



Colonial Organization of Space Constitutes for the Foundation of territorial insecurity in Sistan and Baloochestan

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Abstract:

The major factors of insecurity in the East, away from the security of geopolitical area were because of the formation of political management in the nineteenth century colonial style. The security factor in the vast region of the East that encompasses at least three countries of Iran and Afghanistan and Pakistan is very important and highly effective. It reached its peak colonial Anglo-Russian rivalry in Central and South Asia in the nineteenth century: competition in the political literature - the geographical West "great game" is named. The story of relentless competition in the era of colonial geopolitical domination over the world has to create Afghanistan and the formation of the Central Asian countries in eastern and north-eastern territories of the Federation of Iran (former monarchical regime) are divided Iran and the emergence of tribal areas between different countries and geographical boundaries - between the country's current political ".

Keywords: security, great game, geopolitical colonial, frontier, space, political organizing

Introduction

The most important factor affecting the in security of the Orient vast region that encompasses at least three countries of Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan mainly due to the organization of space in the nineteenth century colonial style. It reached its peak colonial Anglo-Russian rivalry in Central and South Asia in the nineteenth century: competition in the political literature - the geographical

West "Great Game" is named. "Nineteenth century geopolitical game between Russia and Britain in historical studies the western political "great game" is known, is the story of relentless competition in the era of colonial geopolitics domination over the world has created an Afghanistan and the formation of the Central Asian countries in eastern and north-eastern territories of the Federation of Iran (former monarchical regime) are divided

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Iran and relatives and the emergence of tribes and local resources between different countries and geographical boundaries - between the country's current politics."

The main strategy of maintaining a colony of Great Britain in his East India was against possible encroachments by rival powers, particularly Russia. For this purpose, the Great Britain in the mid-nineteenth century, decided to create a country as a shield called Afghanistan. This coincided with the expansion of Russian territory towards the south in the States and the Federal Khanate dependent on the result of the creation of the republics of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan in Afghanistan's northern neighbors.

So Russia and Britain were in thought of drawing borders between these countries and new republics with Iran and with this work they developed the political organization of space in that part of world based on trends and colonial thoughts .most of drawn borders dividing seamlessly between different countries and peoples and states which created quite precarious land situation that these areas are still Homeland Security.

English General Frederick Goldsmith border arbitration in 1872 between Iran and Afghanistan border in the middle of the old nations of Iran in Sistan and Baluchistan is determined. In the process, the larger half of Sistan border into Afghanistan and India in the East was Great Britain. The border arbitration western side of Afghanistan during the reign of Amir Sheer Ali Khan strengthened. Under the rule of Abdul Rahman in Afghanistan, Captain Algernon Durand Dave Rand prominent officers of the Government of India, Great Britain, the border between Afghanistan and India, Great Britain in 1893 and marked the delimitation. Although she developed strategic plan creation and use of

Afghanistan as a buffer state between the Empire of Great Britain and Russia, but failed to pessimism about the future of Afghanistan as a country or a nation finds real choice.

However, the demarcation of the border separating Afghanistan from India, Great Britain, a considerable part of the western half Pashtun India was to emerge later he was in Pakistan and Kashmir joined Chitra. It is including ethnic and religious tensions, terrorism and evil, the Helmand and human trafficking, weapons, drugs.

All these factors cause insecurity in the region because of the government in different periods have been caused by a hole.

Great game

Lord Arthur and Sally, was completed at the beginning of the nineteenth century conquests in India. This time, when the Russian Empire also frequent progress achieved in Central Asia and Kazakhstan at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the conquest was complete when, at a global superpower appeared. At this time, the movement of Russia to the south began. Disputed territories in this gigantic war, in the ancient federalism and dissolved into the Persian Empire (Iran), respectively. Viewpoints of geopolitics, massive advances in Central Asia and Afghanistan, leading the limits set by the Khanate of local rulers and emirs would encompass the Persian Empire were officially function. So great game between Great Britain and Russia with territorial and geopolitical direct competition began. New Empire's territorial integrity with its activities as a passive actor, who lands the east and northeast of the Great Britain and Russia playing on a chessboard ruled, was threatened.

