



Short Communication

A Study of the Southern Border of Iran

Mohammadtaghi Kalhor

Department of Political Sciences, Ashtian Branch, Islamic Azad University, Ashtian, IRAN

Available online at: www.isca.in

Received 31st January 2013, revised 8th February 2013, accepted 1st March 2013

Abstract

This area is now the focus of world attention, the geographic center of the region between Europe, Africa and South Asia and Southeast Asia. The semi-closed by the Strait of Hormuz, the world's largest marine communication and traffic of ships in international waters is possible. More than 66% oil and 40% of world gas resources in the Gulf (Persian Gulf) is used. Despite the oil-rich countries in the region and their national interests and try to make some activities cooperatively in the region and to expand it further in the region, it seems that Iran and other countries of the Persian Gulf on the southern border of the national interests of their own will have some disputes in this regard. Lack of security and stability in the region, even for short can challenge the interests of industrial countries. It can be said that interest and foreign exchange and financial causes for many countries in the region also had a vital dependence of the economy on oil revenues and the water

Keywords: Southern border, the Persian Gulf, foreign exchange, economy, security.

Introduction

The Southern border of Iran (the Persian Gulf) is where the problems lie. The economic policies of the other VAZTRF security, which are two-faced MRZ-HARA destroy countries and cooperation among nations HAYMSHTRK demand. The regional policy should be changed. After the occupation of Kuwait by Iraq in 1990 AZBHRAN, regional equations generally ZDYBAS to the region, with America close security contracts. Since these countries, which in the eyes of the enemy, they communicate with each other or being disconnected. Persian Gulf region, which is owned by all the littoral states and regional cooperation, is given international cooperation. After the Persian Gulf region will come along with the development of international cooperation should follow the path of isolation. Eight countries bordering the Persian Gulf in southern Iran, sent collectively make up the Bay Area's First feature states as political units within a context of NZRKHSVSYAT behavior, geographical proximity is a reasonable basis DRSHNASANDN regional systems in the world comes. All countries should take note that all have common interests in this area (MRZJNYBY Iran). Need for better cooperation and joint TRMVARD secure our southern border and neighboring countries are known to have better security cooperation can be established¹. BAKHSHVRHAY common neighbour of its MRZJNYBY (the Persian Gulf): A) oil as the main source of income B) Islam as the official religion of the people in the area C) The economic dependence on the capitalist West D) The region's growing population E) The region's share in the risk environment F) Feed as in developing countries G) There is a common enemy in the name of Israel H) There are several areas for cooperation I) Geographical proximity J) Lack of political development K) Lack of economic development.

Methodology

Having applied a political approach, the present research tries to analyze those significant factors which play important roles in political issues of the southern border of Iran. Countries must accept that they have a common interest which based on it they need to work together^{2,3}. Iran and other Persian Gulf states have been sentenced to TBYTDRKNAR together even if we accept the basic ways to secure VNAMLVM unknown. HMKARYAY is still open, but economical. SHAYDKM is exclusive for the present work. When you lose something, it does not compensate for the other dates. The total area of eight comprising the Persian Gulf area is 5/4 square kilometers. This makes the political destiny and security of countries near JRFYAYY to eat together. If either country's powerful military or security contract to close, causing insecurity in the region and any country other than the feeling of concern. The lack of security will cause the interest of powerful states, not countries.

Results and Discussion

This is a timely addition to the region's sense of insecurity have close cooperation with each other. Among people and residents of the southern provinces of the southern Persian Gulf, there are common characteristics. This creates a deep cultural PVNDHAY family is among people on both sides of the canal. Many Iranians are AZSAKNAN southern countries of the Persian Gulf between Iran and the people living in the South of DHNDPS have many interests. This area is one of the two features - a sense of collective security or collective security. BVJYDAMDN cultural ties among the inhabitants on both sides of the Persian Gulf, is very important. Tanker War NMYDKH

constant insecurity for shipping in one country can lead to insecurity NYZBSHVD other countries.

