

Analysis of economic and political structure of border province of Sistan and Baluchistan in line with economic development with Pakistan

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Abstract:

One of the new fields in the field of planning studies is the country's border areas. The main question of the current research is how to use the scientific advantages of territorial planning to prepare a complete and comprehensive list of the capabilities of the economic and political structures of Sistan and Baluchistan province and to use them in order to expand economic relations with the country of Pakistan.

That the territorial settlement of Sistan and Baluchistan with emphasis on Pakistan will affect the development of economic relations with Pakistan?

The hypothesis that we are trying to analyze and explain to answer this question is this - it seems that spatial planning by examining and analyzing the economic and political structure of the border province of Sistan and Baluchistan with an emphasis on Pakistan can provide a road map for the development of Iran-Pakistan relations Spatial Strategic Planning in Border Regions.

The results of this article show that in a province like Sistan and Baluchistan with very long borders and diversity of geography and diversity of economic and political opinions in Pakistan, which suffers from weakness and instability ,and also, the confrontation between the arrogant American system and Iran requires close attention to the Issue of spatial planning, taking into account the military aspects, which is very important. The problem of the current research is how to take advantage of the scientific advantages of spatial planning in order to use them for

expanding the relations between Iran and Pakistan.

In this research, by using the descriptive and analytical research method, we have first studied the principles of spatial planning and theoretical foundations in this regard, and then we have studied the principles of border planning using theoretical foundations in this regard.

And then we examine and analyze the economic and political structure of Sistan and Baluchistan province in line with the development of relations between Iran and Pakistan in the border province of Sistan and Baluchistan. The data collection method is library and using scientific-research articles

Keywords:

Spatial planning , economic structure, political structure, border, Sistan and Baluchistan, Iran, Pakistan.

Introduction

Sistan and Baluchistan province is considered multi-ethnic in terms of population composition and this has a special place in the extreme parts of the country's borders.

National identity, national unity, divergence and convergence between ethnic groups are important issues that governments face in multi-ethnic countries.

Multiplicity and ethnic diversity brings challenges in the form of threats and opportunities for governments, including Iran, which are faced according to the theoretical foundations of governance or dominant ideology.

Ethnic diversity can bring threats such as separatist divergence or autonomy and independence. At the same time, new opportunities are created that require social political insight and excellent and strategic management.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, since its establishment, in terms of its neighborhood with different countries, the establishment of different ethnicities in the borders, and

having a geopolitical and strategic position , it has faced many security challenges at the domestic, regional and international levels, such as ethnic separatism, the emergence of terrorist groups, and threats related to the Takfiri and Salafi currents of global arrogance (Belgium, 22.1376).

Considering the importance of borders and especially the borders of Sistan and Baluchistan province and its relationship with the national security of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the existence of many challenges in the border areas and border cities of Sistan and Baluchistan province, between employment and livelihood, participation, political, there is a significant relationship between socio-economic and distance from the center among the Baloch people and the establishment of stable security on the borders of Iran and Pakistan.

In other words, the more and better the participation of employment and livelihood, the higher the security factor will be in the borders of Sistan and Baluchistan province.

The problem of the present research is how to use the scientific advantages of spatial planning to prepare a complete and comprehensive menu of the capabilities of the structures, cultural, social, economic and political in the border region of Sistan and Baluchistan in order to use them in order to expand the relations between Iran and Pakistan.

One of the new fields in the field of spatial planning studies in the country is the border areas. Although various aspects of the Issues and problems related to these areas have been studied sporadically in the past, but the study of border areas has not been explained with this title, and its dimensions and characteristics have also been given less attention. Therefore, the necessity of conducting scientific studies in this regard is felt more than ever.

The lack of a theoretical framework for conducting scientific studies in relation to

Spatial Strategic Planning In Border Regions, while the need for quick, political, military and developmental actions in these regions is increasing; It is one of the problems faced by development and security officials in these areas (Rahmani and Abedin Moghanaki, 2017).

Based on this, moving towards developing this framework in order to quantitatively and qualitatively improve the process of policy-making, ordering decisions and developing development plans for these regions in a scientific and efficient framework requires attention and planning.

The main goal of this research is to investigate and analyze the structure, social, economic and political culture of Sistan and Baluchistan with an emphasis on the development of Iran-Pakistan relations.

The main question of the present research is: How will spatial planning in the border province of Sistan and Baluchistan affect the development of Iran-Pakistan relations?