Kabul, Herat and Kandahar, the limits of the Iran-looking man killing of Nadir Shah

Afshar in 1747, in the form of independent kingdoms were united Afghanistan. With the death of Ahmad Shah, the new kingdom was abolished in the 1770s and Kabul, Herat and Kandahar have returned to their traditional status, as separate confines of the Persian Empire were tributary. British suspicion of the Russian threat to India began in the 1820s and 1830s. Two views about the threat that Russia may attack was India. The first view was that Russia may be through intelligence circles in India Turkestan attack, but eventually he will be fired. Another view was strongly was that the British considered Iran Russia may influence and use it as a tool to attack Afghanistan. Russia through such a measure would gain a strong position near the borders of India, Great Britain and whenever appropriate will be able to create riots in India. So Russia, Great Britain will be forced to military barracks increase to the degree that the country's efforts ineffective and can keep India in the future, (Mojtahedzadeh, 2010: 146).

In addition, the British believed that Russia's influence in India would use this country as a means to circumvent the Great Britain and in Europe and elsewhere, forcing them to make concessions. Hence, the British to seek the settlement of these issues by restoring friendly relations and trust with Iran or by creating a powerful alternative position in Afghanistan began. Great Britain's efforts failed in the 1830s to build confidence with Iran in 1837. At this time, Iran had sent his army to Herat to inhibit the flooding there. Influenced by the Russians suspect that Iran is active, Great Britain decided to attempt to influence in the provinces that were later created Emirate of Afghanistan. Great Britain decided to work in that country by replacing the existing ruling with which they are in control of Great Britain, empowerment. The

goal finally arrived in 1839 (Yapp, m, e (1987).

Russian forces to their progress in the Khanate of Khiva, Bukhara and Kokand continued. Apparently, this is due to resume play Russia and Britain in Central Asia, but because it was Kashghrstan, new interests that Russian, troops could reach R through the Hindu Kush. (Verrier, Anthony, 1991) to prevent this from happening, Great Britain decided to restore the kingdom between India and Russia will help Afghanistan as a serving area.

British agents were effective role in Kabul. This is the complete disappearance of the role of Great Britain in Tehran compensated. Strengthening the role of Doost Mohammad reduce some fears in Calcutta. (ibid, p, 23).

Despite the prevalence of the threat of Russia against Great Britain, London and St. Petersburg were other areas of common ground for cooperation in world affairs. The early years of the twentieth century, the search for reform in fact changed the political map of Europe bears witness. The reforms agreed to in 1907 by the Anglo - Russian, Iran, Afghanistan and Tibet were divided into spheres of influence between Great Britain and Russia were reserved (in the case of Iran under foreign influence was the middle area for the local government remained neutral). The Russians and the British, mainly to stimulate the understanding, different from each other were active: Russia concerned about the increasing threat in East Germany in Europe, and would have less concern; whereas outsmarts the British Indian Empire safe from the threat of Russia, while Russians elsewhere their legendary maintained. Great Britain on India strategic problem, however trying to reclaim, was fully in force. British paper exit to Russia's main attack on the Trans-Caspian and Caucasus to the Black Sea

and the Caspian Sea since they were considered (ibid, p, 11). In fact, the reality was somewhat different. Great Britain was not only weak but also sufficiently in advance of the northern crossings in garrisons of India also had the ability. Providing Remember Phil army that could assume the task of attacking Russia in its own territory was completely impractical. Therefore, they still preferred to spend Emirate of Afghanistan, as a region, apparently against the relentless advances borders Russia to the north of India. At the same time to shed the fear of Russia, plans to create an army that can deal direct attack or involved in operations before the occupation, was drawn to some parts of India. While Russia is clearly consistent growth and strengthen the military capability through links with Central Asia, the Great Britain for the invasion of Afghanistan in 1878, only two sectors strengthened.