Development is a relative concept. But definitely VGZAR Persian Gulf countries, including developing countries are generally underdeveloped in two dimensions is considered. One of the most common features of the Persian Gulf region is dependent on the condition of the equipment violations, their political influence is GZASHTH BAGVNH them involves some modernization. Resulting naturally "is the development of control Europe⁴. DRDM political development can be explained in two special factors: of dependence - social perceptions. Look past the 8 countries that lack the political development of colonial NHAMNVT VVAQB them from it. Except Iran that never formally colonized by any country that are not recognized. Other countries of the region remained in colonial heterogeneity of different artificial BAMRZ·HAY RVBRVGSHTND. Areas of the Persian Gulf, there is a hereditary patterns. The rule requires a device that is completely "under NZRSTAN QRARDASHTH so personally" select members of the organization are far VLSLLH are specified for it. Lack of economic development also has strong political ties. Persian Gulf countries AQTSADVDM development of social and political underdevelopment is AZTYSH. Women in these countries are still deprived of their most basic human rights. More or less all the countries of the Persian Gulf region of modern problems can be involved. These countries, political parties, economic and social associations are not as deep. HANTYKTVN political societies are changing book says perhaps symbols of America's political progress is being worn.⁵ Each of these eight countries across the bridge lacking political development shared VRSYDN because the new system due to the communication revolution will not escape from this passage. One area of the Persian Gulf region as the area south of the north, the naming is economically QBRAR 0.47% South exports of fuels, minerals, metals and other raw goods form. While only 19% of exports to North Primary commodity form. Countries in the region have very high incomes from the sale of crude oil and other economically backward countries are different. Economic ties with other countries is a strong mineral commodities are simple VKHAM VKALAY are used. So the equation is changed or discontinued if these are poor countries that will see most of the damage. A member of the eight-country region developed a strategy of export is not elected. Reasons that had evolved in the region was due to several reasons that include: 1-large oil reserves: do not worry because the NHADL national income in this recession they have caused. 2-The country's growing population: long-term plans BASHKST industry is facing. 3-The great acceleration of the industrialization of non-industrial country: the economy is poor. 4-Lack of local experts VSNTY: the lack of local technology in this country has become. 5-Lack of domestic investment: the low domestic savings. 6 - Lack of technology: the lack of skilled labor in the industrial sector, the use of modern technology and traditional VQDYMY not. 7-Lack of knowledge management: the management of the nation's capital in the economic sector.

8- Lack of marketing networks: These countries are allowed to network managers because of global trade. It is also due to the lack of economic development⁷. Then have no way to sell their few goods. Lack of information systems, global supply and demand in these countries is causing further economic decline⁶.

In this region, the material is not able to compete with petroleum oil around the Persian Gulf⁷⁻⁸. The economic security of the eight nations is a vital artery for oil in order to make a good living from oil revenues for the people of this region. William Rajrr. America's foreign minister said in 1971, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, 3/2 of the world's known reserves of oil have united this country is important to us⁹. MADYN oil and gas in this region are the most comprehensive of them, but enough information is not available¹⁰⁻¹¹. In 1994, world oil consumption to 5/65 million barrels per day is reached¹². The effects of oil price increases on the economy of the oil-rich countries have been very good. In the year 1977 alone, 7/23% of the country's foreign exchange reserves in the world had to be considered as world oil power¹³. Countries VKARKHANH only companies that are bankrupt capitalist countries and the weak and strong ties between the countries will BYSHTRZ sale cheap VKHRYD expensive product is oil-rich countries of the developed world's economic problems and social situation of the country will suffer¹⁴. Three of these countries have a social status. 1) Much of the GDP, the government's oil revenues, which are sometimes owned by the state. 2) The role of subsidies in these countries is divided between powerful countries have the goods purchased. 3) Economic and social programs they demand labor from other countries. High oil revenues are not included in the above classes, the working class with Saudi Arabia alone has a population of 3% of America's population of eight or nine times, all America has oil reserves. 50% of total America's dependence on meeting the needs of Persian Gulf oil on its own will soon¹⁵. Oil, this divine blessing may be for holders of security, comfort, followed and so on, they can lead to security problems VTRZY dream. Water shortage in the area of the Persian Gulf Cooperation VLZYM Industrial VASHAMYDNY there has been increased. Currently 26 countries are among the countries that are severely dehydrated. 9 countries in the Middle East are reserved¹⁶. Factors such as population growth, bad management, fault management policies, significant water industry web MNTTQH countries in exploiting the environment as the main cause of the crisis of water shortages in the region¹⁷. Inadequate water quickly evaporates the water from the springs, shallow water fossil submarine freshwater springs that are near Bahrain. And that's not enough water in the water remained low¹⁸. Freshwater springs on the northern coast of Bahrain and Saudi Arabia rainfall west is fed. Saudi Arabia, its springs, its VQNAT is well enough so that in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, UAE, Qatar, the only 54/1 billion cubic meters per year¹⁹. Southern Persian Gulf littoral states to compensate for the deficit of water for agricultural, municipal desalination unit using Kuwait is the first country that ranks first in the country has to import water. Respectively after Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, It is the importers yard in diameter. Underground

