

Hybrid Warfare Implementation Model

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Abstract

Ambiguity, complexity, multidimensionality, and Procedurality are the most important features of the latest method of warfare. Hybrid warfare is a wide range of dimensions and components in a homogeneous and heterogeneous manner that is used in this type of warfare, which is considered as non-linear warfare. For this reason, a constant vigilance against the enemy is one of the requirements of an independent system with many enemies. Accordingly, the main purpose of the research is to answer the question "What is the pattern of the implementation of hybrid warfare?"

The present research is of applied-developmental type, descriptive-analytical research method with mixed approach. Considering the specialization of the research topic and the limited availability of experts, first, by using library resources and semi-structured interviews with experts in this field, the dimensions and components and sub-components were calculated, and then the factors were obtained. It was divided and collected by questionnaire among 75 people from the community. The findings of the research show that combined warfare has 2 dimensions; There are "passive offense " and "active offense ". The dimension of "passive offense" with 8 components and 42 sub-components and the dimension of "active offense" with 2 components and 12 sub-components were measured, evaluated and confirmed, and finally, the model of the implementation of combined warfare was presented as well as suggestions.

Key words: Active offense, passive offense, hybrid warfare

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Introduction

The concept of war with its more complex social conditions and means of communication has gradually undergone many changes. Knowing and explaining the issue of war with all its dimensions is very important for different societies. (Andrew, 2020). The newest and most complex style of fighting that has been proposed so far is hybrid warfare. Hybrid warfare is the simultaneous and combined use of multiple tools and that Hybrid warfare includes the use by a governmental or non-governmental actor of all available diplomatic, intelligence, military, economic, etc. tools with the aim of creating instability in the target country (Alexander, 2022).

Hybrid warfare becomes important from the point of view that the target society has a decision crisis due to facing and facing a lot of problems, and then the ground for accepting defeat and giving up is provided. Therefore, it seems that arrogant countries are based on the existing contexts such as generational changes and the emergence of new generations, the remaining effects of past wars such as the economic and livelihood problems of the people, the divergences caused by the cultural invasion of values, the consequences of weakness and inefficiency. Governments should use the spread and influence of social networks and virtual space, etc., to advance their goals, and finally, with various and numerous attacks, they will try to subvert and topple their desired system.

Therefore, considering the mentioned cases, the main concern and problem of the research; There is a lack of uniform and unified literature regarding hybrid warfare, its dimensions, components, relationships between them and the ranking of their implementation, different and sometimes conflicting perceptions of hybrid warfare, etc., so there is a need to explain the complexity of this attack. He acted in various political, economic, military-security, cultural-social, cyber, etc. dimensions and fields. This recognition can prevent strategic surprises; Therefore, taking into account the extent of hybrid warfare and the lack of rich and reliable literature covering all aspects of the issue, the main research problem is to explain the pattern of implementing hybrid warfare.

Theoretical framework

Literature Review

With the investigations carried out and the study of the resources available inside the country and the search on some foreign sites related to the title of research, project, dissertation, article and independent scientific research related to this research, it was not observed under the title of "Hybrid warfare implementation model", but including the research and The studies conducted in the form of theses and scientific and research articles related to some of the topics of this research are: 3. In their paper titled "The Decline of the Hegemony of the United States of America and the New World Order," Saidi-Rad and Halal Khor (1402) concluded that the United States of America is losing its hegemony and that the global order is shifting to a more multipolar one. The study's conclusions demonstrate that the fall of American hegemony is comparable to the decline of British hegemony, and the rise of China as a new hegemon is comparable to the consolidation of American hegemony. However, China will attain this superiority without the need for World War II or the spread of capitalism; in the absence of a global conflict to destabilize other powers, other nations like Russia, Germany, India, and others will gain relative global power and obstruct the development of a unipolar system or China's absolute hegemony.

Consequence	Topic	Date	Author
<p>The Islamic Revolution, with its special kind of worldview towards the new world order, endangered the interests of Western civilization centered on America in the region and the world, therefore, since the beginning of the Islamic Revolution, the enemy has been trying to attack and destroy the Islamic Republic in various ways. With the passage of time and technological progress, new ways of war have been proposed. Today, thinkers talk about hybrid warfare. In hybrid warfare, an attempt is made to gain an asymmetric advantage over the conventional enemy. This advantage not only proves itself in the military field, but also in all elements of national power, including diplomatic, intelligence, military, economic, financial, cultural and law enforcement. Hybrid warfare involves the use of soft tools before hard (military) tools to achieve desired goals in a target country. Information and media war, political and diplomatic seduction, embargo and economic war, inciting ethnic and racial differences, civil war, color revolution, regime change and several other terms are all included in the definition of hybrid warfare.</p>	<p>West's confrontation with the Islamic Republic of Iran in the context of hybrid warfare</p>	<p>1400 thesis</p>	<p>Morteza Khosrovan Jam, Morteza Alavian, Hossein Rafi</p>

Consequence	Topic	Date	Author
As a coalition of many countries, each with its own skills, contributing to the common transatlantic security, NATO can not only deal with different hybrid domains taken separately, but also provide a "synergistic platform" with the aim of strengthening the "hybrid". These countries must combat external military threats as well as internal threats across the political, social, legal, energy, economic, information and cyber spectrum. Of course, many of these cases should be investigated in cooperation with other supranational organizations (such as the European Union) that have better competence in civilian aspects such as the economy. However, NATO is at its best when it unites and coordinates these types of efforts to achieve broad synergies and improve the resilience of its members.	What is the true nature of hybrid warfare?	Article 2021	Mark Voyager
Hybrid warfare is conducted as a form of undeclared war with the integrated use of military and civilian tools (economic, political, information and psychological, etc.), which fundamentally changes the nature of military struggle; Therefore, the changing nature of the current armed conflicts and the Russian Federation's hybrid invasion of Ukraine has created an incentive to accelerate the transformations and structural changes in the security and defense sector of Ukraine.	Hybrid warfare: a menace to the governmental national security	Article 2021	Artem Bratko, Denis Zakharchuk, Valentin Zolka

Conceptology

Hybrid warfare

The term decline refers to the diminishing of power during the stage of power maturity. It describes the relationship between a government's power and that of other governments at the stage of power growth. (Organski, 1355: 467) Questioning authority leads to a fall, and others can readily oppose it with their military, political, economic, and cultural influence. (Khani, 2018: 26) According to Robert Gilpin's theory of hegemonic stability, decline refers to the hegemon's proportional decrease in strength, resulting in the weakening of desired international institutions and norms established by the superpower. The theories of "hegemonic succession" suggest that the rise in power of competitors capable of leading the global system causes the loss of the dominant power and a decrease in its relative strength (Hulme & Gartzke, 2021: 542). In this study, decline refers to a relative decrease in a superpower's ability to exert leadership in the international system. We expect this decline to continue in the near future, as the superpower will no longer be able to regain its dominance and

unilaterally expand international regimes. Indeed, a decrease in this research signifies a reduction in global and regional standing, as well as a loss of international influence and prestige. As the primary focus of this study, America has had distinctive attributes in the past as a dominant global power. However, it has since relinquished some of those attributes and is no longer capable of safeguarding itself or its allies against regional or global challenges in its position as an unrivaled force.