In this research, using the descriptive and analytical research method, we first studied the principles of spatial planning and the theoretical foundations in this regard, and then the principles of border planning using the theoretical foundations in this regard.

And then we will examine and analyze the economic and political structure of the border province of Sistan and Baluchistan, emphasizing on the development of Iran-Pakistan relations in the border areas. The data collection method is library and using scientific-research articles.

Theoretical approach:

Ethnicity or tribe is a group of people whose members have the same or common ancestral and relative characteristics, and such ethnic groups often have commonalities, culture, language, behavior and religion, which may go back to their ancestors or were created based on other factors. Therefore, an ethnic group can also be a cultural society.

Ethnicity in slavery and feudal societies is another type of community of people who have blood ties, land, language, and culture, but this community is still not stable enough, and economic community is not yet complete on a national scale. (Bagheri, 2007)

Security is the state of relative freedom from threat or attack or readiness to face any threat and attack, security is one of the most essential needs of a society. Security in negative discourse is based on the absence of danger and threats.

But security in a positive discourse refers to providing and guaranteeing comfort and ease. Concepts related to security in classical Persian are the words of the one who seeks refuge and caution. (Passion, (48:2008)

The border is the dividing line between two countries. Based on the definition of the last limit of land, sea, air and underground territory of each country, it is called the border of that country. The border is the most important factor for distinguishing and separating a country from a neighboring country. (Pranitla 1987).

Since security has different branches such as security, social security, economic security, political security, cultural security, etc., and in order for a country to relatively achieve this security, it must have secure and strong borders; So, in order to feel safe, countries will face a concept called border security.

The security of a nation in the face of overt and hidden threats is included within the borders. These threats can be political, separatist rebellion and...(economic disturbances and economic crises,...) military coup and civil war and social chaos and social rebellion.

The border is the boundaries and gaps of the sovereignty of a country and the most important factor for distinguishing and separating the territory of one government from another government and the border between two neighboring countries. (Rahmati, Rad 1998)

The study of Iran's history shows that the extension and stabilization of the country's current borders is mainly due to countless political, economic, and social events and issues, including: the effects of the international situation and incidents, foreign pressures , the Incompetence of Iran's governments at the time, the lack of a proper organization to guide the country's foreign policy, the influence of foreigners in the country's official authorities, and the presence of the moral policy of the agents of the time were.

In this sense, today's borders of Iran can be considered as an example of imposed borders, which have been established in the current form after the separation of large parts of the country's soil.

One of the factors mentioned above is ethnicity and concentrated population on the borders of the two countries of Iran and Pakistan, in other words, the territorial expansion of a single ethnic group on both sides of the international border with ethnic commonalities has the potential to activate and develop ethnicity and threaten security at this point of the border.

Security

Security is a blessing that belongs to a nation, which brings prosperity, comfort and spiritual and financial peace to the people.

Security is a need, a necessary and basic foundation for enjoying free thinking, freedom, equality and fraternity, since complete security cannot be achieved for anyone except for the dead. The relative aspect and optimal point of security is always considered, which is different according to objective and subjective conditions.

Today, the concept of security is not understood. Without security, no plan can be implemented inside the country. The country's economic progress and development in terms of investment, planning for development and similar activities depend on security, security has a

concept beyond the survival and protection of the country's essence.

The concept of border is one of the concepts that find different applications in various fields, political, economic, commercial, cultural and geographical.

The Baloch clans of Sistan and Baluchistan have mostly preserved their identity. These clans are scattered in the area of Sistan and Baluchistan, Khorasan, Golestan and Mazandaran.

Achieving security in political borders depends on the ability of the central government to control it, which can be achieved in a variety of ways.

Apart from the traditional and advanced tools available for this purpose, other methods can also be effective in this issue, among them is relying on economic methods and providing the economic welfare of the border dwellers. Border regions have special characteristics due to contact with various internal and external environments.

The existence of spatial exchanges and links on both sides of the border between neighboring countries and various vulnerabilities and threats in these areas have given special importance in the process of security development planning for the country's border areas. In general, the most important features of the border province of Sistan and Baluchistan are:

Distance from the center

One of the characteristics of the border areas is distance from the center of the country. This issue, which originates from the nature of the border areas, has adverse consequences for the border areas. The most important of these consequences is the lack of information of the officials in the center about the problems of the areas far from the center and the lack of attention to them (Shakibaei and Bata, 2008).

