Explanation and Analysis of the strategic pattern and consequences of the presence of Iran's strategic Navy in the Coasts of Makran and High Sea

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Abstract

Background and Theoretical Foundations: The transformation of the Iranian Navy from a purely defensive force to a strategic force has highlighted it as an influential component in Iran's future position. The presence of this force in international waters, the need for greater interaction with trans-regional countries and the impact of the new mission environment, monitoring and identifying the various trends governing the emerging global patterns, to understand the possible futures ahead and more importantly, build It makes a desirable future necessary.

Research method: The current research aims to explain the strategic model and the consequences of the presence of the strategic navy of the army in international waters and Makran coasts. The qualitative research approach was implemented with the grounded theory strategy. For this purpose, after reviewing the specialized texts related to the research subject, semi-structured interviews with 12 experts in the sea domain until data saturation were conducted using targeted sampling.

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Findings and Results: The findings of the research, which was conducted through international and axial coding, show that the data consists of 65 open codes, 59 axial codes, 10 categories, and finally, by using them, 11 contextual factors (training of expert staff, development Commercial, fishing and military fleets, succession of commanders, port services and wharf construction, equipped with modern equipment - smart, radio and satellite facilities (and 4 intervening factors) comprehensive support of sovereignty, convergence with countries, educational and sanitary environment suitable, supply of parts and special equipment, rights and benefits and welfare affairs), as well as 15 strategic factors (observance of international policies, diplomatic influence, international credibility, formulation of force missions, knowledge of international law, increasing geopolitical and strategic depth, knowledge of the environment and space, increasing the weight of geopolitics and... (9 causal factors) professional development of employees, use of elite talent, holding short-term and future research courses, paying attention to the health of employees and... (and 20 consequences) establishing security, deterrence, Sea-based economy and...) was developed.

Key words: Strategic Model, Iran's Strategic Navy, Makran Coast, High Sea.

1. Introduction:

In today's world, the sea is one of the most important components of life for nations, and there is no coastal country that does not have interests in the sea. Landlocked countries that are far from the sea lack the most important communication channels with the outside world. This dependence includes all aspects of people's lives and governments. Therefore, the functions of the sea play an effective role in the growth and decline of nations (Minai, Hossein, 2011). It can be said that the first global hardware network was the maritime communication routes between human societies, especially on both sides of the ocean waters, and the countries adjacent to the sea that

have benefited from a special geopolitical position, like global communication networks, using the network Maritime communication has pursued its social, political, economic and military goals. The leading countries in the maritime industry and the great powers of the world, especially the United States and the West, have developed in various ways through this maritime communication network, to the extent that in the past, using the word "toward the sea", the presence and use of maritime resources has institutionalized its development have not given But in the last few decades, the domineering maritime powers use the word "from the sea" to exercise power over other territories to meet their demands. In other words, the geographical location of the countries adjacent to the sea by taking advantage of their special characteristics on the one hand and the needs and motivations of governments and nations on the other hand, have caused mobility and development not only in their own land, but also caused the transfer and exercise of power to other lands (Hamidreza, Ameri, 2014).

On the other hand, the sea plays a very important role in the country's power and ability to achieve opportunities and possibilities from an economic, commercial, military and commercial point of view. Achieving maritime power and sovereignty can help countries in maintaining the security of water borders as well as improving their economic and political power. The economic, commercial, military, commercial and geopolitical importance of the seas and oceans has made the countries that have access to international waters or have a common water border with other countries to be effective in the formation of international alliances and sea power is a factor in gaining and exercise political power, and also try to achieve maritime power and supremacy, and in this direction,

foresee and implement a huge coherent planning (Tahani, Gholamreza, 2018).

Historical and past experiences well show the fact that access to international waters and attention to seafaring led to the entry of superior powers into the center of civilization and mastery over the sea. Blue borders, using maritime knowledge and technology and political and economic determination and will to discover new lands and gain new benefits, relying on sea power, military, political, economic and even cultural domination over a large part of the world for It has created and maintained for a long time, and the effect of this superiority can be seen even in this era (Saifi, Behzad, Hemti, Seyed Ebrahim, 2019).

The leadership of the Islamic Republic of Iran said at the graduation ceremony of the students in Imam Khomeini maritime Science University in 2018, "Today's navy is a strategic force in many parts of the world and in our country, we should look at the navy as a strategic force.

In the description of duties and missions assigned to the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, protection of the system's interests in international seas and waters is specified as a main duty of this force. It is obvious that the navy as a strategic force must protect the interests of the country and its communication lines in all parts of the world's waters that have expanded. A strategic navy is a force that, even in peacetime and without a military conflict with a country threatening national interests, tries to spread and expand its dominance in order to eliminate any threat. Therefore, the strategic navy is a force that is able to carry out operations in deep ocean waters and in such a way that it can protect itself from surface, subsurface and air threats alone, in terms of logistical support, it is a limitation for does not have implementation (remote operations) or

in simpler terms, strategic navy is a force that protects the country's national interests in a critical or sensitive maritime area (Azm Hadi, Fereshte Menesh, Taiba, 2011).

A strategic navy is a force that has the ability to design naval operations to secure national interests and foreign policy, which is achieved through maritime sovereignty in distant areas. By creating the necessary mechanisms, the strategic navy provides the basis for enhancing the operational capability in the competitive environment and establishing stability and security in the oceans by keeping the sea lines of communication open and in support of the country's foreign policies. By using long-term navigations in distant oceans and anchoring in the coasts and ports of different countries, the strategic navy can facilitate maritime diplomacy in order to secure the national interests of the country. Therefore, by deepening bilateral or multilateral maritime relations with different countries, the navy provides the ground for activating and mobilizing the country's diplomacy and foreign policy apparatus and participating in international peace and stability (Jaafari, Khairale, 2015).