Military hegemony refers to the hegemon's use of military capabilities to establish and maintain dominance. Currently, the majority of literary sources characterize America's approach to establishing its system as military hegemony. This information is based on Michael Krause's work from 2006. Eikenberry, highlighting the importance of satisfaction, argues that military dominance plays a crucial role in a superpower's capacity to establish and uphold the desired global order through the use of legitimate international institutions and laws (Eikenberry, 2012: 38). In this research, military hegemony is defined as the exercise of dominance and control by the world's military superpower over other nations, particularly in the West Asia region.

National security refers to the strategic objectives and priorities that governments aim to accomplish. Governments protect and preserve national interests, dividing them into two interrelated aspects: internal and external. National security encompasses various dimensions, including political, economic, military, and social factors. The source cited is Moradian (2013), on page 64. In this research, national security refers to the strategy and circumstances that safeguard the national interests of the I.R.Iran from the dangers and dominant military acts of the United States while promoting stability and preserving national values. Given the multifaceted nature of national security, which encompasses economic, cultural, political, military, environmental, biological, cyber, space, virtual space, and more, as well as the impossibility of quantifying the impact of the decline of American military dominance on all aspects of Iran's national security, the researcher has chosen to focus solely on the political, economic, and military dimensions.

Political Warfare

Political warfare is the use of political tools to force the opponent to do one's will based on hostile intent. The political term describes the calculated interaction between a government and a target audience, including the government or other general population. (English Encyclopedia 2022)

The conditions of the field of political war
Routine diplomacy
Political war
Informational
cyber
Public Diplomacy
Propaganda (unrelated to military action)
Psychological warfare (part of military action)
Helping political parties
Support to resistance groups
Economic subversion
Conditional military aid to the government
Conventional military operations
Business
Economic
Diplomatic-political

Figure I

Figure I illustrates the state of the political battlefield in an integrated war, as sourced from the 2018 report by the Rand think group.

Economic warfare: Economic warfare is actually a continuation of diplomacy and negotiation, in combined war all components are together. Influencing the demands of a society, making it dependent and controllable, embargo and currency war, lowering the value of the national currency, various tariffs, preventing the import of advanced means of production, etc., are part of the components of economic warfare. Iran, with its resistance against the arrogant front, has always been exposed to various threats and wars from the arrogant front, among which we can mention the economic warfare of imposing heavy sanctions. (Dehkordi and others, 2019).

Cyber Warfare: The issue of cyber is one of the fields that, from the point of view of "Joseph Nye", shows the spread of power in the world. This war is a subset of "information war" and includes actions that occur in cyber space (Lord & Sharp, 2011: 7)

Information warfare: While staying true to the full military definition of information warfare in 2018, Martin Libicki names seven different forms of information warfare as follows:

- (1) Command and control warfare: Its purpose is to destroy the mastermind of the enemy.
- (2) Information-based warfare: which consists of designing, protecting, and denying access to systems that are sufficient for the superiority of the battlespace in search of knowledge.
- (3) Electronic warfare: radio, electronic or cryptographic techniques
- (4) Psychological warfare: information is used to change the mentality and way of thinking of the audience.
- (5) Hacker warfare: in which computer systems are attacked.
- (6) Cyber warfare: a combination of all the above six cases (Sheikh et al., 2018: 5-10)

Cultural warfare: Cultural warfare refers to the cultural conflict between social groups and the struggle to dominate their values, beliefs and actions. Creating a critical state, imbalance, disturbance and disruption in a system whose elements are customs, ethics, culture, custom, lifestyle, language, literature, cognitive aspects, values and norms is cultural invasion. Govind (Bani Fatimah, 2019).

The literature on theoretical research.

The 2021 report of the Munich Security Summit:

In a more comprehensive definition at the Munich Security Summit 2021, hybrid warfare includes a combination of various conventional and unconventional tools. From diplomacy to military warfare, these tools include: diplomacy, information warfare and propaganda, support for local disturbances and rebellions, irregular and guerilla forces, special forces, classic military forces, economic warfare and cyber attacks. The main goal of hybrid warfare is to provoke existing or potential faults within the society of the target country by inciting some people and pushing them towards chaos and conflict. After this stage, the flow of this chaos can be diverted from the original content and magnified through the media, so that more unrest is started and then an international reaction that can lead to heavier sanctions is formed (Munich Security Report, 2021: 21).

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Hybrid fighting method
Combination of multiple tools of conventional and unconventional fighting methods
cyber attacks
Economic method of fighting
diplomacy
The method of information warfare and propaganda
Supporting local unrest
special force
Irregular military force
Regular military force

Figure II of the Munich Security Report, 2021, illustrates the various aspects and scope of integrated warfare.

Summary of the Munich Security Summit held in 2015

"Hybrid war", is a type of war in which one of the involved parties has optimized the structure of its forces in a way that combines all available resources, conventional and non-conventional, in a context and cultural context. Use unique to create special effects and synergy against a common competitor. In " hybrid warfare ", the battle scene is prepared using "a combination of several conventional and unconventional war tools". The 2015 Munich Security Conference has introduced hybrid warfare as a combination of various conventional and non-conventional warfare tools and has drawn eight different hybrid warfare tools as follows, the battle scene using a combination of various military and civilian tools of diplomacy, information warfare Propaganda, support for local riots and insurgencies, irregular and guerrilla forces, special forces, economic warfare, and organized cyber attacks. (Munich Security Report, 2015: 35)

Hybrid warfare
special forces
Supporting local rebellions
Regular forces
diplomacy
Propaganda war
cyber attack
Economic warfare
Irregular forces

Figure III of the Munich Security Report, 2015, illustrates the various dimensions of joint warfare.

