

Study the Roles of Iran Navy and Naval Alliances in the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea

Alireza Alipour¹, Naser Dadyar², Mehdi Azadsarv³

Received: 21 Oct. 2021

Accepted: 19 Jan 2022

Published: 01 Mar 2022

Abstract

The formation and activity of naval alliances formed in the waters of southern Iran may lead to a critical situation in the region and an increase in military tension between the naval units of the Iranian army and the military units of the coalition forces. This study was conducted in response to the question that what roles can the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran play in confronting naval coalitions. This research is applied in terms of purpose and qualitative in nature. For this purpose, qualitative data were collected by using a questionnaire and through semi structured interviews with 12 experts and specialists of the Navy, and then by using the method of foundational data theory, the data were coded through three stages of open coding. Axial and selective coding was analyzed and the result was 8 general categories, which in the form of a paradigm model include causal conditions (building power at sea and confidence building at sea), axial category (maritime geopolitical position of Iran), conditions Background (naval knowledge and naval ability), intervening conditions (diplomacy capacities), strategy (development of oceanic navy) and consequence (strengthening of Iran's naval power) were introduced.

Key Words: Iran Navy, Naval Alliances, Persian Gulf, Oman Sea

¹ . Associate Professor of Maritime Administrative, Naval Academy, Noshahr, Iran, Email: alipoor.alireza@yahoo.com

² . MA in Navigation Management, Naval Academy, Noshahr, Iran.

³ . Assistant Professor, Naval Academy, Noshahr, Iran, Corresponding Author, arasazadsarv@gmail.com

1. Introduction.

The tension in the relations between Iran and the United States and the European countries that are members of the JCPOA⁴, the alignment of the Trump administration, Saudi Arabia and Israel in confronting Iran's regional influence, the widespread propaganda of Iran-phobia in the region by the United States and its allies, and the occurrence of numerous maritime incidents in the southern waters. Iran and accusing Iran of being involved in the occurrence of these unrests caused regional and extra-regional actors, under the pretext of the existence of a common danger and threat to their interests in the waters of southern Iran, by proposing titles such as improving awareness and monitoring. maritime, strengthening maritime stability, ensuring safe passage, ensuring freedom of navigation, fighting international terrorism, ensuring the security of ship traffic and protecting vital shipping lines in the Strait of Hormuz, the Gulf of Oman and the Strait of Bab AlMandab, taking action or declaring to form coalitions various forces such as "Arab Coalition", "Sentinel Coalition" and "European Maritime Coalition" and to promote and justify activities in the waters of southern Iran.

Islamic Republic of Iran Navy, which today is referred to as the strategic navy, as one of the subordinate forces of the army, in addition to guarding and protecting the water borders of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has the mission of protecting the interests of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the seas. The mission area of IRI navy in the southern waters of Iran has been extended up to the 10-degree north orbit in the northern Indian Ocean, and this force as the protector of Iran's interests and security in domestic and international waters, with a large amount of presence and activity of military units of regional and extra-regional countries. Under the title of military alliances, it is a threat and a warning, in the field of its mission. There is no doubt that the

⁴ Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action



formation of numerous and various military coalitions in the waters of southern Iran, including the Arab coalition, the Sentinel coalition and the European naval coalition, with the role of countries such as the United States of America, Saudi Arabia and the Zionist regime, in order to erode power and weaken Iran's regional, political and military power is taking place. The formation of such coalitions will make the situation in this region even more critical and can increase the tension between the regional and extra-regional countries with Iran. Therefore, the importance of conducting this research is to prevent the situation in the region from becoming critical and to prevent regional conditions from changing to the detriment of Iran from a military perspective and its necessity, to prevent tension between the naval units of the IRI army and the military units of the coalition forces and to increase the combat ability navy, considering the coalition forces as a threat.

With this description, the main question is: "What is the paradigmatic model of the role of the Islamic Republic of Iran Navy in confronting the military coalitions formed in the waters of southern Iran?"

2. Theoretical foundations and research background.

2.1. The concept of coalition.

In Amid's Farsi Dictionary, coalition means the joining of two or more groups or organizations to achieve specific goals. It also means having an alliance. The word "coalition" is of Latin origin and means to grow together and is under concepts such as consensus and agreement (Jafarpour and Hossein Qazl-Iyaq, 2012: 125). Coalition means a temporary union of political groups and forces that pursue certain goals (Parham, 2012: 19).