The focus of the current research will be on explaining the pattern of strategy and the consequences of the presence of the strategic navy of the army in the international waters and the coasts of Makran, which for the first time, using a different methodology, intends to explain the patterns, strategies and consequences of the presence of the Iranian navy in the international waters.

2. The importance and necessity of research:

From a military and commercial point of view, the sea plays a very important role in the power and ability of countries to achieve opportunities and facilities in all fields. With the emergence of

economic powers such as China and India, today the importance of dominating the Indian Ocean and being in the international waters cannot be compared to the past few decades, so that in the future, the control of these waters will be a determining factor in many global equations. The Indian Ocean has four important waterways for international maritime trade, including the Suez Canal in Egypt, the Strait of Babalmandb on the border of Djibouti and Yemen, the Strait of Hormuz (the border of Iran and Oman) and the Strait of Malacca (the border of Indonesia and Malaysia), which are important world trade routes. In this regard, in addition to the geopolitical importance of this ocean, the importance and role of powers, military conflicts, and existing competitions cannot be neglected. Therefore, according to the above, the presence of the navy in the international waters is very important, and in this regard, it is necessary to build the major equipment required in accordance with the ideal portfolio of superior technologies for naval defense, form naval alliances with neighbors, establish peace and stability in The region should pay for the development of ports, sea-oriented economic development, development of Makran beaches, etc., so that it can be used at the right time, and if it neglects this important issue and does not have a strong and continuous presence in the sea, it will definitely not demand these important measures. Competitors will take the necessary benefit and it will lead to unfortunate consequences for the country of Iran, so presence at sea is necessary for the representative of the Islamic Republic (Siyari, Habib Elah and Baratian, Mahmoud and Kadir Panah, Fariborz, 2014).

3. Theoretical foundations:

3.1. Definition of strategy:

In the first century BC, the Greek Frantinus provided a definition of strategy. It refers to all those things such as foresight, insight, or

stability of determination that a military commander achieves. In the economic, social and cultural development programs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the word strategy has been used instead of strategy. In order to develop a strategy, we first need to determine the goals, and the strategy is the way to reach those goals, so determining the goal precedes the formulation of the strategy. The strategy is the direction of the organization's resources to achieve the organization's goals. There are different ways to realize them and each of these ways can be the organization's strategy. Achieving goals means achieving the desired and desirable status from the existing situation. In general, the strategy of art and science is to use power resources in times of war and peace to achieve strategic goals.

2.3. Military strategy:

It is a policy adopted by the military organization in order to achieve desirable goals, which includes planning, directing units, mobility, deployment and deception. Liddle Hart has provided a definition from a military point of view: "Military strategy is the art of distributing and using military capabilities in order to fully meet the goals of the strategy."

3.3. Characteristics of the strategy:

The most important features of the strategy are as follows:

1. Be applicable and real 2. Be goal-oriented 3- Emphasize on strengths and opportunities. 4. It originates from the leadership of the organization.

5. It is compatible with national and organizational values.

6. It is native and specific to that organization.

7. It creates superiority over threats and competitors.

8. It should look to the future 9. It should be clear and expressive (Shahlai, Nasser, Wali Vand, Hossein, 2014).

4. Naval strategy:

It is the ways and methods by which the naval forces fulfill strategic or operational goals, in other words, the goals of the grand strategy determine the naval missions, the naval forces are a means to the goals. Naval strategy is not only naval defense, naval strategy includes other components. It is a power that includes diplomacy, protection and defense of trade at sea, fishing, exploitation, protection, monitoring and defense of exclusive economic zone at sea, coastal defense, security of national borders, protection of offshore islands as well as participation in regional and global concerns. It is related to the use of the oceans, the sky (space) and the bed and sub-bed of the seas. Achieving these goals is the basis of sea power.

5.3. Definition of power:

It means the ability of a person or group to gain submission and obedience and control others in the way of their goals and desires, it is also the ability to achieve their goals and intentions, in other words, it means the ability to do work and control others. According to Andrasel, power has different forms "wealth, weapon, spiritual influence, social position" (Sayyari, Habibollah, 2008). After the Second World War, the concept of power evolved from capability in the military field to capability in other fields, especially with emphasis on "economic power". The process of globalization and the emergence of many international actors has led to the fading of national borders and the evolution of the concept and dimensions of power (Yang, Rui, 2010).

3.6. Definition of sea power:

Naval power, among other military powers of a country, is a power that provides the ability to be present and implement the policies of a country's government in the sea in times of peace and war. Naval

power is not always the same as the word naval war of a military fleet, but it is a broad concept that it has three axes as follows:

- International trade control

- Navy as an arm of exercising power in the sea

- Using the navy as a tool for diplomacy, deterrence and political influence in peacetime (Sayyari, Habibollah, 2008).