"Hybrid warfare" refers to a complex strategy that includes a combination of conventional, unconventional, cyber, psychological, and informational battles and uses a wide range of tools in a symmetrical or asymmetrical manner in a non-linear battle. The dimensions and components of this war, which is so-called hybrid warfare, include conventional and unconventional military activities, propaganda and media war, economic war and various types of sanctions, cyber warfare, diplomacy and negotiation, psychological and information war, terrorism, rebellion and social unrest. will be (Alexander, 2022)

The dimensions of hybrid warfare in the statements of the Commander-in-Chief of Imam Khamenei

The Commander-in-Chief of Imam Khamenei says in his statement regarding the hybrid warfare: "My last word is that our enemies, the enemy's front; Because the enemy is a front, a huge front; today embarked on a hybrid warfare; The enemy's attack is a hybrid warfare; That is, there are economic aspects in it, political aspects in it, security aspects in it, media aspects in it, diplomacy aspects in it; They have started a mass hybrid warfare from all directions; On the other hand, our movement should be combined; We must try in every way, of course we must defend, but we cannot always remain in a defensive position... the enemy attacks. We also have to attack." Today's wars in the world are hybrid warfares. You know; Hard war and soft war, intellectual war, cultural war, war with various weapons, cognitive war, and the like are the cause of an attack on a nation or a country. War games should be able to provide all these layers with new methods, with up-to-date methods, God willing.

A Hybrid warfare from the perspective of Imam Khamenei's Supreme Commander-in-Chief
media
Economic
political
Information-security
Cyberspace
Military

Figure IV - The dimensions of hybrid warfare as expressed in the comments of Imam Khamenei (self-created)

Hybrid warfare and components

This type of war is a combination of conventional and conventional military capabilities, insurgency and chaos capacities, terrorism and extremism, guerilla and asymmetric or limited wars, diplomacy, cyber wars and advanced military technologies, psychological and propaganda wars (DeBenedictis & Kent, 2020: 28).).

- A- Conventional and unconventional military activity:

Military activities can be classified into two groups, conventional and unconventional. Conventional or unconventional activity can be divided according to different criteria. For example, the right to defend against aggressors is a conventional military activity in international custom, and the use of weapons of mass destruction is an unconventional action. Hybrid warfare involves diverse dimensions of conflict and for different purposes, which not only includes a large number of possible opponents (different anti-state partisans, less powerful peripheral countries, regional powers and great powers), but also a wide spectrum of tactics (conventional, unconventional and civilian). (Thiele & Ralph, 2017: 54)

- B- Rebellion and social unrest:

Using riots and social unrest as a destabilizing factor plays an important role in hybrid warfare. The innovation of hybrid warfare is that regular and irregular forces can simultaneously engage in a socially active, manipulative, or coercive conflict against a specific population. At the same time, various measures such as "regime change" and "democratic engineering", along with the instrumental use of the issue of peace, can be used to achieve social and political goals. In this sense, hybrid warfare often uses legal and illegal methods and both military and civilian actions that directly affect the target population and enter into conflict with it (Williamson Murray and Peter Mansoor, 2016).

- C- Terrorism:

"Schmid" divides political actions into conventional and unconventional. In unconventional political actions, a two-class classification means; It includes "violent non-violent political actions" and "non-violent non-violent political actions". In the field of violent unconventional political actions, on the governmental side, state terrorism, terror, civil war, massacre, genocide, violent repression, and on the non-governmental side, physical destruction, terror, terrorism, guerilla warfare, massacre, rebellion and violent revolutions are included. Terror can be divided into two types, red and black: 1- Red terror; Non-classical defense (covert armed operations) is against classic repression (use of military forces, police, prison, torture, etc.)

2-Black terror; Non-classical suppression of "state terror" against classical defense (such as public and organizational protests). Terrorist action, as one of the ways of social struggle, has always been in human history (Farhadi, 2018: 77) and has taken an important place in hybrid warfare. For example, Russia used all kinds of forces in Ukraine to advance its goals. These forces included the following:

- Special forces (Spetsnaz), belonging to the intelligence service of the Russian army
- Russian militia, consisting of ex-contracted soldiers
- Kazakh and anti-Islamic "Chusk" militias (these people were also active in South Ossetia during the war with Georgia in 2008).
- Local people who support Moscow (Gardner, 2015: 94-

- T- Psychological and information warfare:

Psychological warfare is defined in Encyclopaedia Britannica as follows: "The process of proper and designed exploitation of propaganda and actions relying on military, economic or political means, the main purpose of which is to influence the opinions, feelings, emotions, tendencies and behavior of the audience (enemy, neutral, ally and friend) and influence them, in order to win the war and completely surrender the enemy forces and weaken their morale. "Infringement of one's own information privacy, which causes conflict and endangers national interests, is called information war". This war includes any attack on an intelligence operation, or the protection of intelligence functions, regardless of the means of attack. In this definition, information war emphasizes the fact that information and related technologies are vitally

important for national security and defense, and the front that has the tools, knowledge, techniques and tactics of information war is dominant over the opposite front. Is." This war, the mental coordinates of the target communities have gained importance similar to the territorial coordinates in the past generations of war. Information is used as a bullet in the combined knowledge-based war, just as social networks are used as a launch weapon. (Raji and Eftekhari, 2018)

- C- Cyber warfare:

The subject of cyber is one of the fields that, from the point of view of "Joseph Nye", shows the distribution and spread of power in the world. This war is a subset of "information war" and includes actions that occur in the cyberspace; Therefore, cyber war can be considered as an unconventional cautionary tale that is usually more related to the technological cyberspace than it is closely related to public policy. Just as hardware weapons attacked the existence of governments in military wars, in cyber wars, modern cyber technologies can attack all kinds of financial institutions, vital infrastructures and control systems in different sectors of energy, communication, information, transportation, and finally people's minds and the national spirit of the society. make the destination the target of their heavy attacks. Cyber sabotage is a new aspect of hybrid warfare that creates more mistrust among competitors, such as false flag warfare, suicide missions, hijacking of commercial aircraft as a weapon of war, and the use of humanitarian aid to smuggle materials, weapons, etc. Now, cyber militants can Steal valuable information from the private and public sector and disrupt communications or destroy and disable critical infrastructure. As a form of cyber sabotage, the "Stuxnet" malware was used by the United States and the Zionist regime against Iran's Natanz nuclear facilities. (Lord & Sharp, 2018: 7)

