

## Survey and Spatial Development Organizing of Sistan and Baluchestan Areas Border with the Economic Approach (Case Study: Zahedan City)

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Received: November 21, 2014

Accepted: January 25, 2015

### ABSTRACT

Regional disparities between the central and border areas in most third world countries, which are created due to the centralized structure of the planning system in the historical process, is inevitable. Note to the border areas of the southeast of the country with regard to the spatial planning and development of the country is in special importance, that due to being long as well as the presence of two stressful eastern neighbors, is in need of regional planning, safety and security in all aspects of physical, political, social, economic, cultural and management. Any action that insure the human society, the natural and the built environment somehow helps to improve the lives and livelihood of the people, especially the hard working frontiers men. The present study that has been done with improving – strategic approach and with the purpose of determining safety – security and economic approach proportional to geographic, social and cultural structures of Sistan and Baluchestan is descriptive – analytical and research limits to the border areas of the province with emphasis to the borders of the city which is the capital of province. In this research after surveying and analyzing the existing coordination, operational strategies have been presented for coordination between populations, creating jobs and proportional economic prosperity and consequently the continuation and consolidation of security of borders of the considered city using Delphi technique and SWOT model.

**KEY WORDS:** organization of space, security, inequality of spatial economic, SWOT strategy, Zahedan.

### 1- INTRODUCTION

In the era of globalization era, considering the changes in the world coming in view of perspective some experts that the boundaries have lost their significance and other studies on this subject have not value and the world is becoming a global village. This despite the fact that over the years the idea of globalization and its different dimensions, we can see the border still divides the world into independent kingdoms (akhbari and nami, introduction: 2010). Hence with the collapse of the Soviet communist system and the strength of the economy and the world's energy vision stays beliefs were focused on economic geography. Followed by major changes in the system were. (Ebrahimzadeh, 2011: 215). In order to be successful country in international system that it country could economic and demographic problems that could minimize and using different approaches to economic and social even politically interested people to stay in the border areas organization and spatial development apply with management and plans. Overview of summary the border regions compared with the central region can be achieved important indicators such as geographical isolation, far away from industrial areas - economic and developed in various aspects of social, economic, political and cultural. Here are exchanges and links will prove between the environment and the vulnerability of the frontier regions and parameters such as land planning and development. If we neglect we will face the great challenges such as lack of population residing in border regions, migrate to other areas, the lack of strong economy, employment and security weakness.

In Iran, despite the belief in the necessity of taking from spatial thinking and attention to regional planning to achieve balanced development dominant, there are no consensus on how the role of the program in the balance of the economy, there is no space economist (Kalantari and Abdolazadeh, 2012: 3).

#### 1-1- Statement of the problem

A review upon theory and application the literature in the border areas shows that the first change in the spatial development have development central border areas place theory in particular, theory of Walter Kestaler, he tried analysis major cause of regional imbalances border and central areas of the frontier focus (Matoof, 1967: 2002). Later, Hans (1972) with a basic set of studies claimed areas of the frontier vulnerable because of the complementary spaces are separated each other (Ebrahimzadeh, 2012: 125).

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Some of the experts' views on the geographical boundary functions environment	
In fact the border is not a line but a surface, it is a vertical plane through the atmosphere, soil and sub ground to cut neighbor governments the basement. Glassner). op. cit: The surface in the earth level seems to be a line (75	Martin glister
boundaries described like linear somewhat actually boundaries are occurs somewhere the general and common interface between national sovereignty passed from ground level (Moyer, 2000: 281	Richard Moyer
Bounder is concept from out to inside and is determine line that (Taylor . op. cit: 145) indicates that separation.	Yetertylor
In 1991, the researchers believe borders may be anchoring the most frequently observed it has both function . (Remly&Minghi, 1991 : xviii) (political and economic)	Rimely and ming
1981 in book "New trends in political geography " translate madame Mir Haider focused on this topic the borders have to have different functions and over time this functions or reinforced or changed once a boundary line or boundary zone occurs It can not only part of it is the natural landscape . (Perscott, 1987: 13) Civil and policies also affect neighboring countries	Pereskat G.R.V

City of Zahedan, state Sistan and Baluchestan center , being 110 is a Km common border with challenge country . There is great heterogeneity across borders in various aspects of geographical, cultural, political, economic and social (Ethnic, tribal, religious) is such that any point on the boundary characteristics have sensitivity and opportunities and threat and is different weaknesses and positive points of security.

Addition of, confusion, mismanagement and without planning and also phenomenon such as contraband Drugs, guns and ammunition types, illegal Trips and finally presents most other enemies of the revolution Near the border management and control principles and legal have been some of the difficulties and faced with the need of this research is twofold, We look forward to the function and significance border Whether it be strategic be developed planning and economic approach Spatial development of border areas to?

### 1-2- Purpose research:

Access to the third millennium development goals, given wealth distribution strategies, investments of national total and land area decentralization policy, land preparation distribution key infrastructure of vital centers, Sensitive and important product key (power plants, refineries, industrial, military, food, water), etc. Another important purposes, including research, economic effecting on creating jobs and reducing unemployment, population

City and active promotion of income and livelihood Direct and indirect impacts economic and commercial activities of frontiersman is relative relief.