A coalition is characterized by the commitment of two or more countries to coordinate their behavior and policies in order to perform specific tasks or pursue specific goals (Krause & Singer, 2001: 16).

Coalition refers to the act of a group of actors who temporarily restrict and control their behavior to achieve a common goal. (Attar and Kazemi, 2016: 117).

In cases where the rising power cannot be contained, countries must form coalitions to contain the striving for supremacy (Morey, 2016).

Coalitions make it possible for member groups to develop their influence through joint action and save resources by dividing work and dividing fixed costs (Jaafarpour and Hossein Qazl-Iyaq, 2012: 125).

2.2. The most important military alliances formed in the last century.

2.2.1. The first US attack on Iraq (Operation Desert Storm).

In 1991, the administration of George H. W. Bush was able to create a coalition of more than 30 countries in the world, which is authorized to use force against Iraq according to UN Security Council Resolution 678 (Cook, 2013: 563).

2.2.2. Coalition against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

As the Serbs continued to attack Kosovo Albanians, on March 24, 1999, NATO forces began their airstrikes, which lasted for 78 days. As claimed, the attacks of the NATO forces pursued the following goals: to end the killing of the civilian population in Kosovo by the Yugoslav army; pushing back Yugoslav forces in Kosovo; The return of all displaced people and refugees by reaching a political solution for the Kosovo crisis (Aghamohammadi, Abdullahi and Eslami Gilani, 2017: 4).

2.2.3. Attack on Afghanistan (Operation Enduring Freedom3).



Following the incident of September 11 and following the failure of the Taliban to pay attention to the United States' ultimatum regarding the delivery of Al-Qaeda leaders to this country, the American military forces, together with the military forces of 11 other countries (mainly NATO member countries), based on the resolutions of 1994 and 1989, fought With the terrorism of the UN Security Council, they started a massive invasion of Afghanistan, the result of which was the fall of the Taliban government in Kabul (Bourgmehri, 2010: 142).

2.-2.4. The second US invasion of Iraq.

In 2003, the George W. Bush administration unilaterally invaded Iraq after failing to gain support for military action in the United Nations and within NATO.

2.2.5. Coalition against Libya.

In February 2011, with the spread of popular protests in the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi, Libya entered a new chapter in its history after Tunisia and Egypt. In March 2011, NATO attacked Libya in line with UN Resolution 1973. This resolution authorized the member states to take any necessary measures to support the citizens who were under the attack of the Gaddafi regime. Of course, this license was to support Benghazi rebels who were under attack by Gaddafi's forces. Despite this limited authorization, this coalition bombed targets beyond the UN authorization with the express intention of killing Gaddafi (Rakabian, Mohammadnia and Alapour, 2018: 154).

2.2.6. Coalition against ISIS.

After the occurrence of terrorist incidents by ISIS in Tunisia, Turkey, Russia, Lebanon and France, the French government submitted a draft resolution to

the Security Council, which was finally approved unanimously by Resolution 2249 (2015). It led to the Security Council. In the aforementioned resolution, after emphasizing that ISIS is a global and unprecedented threat to international peace and security and expressing sympathy with the families of the victims of terrorist operations in the mentioned countries, it acknowledges: "From the governments that have the necessary ability, it is invited to take all the necessary measures, in accordance with international law, especially the United Nations Charter, as well as human rights, refugee and humanitarian rights... in the areas under the control of ISIS by intensifying and coordinating their actions to prevent and Suppression of terrorist acts carried out by ISIS, Jabhat al-Nusra and other groups and individuals who cooperate with al-Qaeda... and destroy the safe space they have created in Syria and Iraq (Tabatabai Lotfi and Shariq, 2016: 195).

2.2.7. Islamic military anti-terrorist coalition.

Another coalition that was formed in recent years and Saudi Arabia played a role in its creation is the Islamic military anti-terrorist coalition. The Islamic Military Anti-Terrorist Alliance is an international anti-terrorist alliance from the countries of the Islamic world, which was formed against the military intervention against ISIS and other terrorist activities. The formation of the coalition was first announced by Mohammed bin Salman Al Saud, the then Minister of Defense and the current Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, on December 15, 2015, and has a joint operations center in Riyadh. Saudi Arabia is the main member and the leading member of the alliance, and initially the alliance consisted of 34 members, which after some time reached 41 members (Ahmedzadeh et al., 2018: 7-8).

2-3. Military coalitions formed in the waters of southern Iran.

2-3-1. Arab coalition.