Geographic isolation

Marginality is the concept of distance and separation from the economic structure of a

country. The phenomenon of marginality is more of an economic nature and has a lot in common with the geographical phenomenon of being away from the center.

The adaptation of the phenomenon of marginality to being far from the center is because the borders have been crossed in Iran and other geographical areas that have low economic resources and scattered population. This has caused those regions to lag behind other regions in the later development processes due to lack of attention in exploiting limited resources. Far from the center and peripheral areas are always a breeding ground for fugitives from the law, smugglers, etc. (Saleeh Menesh et al., 2004).

Instability of residence

Another characteristic of border areas is having an unstable population and instability in residence; This phenomenon is caused by two main reasons: **1. Underdevelopment**

2. Marginality

The border areas are mainly undeveloped areas and life in them is in primitive ways, especially based on herding economy with nomadism.

This may reduce the feeling of belonging to the land and territory among the border dwellers, which itself is the source of problems and consequences due to the instability of economic development and population.

In the next stages, especially in situations where the borders are the place of unrest, the population will gradually move from the border areas to safer places. This phenomenon has a negative effect on the development and security of border areas (Taibi and Azarbaijani, 2013).

Boom in economic exchanges

Due to the difference in the level of economic development

The technology of industrial and agricultural products on both sides of the border of the border areas of the two countries is the place of economic exchange of technology and all

kinds of products and services between the two countries.

The phenomenon of the expansion of economic exchanges in border areas, if not controlled by legal means, will cause economic and social disorder in economic activities, including the expansion of the phenomenon of goods smuggling; this phenomenon, in addition to the instability of the population in the border areas, has a deep impact on the security of the border areas.

The poor living conditions of the border residents of the province increases the possibility of abuse of the border population by the enemy, which in many cases, the Ma'and terrorist group has taken advantage of this weakness.

From the systemic point of view of the border regions, the border trade between the border residents of Sistan and Baluchistan Province and the border residents of Pakistan is like the skin of the body, which has two main duties.

1_Controlling and coordinating border exchanges with Pakistan

2_Protecting the country against harmful factors such as invasions, military, economic security, etc.

Cultural differences

Another relatively general and universal characteristic of the border regions of Iran and Pakistan is social and cultural diversity. This phenomenon is caused by the law of diffusion between adjacent geographical areas. According to this law, some of the population of a region immigrates to the neighboring region and takes its characteristics to the other side of the border. Over time, this phenomenon causes the formation of ethnic, social and cultural groups in the aforementioned border areas.

Systematic approach

The systemic approach of border areas of Sistan and Baluchistan province, on the one hand, belongs to the entire internal system. And on the other hand, due to its proximity to

the neighboring country of Pakistan, it is affected by the system of neighboring spaces. For this reason, the mentioned border areas are subject to the internal system and are managed by the central government. The phenomenon of acting against the system in the border areas can be described as follows:

Negative economy

In the border areas of Sistan and Baluchistan province, the prevalence of smuggling and the income from it , is more than the income from authorized and legal activities such as agriculture, labor and services in those areas. This phenomenon gradually expands in the border areas of Sadr al-Ashara and eventually threatens any productive activity and investment of the private and public sector in those areas and neutralizes its results.

Failure to comply with the law

One of the factors of insecurity for life and economic activity is the spread of disorder and lawlessness, which spreads evil, smuggling, theft, etc. in the above border areas that are far from control and access.

Penetration of underdevelopment

The development and non-development factors of the opposite country can penetrate through the borders; The state of trade relations between Iran and Pakistan has been evolving for a long time and has made significant progress.

Trade situation between Iran and Pakistan

Pakistan is one of Iran's biggest trading partners, and the level of relations between the two countries has increased in recent years. In other words, Iran has always mentioned Pakistan as an important trading partner

In seven months of this year, 1,691,000 tons of goods worth 704 million dollars have been exported to Pakistan.

But on the other hand, Iran has been able to export well to this country, and Pakistan's import to our country from the beginning of the year to the end of October was 512 thousand tons worth 566 million dollars.

The most Important items imported from Pakistan include whole milled rice, semi-milled rice, mango, sesame seeds and bananas.

Perhaps this Issue is one of the reasons why Pakistan has increased its commercial relations with Iran despite the pressure of some of it's allies; in other words, this country wants to win Saudi Arabia's heart politically and to continue its business relations with Iran.