### 1-3-Literature

Subject areas studied , Little research has been done in Iran. This research deal with to security subjects and little to macro strategies. and landing with economic welfare view and subsistence level has frontiersman. Ghaderi- H., et al (2010) to explain the role of frontier markets in ensuring the safety and sustainable development of border with case study Southern khorasan province on the border marketplaces. Hasan Kameran ., Tahir parizadi and hasan Hossein Amini editorialized "The spatial organization of the border areas of Pakistan with iran with defense approach " published in Journal of Urban Planning, No. 5, Summer 2011, the conclusion, Sistan va balochestan borders is the proper function For regional development .

One of these potential based rural fringe of the border. Both politically and in terms of economic development can effective role in long-term goals of sustainable development the province. One of the major problems in the border province of Sistan and Baluchistan Lack of management or the manifold is integrated.

The management style makes the authors related to the border (both military and civilian) So far it has not succeeded in the practical use of the opportunities and strengths, It has always weaknesses and threats been overcome to strategic It also results thesis Mohammadi master (2013) affection "The function of boundary effects on the economy of border cities (case sample of Zahedan city)" to help the doctor gholamreza miry.

## 2- MATERIALS AND METHODS

### 2-1- Materials and Methods:

The purpose of this research is to develop practical and the research method is descriptive track. According to the expert opinions of the experts' view extra weights to each factor between zero (the less important) and 1 (most important) score is from 1 to 4

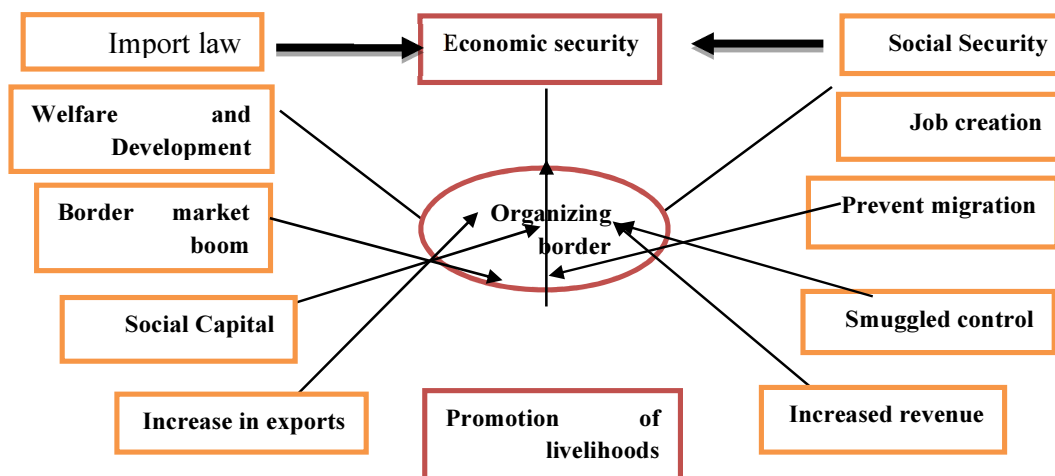
The mean response 4 score is higher than average number, 2, 3 reaction, the reaction was moderate 1, the automatic response is poor. And finally, strategic planning, internal and external factors The bases of the task all strategy swot matrix extraction and based on Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix, strategies and priorities have been proposed right the specific research question and the results of this analysis Strategies as path finding

The population included in this study using the Delphi technique include the first two groups of fifteen persons, including senior officials and managers Central province is town

The snowball sampling method to select the second group of ordinary people Which has sufficient knowledge of and relationship with bordering selected randomly Thus, from the perspective of people and the authorities attempted in this study Maximum use of contraceptives

## 2-1-1-research Variables

Function variable and welfare and development are Independent organization of bordering Including indicators, employment, transportation, legal time, Occupational mobility, job satisfaction, stable employment, Revenues, the relevance of the exportable and importing, Economic security, social security, secure environment job security, Social capital, intimacy, relationships, Convergence between peoples, life quality improvement, health, nutrition, leisure, housing, Preventing and controlling immigration, smuggling.