- C- Diplomacy and negotiation:

According to the definition of diplomacy made by "Chiuki", diplomacy is a combination of behavior and words in the diplomat's mind, which ultimately leads the influential diplomat to success and victory. "Diplomacy, in its limited sense, refers to the peaceful political method of resolving international conflicts, which is basically the opposite of the use of coercive military methods, but in its broadest form, it means foreign political management, during which all the actions that a The government does in its foreign relations in political, economic,

cultural, commercial, financial, technological, security and military fields. On the issue of war and also legitimizing the action against the target actor, it plays an important role. Diplomacy, peace and negotiation can always be used as a tool to condition the other side. In fact, in a hybrid warfare, the basis of knowledge, diplomacy will also be like war and the continuation of war, but in a different way. This importance puts the target actor under more pressure in achieving the actor's goals. (Rand think tank Report, 2018)

- C- Economic warfare and various types of sanctions:

In fact, economic warfare can be a continuation of diplomacy and negotiation, and in hybrid warfare, all components are together and in the same line. Influencing the demands of a society, making it dependent and controllable, embargo and currency war, devaluation of the national currency, various tariffs, preventing the import of advanced means of production, etc., are part of the components of economic war. The Islamic Republic of Iran, with its resistance against the arrogant front, has always been exposed to various threats and wars from the arrogant front, including the economic war of imposing heavy sanctions. (Raji and Eftekhari, 2018)

- H- Advertising and media warfare:

Propaganda and media war is one of the axes of the war in which the knowledge and feelings of the target communities are attacked. "Using the media to weaken the target country and taking advantage of their power and capacity, including the press, news agencies, radio, television, internet and the principles of propaganda in order to defend national interests, has been called "media warfare". (Moradi, 2013: 21) Magnification, information bombardment and distortion of news and minds are among the functions of enemy media in the contemporary world. (Ilmari Käihkö, 2021)

Summarizing the conducted interviews

Mohammad Hossein Afshardi defines hybrid warfare as follows: hybrid warfare is an updated and perfected version of all types of past wars with the aim of changing the behavior of the target society (passivity, surrender or subversion) with the simultaneous use of all military and civilian facilities and All hard, semi-hard and soft tools and management of the cognitive effects resulting from hostile actions in various political, legal, economic, cultural, media, social, scientific and

technological, cyber and environmental fields and in the final stage, if necessary, with military actions, the target society. attacks. In hybrid warfare, the combination of strategies and the confrontation between the strategies of the involved parties are important. Mixed warfare is considered to be the most complete and complex version of fighting type, which mainly focuses on the dimension of cognition and perception.

Gholam Ali Rashid believes that hybrid warfare can be a combination of the following: psychological and media warfare, information warfare, economic, cultural, social, political and legal warfare, irregular warfare, cyber warfare, biological warfare and finally if necessary Conventional warfares.

In the opinion of Seyyed Abbas Araghchi, hybrid warfare has many characteristics, but in particular: the speed of action and decision-making depends on the knowledge and perception of the society; a range of actions by state and non-state actors; convergence of cyber attacks in combination with other attacks; development of ambiguity and complexity; undermining public trust; Easier, cheaper and less risky; Informational, cognitive and social fields are the cornerstones of hybrid warfare; Fluid security environment, inflicting real damage with minimal cost and high unpredictability and surprise pointed out.

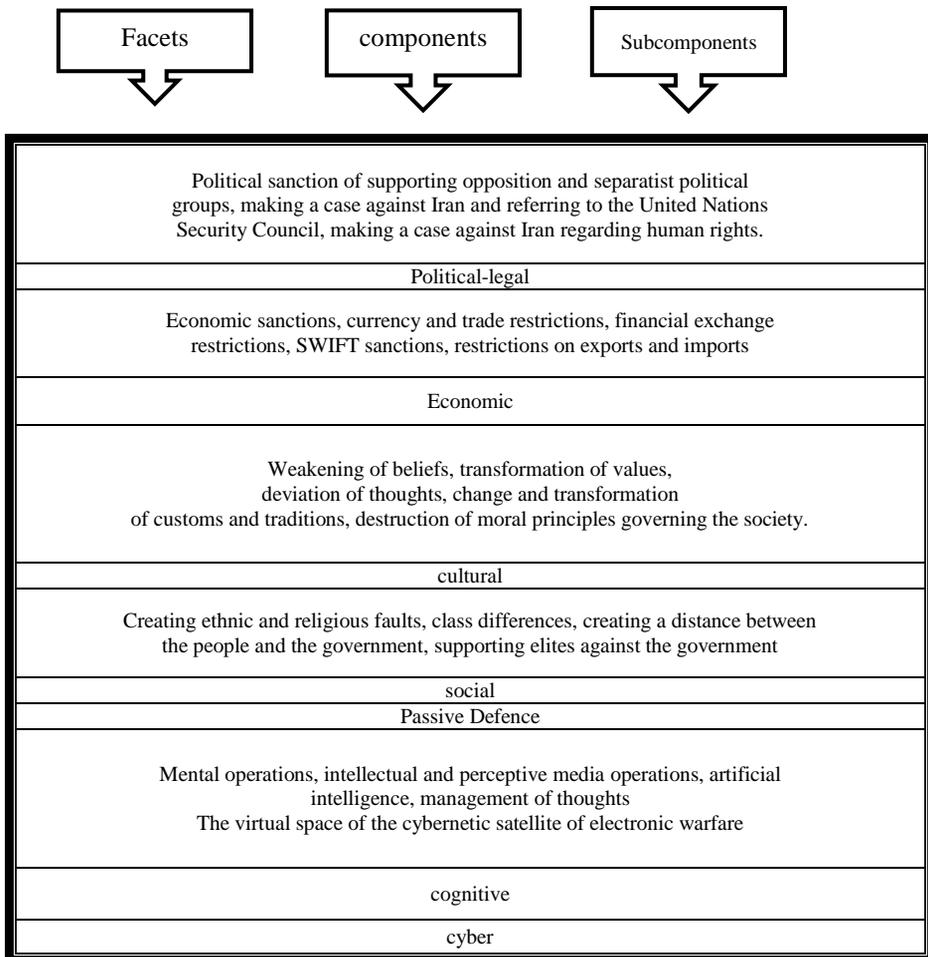
Mohammad Hasan Bagheri believes: hybrid warfare includes hard, semi-hard and soft tools, the purpose of which is to use all capacities to influence the opposite country.