In May 2017, at the same time as the interest of the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf in the formation of a new Arab military alliance - which some



analysts called "Arab NATO" - America seriously supported this possible alliance. President Donald Trump's visit to Riyadh also showed interest in this support (Rahimi; Yazdan-Panah and Zarei, 2018: 1012). This coalition later prepared the operation "Restoration of Hope" in order to provide the ground for the establishment of a political and peace process after the announcement of the success of the process of stopping the Yemeni Houthis by Saudi Arabia.

This Arab military coalition, which some analysts refer to as the Arab NATO, and which focuses on a collective and regional coalition to confront Iran, its members are strongly dependent on Saudi Arabia, as well as its command center. It is also in Riyadh and in the hands of Saudi Arabia.

2.3.2. US Naval Coalition in the Persian Gulf (Sentinel).

The American naval coalition in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman under the name "Sentinel" consisting of 8 countries, the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Albania, and Lithuania, has announced its presence since July 2018, and its headquarter in America's fifth fleet is in Bahrain. Since the beginning of the coalition, vessels from the United States, England, and Australia have been operating in the American coalition. On the other hand, this coalition does not act in an organized manner and each country conducts its own naval and escort operations in the region. The vessels of these countries have been active in the region before the formation of the coalition and there has been no change in their composition, talent and even their approach. The only action taken by this coalition is the reading of naval announcements under (Sentinel) (Deputy of IRI Army Intelligence, July 1400).

2.3.4. European Maritime Alliance.

The European maritime alliance led by France under the title IMASO1 (Maritime Awareness) has been present in the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea since February 2018. The member countries of this coalition are: Germany, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands and Portugal. Since the beginning of the European coalition, only 3 countries have sent France (653, 621, 615 destroyers and F-712 frigate), Netherlands (F-804 frigate) and Denmark (F-361 frigate) to the region. According to the activities of this coalition, it seems to be more organized than the American coalition.

2.4. Research's Backgrounds

- (1) Rahimi, Reza and Yazdan-Panah, Kiyomarth (2019), in their research titled "Iran's defense military strategy against the formation of an Arab military coalition in the Persian Gulf region with an emphasis on security categories", came to the following conclusion. They found that issues such as economic competition and single-product status of the Persian Gulf countries, political problems arising from the type of governance, the role of extra-regional countries, the increase in the power of Iran's military weapons, as well as the increase in Iran's geopolitical influence in Southwest Asia, especially in the Eastern Mediterranean, among others The main reasons and geopolitical motivations of the Arab countries on the southern edge of the Persian Gulf have been to form the Arab military coalition.
- (2) Ahmadzadeh et al. (2018), in a study entitled "Alternative scenarios of Islamic Republic of Iran in opposition to Saudi Arabia's regional coalition building among the Arab countries: (2011-2019)", concluded that considering Saudi Arabia's regional coalition building in the Middle East against Iran, the republic's alternative scenarios Islamic Iran at the micro level (Yemen crisis) are: 1- Stabilizing the position of Ansar in the political system of this country at the regional level. 2- Creating a split in regional and extra regional coalitions. 3- De-escalation and strengthening of cultural diplomacy.



- (3) Rahimi et al. (2017), in a study, analyzed the "geopolitical factors of the formation of the Arab military alliance in the region of Southwest Asia and its effects on the security of the Islamic Republic of Iran", based on the research results of each of the components Geographical, economic, political, military and social influence to a certain extent in shaping the Arab military coalition. Variables such as the acting of extra-regional powers and specifically America, the geographical location of the Persian Gulf region, environmental problems and the limitations arising from it, the large amount of oil and gas energy available in the region and the smaller population of the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf. One of the main reasons of Iran is to encourage the Arab countries towards a military and anti-Iranian alliance, and increasing the security of the Arab countries, weakening the security of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the region, as well as countering the increasing geopolitical influence of Iran in the Southwest Asia region are among the goals that the Arab countries have pursuing the idea of a military alliance, they are looking for its realization. In such a situation, Iran's political authorities should pay attention to the damage and adverse consequences of such an alliance and accept the principle that, based on the theory of hegemony, the Arab countries in the region are strongly influenced by the United States in pursuing the idea of an Arab military alliance known as the Arab NATO.
- (4) Manouri, Seyyed Ali and Rostami, Banafsheh (2016), in a research entitled "Reconstruction of American alliances in the Persian Gulf region", using the descriptive-explanatory method and in response to the question that the crises in Syria and Yemen and the role of Iran as a common threat, how will it lead to the reconstruction of the alliance and coalition of the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf and the United States, reached the conclusion that the three factors of Iran's prominent role in the regional developments after the Shiite government in Iraq came to power,

The presence of Russia in the security developments of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf and the common interests of the United States and the Arab countries in the fight against terrorism can be effective in strengthening their cooperation and unity to resolve regional conflicts.