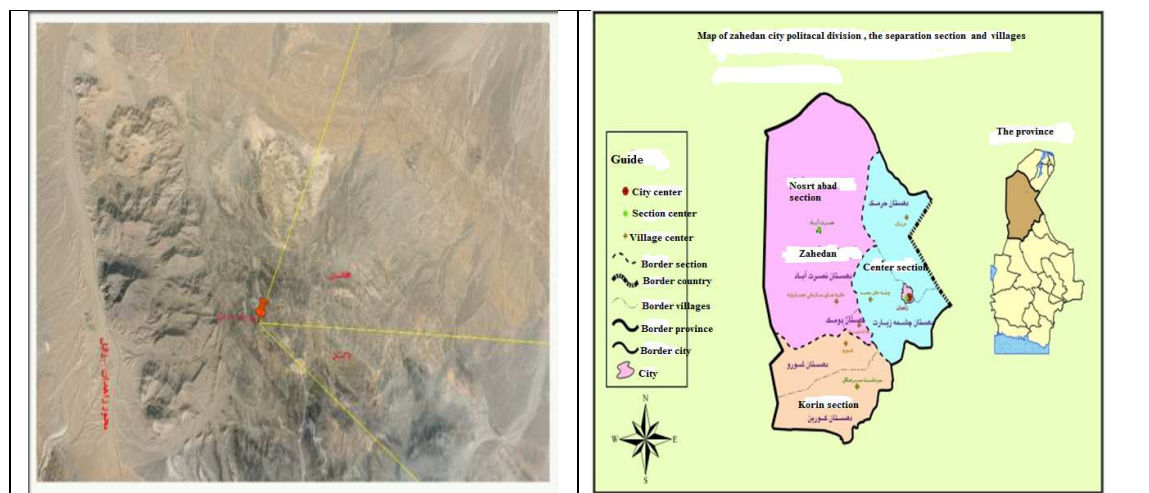


**Figure 1: Model Analysis of the Logistics components frontier border economic development**

## 2-2 -Study area:

Border city of Zahedan in southeastern Iran At an altitude of 1375 meters above sea level with an area of 28,343 square kilometers and includes Of three parts, Nosratabad and korin and 6 rural districts. Average annual precipitation in 1/78 mm, mean annual temperature 8/18 ° C maximum and minimum temperature of 5/41 and 8/4 ° C.Its climate is semi-arid, hot average (Statistical Yearbook ,2011).

**Map 1: Political divisions presentations satellite city of Zahedan, the border with neighboring countries in East Iran**



### 3-Theoretical research fundamental:

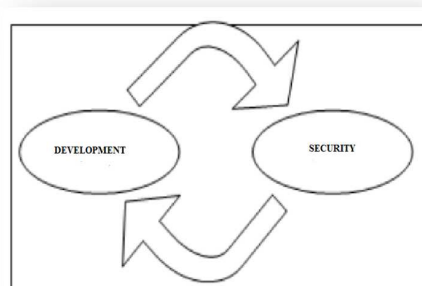
#### 3-1-Development:

Today aim of findings development economic from economic system economic indicators are: Role in international relations and having Significant contribution to industry and mass agriculture markets , saving and exporting economic of capital .aim of economic development include The same process where increase by a country's per capita income In the long-term with increasing continuous production capacity of a society based on technology underproduction falling within the foundation. Means to improve the overall sense of the meaning of life, the promotion of Material and spiritual human society and create favorable conditions for a healthy life all members of the community (jome Poor, 2006: 51-52).

#### 3-2-National development, national security:

national development is Comprehensive process which different dimension economic, social, political, cultural, ecological relationship is mutual relation

So that each which process dimension are in relation with each other and establish one single body the name of their national development. National development and security are mutually connected, of a movement to strengthen the foundations of national power and so security and applying our country's national security, One suitable fielding for national development (Figure 1).



Being Unbalanced development of geographical segments is cause geographical inequality and Damage to national unity and solidarity distribution movements Particularly in the areas of divergent ethnic and bordering (kameran, Parizadi and hosseini Amini, 2011: 109 and 132)

**Shape 1: Relationship between direct and reciprocal crosses Security and Development**

#### 3-3- Economy and security in the border areas:

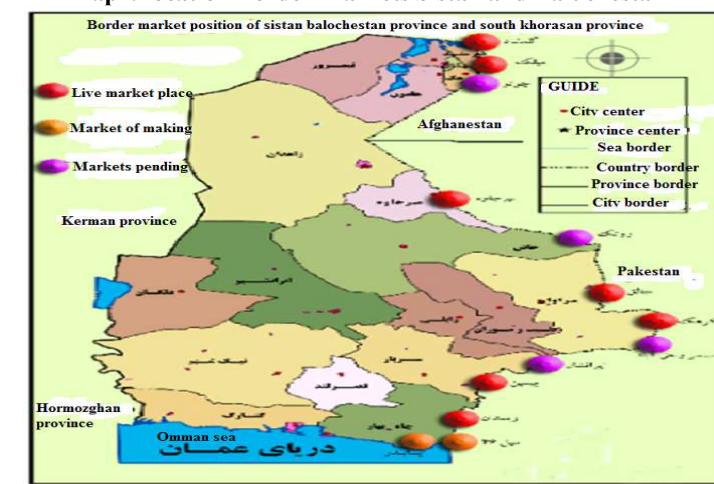
Experience developing countries has three decades of The development of cross-border transactions in the form of law and legal regulations can good stimulus for increasing commodity exchanges Formal consideration of the relative advantages of trade, Multilateral cooperation between free zones, Border development of regional markets, trade profiting , commodity prices, Convergence between supply and demand job security is frontiersman. Speaking developing in the border regions and high level of economic welfare of in this can reduce the number of problem within the border areas such as smuggling ,Drugs, theft and provides prevent the population migration of the border region.