Shahram Norozani also stated that hybrid warfare are aimed at destabilizing the target country and polarizing a society, and the hostile country targets the ideology and public opinion of the people and tries to influence the situation by attracting influential politicians or celebrities. To enter the country, to prepare a target and platform in the public mind.

Ali Asghar Beikbilandi also gave this definition in the interview: hybrid warfare is an offensive war that includes a range of passive offensive actions and active offensive actions. In the passive offense of the enemy, using all the components of one's national power (political, economic, social, cultural, scientific and technological, geographical, extraterritorial, etc.) except for military power, against the vulnerabilities of the opposing country says; To provide the ground for the offense and the use of military power and victory.

Summary of theoretical research literature

The obtained literature was analyzed by thematic analysis method, and in order to enrich the content and resolve some ambiguities; with 15 national and military officials who are experts in the field of research with the characteristics of having a history of service in strategic jobs, having scientific and research works in the field of study; An interview was conducted with a doctoral degree, and finally, the dimensions, components and sub-components of the conceptual framework of the research were obtained as follows from the research literature, theoretical foundations and interviews with experts and experts, which are drawn in the conceptual framework in figure no.



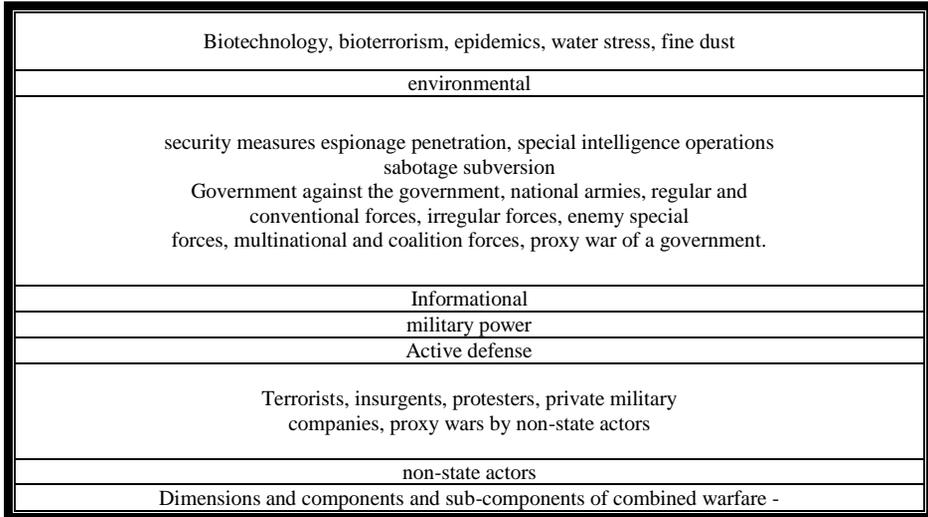


Figure 4- The conceptual framework of the research

Research methodology

In terms of the type of research, this research is applied and based on descriptive-analytical method with a mixed approach. The statistical population of research experts to conduct interviews was 15 people until reaching theoretical saturation and the overall statistical population of the research was 75 people according to the table below, and the distribution of the questionnaire was done in the form of the entire number according to the table below:

Table I—Research population statistics

Number	Job Status	NU
15	University professors with relevant degrees	1
20	Commanders and deputies with position 19 and above	2
10	Deputy operations and intelligence of the General Staff and military organizations	3
10	Cultural organizations of the armed forces	4
20	Related organizations at the national level	5
75	sum	

Collection method: The collection of information in this research has been done using library study methods and field research in a combined manner.

Validity and reliability of measurement tools:

Validity: The CVR coefficient of this questionnaire was divided among the expert statistical community of 15 people, and for this reason, the minimum acceptable Laushe coefficient is 0.59. As a result, the items that have all received a coefficient higher than 0.67 are approved by the experts in terms of validity.

Reliability: Cronbach's alpha was also used for the reliability of the questionnaire, and considering that the Cronbach's alpha coefficient obtained is 0.981, therefore, the items of the questionnaire used have the necessary reliability to continue the research.

Data analysis and research findings

The dimensions of hybrid warfare

Table No. II- Correlation coefficient of research dimensions

Interpretation	T- TEST		corelation	facet	№
	P value	t- value			
It shows a positive and meaningful relationship between the dimension of "active offense" and "chybrid warfare of the enemy against the Islamic Republic of Iran".	0,000	60,633	0,935	Active offense	1
It shows a positive and meaningful relationship between the dimension of "passive offense" and "hybrid warfare of the enemy against the Islamic Republic of Iran".	0,000	679,65	0,994	passive offense	2

The above table shows that according to the opinion of the sample community, "Dimensions of the enemy's hybrid warfare against the Islamic Republic of Iran" consists of two dimensions: "passive offense" and "active offense" and between these dimensions and "the enemy's hybrid warfare against the Islamic Republic of Iran" There is a positive, direct and significant relationship.

The components and sub-components of each dimension

Components of combined warfare:

Table No. III. Correlation coefficient of research components

Interpretation	T- TEST		correlation	component	facet	NO
	P- value	T- value				
It shows a positive and significant relationship between the component of "military power" and active offense".	0.000	156.707	0.970	military power	Active offense	1
It shows a positive and significant relationship between the component of "non-state actors" and active offense".	0.000	14.502	0.820	Non-state actors		2
positive and significant association between "cognition" and "passive offense".	0.000	55.796	0.940	cognitive	Passive offend	3
It shows a positive and significant relationship between the "cognitive" component and passive offense".	0.000	84.485	0.936	Economic		4
It shows a positive and significant relationship between the "social" component and passive offense".	0.000	78.661	0.934	social		5
It shows a positive and significant relationship between the "cyber" component and passive offense".	0.000	59.919	0.925	cyber		6
It shows a positive and significant relationship between the "cultural" component and "passive offense".	0.000	58.883	0.920	cultural		7
It shows a positive and meaningful relationship between the "informational" component and "passive offense".	0.000	47.583	0.912	intelligence		8
It shows a positive and meaningful relationship between the "political and legal" component and "passive offense".	0.000	18.164	0.885	Political and legal		9
It shows a positive and significant relationship between the "environmental" component and passive offense".	0.000	14.808	0.852	environmental		10

