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## Investigating Political Development in Strengthening Sustainable Security in Sistan and Baluchestan Province

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### Abstract:

The present study aims to investigate political development in resolving ethnic conflicts arisen from individual and collective interests and its determinant role in strengthening the sustainable security of Sistan and Baluchestan province. The present research has an applied objective. The research method is descriptive-survey. The statistical population consists of experts in specialized fields such as governors-general, governors, deputies, mayors, imam of Friday prayer, scholars, etc. The data collection tool is a questionnaire that consists of 4 social, 7 political participations, 6 ethnic convergences, and 10 foreign actor questions. SPSS software is used to analyze the data. The results indicated that political development in resolving ethnic conflicts arisen from individual and collective interests can play a determinant role in strengthening the sustainable security of Sistan and Baluchestan province. Social issues, including poverty and unemployment, are the basis of the ethnic gap in Sistan and Baluchestan province. Sustainable security in Sistan and Baluchestan province is possible through the political participation of citizens – which strengthens political legitimacy – and identity convergence in the production of ethnic convergence.

**Keywords:** Political Development, Ethnic Conflicts, Individual Interests, Collective Interests, Security, Sistan and Baluchestan

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### 1.Introduction

“Political development” is a sociological term used by Western schools as a solution for underdeveloped countries and the Third

World. “Development” means the improvement and expansion of both the material and spiritual conditions and aspects of social life

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or the process of improving the quality of life of individuals in society. Political development in the term means increasing the capacity and efficiency of a political system in resolving conflicts of individual and collective interests, the composition of the people, freedom, and fundamental change in society. Political development does not have a fixed meaning: some see development as just a development of the Western world from which it originated.

Therefore, it is not considered a good model for freeing all societies from poverty and problems. Others see development as a condition for society to survive and maintain its independence. Some also give priority to values, ideology, and social justice, followed by development and consider it necessary to serve the independence of society. Political development is one of the branches of development to achieve progress, industrialization, poverty alleviation, elimination of dependence, structural changes, and terminology in all sections of society and the transition from the unfavorable state of the past life to better conditions.

Political development is related to some other concepts, including political participation, political culture, political propaganda, political communication, and most importantly, modernization. The more a political system tends from simplicity to complexity, from dependence on independence from inflexibility to flexibility, and from dispersion to unity, the more its political development will increase. Eisenstadt: He links political development to a diversified and specialized political structure and the distribution of political power in all sectors and areas of society (Ministry of Interior, 2015, p. 104).

Karl Deutsch: The degree of "social mobility" is considered a major measure of political development. For him, social mobility

is a process by which traditional beliefs and affiliations in the political, psychological, economic, cultural, and social spheres change and prepare the masses to accept new patterns of behavior. Gabriel Almond and Powell: In terms of behavior, expediency, the preference of group activities over individualism, the degree of solidarity and covenant with the political system, political relations based on mutual trust as a criterion of political development and structurally on structural diversity, secular culture and emphasize the high level of independence of sub-systems. Lucien Pai: considers the increase of the system's capacity in responding to the needs and wants of the people, structural diversity, specialization of structures, and also the increase of political participation as necessary for political development (Ghavam, 2009, p. 88). Max Weber: The process of rationalization of the world is the most common concept in Weber's thought. In his view, the world is constantly evolving in the process of rationalization. The concept of rationality in Weber's view means the expansion of institutional or instrumental rationality in the field of external or social life (Bashiriye, 2010, p. 29). Daniel Lerner: Lerner, in his classic work "The Decline of Traditional Society", formulated a scientific theory on political development (Bashiriye, 2010, p. 80).

