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Security in the Persian Gulf Based on the Strategies of the Islamic Republic of Iran: The Role of the Strategic Culture Approach and Regional Common Security

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Abstract

The Persian Gulf has created a kind of security interdependence between countries and regional players. As one of the most important regions globally from a geostrategic and geoeconomic perspective, the Persian Gulf can be considered a regional security complex, with various factors creating security interdependencies between countries and actors. This research therefore seeks to achieve a practical goal by studying different theories of common security and security in Islam, as well as the cultural approach in the Persian Gulf. Since policymaking aims to organize affairs and security policymaking is a vital, basic necessity for governments, after examining the approaches, authorities, and drivers of security policymaking in the Persian Gulf, this research aims to provide a security model based on common security, security in Islam, and the cultural approach. This model transitions from national security to

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human security in the region. The research was conducted quantitatively on experts, managers, specialists, and activists in the security field in 1401.

This research aims to present a security model based on common security and a strategic culture approach to transition from national security to human security in the region. The research was conducted quantitatively on experts, managers, specialists, and activists in the security field in 1401. The research question is: What is the relationship between Iran's strategies and the approach of strategic culture and common security in the Persian Gulf? This research utilized quantitative and qualitative methods with a descriptive correlation analysis approach. Questionnaires and interviews about the regional security system were used for data collection. A structural equation model (SEM) was developed to analyze the data. The findings showed that common security affects the realization pattern of Persian Gulf security. The path coefficient between the two variables is 0.42, with a significance level of 25.36, which is desirable as it is greater than 1.96, confirming a significant effect. Additionally, the strategic culture approach impacts the realization pattern of Persian Gulf security. The path coefficient between these variables is 0.68, with a significance level of 16.745, which is desirable as it is above 1.96, confirming a significant effect.

Since the goal of providing a security model with an emphasis on the common is security in Islam and culture, it is practical in terms of its purpose and descriptive and analytical in its approach, and its results are clear and objective in meeting needs and solving problems. It is also applicable in solving specific problems in the organization, society, etc. It is also small in scope in terms of information gathering. According to the type of study, the statistical population of the research includes experts, managers, experts, activists in the field of security in 1401. The estimated number of these individuals was around 500. Based on Morgan's table, for a community of 500, the sample size is 217 people, which was used in this study. This current research uses a survey data collection method, which means the present study is descriptive and survey-based, discussed and investigated by reviewing scientific sources and theories in the field of research and comparing them through interviews and designing a researcher-made questionnaire based on interview results. Various methods and tools have been used to collect and analyze the required data and information for this research, described below according to the different needs of the research model. To collect information related to theoretical foundations, library research and study of various books, articles, and scientific sites were used. The main data collection tool in this research is a questionnaire. A researcher-designed questionnaire based on theoretical principles will be used to develop the

questionnaire, so that components extracted from interviews will be evaluated through answers designed on a five-item Likert scale. In this research, structural equation modeling (SEM) was used to develop the model.

The findings showed that there is a significant relationship between common security and the security of the Persian Gulf. The path coefficient of this relationship was found to be 0.717. To evaluate the significance of this effect, one should refer to the significant t-value of 2.269, which is more than 1.96, and the P-value is 0.000. The findings also showed that there is a significant relationship between the strategic culture approach and the security of the Persian Gulf. The path coefficient of this relationship was found to be 0.68. To evaluate the significance of this effect, one should refer to the significant t-value of 2.949, which is more than 1.96, and the P-value is 0.022. Also, there is a significant connection between security in Islam and the security of the Persian Gulf. The path coefficient of this relationship was 0.529. To evaluate the significance of this effect, one should refer to the significant t-value of 2.456, which is more than 1.96, and the P-value is 0.000. Therefore, the desired hypothesis is confirmed at the 95% confidence level, and there is a significant relationship between security in Islam and the security of the Persian Gulf.

There is a significant relationship between common security, security in Islam, the approach of strategic culture and the security of the Persian Gulf.

Key words: common security, security in Islam, strategic culture, Persian Gulf security.