- (5) Sanik, Anna (2018), in his research titled "Regional leadership in authoritarian context - Saudi Arabia's new military intervention as part of this country's leadership effort in the Middle East", concludes as follows. Saudi Arabia's move towards a "bold" foreign policy is due to concerns about power and national security, which occurs due to considering Iran as the main threat and America's withdrawal from the region. The theory of systemic threat balance, even if it is strengthened by ideological elements, will first of all indicate the emergence of a multilateral coalition and the priority of Saudi Arabia to participate in Yemen instead of Syria, where Iranian influence is greater. In addition to foreign and governmental security, military alliances have symbolic and signaling uses for some authoritarian countries. Multilateral cooperation and coalition building of Saudi Arabia helps to clarify the characteristics and drivers of authoritarian cooperation (Sunik, 2018).
- (6) Murray, Daniel S. (2016), in his study entitled "Military alliances and the outcome of international wars", while defining military alliance and examining the results of the war of 1816-2007, comes to the following conclusion. It turns out that in wars, military coalitions have won more victories compared to countries that fought outside the coalition, and according to the theory of coalition war, coalitions are most likely to win in the wars they enter. Cooperation during war increases the ability of countries to achieve military goals. Coalitions have played an important role in many international wars and there is a strong belief that the role of coalitions will grow in the future (Morey, 2016).
- (7) Erskine, Tony (2014), in his research entitled "Voluntary Coalitions and



Responsibilities to Protect: Informal Collaborations, Enhanced Capacities and Shared Burden of Moral Responsibilities”, concludes that self-willed coalitions cannot be considered as having different duties and responsibilities. The voice and cries of condemnation and action should be aimed at the countries themselves, non-governmental actors and intragovernmental organizations that form these coalitions; Even if with statements under the title of moral responsibility, the direction is drawn towards the monofunctional cooperation, the attention should be on reshaping and empowering official organizations and voluntary coalitions if needed. Title/supplements or unauthorized substitutes are considered. Informal collaborations (which do not have organized structures and decision-making processes) are not qualified as ethical institutions and cannot assume the burden of ethical responsibilities at a legal level (Erskine, 2014).

(8) Tago, Atsushi (2007), in his study entitled "Why do countries join military coalitions led by the United States, The necessity of the mission and the legitimacy of the coalition", reached these conclusions; The joining of a country to the coalition leads to the improvement of the level of relations with the United States and military capability, and it causes that country to gain strength in the global system. Studies on alliances show that cultural similarity and being connected in the formal alliance increase the probability of countries joining the US-led coalition; A coalition for regional intervention tends to have fewer partners, and an operation that brings with it the collective legitimacy of the United Nations (UN) attracts more partners. The United States of America can gain the support of other countries by setting military goals and following the collective legitimacy of the United Nations, even if that country is small or has a different cultural background, is not in an official alliance with the United States, and is a non-democratic country (Tago, 2007).

3. Methodology and analysis of research findings.

Study the Roles of Iran Navy against Naval Alliances in the Persian Gulf ...
Alireza Alipour , Naser Dadyar, Mehdi Azadsarv

This study has been conducted using the qualitative method and interviews with experts and specialists of the army navy in order to present the model of the navy's confrontation with the military alliances formed in the southern waters of Iran, using the foundation's data theory method.

By using the data theory method of the foundation, 99 concepts were extracted, and by using the concepts extracted from the text of the interviews, 15 core codes, 8 selective codes and 6 categories were obtained according to the table below.

Table (1) Yaz (concepts) and axial coding

concepts (open codes)	Axial code	Categories
Developing the presence of independent combat units at sea, dealing decisively with the aggression of foreign forces, holding internal joint exercises, conducting specialized exercises, holding complex exercises with the countries of the region and maritime powers aligned with Iran, monitoring the implementation of		



concepts (open codes)	Axial code	Categories
<p>International laws. - International maritime in waterways and waters under the rule of Islamic Republic of Iran, exploiting the capacity of UAVs and submarines in maritime patrols, increasing the durability at sea, demonstrating the capability of sea-based missile combat, subsurface and flying weapons, conducting exercises with Navy of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGCN), a powerful presence in the region, continuous monitoring and observing the movements, news and information of coalition forces, intelligence cooperation of IRI Navy and IRGCN.</p>	<p>Increasing power display</p>	<p>causative conditions</p>

Study the Roles of Iran Navy against Naval Alliances in the Persian Gulf ...