"Sustainable security" does not seem to have a very precise definition of the concept of sustainable security. Perhaps the lack of a comprehensive definition of sustainable security stems from different paradigms and approaches in security studies, each of which claims to provide the best definition of security in the field of view and the optimal point of security in practice. Experts in security studies, which take the time to define sustainable security, have equated this concept with the dependent variable that is the prod-

uct of transnational power interactions. However, many thinkers have used this term and have provided a definition based on a holistic approach that considers security as a dependent variable resulting from the interactions of transnational and national actors, in addition to interactions resulting from power at the transnational level. Although the adjective stability is inherent in the current concept of security, adding this adjective to the word security can be in the sense of emphasizing permanence or paying attention to some form of negation of connected and inclusive security.

Among the security schools, the Third World Security School has paid the most attention to this area. These theorists believe that in the Third World, other dimensions of security are more important than the military dimension. Scholars of this school have paid more attention to the components of “relative weakness in political independence” and “the role of internal vulnerabilities” in sustainable security, and consider the most important security issue of the Third World to be related to the process of government formation. Due to significant differences, this security school considers the degree of social cohesion in Western and Third World societies as the cause of the ineffectiveness of Western security theories regarding the Third World (Abdullah Khani, 2014, p. 254).

In this school, security issues typically pass through the filter of the political sphere and do not consider the relationship between security and the international system as a positive and constructive one (Abdullah Khani, 2010, pp. 256-257). Sustainability is a new concept that has been shaped, expanded, and embraced, especially in the course of global developments over the past three decades, by new insurances and hopes.

The approach of ethnic studies and the

systematic and constructivist view of security show that various factors can affect how security is formed and its stability and durability. Some of these factors, such as variables attributed to identity convergence, play a major role in the production of national convergence and thus sustainable security. The reason for this can be considered as the nature of identity works and boiling from the ontological and epistemological source of human beings; For the individual attributed to identity, what he considers the security of himself and his people, and the interests which he perceives and sees in ethnic integration, are formed precisely in considerations of national integration and the policy-making of the national state. Therefore, due to the nature of identity factors in the production of national convergence and according to most experts, identity variables are considered as independent variables that determine the type, shape, intensity, and frequency of security.

These variables are inherently secure and generate lasting security, but this does not mean that other variables do not produce a special effect, but other non-identity factors can increase the intensity of the work of identity-specific factors by creating an effect on the effect of the independent variable (identity) on the dependent variable (security). By not doing the right thing, the features will reduce the reliability of the security, both in terms of time and quality. In addition to the change that good governance will bring to the independent identity variable through engineering based on the socialization function of a group of institutional factors, it can help create national convergence and sustain security by providing livelihoods for the people.

Interestingly, in addition to independent identity variables and livelihood and institutional facilitators, external variables, typically due to the nature of competition and what

realists have pointed out, often have a controlling and detrimental effect on sustainable security in access to limited resources. In this model, it was shown that identity factors lead to relatively long-term and institutionalized security.

Given the above, it seems that despite the importance of the effect of identity factors on sustainable security, policymakers should not be disappointed with the distinction of ethnic identity of a particular nation with national identity, but contribute to the security sustainability by analyzing the sensitivity and engineering of other variables. In short, it can be said that the strategy of providing security in the internal dimension and ethnic areas is the efficiency and effectiveness of governance in the dimensions of socialization institutions and proper performance of livelihood tasks so that people have a sense of trust and confidence in governance. The government is also obliged to prevent the impact of these variables on domestic ethnic groups and groups in the face of foreign actors with self-reliance and the production of power and authority.

The vast province of Sistan and Baluchestan faces an important issue of sustainable security; And due to the specific ethnic, religious geography and linguistic differences and demographic composition in the central cities of the province, the issue of sustainable security has become the first policy priority of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In the north of the province, we face the majority of Sistani Shiites, their religion and dialect, and in the south of the province, we face the majority of the Baluch people and the Baluchi dialect. This ethnic and linguistic difference in the center of the province has turned into an ethnic and linguistic gap. Sustainable security is a situation in which the values that are critical to the survival and bet-

ter life of society are supported and strengthened by decision-makers (Roy, 2003, p. 26) and sustainable means the continuation and establishment of a dynamic balance between effective factors in all areas of security. Including; Natural, social, economic, political, cultural, and security required by the province in any geographical location.