Thus, the economic development of border areas and increasing prosperity economic welfare and incoming of borders through sound economic activity and investment support government's border has a positive effect. nevertheless because lack of hand healthy economic activity and investment both border, provided a dramatic difference border economic, could have positive effects on border have beneficial.

#### 3-4-Border Market:

Sistan and Baluchestan Province in order to achieve the objectives of Vision Long-term development of the country, according to the National Development and direction of the Land use planning and attention to its features, Its main functions and tasks of is based on the development of trade and commercial activities with emphasizing with foreign commercial, mine and industry based agricultural industry and fishing Department of Foreign Trade, Customs has seven active legal official, more than 80 co frontiersman and 13 border markets approved The province is named as strengths Match Look at the map (2).

**Map2: location Border Markets Sistan and Baluchestan**



From number of Act, No. 7 of markets that are active. From total active Marketplace border of the province, Five common border markets with Pakistan includes Mirjaveh , Previous sarbaz , Kohak and jaleqh in Saravan, Rimdan in chahbar and two border market in common border with Afghanistan (Milk gommshad in Helmand city) have play an important role in trade with neighboring countries(Governor, Deputy Planning employment, 2013). As can be seen in the province - The boundaries of the city of Zahedan, knowing a dozen countries are lacking Market and economic transition.

#### 4-Analysis of Data: Strategic Planning

Strategic planning is a form of planning where the objective is to define and develop strategic since the strategy could Life is short or long strategic planning can plan long term or short term. Indeed, strategic planning or strategic context of "strategic management" was born and revived in the 1960s in the United States (Ziarat, 2011: 192-193). Strategic planning model is considered as a system Managers in the decision, in implementation and control of the functions and structure of conduct. This process is modeled after question process:

1. Where will we go? (Mission)
2. How will we go (strategy)
3. What is the action plan (budget)

Strategic planners try with evaluation all aspects of programs and projects to make the best and most strategic decision to pay this type of planning and evaluation of such issues That of its application in the field of geography, including urban and regional planning Specifically, not much time has passed (Hekmatnia and mosavi, 2013: 301).

#### 4-1- Model analysis SWOT:

SWAT model is one of the strategic strengths and weaknesses the opportunities and threats within the system output system (Harrison and John, 2003: 192) SWAT is basically a tool for strategic planning (Hom-Haacke .2001 P.3). Method SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats Howe) it is a direct result of importing trade (Mahdavi, 2003: 118). SWOT technique is a tool for understanding In the environment external threats and opportunities and to identify system weaknesses and strengths is in internal evaluation, designing the strategy for the guidance and control system In other words, this model is an organizational analysis helps organizations to internal resources is analyzed in terms of strengths and weaknesses and their external environment in terms of opportunities and threats are coordinated In fact, this method is the best strategy for organizing space (Moradi Christian, 2002: 40).

For a more detailed understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of Sistan and Baluchistan border is used areas in terms of planning, development, security opportunities and challenges ahead of SOWT model.

#### 4-2-stage of S.W.O.T analysis:

The first step in Statistical analysis is to shape the design WOS T. Through internal and external environmental factors that we cannot provide affection on development The second step is to list in this stage represents and coalitions environmental factors As strengths and weaknesses, opportunities have been shaping that evaluates them. The third step is to evaluate the environmental data and information. At this stage, such as the strengths and weaknesses opportunities are introducing the treats and fourth step evaluates the positive and negative environmental factors after assassin who are environmental factors.

#### 4-3-evaluation of internal factors (IFE) and outer (EFE):

Internal and external factors affecting Bramaysh Vsamandhy land border areas of Sistan and Baluchestan After reviewing the relevant information known and the matrix were evaluated. The number of internal factors determining factor is 20. Of



these, 10 of the 10 strengths and weaknesses. The number of external factors determining factor is 20 the first 10 of the 10 points of the opportunities and threats are Matrix were placed. Furthermore, in this section we try to addition, to prioritize the options, advantages and limitations, The questionnaire was designed to be used from the viewpoint of the people and authorities to participate in this way, the result can be quantified, Logic and principles acquired and given to both groups, and calculations, Were prioritized.

The final point set total internal factors in each groups responsible and people were 654/2 and 677/2 and the mean score in the final two participants 66/2 which means strong internal factors (Table 1 and 2). Sum of external factors on the final score for each group of officers and men, respectively, 470/2 and 688/2 mean final scores of both participants 57/2, This rating means has failed the region The factors that can cause occasional Or take advantage of the factors that are threatening either soft or hard to avoid (Tables 3 and 4) Note in this context refers to another should be emphasized Lack of timely forecasts and explicit memory controller and border security forces and frontier living on the margins in response to external factors (opportunities and threats) This means that respondents are chosen with caution mediocrity Nevertheless, because of the proximity to the border, Sistan and Baluchestan, cause neighboring to both country is unstable and problematic I have a lot of damage to national security, especially in terms of bringing the courage and the confidence is not commented on threats and opportunities. According to Cook (1-4) to analyze the strengths, weaknesses, Opportunities and threats will be discussed from the point of view of the two participants in this study:

**Table 1: internal factor evaluation matrix (IFE) from the viewpoint of experts and authors**

Weighted Score	Rank	The relative weight	Internal factors (iFE) strengths (S) and weaknesses (W)
0/171	3	0/057	: S1 influence rate the development of economic and trade relations across the border to border areas and poverty reduction.
0/228	4	0/057	S2 effect of stabilizing and maintaining the security of the population in the border areas in yellow and white.
0/174	3	0/058	: S3 impact on economic exchanges and contribute to the formation of cooperatives frontier frontiersman.
0/256	4	0/064	S4 effect of discharging the border Up to a maximum radius of 2 km of land borders securit
0/156	3	0/055	S5 impact of settlements and rural areas in border on cross-border transactions.
0/177	2	0/059	S6 influence rate the development extent People on both sides of the border economic and cultural relations.
0/228	4	0/057	S7 influence of the development of exports and imports to optimize and regulate of it
0/147	3	0/058	:s8 affect the integrity of local religious, ethnic and social culture and customs in particular.
0/244	4	0/061	: s9 effect of local indigenous people by the Iranian Revolutionary Guards of the Islamic Revolution in security.
0/244	4	0/061	: S10 extent by the police, security and border control (border) Army Iranian Revolutionary Guards Islamic Revolution.
0/047	1	0/047	: W1 impact of ethnic diversity, cultural, religious and ethnic groups residing in border region with the neighboring countries.
0/082	2	0/041	W2 are the high rate of unemployment among the marchers.
0/114	2	0/057	W3 impact of a severe shortage of healthy employment.
0/074	2	0/037	: W4 impact of deprivation on the lack of spatial planning and development.
0/037	1	0/037	: W5 impact of geographical isolation and remoteness from the center of the country.
0/076	2	0/038	W6 impact of long borders with Pakistan and Afghanistan insecure.
0/042	1	0/042	: W7 effectiveness of climate and harsh living conditions in the border areas of the frontiersman.
0/034	1	0/034	W8 frontiersman influence adherence to traditional ways of livelihood and lack of investment in border areas.
0/045	1	0/045	: W9 impact of the lack of legal cross border market or economy of movement in the border city of Zahedan in city economist .
0/070	2	0/035	: W10 lack of effective integrated management, legal and economic development of the integrated border look.
2/654	(134)Σ	=1/00Σ	sum

**Table 2: Evaluation Matrix internal factors (IFE) from the perspective of people**

Weighted Score	Rank	The relative weight	Internal factors (iFE) strengths (S) and weaknesses (W)
0/244	4	0/061	S1 influence the development of economic and trade relations across the border to border areas and poverty reduction.
0/165	3	0/055	S2 effect of stabilizing and maintaining the security of the population in the border areas in yellow and white.
0/105	3	0/035	S3 impact on economic exchanges and contribute to the formation of cooperatives frontier frontiersman.
0/12	3	0/04	S4 extent than 2 km radius evacuation of the border to border security in the land.
0/24	4	0/06	S5 settlements and rural areas in border impact on cross-border transactions.
0/174	3	0/058	: S6 influence of cultural and economic development of the trans-border communications.
0/256	4	0/064	S7 influence and guide the development of exports and imports to optimize and regulate
0/207	3	0/069	S8 affect the integrity of local religious, ethnic and social culture and customs in particular.

0/26	4	0/065	: S9 effect of local indigenous people by the Iranian Revolutionary Guards of the Islamic Revolution in security.
0/22	4	0/055	: s10 extent by the police, security and border control (border) and the Iranian Revolutionary Guards Islamic Revolution.
0/052	1	0/052	: W1 impact of ethnic diversity, cultural, religious and ethnic groups residing in border region with the neighboring countries
0/086	2	0/043	W2 are the high rate of unemployment among the marchers.
0/09	2	0/045	: W3 impact of a severe shortage of healthy employment.
0/086	2	0/043	W4 impact of deprivation on the lack of spatial planning and development.
0/049	1	0/049	: W5 impact of geographical isolation and remoteness from the center of the country.
0/086	2	0/043	: W6 impact of long borders with Pakistan and Afghanistan insecure.
0/047	1	0/047	W7 effectiveness of climate and harsh living conditions in the border areas of the frontiersman.
0/042	1	0/042	frontiersman influence adherence to traditional ways of livelihood and lack of investment in border area.
0/1	2	0/05	W9 impact of the lack of legal cross border market or economy of movement in the border city of Zahedan on city economist .
0/048	2	0/024	w10 The effectiveness of a lack of coherent management, legal and economic development of the integrated border look.
2/677	(154) $\Sigma$	=1/00 $\Sigma$	total

Source: Authors calculation, 2014

Table 3: External Factors Evaluation Matrix (EFE) from the viewpoint of experts and authors