Alireza Alipour , Naser Dadyar, Mehdi Azadsarv

<p>Avoiding provocative actions, having a professional behavior when facing the coalition forces, observing international and national maritime laws and treaties, interaction and coordination between IRGCN and IRI navy in the area of naval missions, increasing regional military cooperation.</p>	<p>Stress relief in the work environment</p>	
<p>concepts (open codes)</p>	<p>Axial code</p>	<p>Categories</p>
<p>Participating in the anniversary ceremonies of the navies of different countries by sending squadrons and military delegations, holding various naval conferences, participating in the Ions Summit and strengthening it, exchanging military delegations with regional countries and naval powers, sending squadrons to ports of countries with style at sea</p>	<p>Development of defense diplomacy with focus on IRI navy</p>	



<p>Reciting naval declarations that IRI Navy, protecting all commercial ships in the region, holding rescue exercises with countries in the region such as Oman, highlighting and promoting navy's security-promoting activities in the region, showing solidarity in the Armed forces, showing goodwill at sea, reading legal notices at sea</p>	<p>Using the capabilities of psychological operations at sea</p>	
<p>The role of IRI Navy in the region, dealing with the influence of the navy on the straits and seas, dealing with the influence of Islamic Republic of Iran over the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea, the international military consensus against Iran, the strategic nature of IRI Navy, the importance of the straits of</p>		

<p>concepts (open codes)</p>	<p>Axial code</p>	<p>Categories</p>
<p>Hormuz and Bab al-Mandab in maritime traffic and energy transfer, the importance of the northern Indian Ocean in connecting the three important straits of Hormuz and Bab al-Mandab and Malacca</p>	<p>IRI Navy's role in the region</p>	<p>Categoryoriented</p>

Study the Roles of Iran Navy against Naval Alliances in the Persian Gulf ...
Alireza Alipour , Naser Dadyar, Mehdi Azadsarv

<p>Improving soft skills, self-confidence, increasing the awareness of employees and commanders of navy combat units to the domestic and international laws and regulations of the law of the seas, strengthening the maritime skills of employees, strengthening marine science training in the navy training centers, carrying out educational exchanges with Friendly marine powers, will, spirit, innovation and initiative, motivation</p>	<p>Maritime education</p>	<p>Underlying contextual conditions in strategies</p>
<p>Updating weapons and equipment, building heavy support vessels, providing technical parts, strengthening the supply chain of marine items, continuous support to the southern coasts, maintaining immediate combat readiness.</p>	<p>Strengthening maritime logistics</p>	
<p>concepts (open codes)</p>	<p>Axial code</p>	<p>Categories</p>
<p>Forming an alliance with the Arab countries of the region, forming an alliance with maritime powers such as India, Pakistan, Russia and China</p>	<p>Coalition building</p>	



<p>Maritime thinking of the officials, countering the promotion of the Iranphobia project by using media and public diplomacy, the role of the diplomatic system in preventing the formation of coalitions against the country.</p>	<p>Governmental</p>	<p>Contributing factor to causal conditions</p>
<p>Cultural, religious, geographical and economic commonalities with the countries of the region, the high volume of maritime transport in the region, the role of extra-regional powers such as America, China and Russia in the region, the implementation of the Iranphobia project by America in the region, the sale of weapons by America to the countries of the region, the efforts of the regional powers to balance with Iran, the internal differences of the Arab countries, the security of Iran's nuclear program by the United States, the difference in the perception of Iran and Saudi Arabia regarding security</p>	<p>Regional</p>	

Study the Roles of Iran Navy against Naval Alliances in the Persian Gulf ...
Alireza Alipour , Naser Dadyar, Mehdi Azadsarv

concepts (open codes)	Axial code	Categories
and stability, the geopolitical position of Iran in the region, Redefining friends, enemies and rivals in the region		
Establishing naval bases in countries such as Djibouti, Yemen, West African countries such as Namibia and Angola, and Latin American countries such as Venezuela and Cuba, the geopolitical isolation of Saudi Arabia, the presence of the navy in Antarctica, playing a role in the establishment of regional maritime institutions, holding Regional exercises centered on Iran, creating a gap in regional and extra-regional military alliances against Iran.	Maintaining and improving the position of IRI Navy	IRI Navy's Strategy