aquifers in Saudi Arabia, predicting the next fifty years will end. Due to the large population of mountain located in the dry belt of land 90% of the dry semi-arid climate conditions. Water desalination units and provided by the country at affordable prices, convenient way to solve the problem of lack of water in the region. Persian Gulf is an interconnected environment, so a change in one element affects other elements of the ecosystem are faced with the following problems²⁰: i. deforestation, soil VFRSAYSH ii. degrade pastures iii. MAMI resource depletion iv. climate pollution. It is found that 4 of the Persian Gulf, with the lawful difficulties. Fishing, shipping, pearl VSYD are important component of commercial activity in this area. Drain the oil into a large amount of petroleum hydrocarbons into the ecosystem of the area so that the average value estimated 6 to 10 million tons²¹. In two recent wars burning oil wells, damaged ships and oil into the Persian Gulf and enter the ship Sakharov damage done by chemicals in the water to build dirty around Abu Dhabi²². Serious threats to the ecosystem of the Persian Gulf to make their cases are: i. oil spill in the Persian Gulf ii. Pollution from Ships VNAVGAN military iii. release of municipal sewage and industrial installations iv. Side effects of the Persian Gulf War v. release deadly toxins and chemicals from sinking ships in the canal.

Conclusion

While social and economic aspects of the different regions are different, but all in some things, too, can have similarities Such as history, culture, business, religious work, but in the creation of security cooperation between the tension have been very successful.

References

1. Jafari Voldan A., Focus on the crisis in the Persian Gulf, Tehran: Universe Publishing, 27 (1992)
2. Jafari Voldan A., Iraq's relations with Kuwait, Tehran: Office for International Political Studies, 20 (1996)
3. Keohanetin R., Institutional Theory and the Realist Challenge after the Gold War, Individ Badwin, Nearalismand Neo liberalism, New York Columbia University, Press, University Press (1999)
4. Badie B., Political Development, Tans, Ahmed Naguib was born in Tehran: Publication Ghomes, 15 (1997)
5. Wpye I., Aspects of political Development, Boston: little Brown, 45-48 (1966)
6. Hantington S.P., Political Order in Changing Societies, New Haven and London: Yale, 98 (1968)
7. Larsson T. and Skidmore D., Sysasy International Economics. Translator Ahmad Saedi, Mehdi Taghavi, Tehran Ghomes publication, 376 (1997)
8. Khalegh A., System in the Persian Gulf region, Trans, Mojtaba Ferdowsi University, 12 (1994)
9. Labrvs H. Vkanal Persian Gulf of Suez, Vtlkhys Mahmoud Trans, Khajenuri, Tehran: Tehran University, Center for International Studies, 22 (1973)
10. Yarjany J., Views of the Iranian Oil Ministry's relations with Persian Gulf Oil. Proceedings of the Fifth Conference on the Persian Gulf, - Persian date Azar (1994)
11. Sir, A. Within View of the Cooperation Between the Countries of the Persian Gulf. Whole Proceedings Fifth Conference on the Persian Gulf. Persian date Azar, 20 (1994)
12. Saikal A., The Rise and Fall of the Shah, USA: Princeton University Press, 120-131 (1980)
13. Divine H., Persian Gulf and its problems, Tehran: Cultural and Publishing Co. Thoughts, 238 (1989)
14. Asadi B., The interests and strategies of power in the Persian Gulf: 68-1357, Tehran Shahid Beheshti University, 27 (1992)
15. UNESCO Publication Message, 20 (1994)
16. Shimonpress, The New Middle Fast, New York: Henry Holt press, 123-127 (1993)
17. GH, prayer. Water Crisis in the Middle East. Tehran: Center for Scientific Research and Strategic Studies. 79 (1999)
18. Theodore T. and Nvgt J., Bahrain and the Persian Gulf. Humayun translated God, Tehran: Publication Ghomes, 81-105 (1990)
19. Message UNESCO Publication, Tehran, in Persian Date Farvardin, 103 (1994)
20. Brandt W. Armed world - the World's Hungry. Translation Poor Humayun Hormuz, Tehran: Publishing Education Islamic Revolution, Third edition, 134 (1991)
21. Abdul Nasser, S. Environmental Hazards and their Impact on the Aquatic Ecosystem of the Persian Gulf. Proceedings of the Eighth International Conference on the Persian Gulf (1998)
22. Science and technology in the Service of Understanding and Sustainable Human Development - the Persian Gulf region, Proceedings of Seminar on Persian Gulf Pnchmyn, 20 (1994)