The province of Sistan and Baluchistan has more than a thousand kilometers of border with Pakistan and has a unique strategic position in the region. And the existence of huge economic resources, on the other hand, has caused external factors and western countries to intensify the crises in the border areas.

In such a way that Iran's political relations with neighboring countries can create the most favorable conditions for establishing security in these areas, the economic growth and development and ensuring the security of each country requires attention to the preparation of that country's territory.

In the spatial planning of each country, the planning of border areas has a special place in order to optimally and proportionately benefit from regional advantages in line with national interests and in the framework of the country's development and security. It is inevitable to pay attention to the category of security and provide the ground for the convergence of ethnic groups.

Therefore, cross-border cooperation in the field of trade and commerce and the creation of common cross-border markets can provide security for large economic investors, and economic development as one of the components of security can be used to the maximum in this way (Shakibaei and Bata, 2008)

Spatial-geographical structure of Sistan and Baluchistan province:

This structure has emerged from two interconnected central and peripheral parts. The central part, which occupies a wider area of the province's geography than the periphery and its surroundings, and there is a relative connection and homogeneity between its components.

Conclusion

Sistan and Baluchistan, despite the many riches that it has in its land, is one of the deprived parts of the country, and this poverty and deprivation is based on the wrong policies of the Pahlavi era.

The incidents caused by the war have also added to the problems of this region and it is necessary to identify and pay attention to the problems of the people of this province.

The problems of the residents of Sistan and Baluchistan are a) social problems b) cultural problems c) political problems c) economic problems.

The most problems of the people of Sistan and Baluchistan are in the field of economic problems, which include high prices and inflation, poor income due to inappropriate jobs, high prices and low income levels, unemployment, etc.

In the second place are social problems, problems such as the increase and density of the population, poor and lack of facilities, lack of sanitation, lack of housing, lack of convenient amenities (gas air conditioner) and increase in youth addiction, unemployment and....

In the third place are cultural problems, the main of which are the educational problems of the teacher's school environment and educational facilities.

Weakness of general culture due to poverty and distance from developed areas (a city in the fourth place has political problems, the lack of caring managers and officials, weak management of government officials, weak implementation of the corruption law, bribery, etc.), lack of social justice, discrimination, Socially, failure to address

the problems of bureaucraticism of some officials, neglecting the property and budget of the treasury is one of the most Important of them, Kaysari (1998).

Although the most efforts have been made in Sistan and Baluchistan province to solve economic problems, they have remained unsuccessful due to the management side. Also, in order to meet the problems, the highest expectation is from the government, and this shows the public's attention and trust in the government in solving their problems, which, of course, must be maintained.

In the field of tendencies, the tendency of Baluchistan towards non-Baloch ethnic groups is very high , and this is due to certain factors. The tribal structure of Baloch in Sistan and Baluchistan along with customs and separate race and language has strengthened the spirit of introversion among them. Although the phenomenon of clan conflicts and immigration and the level of education and cultural facilities are the growth of this issue.

The Baloch people in Sistan and Baluchistan are more concerned about preserving the country's territorial integrity and consider the homeland as their honor, but factors such as the ineffectiveness of executives, failure to meet public expectations, administrative corruption, and the possible inappropriate behavior of government officials threaten this tendency. (Khalili, 2005).

The Baloch people in Sistan and Baluchistan are completely positive and on a special level towards the element of Iran's land, that is, they consider the political geography of Iran as their homeland and honor and are ready to accept the necessary costs to defend it (such as the epic of the Nalak Khash Valley, the Battle of the Straits of Saravan and cemetery war, etc.) the role of clans and patriotic leaders of the Baloch people is significant in it.

In order to correlate the ethnicity of Sistan and Baluchistan with the national identity,

the variables of awareness, age, economic status, satisfaction with the environment, satisfaction with life, satisfaction with the individual situation, satisfaction with cooperation with the government, possibilities are considered. Currently, Iran is facing important challenges and insecurities around the border with Pakistan.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has friendly relations with the government and people of Pakistan and there is close cooperation between the two countries in various fields. The Islamic Republic is trying to improve its relations with Saudi Arabia, which were severed due to some issues, which is pleasing to the government of Pakistan.

On the other hand, how to create a balance between the American axis on the one hand and Iran on the other hand is one of the important issues of regional competition in the current situation. Trying to take control of the developments in countries like Bahrain, Syria and Yemen is one of these regional and extra-regional competitions. That Pakistani statesmen have implicitly expressed their concern.

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