<p>Holding collaborative exercises with the countries of the region and naval powers aligned with Iran, exploiting the capacity of the Ions Summit, regional cooperation and formation of naval agreements with the countries of the region, developing naval military interactions with friendly countries in the coalition. disclosure of the true</p>		
<p>concepts (open codes)</p>	<p>Axial code</p>	<p>Categories</p>
<p>nature and goals of coalitions through the diplomatic system and the media, carrying out media campaigns based on the tension-causing and destabilizing activities of the coalition forces, especially the United States, in the region, coordination and synergy between IRI Navy and IRGCN in the sea</p>	<p>neutralizing coalitions</p>	

Study the Roles of Iran Navy against Naval Alliances in the Persian Gulf ...
Alireza Alipour , Naser Dadyar, Mehdi Azadsarv

<p>Preventing the weakening of the role of the navy in the region, enhancing defense and security capabilities, enhancing deterrence, increasing the internal security factor, increasing the geopolitical weight of Iran in the region, being a naval power in the region.</p>	<p>Strengthening Iran's naval fleet</p>	<p>The consequence of correct dealing with coalitions</p>
<p>Diminishing the role and presence of the United States in the region, building regional alliances, having favorable political relations with the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, preventing the formation of a security puzzle in the region, preserving the resources and capitals of the countries of the region. using the capacities of regional</p>	<p>Indigenization of maritime</p>	

<p>concepts (open codes)</p>	<p>Axial code</p>	<p>Categories</p>
<p>agreements such as the Organization of the Islamic Conference in creating maritime security in the northern Indian Ocean, IRI navy's activism and roleplaying in the management of maritime crises, supporting the axis of resistance</p>	<p>Security in The Region</p>	



<p>Ensuring the security of maritime communication lines and international waterways by the navy, protection of energy resources and marine environment, combating piracy, protection of freedom of shipping and navigation in the region, development of marine tourism and fisheries industry</p>	<p>The prosperity of the country's water economy</p>	
---	--	--

Considering the theoretical foundations of the analysis of verbal statements of the interviewees and the combination of open and axial coding concepts; Selective coding is as described in Table 2:

Table (2) Selective coding

Categories	Selective coding
Causative conditions for IRI Navy	Empowerment in the sea
	Building trust at sea
Category orientation of Iran	Iran's geopolitical position
	Maritime knowledge
Effective categories in IRI navy's strategies	Naval ability
Contributing category to causative conditions	The capacities of diplomacy

Study the Roles of Iran Navy against Naval Alliances in the Persian Gulf ...
Alireza Alipour , Naser Dadyar, Mehdi Azadsarv

IRI Navy's strategy in dealing with coalitions	Development of an oceanic navy
Consequences of IRI Navy's correct confrontation with coalitions	Strengthening Iran's naval power

Causal conditions are those events that directly affect the pattern of naval strategies in dealing with coalitions and cause the creation and development of a central category. A central category is a category whose traces and effects can be clearly seen in most of the data and quotes of the interviewees. This category must be central, or in other words, all other categories can be related to it. Background conditions are a special set of conditions that affect strategies and the selection of strategies should be based on them. Intervening conditions are those that mitigate or change the causal conditions in some way; In other words, intervening conditions alone do not affect strategies, but they can affect strategies due to causal conditions. The strategies represent the plans and programs that should be used in order to successfully implement the strategies of the navy in dealing with coalitions. Strategies are adopted in response to category-oriented and influenced by intervening conditions and based on contextual conditions. Finally, there are consequences, which are the results of strategies. According to the identified components and categories and how they are related, the analytical model of the research is presented in Figure 1:

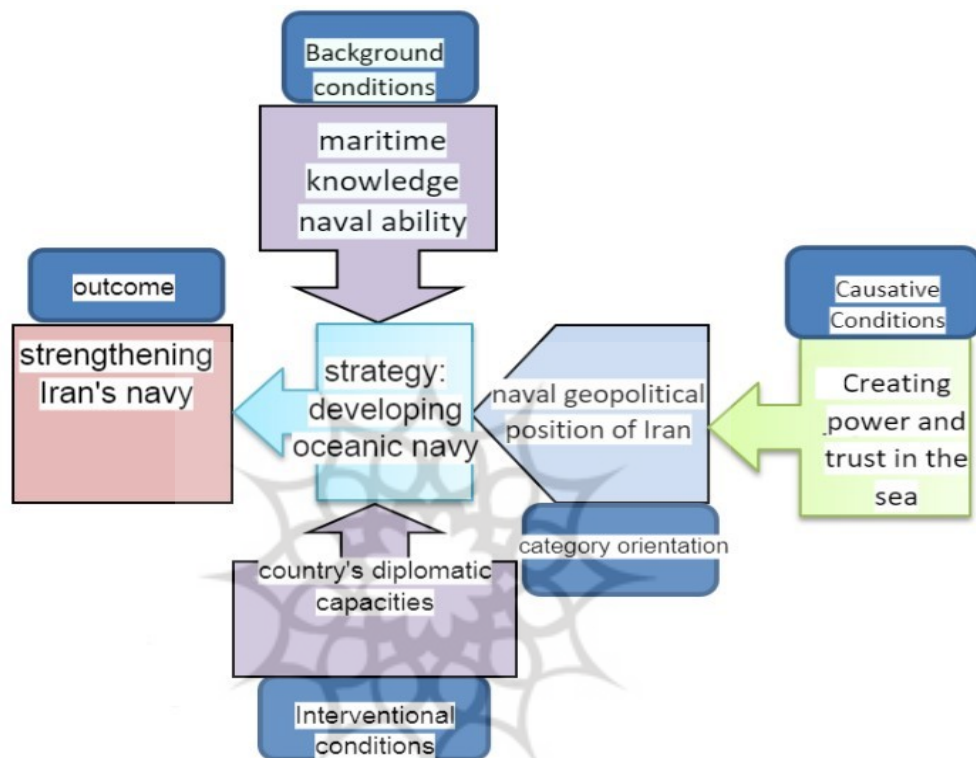


Figure (1) The Islamic Republic of Iran's Navy's confrontation pattern with military coalitions formed in the southern waters

3.1. Interpretations.

Given the content of Figure 1, which is derived from the analysis of the verbal propositions of the interviewees and is found through the use of continuous comparison technology based on the principles and the concepts of a common category or subject; the concepts of the verbal propositions of the interviewees were extracted:

IRI Navy's power creation and confidence is one of the most important issues that can be the conditions for IRI Navy to counter the military coalitions formed in the southern waters of Iran.

Iran's geography and marine geopolitics of Iran will be a central category in IRI Navy operations in the face of maritime coalition formed in the southern waters. The exceptional location of access to the free water of the world through the Gulf of Oman and the Indian Ocean as well as the strategic crossing of the Strait of Hormuz reflects Iran's geographical algebra. The Navy as a specialized force and equipment -driven requires capable human resources. In other words, marine knowledge and maritime ability are very important in the naval strategies and the choice of its operational strategies.

One of the categories that affect both IRI Navy's strategies and can reinforce the conditions of power creation and confidence in the navy is the issue of diplomacy capacity in the navy.

The consequence of the correct confrontation with the military coalition formed in the southern waters of Iran; Iran's maritime power boosts, which will include military fleets, businessmen, marine industries and marine science education.

4. Conclusion and suggestions.

Geography has influenced the fate of nations and states in different ways; the geopolitical region of Southwest Asia has a special geography that has always been experiencing many changes due to its specific capacity due to the role of transnational powers. Many experts believe that the northern and southern Gulf States are the focus of Southwest geopolitical disputes, which is why some Persian Gulf states have taken measures to form Arab military coalitions or transnational military coalitions in southern Iran waters. The Gulf of Oman and the Indian Ocean have been paid. The formation and activity of various naval coalitions, including the "Arab Coalition", "Sentinel Coalition" and "European Naval Coalition" in the field of naval mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the waters of southern Iran, may cause the region to be critical. And increase the military tension between the Iranian Navy's units with the military units of the coalition forces.



Therefore, the researcher sought to present a paradigm model of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Navy with military coalitions formed in the southern waters, while reviewing the theoretical foundations and in a qualitative research and interview with 12 IRI Navy experts. This pattern was extracted.