7.3. Criteria for measuring national power:

1.   Social, economic, political and military criteria

 2. The ability of a country to get the support of one or more important powers. (Bernard Cohen, Saul, p. 103, 1389)

3.8. Maritime power requirements:

1. Existence of support base (educational centers - marine industries) 2.Civil fleet organization

3. Creating a suitable port and wharf

4. Existence of a powerful military fleet 5-Creating a military base and military fleets

3.9. Functions of sea power:

According to the analysis of different experts, maritime power has different functions, the most important of which is increasing geopolitical status and national power, maintaining territorial integrity, promoting maritime diplomacy, and securing coastal and maritime borders (Azmi, Hadi, Mousavi Zare, Javad, 2015). One of the sources of power of any country is its military power. In the meantime, sea power can discover the resources and economic facilities of the oceans and provide the country with the opportunity to use them. Also, the increasing growth of the navy can repel any

aggression and in the formation of the building of the current society should provide the necessary guarantee. (Till, Geoffrey, 1984) Also, Admiral Wiley divides the theory of sea power into two parts, including "establishing control over the seas, exploiting the control of the seas to establish control over the land" (Gray, Colin s, 1987).

10.3. Sea power theory:

Admiral Alfred Thayer Mahan, a graduate of the Naval Academy, was a professor and head of the Naval War College of the United States Naval Academy and the most prominent American expert in the field of fortifications. In 1897, in the book "America's Interests in Dominance of the Seas", he presented his theory based on the practical guidance of his country on the way to becoming a world power. He believed in the inherent power in the water space and considered water as the source of power and America as an example. He knew that there are countries that have the necessary conditions to gain dominion over the seas. He considered America's insular position and freedom of commercial action on the oceans as the reason for his claim. Proponents of the maritime school were influenced by Mahan Baru's ideas that decision-making on land would be determined by control over the seas. That is, by ruling over the sea bottlenecks, the possibility of supporting the land-based forces is denied from the enemy, thus putting indirect pressure on them. This theory was presented by Alfred Thayer Mahan (1840-1914), an American admiral. Mahan believed that the oceanic powers would always have the upper hand.

Mahan served in the Navy for about 41 years, he considered sea and ocean spaces to be effective in the formation of naval power and the production of global power and the control and encirclement of power. and the continuity of water bodies on the surface of the earth, which could help to form a common continuous system on its surface,

he considered land power surrounded by sea power, he believed that England benefits from this sea power, America is also connected to two oceans and has access to Other countries are far away and this condition can make him a superior naval power (Khadmi, Khaliq, 2023).

3.11. Seven conditions to become a sea power:

Based on different points of view, 7 conditions for becoming a sea power have been mentioned by different experts:

1. Geographical location of the country
2. Geopolitical factors of the country
3. Human and social factors
4. Economic and industrial factors
5. Military factors of the country
6. Domestic and international political and institutional factors
7. Technological factors and information technology. (Al-Huairdizadeh, Reza, 1402).

3.11.2. Factors of sea power:

It defines the factors of sea power as follows:

1. The length of the coastline of island lands.
2. The size of the population and marine community.
3. The extent of marine areas.
4. The number of sea ports.
5. The size of the country.
6. The population of the country.
7. The position of the country in relation to the control points.
8. International sea routes.
9. Sources of raw materials and markets (Moradian, Mohsen, 2016).

3.12. Port power theory:

This theory, as the geographical extents or gateway role and its political-economic performance, have received the attention of prominent political geographers and geopoliticians in the world. Alfred Thayer Mahan, one of the first theorists of the sea power theory, published his theory with special emphasis on the role of ports. He stated that geography is a constant environment in which maritime strategy as a dynamic human activity is rapidly expanding. During his long career He created a framework for analyzing the values and strategic features of ports, harbors, islands and narrow waterways, and he could not hide this issue in his most important theory, and he considered sea power to be decisive compared to land power, according to This theory is that no land power can resist a long-term blockade of naval power and eventually surrenders. This theory is based on the construction of a strong war and commercial fleet with the ability to control important sea routes, sea-port bases, as well as control wharves, ports and points. Barak stressed all over the world and believed that the ports close to the lines of communication of smuggling, in fact, the ports in the strategic coastal lines as possible valuable bases for occupation, as well as the proximity to the seaports of friendly countries are of special importance for naval power. Therefore, the countries without access to ports connected to international waters in the field of transportation, he considered sea power to be surrounded by the sea power that controls the ports, and in the end, and he gave the originality to sea power.

In his theory, Mackinder considered the core region or the heartland to be a large part of the Eurasian landmass, in which there is no port connected to the ocean waters on its four sides as a geographical source of sea power's access to this region, and therefore this region is impenetrable by sea power. It is known and in fact, the heartland can be called a central region without a port.

114

Spykman criticized the theory of the heartland and gave the origin to a marginal land that is between the two geographical spaces of the land and the sea. He considered the controller of this area to be the global hegemon country. He called this area, which is the key to achieving global power, the Rimland. According to Arnold and Dragon in geopolitical science, Rimland is the most interesting part of the space structure because it considers both the sea and land space as well as the coastal space, and as the coastal space connecting the land and the sea, it is the coastal countries and their coasts and ports in this theory. They have a central position that is a barrier between the sea and the land. According to Spykman, Rimland is the center of global power and influence, however, he gave originality to sea power and believed that sea power is the key to global strategy (Noor Ali, Hassan, 2019).

3.13. A review of the theory of the global geopolitical system with an overview of Iran's position in this theory:

American thinker Thomas Samuel Cohen, in this theory, imagined the countries of the world as elements of an integrated system that have systemic relationships with each other and are constantly developing based on extended interactions. During the bipolar system, he divided the world into two geostrategic land and sea regions under the guidance of the Soviet Union as the superpower of the East and the United States as the superpower of the West with dual and five separate geopolitical zones. Iran, South Africa, etc.), which together include about 28 countries, as regional powers with the presented characteristics that play a role in the formation of the global geopolitical structure along with the 5 main powers, namely America, Russia, United Europe, China and Japan They create and present. According to Cohen, countries are considered as a part of the macro

system of the world, which interact with other countries and geographical regions. If the system is closed, the energy trade is reduced and the way is prepared for its collapse, like the former Soviet Union, on the other hand, open systems in They exchange energy to a high extent and continue to live with high strength and capability. In this theory, the structure and hierarchy of global power (ranking the power of actors) is of interest. It was formed due to the geographical location. Cohen paid attention to the geographical location of land and sea, which is considered as the link between the sea and the heartland. The strength of countries is determined based on energy exchange and relations between countries are formed as a dynamic and open system. (Jan Prover, Mohsen, Maaser, Sideh Maaser, 2016).

