trial rights such as the prohibition of detention without judicial orders, access to a righteous court and legality of crime and punishment, the right to privacy provision of housing, freedom of movement, right to have private property, the lien prohibition, prohibition of foreclosures, free education, freedom of the press, freedom of associations and unarmed assemblies, the right to privacy of correspondence, letters, telegrams, mails, citizenship rights and immunities of Ministers of aggression [17].

Islamic Republic of Iran:

People's rights in the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran include: the equality of all Iranian people regardless of ethnicity, race, or gender, supporting the women rights, especially women at risk, family support and upholding the best interest of children (observance of expediency of children), protection of physical integrity, professional and financial integrity of individuals, prohibition of inquisition, freedom of press, parties,

and unarmed gatherings, prohibition of inspection of letters and mails, freedom to choose a custom job, the right to special security, the right to have free education, the right to have appropriate housing, some fair trial rights including the prohibition of arbitrary detention, jurisdiction, access to righteous court, the right to counsel, legal penalties and the observance of the preassumption of innocence, freedom of movement and the prohibition of illegal deporting, prohibition of torture and observing dignity of people in custody, non-infringement of others' rights, the right to have a nationality and the right to apply for Iranian citizenship by foreigners.

As it is obvious, rights such as equality between men and women have been emphasized because in that period it was one of the day's issues and thus new government must be recognized this right in order to attract citizens and provide a dimension of security.

Conclusion:

"Security" is considered as the most fundamental need of every society and the most important factor for social stability and hence, from the distant past, it had been the focus of attention of scholars and theorists. Survival of communities depends on security and in its absence, chaos and anarchy will be the truth of the scene. Therefore different theorists like Hobbes, Machiavelli, Beden, Khajeh Nizam al-Molk, and Bayhaqi were all talking about the security and the need for it and they even had defended dictatorship for the fear of insecurity.

Any period of time and society has made a particular definition of security according to the time requirements. In the past, till the period after the Cold War, the prevailing opinion was that a society is secure if its military power had the capability of dealing with any kind of threat, either national or international. Gradually, through the transition from the Cold War era, theorists believed that a community can enjoy the absolute security which also strengthen other aspects in the community, promotion of social welfare, education of people, enrichment of economy, creation of proper political structures, etc. which are the things that can increase the cohesion of society and national security in today's world.

Constitution reflects the true face of a country's beliefs and fundamental principles which is prepared, revised, and edited usually after a period of general instability or regime change. And therefore, it is tried to use the past experiences so that occurred threats may not re-emerge. On the other hand, its way of formulation demonstrates the precision of its framers and is the dignity and respect that a state assigns for its citizens. In addition, if a nation is supported from different dimensions according to constitution, the sense of security will be promoted in that society and that country will have a greater ability to eject threats.

Hence, we can say that the constitution and the contained principles in its foundations are pillars of security provision in a country and if they are provided in a better way and more appropriate to the cultural and social situations, security will be supplied more in the country.

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