In the 1880s, Russia developed in Turkestan to the Pamir. Geopolitical confrontation between Russia and England play the West in Afghanistan and Central Asia to the east near China's shift. In the 1890s, with the appointment of Lord George Curzon, India's new rule changed. Curzon was the only person who eats the pain East geopolitical game. He had ideas about the geopolitics of South and Central Asia. In fact, he is a great thinker reform of the political geography of the Middle East. Lord Curzon on behalf of the agent, Yang Hazbnd resumed a great game.

Research Methodology

This study is a descriptive - analytical and fundamental research and development. Materials for the type of data collection in this study are based largely on library method.

Colonial geopolitics and security challenges facing the eastern borders of Iran

Platforms and security threats of Iran's eastern borders

One of the features of the public and the universality of the border areas of ethnic diversity is having social and cultural rights. This is due to the leaking and publication law between adjacent geographical areas. According to this law, part of the population emigrated a region adjacent to the region and features moved across the border to during the time. This phenomenon causes the formation of ethnic groups in border areas, and finally the social and cultural characteristics of ethnic, social, cultural and population center of the country's population across the border in similar and different features (Andalib, 2001: 691) . Of course, this factor could also be the result of political decisions or interfering politically coercive powers outside the demands of individuals and nations and groups. The most important thing about religious, ethnic and cultural ties between residents on both sides of the border that has a direct impact on border security, convergence or divergence of ethno-cultural community groups' frontier with the central government. In other words, if these groups converge toward the central government, the issue of border security and the development of border areas with fewer problems. Nevertheless, if these groups as compared to the central government for various reasons divergence and convergence of social groups across the border have faced the problem of securing the border is a serious problem. Especially if the border is the border of a nation and tribe and kinship exists between them (especially if new marriages is between the border both sides of the border) illegally comings and goings will prevail, especially if land and

villages in the border area frontiersman living on both sides of the border being equal, a stronger interest in commuting between the two sides and create illegal border crossing that will have a direct impact on border security. (Karimpour, 2000: 861) given that the majority of ethnic and religious sequences Iran is located across the border residents of border areas, in the event of divergence and convergence with these groups and the central government across the border in Iran's border regions have a lot of security problems, especially on the borders of three countries Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan on the eastern groups as an example three countries ,Iran ,Pakistan and Afghanistan about Baluch groups residing in the border areas with security problems, including massive traffic that can be a moment unauthorized border crossings, smuggling, organized and often noted family or clan-drug product, immersive divergence and convergence of inter-ethnic governments. (Ibid, 961)

India and Pakistan on one hand and on the other hand, as well as Pakistan and Afghanistan into Baluchistan of Iran took place in the colonial boundaries between Afghanistan and Iran and the geography of this part, Iran has always faced with security problems in its eastern borders.

The negative impacts of tension and instability in this part of the country, has been applied on Iran and Iran's security concerns in the East have turned into one of the main problems.

Islamic Republic of Iran's problems accompanying the East region of the country is imported, it can be outlined.

1- Eastern neighbors and the formation of political instability, weak states, especially in areas bordering with Iran

2- Ethnic nationalism

3- The presence of foreign troops in the region

4- The spread of religious extremism

5- Smuggling of drugs, weapons and goods

6- Crisis hydro politic

The absence of the necessary stability in Afghanistan and Pakistan is rooted in structural factors and a history of foreign intervention in the country .regardless of the future will not eat later. In Iran, it seems that this is due to the multiplicity of ethnic groups and historical backgrounds inevitably will be raised. There one polar in the West and Southeast of the country's ethnic and religious breakdown, especially economy and stimulate accompanied by two strangers can be dangerous.