1.13.3. .Iran's position in Cohen's global geopolitical system theory:

In this theory, Iran is one of the unrelated elements that are usually the source of transformation. According to Cohen, Iran is a country that has the capacity to transform due to the special form of the political system and the way it interacts with the world system, and it is considered as one of the six regional powers of the Middle East. He considers the Middle East as one of the three special geopolitical regions, which is called the fragile belt, because on the one hand, it's most important regional elements, such as Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Egypt, the Israeli regime, and Syria, are competing with each other, and there is no alliance between them. On the other hand, extra-regional countries such as America, Europe, China, India and Russia are constantly interfering in this region, and therefore Iran is in a fragile region and it is not possible to unite with other countries in the region. It is on its southern side.

14.3. Rimland theory with an overview of Iran's position:

In the book "Geography of Peace", the Englishman Nicholas Spikeman expressed his opinions mostly in criticizing the ideas of Mackinder and Haushofer, but he accepts the spatial framework of Mackinder's theory, but instead of the heartland, he calls the inner crescent, which he calls the so-called "Rimland" from His opinion is considered the main source of power generation.

In his theory, Nicholas Spykman, an Englishman, placed Iran in the Rimland territory, a territory that is located between the central region or the heart of the earth and the surrounding waters, and most of the competitions and conflicts of sea and land powers take place in it. Iran, as a sensitive part of the Rimland, is a competitive field. It is for the powers and no doubt whoever controls this region can control the world power and win over the rivals, still world policies are influenced by this theory.

15.3. Heartland theory (the power of Sir Helford Mackinder):

Mackinder was the first geographer to focus his theory on the geographical characteristics of countries, especially their location in terms of distance and proximity to the sea. He believed that the main powers would be those who Lands will monitor the land that Mackinder assumed to be the geopolitical center of the world

(Heartland). In World War II, Nazi Germany attacked Russia with the idea of dominating Mackinder's heartland and making the world hegemony of Germany a reality. This put an end to the global Nazi geopolitical desires. It discredited the topic of geopolitics in the world politics conversation. The land that English Mackinder proposed in (1861-1947) against the theory of the American scientist Al-Farmahan in (1840-1914) as Heartland. "Any power that conquers this central point of the world will conquer the world island" and compared the world to an island. He considered the heartland to be the key to the world island, and the heartland is a vast area from the west to the Volga River, from Shari to Western Siberia from the north. It was limited to the Arctic Ocean and from the south to the heights of the Himalayas, the heights of Iran and Mongolia. According to him, the heartland is not threatened by any maritime powers (Kaviani, Haider, 2023).

3.16. Mackinder's famous statement:

It is stated in this statement that:

1. Whoever dominates Eastern Europe will dominate the Heartland.

2. The person who rules the Heartland will rule the World Island.

3. Whoever who rules the world island will dominate the world (Karimi, Ahmed, 2016).

3.17. Convergence:

Regional integration is a process in which two or more nation-states agree to cooperate closely to achieve peace, stability, and wealth, and in this cooperation, the use of force as a means of resolving disputes is avoided. And this issue causes consolidation, peace and security in a regional and international system (Sadeghloo, Hafeznia, Safavi, Roumina, 2019).

According to the country's geopolitical and geostrategic position in the south and north of the country, it has created suitable advantages for establishing constructive interaction with Islamic countries, and the role of political, military and economic actors has been influential in this issue, and it is necessary to establish these long-term sustainable peace relations (Mcormick Stilianos, 1999, 2020).

4. Research ecology:

The emergence of new economic powers on the edge of the Indian Ocean has turned this region into an arena of geopolitical competition and actions of regional and extra-regional actors in the 21st century. In this regard, China as a newly emerging global power is trying to compete with its rival powers. By investing in the border of the Indian Ocean, such as Gwadar, Pakistan has been freed from communication and geopolitical bottlenecks and can continue its superiority in the world economy, and this will increase the geopolitical and economic weight of Pakistan, and will have external consequences on the region, including the Chabahar port. Iran should bring along.

After gaining a great economic position, China's strategy is based on this basis, the ability to deal with enemies must be transferred outside the country's gates, and it must also be able to dominate the seas and expand the navy from its economic interests outside the borders, especially in the field of exports, and considering the threat from the United States, China's strategy is to counter the threats, and therefore, the Islamic Republic of Iran should also take advantage of the upcoming opportunities. Establishing security in the region of Pakistan will help to provide security in the border region of two countries (Iran and Pakistan) (Abdi, Atawallah, Rajabzadeh, Nasser, 2016).