Therefore, to solve the problem of sustainable security, we seek to strengthen the components of political development, including increasing the coefficient of political legitimacy, political participation, and rule of law and the level of authority in responding to the needs of the people by creating an efficient and active administrative network.

### **Security**

The concept of security, like many other concepts, has changed throughout history and has been growing. There is no doubt that the concept of "security" has evolved in parallel with the human concept so that today we have a very different definition from its original definition. As in prehistoric times, security was only about survival. Later, security was defined as the absence of a military threat; but today, technical experts pursue the components of security in all political, cultural, economic, and social dimensions (Zahedi, 2016, p. 56).

Security is constantly evolving. Two historical turning points can be identified in this development. In the beginning, security referred only to military concepts and the defense of the land and related threats and included the efforts of political units to increase their ability to defend themselves against the invasion and aggression of others. The first turning point came in the seventeenth century, with the advent of the nation-state, in which the concept of security under the banner of national security became more wide-

spread. From the twentieth century, and especially after World War II, it continued to have a military face in the sense of security, continuity, and generality.

The second turning point in the evolution of the concept of security began in the 1970s when the general demands of various segments of society to increase economic welfare added to social insecurity, and it became clear that failure to meet the various welfare and dignity demands of different strata could and military capabilities provide the means of insecurity in society, and with complete reliance on military power, adequate and comprehensive security cannot be sought.

Sustainable Security Sustainable security requires attention to all aspects of security. Due to its combined capabilities in sustainable security, despite its short history, this concept has received much attention in various fields, especially in the field of “development”, worldwide and in various circles. Sustainability and its combined concepts such as “sustainable security”, refer to a comprehensive understanding based on which all effective political, social, cultural, and security factors are considered together and in interaction with each other (Nasiri, 2005, p. 16). Some combine sustainable security with national security and human security (Smith, 2008, p. 5); Some have seen it as the economic development of the world, while others have assumed sustainable security concerning international development, greater welfare, and the protection of civilians (Abbott and Marsden, 2008, p. 167).

Sustainable security is an approach that is proposed in modern security studies as an alternative to the control paradigm (Rogers, 2014, p. 67). Accordingly, sustainable security emphasizes the need for a new world to fundamentally change the current view of

security, a concept that includes the globalization of security and is based on the common characteristic of the people of the world, namely humanity; so sustainable security is a combination of three approaches:

1. National security or the security of national governments
2. Human security or a better life for the people
3. Global security or the common interests of all the people of the planet (Pour Mousavi et al., 2011, p. 21).

### **Fit-Oriented Sustainable Security Model**

This model is rooted in traditional studies and emphasizes the multiplicity of security dimensions; therefore, the most important components in this model regarding the sustainability of security are the concept of proportionality between the economic, environmental, cultural, scientific and technological dimensions of security; and sustainable security is defined by the concept of proportionality in these dimensions of security.