A) Dimension "active offense": The components of this dimension include: "Military power" with a path coefficient of 0.970 and "Non-state actors" with a path coefficient of 0.820 and according to the P-Values that were calculated as 0.000 and is less than 0.05 and T-Values

calculated greater than 1.96 indicate that these components are significant with 0.95 confidence.

b) Dimension "passive offense": The components of this dimension include: "Cognitive" with a path coefficient of 0.940, "Economic" with a path coefficient of 0.936, "Social" with a path coefficient of 0.934, "Cyber" with a path coefficient of 0.925, "Cultural" With a path coefficient of 0.920, "Information" with a path coefficient of 0.912, "Political and Legal" with a path coefficient of 0.885 and "Environmental" with a path coefficient of 0.852 and according to the P-Values calculated as 0.000 and less than is 0.05 and T-Values calculated greater than 1.96 indicate that these components are significant with 0.95 confidence.

The sub-components of each component of combined war:

Table No. IV- Sub-components of combined warfare

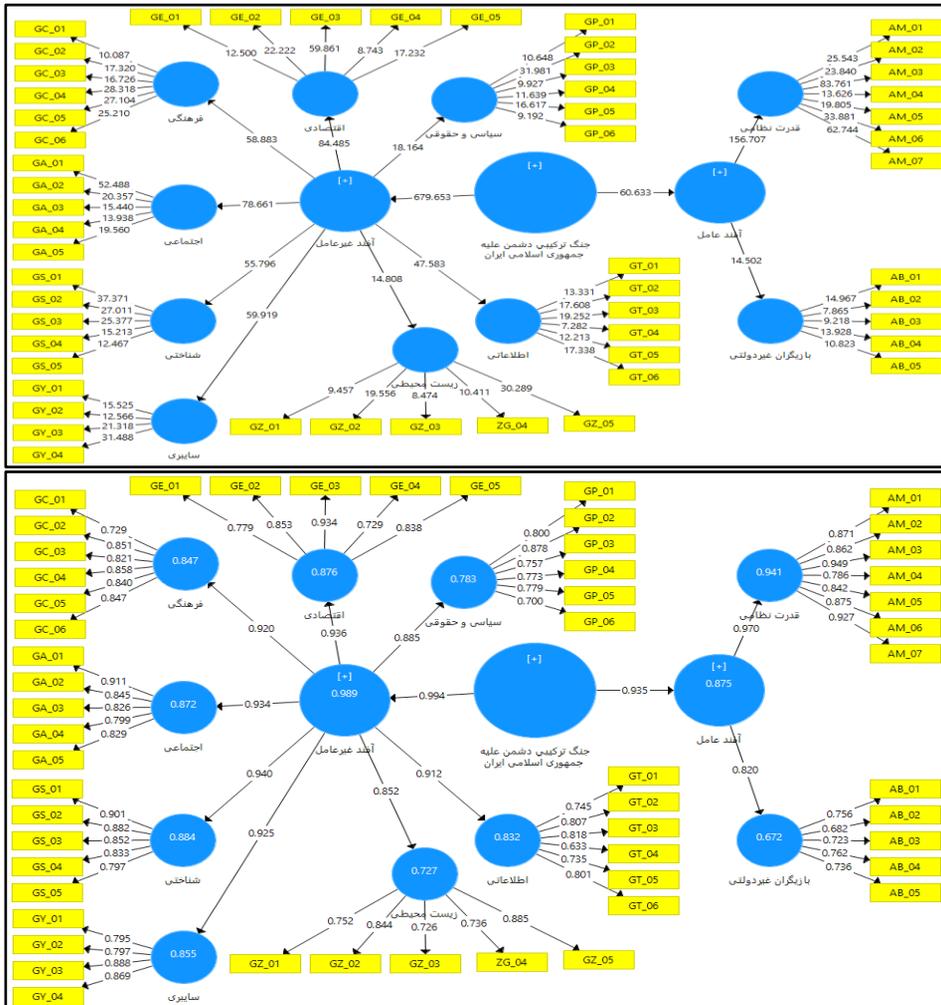
T-values	P-values	factor load	subcomponent	تعداد	facet
0.000	10.648	0.800	Political sanctions	Political and legal	أبعاد غير عامل
0.000	31.981	0.878	Support for hostile and separatist political groups		
0.000	9.927	0.757	the opposition		
0.000	11.639	0.773	Making a case against Iran and referring to the Geneva Convention		
0.000	16.617	0.779	Making a case against Iran and referring it to the Security Council		
0.000	9.192	0.700	Making a case against Iran and referring to the Human Rights Convention		
0.000	12.500	0.779	economic sanction	Economic	
0.000	22.222	0.853	Currency and trade restrictions		
0.000	59.861	0.934	Restrictions on financial transactions		
0.000	8.743	0.729	SWIFT embargo		
0.000	17.232	0.838	Restrictions on export and import		
0.000	10.087	0.729	Loosen beliefs	cultural	
0.000	17.320	0.851	Transformation of values		
0.000	16.726	0.821	Deviation of thoughts		
0.000	28.318	0.858	Changing customs and traditions		
0.000	27.104	0.840	Changing customs and traditions		
0.000	25.210	0.847	Destruction of moral principles governing the society	social	
0.000	52.488	0.911	Creating ethnic faults		
0.000	20.357	0.845	Creating religious errors		
0.000	15.440	0.826	Class differences		
0.000	13.938	0.799	Creating a distance between the people and the government		
0.000	19.560	0.829	Support for the elites with opposing views of the government	cogni	
0.000	37.371	0.901	Psychological operation		
0.000	27.011	0.882	Media operations		