1.4. Oman Sea and Persian Gulf:

The surrounding lands of the Oman Sea belong to four countries: Iran, Oman, the United Arab Emirates and Pakistan, which are connected to the Indian Ocean through the Oman Sea. Among these countries, Iran has the most coastal protection on the coasts of Oman and even on the coasts of the Persian Gulf. As a result, the Oman Sea area is a geographical area located in the southeast of the Islamic Republic of Iran and is considered as a geopolitical complement to the Persian Gulf area. In general, the geographical position of Iran is a combination of multiple crossing, barrier, geopolitical, geoeconomic and strategic positions. The combination of the mentioned positions has created a privileged and sensitive and at the same time dangerous situation. This situation implies security, stability and development on the one hand. It is economic, and on the other hand, it includes insecurity, instability, and sterilization of opportunities and capacities. Therefore, the important task is to take into account external orientation in formulating all strategies and policies, with full knowledge of the transit situation of this land. An important factor is to turn threats into opportunities and take steps in the direction of global relations.

4.2. The geopolitical, geoeconomic and geostrategic capacity of the Indian Ocean:

In his articles, Robert Kaplan gave the same position to the Indian Ocean as Mackinder gave to Central Asia a century before, the return of Asia to the center of global attention, especially the Indian Ocean, to the increase in Asia's share of world trade, population growth, and the prosperity of Islamic fundamentalism. The emergence of the power of China and India and the concentration of energy fields in this continent has prompted Kaplan to call this region the heartland of the 21st century. The Indian Ocean has four important waterways for

international maritime trade, including the Suez Canal in Egypt, the Strait of Babalmandb on the border of Djibouti and Yemen, the Strait of Hormuz (the border of Iran and Oman) and the Strait of Malacca (the border of Indonesia and Malaysia), which are important world trade routes. In this regard, in addition to the geopolitical importance of this ocean, one cannot ignore the importance and role of powers, military conflict, the increasing competition between India and China, the nuclear potential of India and Pakistan and the influential countries around it, while the economic and military power of these countries also grows in the system. The world has increased the importance of this continent and the Indian Ocean in the international system (Khadmi, Khaliq, 1402).

1.3.4. Strengths (opportunities):

- Having a suitable coastline for mooring large ships and creating opportunities

- Having a privileged position in the southeast of the country compared to other regions

-Possibility of investing in tourism and aquatics and resources sectors

- Existence of favorable conditions for the development of economic and social capacities

- The fight against wind and maritime terrorism and establishing the security of maritime trade communication lines and the basic maritime economy

- Efforts towards convergence and alliance among the countries of the region and creation of support bases

- Creating a suitable platform for connecting the landlocked countries of Central Asia and the necessary exploitation

2.3.4. Weaknesses (threats):

-Lack of trust of foreign investors due to the lack of security in the region

-Lack of preparation and investment in tourism and aquatic sector

- Lack of access to microstructures and resources necessary to supply drinking water and agriculture

- Increasing population growth and rising unemployment rate, poverty and dissatisfaction in the lack of fair economic distribution

- Lack of attention to the infrastructures in the field of transportation, wharf building and port, health and education

  -Lack of attention of the government officials to the south-eastern regions of the country in the past years, existing gaps. (Khazaei, Abbas, Baghlani, Alireza, 2017)

8.4. Geopolitical explanation of the presence of the Iran Navy in Makran coast and international waters:

 The Commander of the Iranian Navy has stated that the Navy has been able to institutionalize maritime and political diplomacy with the help of scientific elites in all fields and by using local management and a functional and agile supply chain. Relying on domestic experts, we have shown that we can send fleets in the international waters of the oceans and ensure maritime security in the international waters, while establishing the security of maritime trade lines, the causes of increasing geopolitical weight, maritime authority, improving combat power, human capital capability, resilience, and technology development. and was maintained and repaired. Also, with its presence, the navy was able to monitor the three important sea straits of the world (Hormuz, Malacca and Bab al-Mandab). Anchoring in the world's strategic ports (Bombay, Jakarta, Rio de Janeiro, Cape Town, Salalah, etc.) Also, the presence in the countries of Brazil, South Africa, India, the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, etc. shows

the development of the navy and the military power of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which can have economic benefits for the Islamic Republic while maintaining security. (Irani, 1403) In this case, the geopolitical explanation of the presence of the navy in the Makran coast and international waters has been explained through interviews with the elites of the following cases:

1.Continuous and effective presence at sea requires expert manpower, modern equipment, peer-to-peer training, learning up-to-date marine sciences, familiarity with the international laws of the seas, physical and mental fitness of personnel, the presence of the Iranian Navy in Makran coasts of the country rescued from the geopolitical impasse during the war and connected it to the high seas in order to establish security while increasing the geopolitical weight and maritime authority of Nesit, exploiting the common national interests and maintaining them, and in case of a crisis, the country's communication lines from maintain economic blockade and meet basic needs (Kaviani, 1402).

The change of the strategy of the navy from the Persian Gulf to the Oman Sea and the presence in the international waters has been very influential in achieving the geopolitical strategies of the Islamic Republic of Iran, one of the important factors is the investment in tourism and fishing in this region, which should be supported The government should be revived and paid attention to, and try to ensure that the presence of the representative of the Islamic Republic in the international waters causes convergence in the regional and extra-regional countries and try to improve the various military, economic, and political interactions, agreements and contracts that promote This will increase economic and national prosperity with these countries. A valuable geopolitical presence, not only should we not be a threat to anyone, it should provide the trust of regional and extra-regional

countries, especially the border of the Indian Ocean and the Golden Triangle. Increasing naval power And of course, the military, economic and political power has increased the bargaining power, and this can have a significant impact on achieving geopolitical goals (Namjoo, Yahya, 1402).