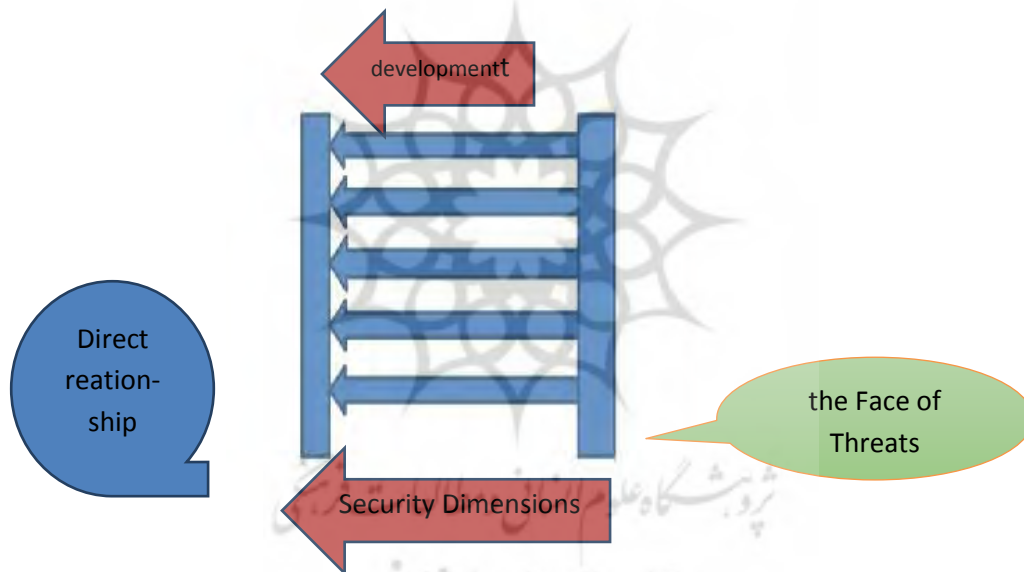
This view creates a new evolution in the security literature, leading to a kind of “simple security pluralism” whose main belief is shaped by the multiplicity of security dimensions. But the threat is not limited to its military form; dimensions such as economic, political, etc. are recognized as important and troubling threats. One dimension of security has shifted to emphasizing its combined dimensions; in this model, the combined product is called sustainable security in the sense of proportionality; and sustainable development is the prelude to sustainable security, in which case sustainable security. It requires attention to all aspects of security (Dikshit, 2000, p. 25).



From the perspective of this model, sustainable security; is a security in which all aspects and dimensions of security are addressed simultaneously. The emphasis here is on a kind of balanced and proportionate development that regulates authority, whose one-dimensional development can disrupt sustainability; Therefore, it can be said that sustainability in this model has a special relationship with the concept of development in the form of proportionality, and in this model, sustainable security is the security that can be matched in its dimensions in the form of development, ie militarism, economy, politics and culture. Fit each other. Given this rela-

tionship and interaction, the theoretical framework of this model is based on the fact that the fit between these dimensions leads to increased security and stability.

Conversely, inadequate development reduces its security factor and fragility; Thus, such development enables the security player to repel security threats in various dimensions; But if the development in society is unbalanced and there is no balance between the dimensions of development, this will lead to increased insecurity and anomalies, so this society will not be able to respond to threats from all dimensions.



*Figure 1. The Relationship between Development and Security Dimensions in the Face of Threats.*

As development in Sistan and Baluchestan province increases in response to the threat, so does security. In fact, the relationship between development and security in Sistan and Baluchestan province is directly related.

#### **Sustainable Security Model Based on Cohesion**

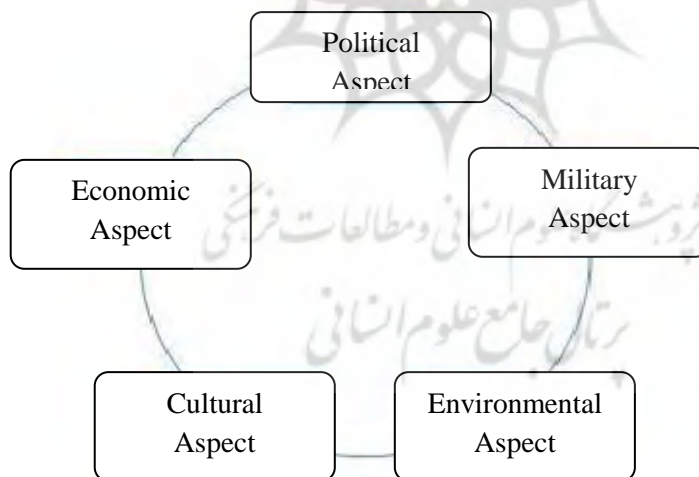
The third model of sustainable security, which begins in the contemporary world with the generation of the modern wave of security, emphasizes the discussion of homogeneity or cohesion and has become necessary due to the expansion and development of security in society. The physical, non-physical, and behavioral complexity and multilayeredness of today's societies require that a "grand plan,"

which also has the necessary multi-faceted nature, be used as a necessary analytical tool to provide an accurate representation of the security components of national societies. (Andalib, 2010, p. 98).