Weighted Score	Rank	The relative weight	External factors (EFE) opportunities (threats (T
0/156	3	0/052	: O1 affect the enjoyment of the 110-kilometer land border with Afghanistan and Pakistan.
0/15	3	0/051	: O2 impact of the Afghan and Pakistani consulate in Zahedan.
0/2	4	0/05	: O3 effects of optimal utilization of capacities and functions of the unknown boundary, especially economic power.
0/24	4	0/06	4 impact of land-use planning and infrastructure development such as railway Chabahar – sarakhs
0/188	4	0/047	O5 influence Zahedan railway Quetta, Pakistan.
0/156	3	0/052	O6 effect of linguistic, ethnic, religious and cultural commonalities with Afghanistan.
0/228	4	0/057	O: 7 Impact healthy job creation in the region.
0/18	3	0/06	: O8 the impact of transit roads Milk -Chabhar Zahedan.
0/171	3	0/057	O9 the distribution of wealth and population, and the national capital to balance the country's total land area.
0/171	3	0/057	U10 level impact of a highway, transit of goods between the three countries.
0/08	2	0/04	T1 negative effects on the social and cultural patterns and economic issues in the border
0/044	1	0/044	T2 impact on political instability in neighboring countries and the spread of terrorism in the region.
0/094	2	0/047	T3 impact of insecurity, bandits, hostage-taking, trafficking in persons, goods and fuel.
0/049	1	0/049	T4 impact on the development of low-quality goods through the border.
0/047	1	0/047	T5 effect of anti-Iranian propaganda and destroying public opinion in other countries. T5 effect of anti-Iranian propaganda and destroying public opinion in other countries.
0/09	2	0/045	T6 influence the phenomenon of religious extremist ideas and the creation of trans-border sect.
0/046	1	0/046	T7 impact areas tend to be unemployed persons in illegal activities
0/096	2	0/048	T8 impact on the field of trafficking in drugs, arms and illegal activities.
0/049	1	0/049	T9 impact tribe and ethnic integration across the border to border residents.
0/084	2	0/042	T10 border traffic impact to cover advertising and other religious topics.
2/470	(154) $\Sigma$	=1/00 $\Sigma$	Total

Table 4: Internal Factors Evaluation Matrix (EFE), from the perspective of people  
4-4-prioritize internal and external factors

Weighted Score	Rank	The relative weight	External factors (EFE) opportunities (threats (T)
0/0147	3	0/046	O1 affect the enjoyment of the 110-kilometer land border with Afghanistan and Pakistan.
0/177	3	0/059	O2 impact of the Afghan and Pakistani consulate in Zahedan.
0/0204	4	0/051	O3 impact on optimal utilization of capacities and functions of the unknown boundary, especially economic power.
0/244	4	0/061	O4 impact on land-use planning and infrastructure development such as railway Chabahar - sarakhs.
0/153	2	0/051	: O5 impact on Zahedan railway Quetta, Pakistan.
0/18	3	0/06	: O6 effect of linguistic, ethnic, religious and cultural commonalities with Afghanist
0/232	4	0/058	O7 influence healthy job creation in the region.
0/252	4	0/063	O8 the impact of transit roads Milk -Chabhar Zahedan.
0/171	3	0/057	O9 the distribution of wealth and population, and the national capital affect to balance the country's total land area.
0/244	4	0/061	:U10 level impact province center as a highway, transit of goods between the three countries.
0/044	1	0/044	T1 negative effects on birder issues the social and cultural patterns and economic issues in the border city.
0/088	2	0/044	T2 impact on political instability impactation in neighboring countries and the spread of terrorism in the region.
0/094	2	0/047	T3 impact on insecurity, bandits, hostage-taking, trafficking in persons, goods and fuel.
0/042	1	0/042	: T4 impact on the development of low-quality goods through the border.
0/041	1	0/041	T5 impact on anti-Iranian propaganda and destroying public opinion in other countries.
0/084	2	0/042	T6 impact on the phenomenon of religious extremist ideas and the creation of trans-border sect.
0/049	1	0/046	: T7 impact areas tend to be unemployed persons in illegal activities.
0/08	2	0/04	T8 impact on the field of trafficking in drugs, arms and illegal activities.
0/086	2	0/043	T9 impact on tribe and ethnic integration across the border to border residents.
0/076	2	0/038	: T10 border traffic impact to cover advertising and other religious topics.
2/688	(154) $\Sigma$	=1/00 $\Sigma$	Total

According to the results of the analysis matrix SWOT, to prioritize each component Baamal views and comments both participants indicating their common views, it is.

As the table (5) can be deduced, religious and regional integration initiatives, Ethnic and social culture and customs specific to 069/0 as the weighted average of domestic strength and lack of employment component healthy Average weight of 057/0 is internal main drawback However, the external component of transit roads Milk Zahedan –Chabhar With an average weight of 063/0 as the external opportunities and quality of goods through the border as the external threat posed by the weighted average of 049/0.

