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"Vaadeh Sadegh" Operation and a Phenomenological Understanding of Islamic Republic of Iran Nature of Deterrence in the Regional Relations

Fatemeh Pakzad¹ | Zahra Pakzad² | Younes Forouzan³ | Abdolreza Alishahi⁴

Abstract

Introduction

In the operation of October 7, 2023, for the first time in the history of the Resistance Front's struggles, the Hamas movement overshadowed many political, military and security equations by switching from defensive to offensive measures while launching a massive attack on Zionist positions. Subsequently, the leaders of the Zionist regime launched massive attacks on Palestinian civilian areas, leading to the widespread killing of Palestinian civilians, and then on April 1, 2024, they martyred 7 Iranian forces present at the Iranian embassy in Syria. An action that was responded to shortly after by the Supreme Leader of the Revolution as punishment for the leaders of the Zionist regime, and then the Islamic Republic of Iran, for the first time among Islamic countries, carried out massive missile attacks on the occupied territories from within its borders. An operation that has been referred to as the "True Promise". The authors' aim in the present study is to conduct a phenomenological study of the nature of deterrence in the regional relations of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Accordingly, the main question of the research is: "What are the components of the nature of deterrence of the Islamic Republic of Iran based on Operation of "Vaadeh Sadegh?" In other words, "On what components did the Islamic Republic of Iran make a strategic change in the nature of its deterrence against the actions of the Zionist regime?" This study has two categories of goals. Theoretically, it seeks to present a comprehensive perspective so that, beyond the defense, political, security, and geopolitical fields, it can achieve a clearer understanding of the concept of deterrence in the field of foreign policy. In practical terms, and since the Zionists are the strategic

1. PhD Candidate, Department of Political Science, Yazd University, Yazd, Iran. (Corresponding Author)
E-mail: Pakzadf90@gmail.com

2. Ma, Department of International Relations, University of Gilan, Rasht, Iran. E-mail:
zahra_pakzad@yahoo.com

3. PhD, Department of Communication Sciences, Allameh Tabataba'i University, Tehran, Iran E-mail:
Younes.Forouzan@gmail.com

3. PhD, Department of Political Science, Allameh Tabataba'i University, Tehran, Iran. E-mail:
Abdolreza_Alishahi@atu.ac.ir

4. Student (Master's, PhD) field of study, department, faculty, university, city, country E-mail: ac.ir. *@*

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enemy of the Resistance Front, it aims to strengthen the security and strategic outlook among the country's senior military and foreign policy officials.

Methodology

This study is a qualitative research that uses the phenomenological method to examine the nature of deterrence in the regional relations of the Islamic Republic of Iran with an emphasis on Operation of "Vaadeh Sadegh". Therefore, considering the type of research, the present research falls under applied-developmental research with an exploratory approach. In general, phenomenology means the in-depth study and analysis of a phenomenon. In fact, since everything that appears is considered a phenomenon, and therefore, phenomenology, on the one hand as a philosophy and on the other hand as a methodology, is used in political behavior studies research in order to better and more deeply understand complex political issues and problems, including the behavior of actors and governments in issues and cases such as security, political economy, deterrence, and the like. Since the aim of the present study is to examine the nature of deterrence in the regional relations of the Islamic Republic of Iran with an emphasis on Operation of "Vaadeh Sadegh", and this phenomenon is a multidimensional and complex issue, it seems that a phenomenological approach rooted in the interpretive paradigm is appropriate and efficient in achieving the main goal of the research.

Result and discussion

The implementation of Operation of "Vaadeh Sadegh" has brought about an important result in the name of redesigning the deterrence system in the region by the Resistance Front, meaning that any possible actions by the Zionist regime will bring about a much heavier response, and the Resistance Front will continue to take extensive punitive measures against the Zionists from within its borders. This has brought about important consequences such as the recognition of the State of Palestine in international forums, the increase in the power and regional participation of the Islamic Republic, and the increase in the military-security prestige and prestige of the Resistance Front. In this way, the life and security of the West Asian region will no longer depend on the presence of international and Western forces as in the past, and this will not be possible without the participation and presence of the Resistance Front led by the Islamic Republic of Iran. Another consequence of Operation of "Vaadeh Sadegh" will be a two-faced issue. This

means that either the Zionist regime will continue its political, security and military adventures against the Resistance Front more than before, which will certainly have wide military consequences for the region and will naturally spread instability and war to other countries, or the powers allied with the Zionists will try to punish and convince them to cease fire and accept the necessity of minimal stability in the region, because the occurrence of any insecurity and war will certainly not be in the interest of the economic and military interests of the United States and other allies of the Zionist regime. Finally, another important issue should be mentioned, namely changing Iran's nuclear doctrine. The Islamic Republic of Iran has always shown itself to be committed to implementing the rules of the International Atomic Energy Agency, but the series of breaches of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the failure to lift international sanctions against Iran, and the escalation of security tensions between the Resistance Front and the Zionist regime may cause the leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran to seriously review its nuclear doctrine in the near future.

Conclusion

Paying attention to the nature of the deterrence of the Islamic Republic of Iran against the threats of the Zionist regime can achieve a better and more comprehensive understanding of the deterrence process and also provide useful concepts and structures to explain the phenomenon in question (which is the deterrence of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the form of Operation of "Vaadeh Sadeh"). In this regard, it should be noted that the Islamic Republic of Iran has defended itself legitimately and legally based on the principle of self-defense, which is a law approved and approved by all countries in the world, because the consulate of a country in any part of the world is considered part of the borders of that country, and therefore any attack or aggression against the consulate of a country is considered a declaration of war. Therefore, the Zionist regime officially declared war on the Islamic Republic of Iran due to missile attacks and assassinations of 7 officials of the Islamic Republic in Syrian territory, and the Islamic Republic responded to the Zionist aggression within the framework of international laws and regulations. On the other hand, the Islamic Republic of Iran has had no confidence in the use of international institutions in punishing the Zionist regime's aggressions, because based on the numerous crimes committed by the Zionists and the lack of intervention and necessary punishment by international institutions, including the United Nations General

Assembly, the Security Council, and other international deterrent institutions against the actions of the Zionist regime, the Islamic Republic has abandoned the policy of strategic patience this time and directly entered the conflict campaign with the Zionists.

Keywords: Resistance Front, Islamic Republic of Iran, Zionist regime, "Vaadeh Sadegh" Operation.

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