In fact, in this view, security is not a single unit, but in its various areas, there are dimensions that we must be able to establish an identity relationship between these dimensions as security; Therefore, due to the change in the logic of security actions and the importance of civilian elements of national power along with its military elements and the concept of security goes beyond the objective dimension and the importance of elements such as the culture of will and national spirit in the mental dimension, especially identity and emphasis. It is on the background that the design of social construction in security analysis becomes one of the certainties of this field of study (Nasri, 2012, p.

81); And in this case, the stability of security is considered in the homogeneity and cohesion of social identity, so the important issue is to work in proportion to identity, work and act homogeneously with identity. Therefore, sustainable security is seen as a result dependent on various factors, especially the cohesion of identity in the form of the nation, which to achieve it, we must reform the functioning of the social, cultural, and economic system.

In this model, the separation between society and government is not only unacceptable but can itself be a factor in creating insecurity. Continuity and stability of social, political, and cultural life of a society depend on the cohesion and solidarity between the components and elements of its social structure (Ezkiya, 2001, p. 20). We can not achieve security only with economic security models (Nasri, 2012, p. 311).



*Figure 2. Coherence and Reproduction of Dimensions of Sustainable Cohesion-Based Security*

### **Sustainable Development and Security**

Achieving sustainable inter-regional development, inclusive security, and social justice are among the major issues facing developing

countries. Undoubtedly, one of the main concerns of human beings today is security.

Human experience, especially in the present age, has well proved the fact that any

kind of growth and development in various fields occurs only in a calm social context and in situations of turmoil, unrest, and insecurity, especially in conditions of continuing conflict and war. Conflicts, areas of growth, development, and progress are destroyed or reduced to a minimum. And if relative security is provided, the ground will be prepared for development and progress activities.

Sustainable security requires attention to all aspects of security. Due to its accumulated potential in sustainable security, despite its short history, this concept has received much attention in various fields, especially in the field of "development, globally and in various circles." Sustainability and its combined concepts such as "sustainable security," Sustainable development is a comprehensive observer based on which all effective political, social, cultural, and security factors are considered together and in interaction with each other (Nasiri, 2014, p. 82).

Sustainability means a dynamic balance between various and effective social, cultural, economic, etc. factors in societies in specific time conditions and accordance with the characteristics of those societies (UNESCO, 1997). Sustainability, especially in combination with development, has become one of the key global debates under the heading of "sustainable development" by combining many issues, and the important topic of security cannot be left out of this pervasive debate.

### **Political Development**

Various definitions of political development have been proposed. The meaning of political development in this article is the political participation of citizens and group competition that scientists such as Robert Dahl, Aidem, David Opter, and Eisenstadt have introduced these characteristics as criteria for po-

litical development (Basharieh, 2011, p. 11). Daniel Lerner and Lucien Paye also introduced participation in elections as an indicator of political participation (Badie, 2016, p. 41).

### **Security and Development in Sistan and Baluchestan**

There are two cultural areas in this province. The Sistan Cultural District, which forms the northern parts of Sistan and Baluchestan Province with Zabul as its center, and the Balochistan Cultural District, which is generally associated with drug trafficking, poverty, drought, and insecurity (Pour Mousavi et al., 2013, p. 83).