_ One of the most important parts of the eastern part of Iran is that the Baluch people living in this area. Demarcations made in this sector due to the geographical location of the people in the complex equation of Iran's national security have an important role. Baluchis in one of the most sensitive strategic areas of the country and the rear sides of the border has inhibited beyond borders and national sovereignty lies outside the sphere of influence and impact. An example of the impact of regional conflicts on the issue of ethnicity in Iranian Baluchistan between Iran and Iraq after the Baath Party came to power in 1968. Overall Arab countries to plan and promote their ideas to a certain identity Arab (Sunni) against the Persian majority (Shiites) to create Baluchistan (Ahmadi, 2000: 260).

The definition of stability and security, drug trafficking is considered a major cause of insecurity. Terrible chemical weapons and mass destruction weapons in Afghanistan are mass-produced because of its annual income was estimated between 100 to 200 billion dollars (opium and heroin).

International drug trade that annual profits of hundreds of billions of dollars to his head as much as the oil trade matters. In this respect, as controlled drug control network geopolitical strategic importance of oil and gas pipes (Shosedevski, 2004: 18).

Through this death trade, reactionary regimes and movements to emerge in Islamic religious revenue were living. South West Asia region's largest production in the past had been the most destructive drugs (Hashemi, 2003: 3). 80% of opium production in Afghanistan and transfer it to other countries, by international smugglers is indicative of porous borders. Despite the high costs of national and international effort to strengthen, equip and give human factors, advanced facilities and technology and obstruction of law enforcement and border to border, trafficking and transit of drugs in all countries spread (According to the head of the Iranian parliament's national security team two billion dollars into the fight against drugs in east and south east of the country).

one of the most disturbing factors of security in this part of the country, Border regions of the three countries under cultivation, production or trafficking of drugs, and that these areas have had negative consequences for the security. According to the secretary of Iran's Drug Control Headquarters as events security and insecurity in the East of the country between 1375 and 1381. Twenty thousand cases of conflict and the hostage and has been in that era (Ibid, 5). Which showed the number, diversity drug threat?

Political developments fully integrated with geographic concepts and political and geographic variables were acting in line with political strategies. And is useful arguments related to terrorism. (Flint, 2005: 198)

Pakistan and Iran has imposed a terrorist human and national security in these countries has been challenged. The roots of terrorist groups in addition to its eastern border areas of geography, development and population should simultaneously on several factors including the United States of America and NATO presence in both Pakistan and Afghanistan, religious extremism and lack of authority and sovereignty of Afghanistan and Pakistan noted in these areas. Rigi is one of the terrorist groups that backed directly by the enemies of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Elements linked to the Rigi every so often to have more support for our enemies and religious affiliations, from a crossing point into Iran and organize terrorist movements and returned across the border.

Helmand hydro issues:

Water is the common treasure of human societies. In the new global attitude, good water - economic, social are considered as basic human need. Although water is a renewable resource, but its value is limited. Due to population growth, industrial development, higher levels of health and welfare, per capita Renewable Resources declining ((Tajrishi, Masoud & Abrishamchi, Ahmad (2004). So this product as well as economic goods, including the problem is rare. This subject to human health, food security, industrial development and ecological systems put in serious danger (Sharghi, 2005: 2). Many rivers flow in the territory of more than one country, leading to differences between the countries of the river basin, is the Helmand River, an important role in agriculture marginalized because fresh water is fresh water in a very dry area of great importance (Miri, 2006: 3). In other words, Helmand lifeblood of Sistan,

life, and death in this country water depends on this river.