2.The coastal and strategic and privileged position of the southeast of the country has caused the navy to change its strategy towards this region and not only to establish security in this region, but it has also caused the colonial countries to leave this area as in previous years. Don't be greedy in the eye area. A powerful navy is a force that can provide the ability to be present and implement the policies of a country's government at sea in times of peace and war. It can be used as a tool of diplomacy, deterrence and political influence in peacetime. The Navy, with its ready capability and independent support, is able to help those affected by storms, floods, and earthquakes. Iran's presence in the Oman Sea and the development of the Makran coast make the defense power of some Central Asian countries dependent on Iran's defense power, and this causes a joint military plan to be concluded between Iran and these countries and the defense and military power of Iran is strengthened (Akbari Poya, 2023).

3. The existence of geopolitical competition with regional and extra-regional countries is one of the factors that have determined the presence of the army navy in the international waters, the permanent presence in this field of an expert force with spirit, specialized training, modern equipment, modern technology such as intelligence Artificial intelligence, unmanned equipment, etc. It is necessary to fully understand these areas, both in terms of navigation and operational and information, the creation of a supporting military base in the countries along the Indian Ocean can be of great help in the continuation of this Presence in international water and ocean is effective (Rostami, 2023).

4. The privileged coastal location of the southeastern part of the country and the presence of the army navy have ensured the security of the region, the relative growth of health and educational facilities, and the coastal residents have more confidence. And business with all-round support of the government can help the all-round prosperity of the region. Continuous presence in the international waters has caused the military fleet of this force to have a good growth. Performing maneuvers to show power and participating in combined maneuvers, establishing military bases to fight against pirates and maintaining sea trade lines can also help to achieve the geopolitical goals of the Islamic Republic of Iran (Bloch, 2023).

5. The presence in High Sea and International Waters by the Islamic Republic of Iran Navy can lead to the transfer of maritime culture, scientific meetings with regional countries and regional convergence and cooperation in all fields. The necessary forecast should be made in the matter of intelligent and combined preparation of internal units in order to strengthen the morale and endurance of the personnel and also pay attention to the families of the personnel. Religious insight, beliefs and trust play their own role, by knowing the environment and strategy of regional and extra-regional countries, with the help of elites and conducting scientific research, you can find the necessary preparation in all fields. You must be familiar with and comply with international laws. So that there is no worry and threat to the countries of the region and they trust. The attention, support and policy of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is very effective in achieving the representative strategy of the Islamic Republic of Iran (Hamedi, 1402).

6. In explaining the presence of the navy in the international waters and its consequences, it is possible to mention the increase in international prestige and the display of the flag. By establishing

security in this area, the navy can exploit national interests (energy sector, food and mineral resources).) that this issue will affect the well-being of the people of the region and the country, but if this strategic and geopolitical presence reaches a dead end and does not continue, it will definitely have the opposite result, that is, both the claimant countries will loot the benefits and Due to the lack of economic benefits, the residents of the region move to the central cities and we will face a demographic and security vacuum in this region. Of course, the main condition of economic interests is the all-round support of the government. It is necessary to plan and stay behind from commercial, research, economic and military, geopolitical competition by converging with the countries on the edge of the Indian Ocean (Salimi, 1402).

7. In order to take advantage of all the national capacities in the field of maritime economy, the base of maritime power must reach a level that is equal to that of the nation and the government, both in the underwater dimension (offensive and defensive and staying at sea) and in the surface issue (destroyer, logistics, harbor ship, missile and torpedo, drone, defense) and technology development, design and construction, repair and maintenance, localization of parts and equipment and optimization and modernization to have the necessary independence (Fazelnia, 1403).

8. The issue of water supply to deprived areas, desalination, road construction, development of Makran beaches with a view of non-active defense, construction and development of 3 marine areas, development in training of human forces and research, succession breeding, physical fitness and morale and well-being. The evolution of science and technology, all these changes are the blessings of the presence of the navy in the southeast of the country, which has become the flagship of the development of these coasts (Hosni, Hossein, 1403).

9. Development of Makran beaches, including helping to remove deprivation, development of places, institutional housing, development of facilities (sea, air, land), development of infrastructure (barracks, port, education, health), creation of marine bases from the port and Ras Al Maidan, construction of waves Shekan, staying in the international waters is being done by the navy of the army and it will definitely not be possible to finish these plans and maintain them without the support of the government. What is certain is that without the development of the coasts of Makran, it is not possible to be present in the oceans. If the development of the coasts of Makran does not happen, we will lag behind in the competition with the countries of the region (Iranian, Shahram, 1403).

9.4. Current conditions and requirements affecting foreign policy outside the national borders:

Factors such as the young and talented Personnel, the unique geopolitical and geoeconomic position and the very rich and diverse reserves of Iran are such that it is always considered as a top regional player in the course of strategic developments, as one of the integral components of global strategies and this has caused the international developments to be very effective on the behavior and strategic orientations in the foreign policy of this country. Therefore, it requires the following requirements:

- The impact of blockades on foreign policy
-The effect of economic and geo-economic conditions on foreign policy
-The effect of geopolitical features on foreign policy
-The influence of ideological attitudes and approaches on foreign policy

-The effect of software alliances, including advertisements and public opinion support, on foreign policy.

And therefore, according to the above requirements and relying on the mutual trust building policy, it will provide the means to strengthen Iran's position in the region and the world (Abassi Semnani, Alireza, 2017).