**Table 5: The final prioritization factors agents in land use planning organization border areas of Sistan and Baluchestan**

Average weighted	1 prioritization of external factors (EFE)	Average weighted	Prioritize internal factors (IFE)
0/063	Constructing Milk Zahedan -Chabhar O1 transit roads.	0/069	S1 Integration and local religious, ethnic and social culture and customs
0/061	O2 center of the highway transit of goods between the three countries.	0/065	S2 Security employing local indigenous people by the Iranian Revolutionary Guards of the Islamic Revolution.
0/061	O3 and land-use planning and infrastructure development such as railway Chabhar- sarakhs	0/064	S3 evacuation of more than 2 km radius of the border to border security in province the land.
0/059	O4 establish consulates in Afghanistan and Pakistan in Zahedan.	0/064	S4 developing countries and guidance to optimize and regulate the export and import
0/058	O5 healthy employment in the region.	0/061	S5 development of economic and trade relations across the border to border areas and poverty reduction.
0/057	O6 distribution of wealth and population and national resources are well balanced in the whole national territory....	0/061	S6 security and border control by the police (Border) and Iranian Revolutionary Guards Islamic Revolution.
0/052	O7 enjoyment of land 110 km border with Afghanistan and Pakistan	0/059	S7 communication, cultural and economic development of the people on both sides of the border.
0/052	O8Ethnic, cultural, linguistic, and religious commonalities with Afghanistan	0/058	S8 frontier cooperation in economic exchange and help frontiersman
0/051	OOptimal utilization of capacities and functions of government, especially the unknown frontier economy	0/057	S9 stabilize and maintain the security of the border areas in yellow and white
0/051	O10 Zahedan railway Quetta, Pakistan	0/055	S10 settlements and rural areas along the border based on border trade.
0/049	T1-quality goods through the border.	0/057	w1 lack of normal employment.
0/049	T2 Tribe and ethnic integration across the border to border residents	0/052	W2 diversity of ethnic, cultural, religious and ethnic groups residing in border region with the neighboring countries.
0/048	T3 trafficking in drugs, arms and illegal activities.	0/049	W3 geographical isolation and remoteness from the center of the country
0/047	T4. Insecurity, Evil, hostage-taking, trafficking in persons, goods and fuel.	0/047	W4 climate and harsh living conditions in the border areas of the frontiersman.
0/047	T5 anti-Iranian propaganda and destroying public opinion in other countries.	0/045	W5 lack of cross border market or legal border crossing in Zahedan
0/046	T6 Major fields of unemployed to the availability of illegal activities	0/043	W6. Despite the high rate of unemployment among the marchers
0/045	T7 phenomenon of religious extremist ideas and the creation of trans-border sect.	0/043	W7. Lack of spatial planning and developmentt
0/044	T8 political instability in neighboring countries and the spread of terrorism.	0/043	W8. Having a long and insecure borders with Pakistan and Afghanistan
0/044	T9 negative impact on cross-border issues in the social and cultural patterns and the city's economy.	0/042	W9 Traditional ways of livelihood and lack of investment in border areas
0/042	T10-border traffic to cover advertising and other religious topics.	0/035	W10 lack of coherent management, legal and economic development of the integrated border look.
1/026	External factors (EFE) by combining three groups participating	1/069	Internal factors (IFE) by combining three groups participating

Source: author's calculations, (2014)

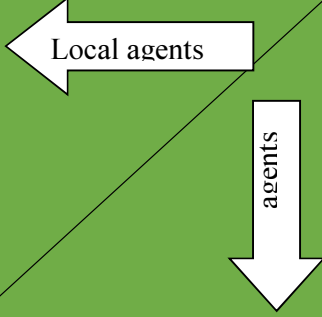
#### 4-5- Determine implemented strategies:

In the formulation of strategies, assessment phase involves tools that relies on information obtained from the external environment and internal evaluation the opportunities and external threats and internal strengths and weaknesses comparison. For this purpose, internal and external factors to be developed in the matrix were compared SOWT appropriate strategies.

Develop strategies for land use planning areas and area organization of bordering Sistan and Baluchistan, The internal factors include (strengths and weaknesses) and external factors, including (opportunities and threats), respectively, and finally they developed whole ST-WT-WO-SO strategies (Table 6).