Sharing the water Helmand and operational practices in the Delta region has always been one of the most important aspects of border disputes Iran's Sistan and Afghanistan. Although the exact location of the border of the two states have adopted many years ago, but disputes related to sharing and other rights related to the border river, despite several attempts in the past 120 years, yet remains unresolved (Mojtahedzadeh, 503-520). Iran due to its geographic location, or in other words hydro politics involved with this issue and will be featured in the future. However, unremarkable in this regard is that the problems Hydro politics today, Iran has created more threatening. Iran's historical rights were ignored in this division. Also located on the border of Helmand led to the semi-fertile Delta region of Sistan who needed more water is practically deprived of water. Because if the Iranian government does not solve the water crisis forced people in this part of the migration from the periphery to the center of the mental aspect is that the migration will occur. In addition to being an environment, that is conducive kind of insecurity and insecurity in the region fueled a perception.

Important factors that create insecurity and instability in the collective life of the people of this part of the country are numerous, among some others demonstrated sustained over time for reasons including political and geopolitical reasons exist. In other words, both natural and social factors have an important role in creating insecurity and instability. As a result, despite Conditions of insecurity and instability prevailing converted to a stable and secure and stable conditions but emerged in relatively short .view point in the country's East and Southeast

boundary of the geographic characteristics, social, cultural, religious and ethnic certain these features are not a threat in itself but as a context for security and insecurity act or vice versa. This context cannot be taken if you are single, comprehensive platform for the country's major security threats that face numerous challenges even the center of the political system. Including the threat that geographical contexts, population and development are as terrorism and evil, religious, ethnic tensions, the presence of foreign agents in the region, drug trafficking, commodities and currencies, guns, criminals fleeing across the border and that all the above mentioned factors in high organize space colonization of foreign intervention in the interests of colonialism in this part of the country in past centuries will facilitate.

Conclusion

Treaty "Paris" on the seventh of Rajab 1273 whereby Afghanistan will be removed from Iranian citizenship. After the declaration of independence of Afghanistan and Herat, the British occupied analysis of the Iranian part of Baluchistan. The British government have the privilege of setting up a telegraph line across the country held in 1280 it finished and the north of the country telegraph line to Gwatr port in southern Iran connected and the British government's line on the border of Iran and Baluchistan Britain announced the international boundary line between Kohak and the mountain King Black in Baluchistan was announced. The border between Iran and Afghanistan to the former border province of Sistan plain between the Col of Zolfaghar and Khorasan provinces of Herat between 1314 and 1317 following a meeting between representatives of Iran and the UK and through the Turkish government concluded and the current boundaries of the East was

characterized. Border implications conducted in the region, Iran's eastern borders with many security challenges posed by the developments and trends that are permanent and regional reproduced. Part of the challenge is such a normal aspect of Helmand Hydro politics the consequences of the insecurity problem has been effective. This means that environmental and ecological crisis resulted in migrations caused by the consequences of this type of immigration to national security is very dangerous. In addition, it also causes psychological perception of insecurity in the region.

Part of the human aspects that could be terrorism, extremism, ethnic tensions - religious, organized crime, weak states and regional powers interventions, arms trafficking, and drug product indicated.

That is the starting point of the borders to the north from the south of the Gulf of goiter border drawn in a way that has a coherent pattern that people know. In terms of natural conditions is such that ethnic integration will increase exchanges between people on both sides of the border.

Insecurity consequences of this situation are caused by the permeation and diffusion between adjacent geographical areas. Especially if the border is the border of a nation and tribe and kinship exists between them comings and goings illegal (smuggling, terrorism, extremism) will prevail, especially if you are in the arid region have a common border and frontier settlements residence in two the border is the same, powerful interests in go and forth between the two sides and create illegal border crossing that will have a direct impact on border security. Some examples are:

- Illegal transactions in this area: it occurs in situations that are not predictions for trans-

actions between neighboring regions. The negative effects of traffic are:

1-undermining national security and strengthen the influence of the outside and vice versa (terrorism and extremism)

2-intensification of economic weakness and backwardness of the region (smuggling)

Political instability and conflicts governors, rulers, generals, and feudal power holders, sometimes with irritation foreigners, colonialism on the delimitation of boundaries, especially the eastern borders of Iran made more open. After a long time of this intervention, works are expressed in different forms, including insecurity.

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