T-values	P-values	factor load	subcomponent	quantities	facet
0.000	25.377	0.852	Intellectual and perceptive	cyber	أند عامل
0.000	15.213	0.833	Artificial intelligence		
0.000	12.467	0.797	Management of thoughts and minds		
0.000	15.525	0.795	Cyberspace		
0.000	12.566	0.797	Satellite		
0.000	21.318	0.888	cybernetics		
0.000	31.488	0.869	Electronic warfare		
0.000	9.457	0.752	biotechnology		
0.000	19.556	0.844	bioterrorism		
0.000	8.474	0.726	Epidemic diseases		
0.000	10.411	0.736	Water tension		
0.000	30.289	0.885	fine dust		
0.000	13.331	0.745	Security measures		
0.000	17.608	0.807	infiltrate		
0.000	19.252	0.818	espionage	intelligence	
0.000	7.282	0.633	Special intelligence operations		
0.000	12.213	0.735	vandalism		
0.000	17.338	0.801	subversion		
0.000	25.543	0.871	Government against government		
0.000	23.840	0.862	National armies		
0.000	83.761	0.949	Normal forces	military power	
0.000	13.626	0.786	Irregular forces		
0.000	19.805	0.842	Enemy special forces		
0.000	33.881	0.875	Multinational and coalition forces		
0.000	62.744	0.927	A government's proxy war		
0.000	14.967	0.756	The terrorists		
0.000	7.865	0.682	the rebels	Non-state	
0.000	9.218	0.723	the protesters		
0.000	13.928	0.762	Private military companies		
0.000	10.823	0.736	proxy war by non-state actors		

1) Interpretation of the components and sub-components of the "passive offense"." dimension: after conducting library and field studies (interviews with experts), the number of 8 components that are significant from the perspective of the sample population with a confidence of 0.95 in the "passive offense"." dimension and 42 sub-components were counted and after analyzing the data using PLS software, the factor load of all sub-components was calculated to be more than 0.6. Therefore, each of the sub-components has a good explanatory power for the "self-related" component.

2) Interpretation of the components and sub-components of the dimension "active offense".": after conducting library and field studies (interviews with experts), the number of 2 components that are

significant from the point of view of the sample population with a confidence of 0.95 on the dimension " active offense." and 12 sub-components were calculated, and after analyzing the information using PLS software, the factor loading of all sub-components was calculated to be more than 0.6. Therefore, each of the sub-components has a good explanatory power for the "self-related" component.3-5- Relationships between dimensions, components and sub-components of hybrid warfare



3-Relationships between dimensions, components and sub-components of hybrid warfare

Diagram No. 1- The primary reflective exterior model in the path coefficients estimation mode

Chart No. 2- The primary reflective external model in the mode of estimating significant coefficients

The statistical calculations performed show that the relationships between the two dimensions of passive offense and active offense with the calculated components and sub-components according to the opinion of the sample community are as follows:

4- The value of the path coefficient shows that there is a positive and significant relationship between "the two dimensions of passive offense and active offense" and the corresponding "components" and this relationship is "positive and significant" with 95% confidence.

5- Given that the values of factor loadings of all sub-components have been calculated to be more than 0.6; Therefore, there are positive and significant relationships between components and sub-components, and these relationships are "positive and significant" with 95% confidence.

Conclusion and suggestion:

- The definition of hybrid warfare based on the findings of this research:

It is a war from the side of a country with a higher power level; In two offensive dimensions, a passive offense and an active offense that are linked to each other and are designed and executed against a country with a lower power level. In a passive offense, the enemy uses all the components of its national power (political, economic, social, cultural, scientific and technological, etc.) except for military power, with the aim of separating the people and the sovereignty of the country under attack, against harm. The capabilities of the opposite country (adversary) are used; To provide the ground for the offense and the use of military power and enable victory.

In passive offense, the goal of the attacker is to increase the vulnerability of the attacking actor. As a result, the aggressor is forced to use its capacities and resources to reduce the vulnerable, so gradually the resources that should be used in the development of the invaded country are spent on fixing and repairing the weaknesses and vulnerabilities. This incident has gradually reduced the development capacities and caused the general dissatisfaction of the society and greatly reduces the social resilience. As a result, the invading government will gradually lose the efficiency of responding to threats.

On the other hand, due to the reduction of resources and economic pressures and the government's inability to solve economic problems, a gap has been created between the people and the government, which causes a decrease in the credibility of the government and, as a result, a decrease in public trust towards the government, or in other words, a decrease in social capital in the society. and following that, people do not support the policies of the government, and this automatically completes the process of hybrid warfare and sets the stage for the next stage, which is the offensive factor; provides In fact, active offense is a special arrow that the attacking actor shoots at the attacked country to win from it. In other words, the use of hard power is the last stage of hybrid warfare. It is worth mentioning that the American process in combined war is first to create a case, secure the case, form a coalition, create a fire wall and finally take action or hard war. So we can clearly say; The characteristics of the enemy's hybrid warfare against the Islamic Republic of Iran are multi-dimensional, ambiguous, multi-faceted and in the form of simultaneous actions.

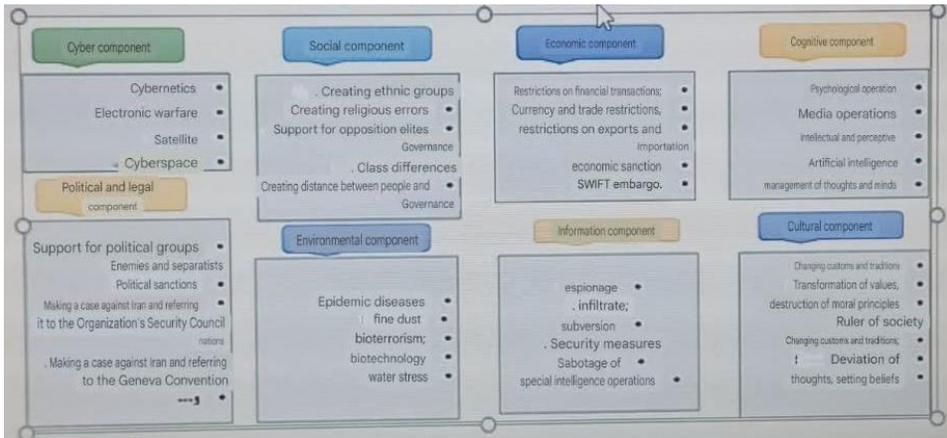
- What are the dimensions of combined warfare?