The results of this study showed that in order to counter the military coalitions formed in the waters of southern Iran, the navy should pay special attention to the strategic position of Iran's geopolitical as a pivotal component of maritime diplomacy and human resources capacity and human resources, Strengthen the role of power creation and confidence in the sea, and by choosing the strategy of moving towards the Oceanic Navy, will influence the development of Iran's naval power. The results of this study indicate Iran's maritime power strengthening as a requirement to counter maritime coalitions formed in the southern waters of Iran; Sea power is based on military, commercial, industries, infrastructure and maritime science education that must be investigated in all aspects of maritime power in order to counter maritime military coalitions. On the other hand, given the role of trans-regional powers, including the United States, in the formation of maritime military coalitions in the waters of southern Iran, As a supporter of the country's diplomacy apparatus, IRI Navy needs to develop military, educational and research interactions with the regional friendly countries.

5. Suggestions

- (1) Iran's marine geopolitics has been analyzed in IRI Navy's strategic programs and all the efforts of the Navy to maintain and develop the geopolitical weight of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- (2) IRI Navy uses all the capacities of maritime diplomacy to engage and cooperate with the countries of the region.

(3) Extensive investment in education, knowledge and marine technologies should accelerate the move towards the oceanic navy.

(4) To create strength and trust in the sea for nations; a program for manufacturing an aircraft carrier should be taken into consideration in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

References.

- Aghamohammadi, E., Abdollahi, S. M., & Eslami Gilani, M. S. (2018). Humanitarian intervention in international law with an emphasis on NATO's military intervention in Kosovo. *Historical Studies of War*, 2 (3), 1-20.
- Ahmadzadeh, D., Barzegar, K., Ahmadi, H., & Athari Marian, A. (2019). Alternative scenarios of Islamic Republic of Iran in opposition to Saudi Arabia's regional coalition building among Arab countries: (2011-2019), *International Political Research*, 11 (40): 1-22.
- Attar, S., & Kazemi, H. (2017). Political coalitions and economic development, *Public Policy*, 3 (1): 113-131.
- Bozorgmehri, M. (2010). NATO's presence in Afghanistan and the challenges facing it. *Strategic Studies*, 13 (2): 141-169.
- Cook, James L. (2013). Military Alliances in the 21st Century: Still Relevant after all These Years? *Orbis*, 57 (4), 559-573.
- Erskine, Toni. (2014). Coalitions of the Willing and Responsibilities to Protect: Informal Associations, Enhanced Capacities, and Shared Moral Burdens. *Ethics & International Affairs*, 28 (1), 15-145.
- Gould, J., & William, C. (2013). *Culture of social sciences* (translated by Bagher Parham). Tehran: Maziar. (Original language publication date: 1964).
- Jafarpour, R., & Hosein Ghezal Eiyagh, I. (2013) Investigation of political coalitions in the Islamic Republic of Iran, *Islamic Revolution Research*, 2 (4): 123-152.
- Krause, Volker & Singer, J. David. (2001). *Minor Powers, Alliances, and Armed Conflict: Some Preliminary Patterns*. *Small States and Alliances* (pp. 15-23). Physica, Heidelberg.
- Monavari, S. A., & Rostami, B. (2017). Rebuilding American alliances in the Arab Gulf, *World Politics*, 6(2): 189-213.



International journal of Maritime Policy Vo2, Issue. 6, Spring 2022

- Morey, Daniel S. (2016). Military Coalitions and the Outcome of Interstate Wars. *Foreign Policy Analysis*, 12 (4), 533-551.
- Rahimi, R., & Yazdanpanah, K. (2020) Iran's defense military strategy against the formation of the Arab military alliance in the Persian Gulf region with an emphasis on security categories. *Political Strategy*, 4 (13): 41-64.
- Rekavian, R., Mohammadnia, & M., Alipour, M. (2019). Government crisis in Libya and European security, *International Political Research*, 11 (39): 169-147.
- Sunik, A. (2018). Regional Leadership in Authoritarian Contexts – Saudi Arabia's New Military Interventionism as Part of Its Leadership Bid in the Middle East. *Rising Powers Quarterly*, 3 (1), 65-85.
- Tabatabaei Lotfi, S. M., & Sharegh, Z. S. (2016). Investigating the legitimacy of the antiISIS coalition (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant) from the perspective of international law in Syria, *Public Law Studies*, 46 (1): 179-201.
- Tago, Atsushi. (2007). Why do states join US-led military coalitions? The compulsion of the coalition's missions and legitimacy. *International Relations of the Asia-Pacific*, 7 (2), 179-202.

پژوهشگاه علوم انسانی و مطالعات فرهنگی
پرتال جامع علوم انسانی