**Table 6: writing SWOT four strategies**

Weaknesses (W)	Strengths (S)-	Analysis SWOT
1. High unemployment percent marchers. 2. The deprivation and lack of planning and land development. (3) climate (climate) and hard living conditions 4. The geographical isolation and remoteness from the center of the country 5. incoherent management.	development of economic and trade relations across the border to border 2. stabilize and maintain the population in border areas 3. The growing faster service delivery to rural settlements at the border points. 4-laws and the development of export and import 5. Application of the local indigenous people in security.	
Conservative strategy (WO)	Invasive strategy (SO)	Opportunities (O)
WO1: integrity management and border control. WO2: optimal use of consulates in Afghanistan and Pakistan WO3: Due to the balanced distribution of wealth and facilities in border areas. WO4: Vqbylh ethnic commonalities in the trans-border capacity. WO5: rail and air transit of goods and people across the border.	SO1: the development and prosperity of transit between Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan. SO2: Zahedan and Mirjaveh economy. SO3: frontiersman, and encourages service providers to establish, maintain population persistence. SO4: more government support of the private sector in border areas SO5: Brastfadh managerial system will force local	1. The establishment of consulates in Afghanistan and Pakistan 2. Railway Air way of Zahedan, Pakistan (Quetta) 3. The common ethnic, linguistic, religious and cultural neighbors 4. balanced distribution of wealth and population in border areas 5. healthy employment in the border areas.
Defensive strategy (WT) or survival strategy	Diversification strategy (ST) or contingency	Threats (T)
WT 1: Convergence frontiersman and trust more to the WT2: Creating a local market or a free economic zone on the border between the three countries WT3: control and prevent illegal border Aztrdd front of the frontier. WT4: Create a centralized agency to deal with the problems of frontiersman. WT5: easy lending (without interest) to create a business and economic prosperity of the region.	ST1: exploiting geographic location in order to attract tourists. ST2: implementation plan for regional economic development and spatial planning of migration to and fro. ST3: Enabling Bazarjh border trade based on more (exports and imports). ST4: positive publicity to indicate the position of the Islamic Republic of Iran. ST5: long and Vpagyr removal procedures such as tariffs and.	- anti-Iranian propaganda and destroying public opinion. 2. The existence of extremist ideas Vtkfry at the border (Taliban, Al Qaeda, Dash, etc.). 3. The quality of goods through the border. 4. Immigration frontiersman to rest for good employment practice. 5. drug, arms and munitions and kidnapping.

Source: author's calculations, (2014)

In addition, in this table the strength of the internal environment of the opportunities and threats faced External environment and internal weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the external environment placed right strategy SO (peak-peak), ST (maximum -Hd least), WO (minimum-maximum), WT (minimum-maximum) for discussion been determined

## 5- Conclusion:

Land Sistan and Baluchestan vast territory Compared with other provinces are the unique characteristics of social, Cultural, economic and environmental. Having about one-eighth of the land and sea borders with several are one of its characteristics. Some of the contemporary scholars have long borders with poor neighbors before and after the Islamic Revolution, Deprived and insecure sources of underdevelopment and economic and know cultural problems of yesterday and today Dealing with many of youth unemployed to false post, trafficking and prohibitions Variety and quality second-hand goods, transportation fuels, flour, LPG, Attracting and engaging in actions against the opposition groups across the border, Illegal trafficking, smuggling of narcotics, Kidnapping and hostage-taking and other story of threats and non-optimal functioning of the border. Unlike some other provision of the Worker I believe that resources and potentials of the region, especially multiple functions to be optimized boundary has been taken, therefore, land use planning, development, integration, Proportional to the capacity of regional spatial organization requires a careful and comprehensive assessment studies concerning the border and the marchers Consequently, the provincial capital city of the first hanging over the city neighborhood With both Afghanistan and Pakistan has a population one-third of the province., Forwarding of status had similar initial survey reflects the fact The border is not only a threat and a potential component of weakness but of strength and opportunity to speak.

Spatial planning, organizing and coherent managing consistent and meaningful with the long-term economic perspective, Development of the metropolis of the province without hesitation is guarantee and help us to achieve the objectives of Vision 1414 will help sustainable development The importance of this research and program implementation in the framework is an effective land use planning and organization of the border in border areas of the province great help in the distribution of population and economic activity and infrastructure projects self -justice will therefore be dealt with

using the SWOT analysis The results show that: Internal and external factors affecting on land use planning and organizing Sistan-Baluchistan border areas with economic point of view were identified after the study and study-related information, and the matrix.

The number of domestic factors were determined in 20 cases (10 cases, 10 of the strengths and weaknesses) external factors also determine the number 20, 10 So the first time and 10 the next threat placed in the matrix sum final score of domestic factors in each group of people and officials were 654/2 and 677/2 mean final score participated 66/2 which means the relative strength of domestic factors.

Total score of external factors (opportunities and threats) In each of the groups of people and the authorities were 2/470 and 2/688 and the average final score Groups participating 2/57 that has the advantage of the region failed Properly and be of sufficient interest factors that could cause occasional profit And the factors that far away from threaten or challenge. Also, according to the results from Swot analysis matrix to prioritize each of the components by applying the views of the participating groups, indicating point of view and Comments. They are common. Component integration and local religious, ethnic and social culture and customs With an average weight of 0/069 is the most important component of a severe lack of internal strength Healthy employment with an average weight of 057/0 main drawback is internal At the same time the external component transit roads Milk - Zahedan - Chabahar with an average weight of 0/063 is the most important External opportunities and poor quality goods through the border With an average weight of 049/0 is the most important external threat.

#### 6- Suggestions:

- Implementation of infrastructure projects, industrial and employment in towns near the border.
- To increase investment in rail transport - air, land and other parts of the country and neighboring countries.
- Enable the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Cooperatives marchers, Frontier markets through job creation and pay per normal on the boundary of the fuel to the frontier and boost exports and imports.
- Participation and trust in public and private sector investment In the border provinces.
- Intensify the fight against trafficking and confronting with a variety of second-hand goods, expired and the poor, such as food and clothing and a variety of similar goods to replace Iranian or foreign healthy luxury, especially in the center.
- Try and media figures to provide safe and provinces removing the negative public opinion towards Sistan and Baluchistan.

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