In the review of research literature, documents and interviews with experts, as well as the results of questionnaire data analysis, it was determined that the dimensions of hybrid warfare include the following two dimensions:

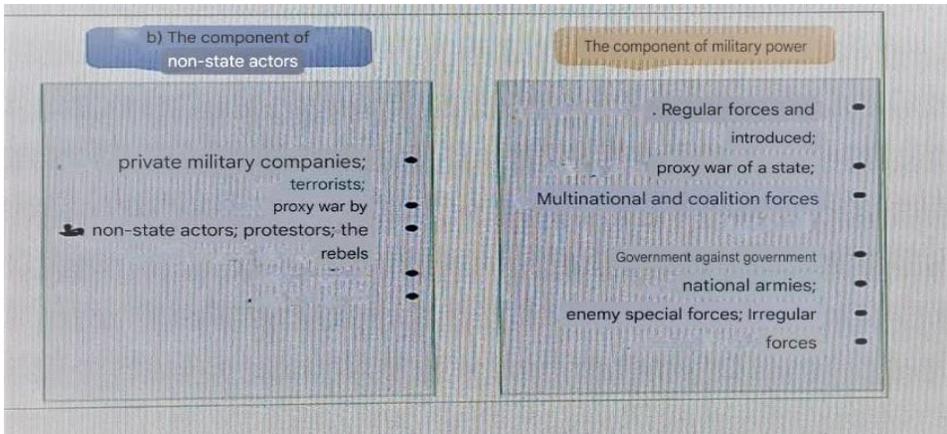
A) after the passive offense and b) after the active offense

- What are the components and sub-components of each dimension of hybrid warfare?

1- The components and sub-components of the passive offense dimension include the following:



2-The components and sub-components of the active offense dimension include the following:



- What is the relationship between dimensions, components and sub-components of hybrid warfare?

The statistical calculations performed show that the relationships between the two dimensions of passive offense and active offense with the calculated components and sub-components according to the opinion of the sample community are as follows:

7- The value of the path coefficient shows that there is a positive and significant relationship between "the two dimensions of passive offense and active offense" and the corresponding "components" and this relationship is "positive and significant" with 95% confidence.

8- Given that the values of factor loadings of all sub-components have been calculated to be more than 0.6; Therefore, there are positive and significant relationships between components and sub-components, and these relationships are "positive and significant" with 95% confidence.

- Interpretation of the research model:

According to figure number five, the investigations carried out in this research show that the two dimensions of the hybrid warfare implementation model including: "passive offense" and "active offense " have a complementary effect on the hybrid warfare r, but the extent of their influence from the point of view The sample community is different.

The sample community had the belief that the " passive offense " dimension is more effective than the other dimension, i.e. the "active offense " dimension. The analysis of the data shows that there is a direct and positive correlation between the dimension of "passive offense " and " hybrid warfare pattern". In fact, it can be said that this dimension shows the increase/decrease of the enemy's use of the 8 components of the "passive threat" dimension, such as: "social, informational, economic, environmental, cyber, political and legal, cognitive and cultural" dimension. And its 42 sub-components, the intensity of hybrid warfare, will increase/decrease.

The findings of this research indicate that countermeasures should be taken continuously related to each of the components of the "passive offense" dimension with their calculated sub-components, in order to deter the enemy from entering the area of the active offense. It can be said; To the extent of adopting efficient and appropriate policies and increasing preparation and countermeasures related to the components and sub-components of the " passive offense " dimension, the amount of achieving the interests and goals of the enemy's hybrid warfare will decrease

In this research, it was determined that from the point of view of the statistical community, the "cognitive", "economic" and "social" components are the most important components affecting this dimension, respectively.

hybrid warfare implementation model
First stage: passive offense, cognitive warfare, economic warfare, social warfare, cyber warfare, cultural warfare, information warfare, legal political warfare, biological warfare
The result of the first stage: the attacking country's efforts to reduce the damage by using the available capacities, reducing the national capacities of the attacking country, increasing the threat-absorbing the threat on the vulnerabilities, reducing the government's ability to solve the challenges-inducing the inefficiency of the government, the distance between People and government
The second stage: Passive offense, attack with military power, attack with non-state actors, the result of the second stage: dissolution or change in the behavior of the government.

Figure No. 5 - The pattern of implementing combined warfare

The findings of the research show that the active offense is the stage after the passive offense and as a result of the realization of the first stage, the attacked country will use all its efforts to repair the damage using its available capacities. The effort will reduce the national capacities and will attract new threats to the vulnerabilities, and finally will reduce the government's ability to solve the challenges and the separation of the people from the government, and when this separation occurs, the enemy will act. It goes to the second stage of the war, i.e. active offensive (hard military action) using two components: "military power" and "non-state actors". If the above stages are fulfilled, the target country will either conquer or change its behavior.

Research proposals

Based on the results of data analysis and research findings, it is suggested:

-The model of native defense against hybrid warfare based on the process and model obtained should be available to the decision makers and decision makers of the relevant fields.

-Seminaries, university professors, managers and commanders related to the field of cognitive warfare (the most important part of passive offensives in hybrid warfare) regarding raising awareness in society using all available tools, especially among university and high school youth. to take the necessary actions.

-Officials in the field of security in the country should act to monitor the dimensions, components, and threats at any time so that the country does not suffer a strategic surprise.

-Based on the results of the research, which shows the connection between the passive offense and the active offense in hybrid warfares, and the more specific meaning of hybrid in the Persian language (link), it is suggested to use the term "linked war" instead of "hybrid warfare. "

-The Ministry of Foreign Affairs took the necessary measures regarding the analysis of political threats, membership and participation in international coalitions, promotion of soft power and promotion of values and ideologies, removal of sanctions and international negotiations.

Resources

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- 2- Bagheri, Mohammad Hassan. (1402). Face-to-face interview of the students of the study group of the 31st course of National Defense, Faculty of Defense of the Higher National Defense University on 01/29/1402
 - 3- Beik Bilandi, Ali Asghar. (1402). Face-to-face interview of the students of the study group of the 31st course of National Defense, Faculty of Defense of the Higher National Defense University on 02/20/1402
 - 4- Rashid, Gholam Ali. (1402). Face-to-face interview of the students of the 31st course of National Defense study group, Faculty of Defense University of National Defense on 01/30/1402
 - 5- Araghchi, Seyyed Abbas. (1402). Face-to-face interview of the students of the study group of the 31st course of National Defense, Faculty of Defense of the Higher National Defense University on 02/06/1402
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