5. Methodology:

In the current research, an interpretive epistemological orientation and a qualitative approach of the ground theory strategy is used. Grounded theory is the discovery and extraction of results from data that are regularly obtained in the process of social research. (Mohammed Pour, 1390, 1995)

1.5. Research field/statistical population and sampling method:

Since the case study is defined based on the researchers' interest in individual cases and not based on the research methods used, therefore, the study is based on a specific unit of analysis that can be an organization, a city, a group of patients, a school, an intervention or even a province or government. Be is emphasized. The case is defined as natural events with specific boundaries and it can be a situation or an experience. The case in this research is the strategies of the Navy. The field of study in this research will be the employees of the navy and the army

.2.5. Sampling:

For the qualitative researcher in sampling, the question is, who can be a rich source of information for my study? (Pollitt and Hangler, 2001). Therefore, in this research, targeted sampling with maximum diversity will be used. In this method, people are selected who have different background and backgrounds and different views on the subject (Parvizi, Mahhoosh, Sarwar, Adib Haj Bagheri, Mohsen, Salsali, Mahhoush, 2016). , have different backgrounds and backgrounds.

There is no general agreement about the sample size in qualitative studies. Theoretical saturation will be the criterion for the termination of sampling.

3.5. Data collection tools:

In qualitative studies, the main method of data collection is the protocol of in-depth interviews and participatory observations. Semi-structured but in-depth interviews are suitable because, like structured interviews, they do not tie the hands and feet of the researcher and do not provide very extensive and sometimes unnecessary information. Therefore, it makes the closeness and distance possible at the same time and appropriate with the mental space of the subjects (Mohammed Pour, 2010, p. 98).

In this research, the researchers will examine the accuracy of the components to obtain validity by re-presenting the categories described by the interviewee. In order to obtain reliability, the situations presented to each category and unit by the researchers will be re-evaluated by other people. Finally, after agreeing on their position, units and categories are coded.

4.5. Findings and methods of information analysis:

The collection and analysis of qualitative data was done simultaneously; That is, because of their theoretical value, the researcher uses the new method. The innovative method is a process in which the researcher analyzes the data he collects immediately, instead of waiting until all the data is collected. Absolute is analyzed by the method of Strauss and Corbin (1998) (Flick, 2017). The text of each interview is coded, analyzed and analyzed before conducting the next interview. For this purpose, 3 stages of open, central and selective coding were done.

6.5. Research findings:

Open coding

The extracted codes in the first stage of open coding in Foundation Data Theory are shown in Table 1.

Open code
Knowing the environment and the region, geopolitical understanding, applying the diplomacy of time, all-round support of the government, training employees, increasing the knowledge of the individual, advancing the technology and equipment of the units, the need to be equipped with modern weapons and ammunition, increasing naval power, expanding the maritime territory, revitalizing the maritime civilization. Development and transmission of maritime civilization and culture, maritime governance, following requirements, vessel construction, dock and port infrastructure, equipping fleets, updating training content, preparing required comprehensive instructions, coordination with maritime organizations, elitism Motivated and expert workforce, focused research, holding training workshops, paying attention to the issue of retaining experienced and expert personnel, managers' foresight, explaining the goals and strategies of the force to the personnel, creating motivation, creating a specific policy, making peers and substitutes. breeding, maritime insurance, paying attention to knowledge bases and research, increasing the depth of geopolitics, maritime diplomacy, the influence of diplomacy, efforts to reduce tension in the region, establishing international communication, increasing national power, employing and equipping with artificial intelligence, increasing dignity and International authority, communication and interaction with scientific societies, familiarity with the laws and international laws of the seas, the use of non-active defense, hybrid and intelligent readiness, geopolitical

competition, the central mission of the force, recognition and preparation to face future wars, the use of arms Geopolitical supremacy, establishment of naval military bases, attention to preparation and health and safety of personnel, display of power and naval maneuvers, operational defense readiness, regional and extra-regional convergence and cooperation, establishment of maritime trade security, fight against pirates, maintaining communication lines, use and monitoring of the golden triangle, geostrategic and geopolitical insight, creation of military memorandums, continuous presence in sensitive and vital areas, investment in the tourism sector, humanitarian aid, international credit, defense of water borders, Satellite and radar equipment, software and hardware requirements.

According to Table 1, 66 signs were identified in the first stage of open coding through 12 interviewers, and in the second stage, which is the central coding stage, 5 sections of causal conditions, background conditions, intervening conditions, strategies and consequences based on these 66 signs, Concepts are extracted.

Row	Gender	Marital Status	Age	Rank	*egre*e
1	Male	Married	52	Commodore	Ph.D
2	Male	Married	55	Admiral	Ph.D
3	Male	Married	48	Commodore	Ph.D
4	Male	Married	44	Capitan	Ph.D

5	Male	Married	48	Assistant Professor	Ph.D
6	Male	Married	41	Capitan	M.A
7	Male	Married	48	Associate Professor	Ph.D
8	Male	Married	44	Capitan	Ph.D
9	Male	Married	41	Associate Professor	Ph.D
10	Male	Married	45	Capitan	M.A
11	Male	Married	52	Commodore	Ph.D
12	Male	Married	44	Associate Professor	Ph.D

Table No. 2. Profiles of the interviewees

6. Analysis and answers to research questions:

1.6. Contextual and intervening factors of the presence of Iran's Strategic Navy in the High Sea and coasts of Makran:

Areas main	factors	Variables
	Infrastructure	**1. Training of specialized and skill-oriented human resources**
		2.Development of commercial, fishing and military fleet
		3. Development of port services and wharf construction
		4. Equipping the naval fleet with the latest equipment
		5. Succession of future commanders

		6. Martime insurance
Background factors		Background factors
	Software, Hardware and Requirements	**2. Radar, radio and sonar group**
		3. Ordnance and fire control group
		4. Electricity, control and heavy electricity group
		5. Smart ready
Interfering Factors	Obstacles and Necessities	1. All-round support of the government (especially financial)
		2. Appropriate educational and sanitary environment
		3. Supplying parts and special equipment
		4. Human rights, benefits and welfare
		5 .Convergence with countries

