

Designing a Systemic Pattern of Security Deterrence in Islamic Republic of Iran Foreign Policy Based on "Vaadeh Sadegh" Operation

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1-Introduction

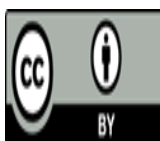
In April 2024, the leaders of the Zionist regime assassinated 14 of Iran's military and diplomatic figures by attacking the Iranian embassy in Syria. In a short period of time, for the first time in its history, the Islamic Republic of Iran launched rockets from within its borders, known as Operation Waada Sadiq, into the occupied territories, and overshadowed many political, security and military equations in the region. With these preliminaries, the aim of the authors in the current research is the systematic model of security deterrence in the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran based on the operation "Odeh Sadiq". Based on this, the main question of the research is: "What are the components of the systemic pattern of security deterrence in the foreign policy of the Republic based on the operation of Wadda Sadegh?" In other words, "based on what components did the Islamic Republic of Iran undertake a strategic change in the nature of its deterrence against the actions of the Zionist regime?" The present research has two goals. From a theoretical point of view, it seeks to present a comprehensive view so that beyond defense, political, security, and geopolitical fields, a clearer understanding of the concept

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of deterrence in the field of foreign policy can be achieved. From a practical point of view, since the Zionists are the strategic enemy of the resistance front, it aims to strengthen the security and strategic outlook among the country's senior military and foreign policy officials.

2- Methodology and Theoretical Framework

This research is applied in terms of purpose, exploratory in terms of data collection method, and qualitative and quantitative (mixed) in terms of data nature. The method of data collection and analysis in the qualitative part is interview and ground theory, and in the quantitative part, questionnaire and modeling of structural equations with partial least squares (PLS) approach. The participants in the research to conduct in-depth interviews and answer the questionnaire included experts and experts related to the research topic in the fields of political science, international relations, regional studies and geopolitics, as well as a number of elites in the field of military affairs. Sampling in the qualitative section was done by non-probability snowball method.

3- Discussion

The results showed that the systemic pattern of security deterrence in the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran has three main dimensions, including system input indicators, system processes, and system output indicators. The input indicators of the system include the legal and military-political dimension; The processes include Iran's minimal response and the Zionist regime's maximum defense, the difficulty of conditions for normalizing relations with the Zionist regime, increasing the gap between the Zionist regime and the United States, and the output indicators of the system including the redesign of the deterrence system in the region by the resistance front, the redesign of the regional governance model of the Islamic Republic of Iran. , the soft power dimension, the economic dimension, and finally the change in Iran's nuclear doctrine.

4- Conclusion and Suggestions

The important issue of conflict between Jews and Muslims has always been ongoing since the beginning of Islam. On the one hand, according to the texts of the Old Testament, the Jews considered

themselves the inheritors of control and domination over an important part of the current regions of West Asia and North Africa, and based on this issue, they have always engaged in bloody and wide-ranging conflicts in this region, and vast parts They have occupied Palestine. On the other hand, Muslims hold a lot of respect and closeness to it by adhering to religious rituals and the two issues of Islamic nationalism (one nation) and Quds (as the first Qibla of Muslims). For this reason, the history of the conflicts between Zionists and Muslims can be divided into two separate periods. The first period of conflicts can be studied from the beginning of the establishment of Israel in 1948 until the end of the 1973 war called "Yom Kippur" which resulted in the defeat of the Arabs and the conquest of large parts of Lebanon, Jordan, Palestine and Egypt by the Zionists. knew The second period of the conflict between the Zionists and the Muslims can be related to the period after the Islamic Revolution of Iran, in which the Shiites assumed the leadership of fighting, confronting and striving for the liberation of Jerusalem. During this period, the inseparable principles emphasized by the leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran, apart from issuing the revolution, was to support the freedom seekers of the world, especially the Lebanese and Palestinian fighters, and this strategic policy became more consistent over time in such a way that after the awakening Islamic and as a result, the emergence of terrorist groups such as ISIS, Ahrar al-Sham, etc. in Islamic societies, Shiite militias in the region such as Hashd al-Shaabi of Iraq, Ansarullah of Yemen, Hezbollah of Lebanon and other military and allied militias of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Syria, while overcoming the takfiri movements, showed an increasing influence on the security, political and military relations of the region. This issue continued to create a platform for the deepening of logistical and spiritual support for the Palestinian fighters in such a way that today Yemen's Ansarullah, despite the increasing conflicts it has with the Saudi and American forces, always considers itself bound and committed to support Palestine. This issue is also true for Lebanon's Hezbollah and Iraq's Hashd al-Ashbi. While explaining and understanding the increasing threats of the Resistance Front, the Zionist regime has always continued its aggressive policies against the high-

ranking officials of the Resistance Front in the form of terror, threats, and intensifying espionage and security activities.

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