2.6. Causal factors for the presence of the Iran Strategic Navy in High Sea

Areas	Main factors	Secondary factors

Causal factors	**Training and organizational improvement**	**1. Professional development of employees** **2. Formal and informal training** **3. Increasing knowledge in relation to newly emerging sciences and techniques** **4. Use of elite talents**
	Developing educational, research and health strategies	**1. Interaction and cooperation with the country's scientific communities** **2. Using the capacity of elites and knowledge base** **3. Holding short and long-term research courses** **4. Revision of educational contents** **5.Attention to the mental and physical health of employees**

6.3. Causal factors of the presence of the Iran Strategic Navy in High Sea

		1. Complying with international policies

Strategic Factors	**Compilation of the mission and goals of the force**	2. Increasing skill in diplomatic power and influence
		3. Honor-building diplomacy and international credibility and trust-building
		4. The role of mediator in peace and reconciliation and humanitarian support
		5.Defining the missions of the Navy
		6. Developing appropriate strategies for future wars at sea
		7. Knowing and using the laws and international laws of the seas
		8. Attention to strategic goals
		9. Guarantee of implementation of maritime memorandums
	Strategic and geopolitical insight	1. Focusing on future policies and increasing geopolitical depth
		2. Designing a comprehensive scientific map in the field of presence at sea and geopolitical competition
		3. Knowing the environment and situation (place and space)
		4. Elevating geopolitical status and weight
		5. Convergence with the countries of the

		region
		6. Establishing a naval base

4.6. The consequences of the presence of the Iran Strategic Navy in High Sea

Areas	Secondary factors	Main factors
Consequences	**Establishing maritime security**	**1. Defense of the blue borders**
		2. Establishing the security of communication lines
		3. Improving the strength of the military fleet
		4. Fighting pirates and sea terrorists
		5. Combating the smuggling of goods and weapons
	Civilization	**1. Transmission of Iranian culture**
		2. Revival of Iranian culture
	Deterrence	**1. Preparation**
		2. Moving the war away from the borders
		7. Active and non-active protection
		4. Show strength and perform compound maneuvers
		5. Making military agreements
		6. Presence in sensitive and vital areas
		1. Help to raise economic capacities

Areas	Secondary factors	Main factors
	Sea-based economy	**2. Providing financial resources**
		3. Investment in tourism sector
		4. Exploitation of marine resources
		5. Breeding and fishing of aquatic animals
		6. Asking for a share in the export of energy resources

Based on this research, the strategic factors of formulating the mission and goals of the Iranian Navy include factors such as compliance with international policies, increasing skills in diplomatic power and influence, honor-building diplomacy and international credibility and trust-building, the role of a mediator in peace and reconciliation, and Humanitarian support, defining the missions of the force, formulating appropriate strategies for future wars at sea, recognizing and using the laws and international rights of the seas, paying attention to strategic goals, guaranteeing the implementation of maritime agreements.

The causal factors of the presence of the Iranian Navy based on strategic and geopolitical insight in the high sea include factors such as focusing on future policies and increasing the depth of geopolitics, designing a comprehensive scientific map in the field of presence at sea and geopolitical competition, knowing the environment and situation (location and space). Elevation of geopolitical status and weight, convergence with the countries of the region, creation of a naval base.

According to the analysis mentioned in the contextual, causal and strategic cases and the consequences presented in this article, for the continuous and effective presence of the Iranian Navy in the field of establishing maritime security, trade and maritime economy, and diplomacy in international waters, it is necessary:

- The Iranian Navy, as one of the most influential components of the national power, must equip itself with modern equipment, specialized forces and specialized training, and especially the succession and peer-to-peer training in order to have a continuous and continuous presence in the High Sea as well as maritime authority pay attention Also, take into consideration all matters related to causal, contextual and strategic aspects.

- The physical and mental preparation of the personnel and their families is very effective in the continuous strength of the naval power, and even long missions will have negative social effects on the families and children, so this should be taken into account.

- From the political point of view, this region is the focal point of security convergence of several important countries in the region, it is the best point to connect and connect the three continents of Asia, Europe and Africa, and the countries on the edge of the Indian Ocean can transit goods and have services

-Efforts in the direction of convergence and closing of military memorandums will result in the creation of a foundation of international trust, strengthening and development of exports, increasing the level of incomes, security, peace and national prosperity.

-Without attention and development of Makran beaches, there is no presence in the oceans and international waters.

8. Suggestions:

1. In order to take advantage of the relative economic advantages and accelerate the development of the country, especially in the eastern regions, and to play a role in the world markets and presence in the international waters, the country of Iran should either consider the geopolitical, political and security approach and look at economic issues and geoeconomics.

2. The activation of Chabahar port and the presence of many capacities in the international waters in the economic and cultural fields, especially in tourism, can bring a lot of income to the country. And if Chabahar's economic development plan is not paid attention to, it will cause isolation and the formation of security and social threats in the region.

3. The Navy should play a fundamental role in the creation and development of infrastructure and educational, healthcare, and standard centers (hospitals, clinics, health centers) for the well-being of personel and the region.

4. Taking advantage of international development to promote convergence in the region, as well as the creation and development of economic infrastructure and job opportunities in the Makran coast.

5. The development and expansion of sustainable international transit on the coasts of Makran, as well as the development of Iran's maritime power.

6. Participating in the preparation and infrastructures of the southeastern regions of the country and identifying sea-oriented international threats and.

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