Baluchistan of Iran is only a part of the land that houses the Baluchis. The Baluchis were originally living in Iran. However, during the Seljuk rule in Iran and after the Mongol invasion, their extensive migration from the south and southeast of Iran to the east began in the direction of Sindh and Punjab in present-day Pakistan. In general, Baluchistan is divided between Iran, Pakistan, and Afghanistan. Baluchistan Iran is the second-largest Baluch region in terms of size. The analytical political movements of the Baluchis were mainly concentrated in East Baluchistan in Pakistan, and a small number of Iranian Baluchis also looked east. One of the main reasons for the lack of strong political tendencies among the Iranian Baluchis in the deep historical, linguistic, and cultural ties of the Baluchis with Iran (Ahmadi, 2012, p. 378).

But religious and ethnic heterogeneity between this part of the country and the central part of Iran is always one of the causes of divergence. In addition to human factors, geographical and natural factors also have a great impact. So that this region is separated from the main core by deserts and deserts of



Lut and Markazi (Akhbari and Mohammadpour, 2007, p. 30).

Among the provincial centers, Zahedan is the farthest distance from Tehran. Then, distance reduces the interaction of spaces and the volume of communication, and as a result, the process of social integration of different ethnic groups of the nation as well as the connection of geographical spaces becomes problematic. The location of wide and triangular spaces in the shape of the inner deserts of Iran between Baluchistan and the central part of the country has caused the geographical distance of this region and has given it a completely marginal location. Geographical isolation, along with other distinguishing factors, has made the Baluchis less involved in national destiny and does not play a significant role in major developments within the national society of Iran (Hafeznia, 2014, p. 174).

The low political participation of the people of this region indicates the critical security situation in this region. Also, Sistan and Baluchestan are currently in the category of permanent and mild crisis areas (Comprehensive Plan of Country Divisions, 2016, p. 22). The Baluch people, like other ethnic groups, are not considered a threat in themselves, but become a source of threat and danger when other structural and functional components are created in the country that observes inequality in development indicators in the country (Hafiznia and Romina, 2015, p. 35).

National security is directly related to the development and territorial justice. Development inequalities between central and peripheral regions can deepen political gaps. This issue is becoming more important in countries such as Iran, which has marginal ethnic-religious diversity. At the same time, the center-periphery system in Iran has led to

the imbalance in development between the marginal and central parts, and the feeling of backwardness in the path of development has provided a suitable platform among ethnic-religious groups. It has created critical areas for development.

Currently, there are several crisis areas in Iran, which are mostly marginal, and among these, Sistan and Baluchestan province is in the category of permanent and mild crisis areas. From the factors affecting divergence, in this area, linguistic, ethnic, and religious heterogeneity with the central part is seen. Natural deprivation, geographical isolation, and distance from the center can also be added to the above factors; But what should be considered most concerning the security of this region and its impact on national security, the extent of development and national resources and in general the development of this province in comparison with other areas, especially the central part. In this study, the degree of development of the provinces of the country was calculated using 15 indicators and based on the numerical taxonomic model.

Based on the results, Sistan and Baluchestan province is among the 30 provinces of the country with the lowest level of development. This factor, namely the backwardness of other provinces in development along with other factors, has caused the Baluchis to consider themselves fewer partners in the national destiny and, unlike other Iranian ethnic groups, in major changes within the national society of Iran. Do not take on a significant role. The low political participation rate of this region in different periods of presidential elections can be significant in this regard; But despite the desire for decentralization, this part of the country has always considered itself a part of Iran's political geography and has been less concerned with the separation of the estab-

lishment and the independent national government; Therefore, changing the attitude of the central sector towards it, establishing social justice and equitable distribution of the fruits of national development can greatly help to create and maintain national security.

### **Ethnicity in Sistan and Baluchestan Province**

**Definition of Ethnicity:** The word ethnicity is mostly used and different interpretations have been made of it. Anthony Smith's definition is widely used: "A nation is a distinct human population with a common ancestral myth, shared memories, cultural elements, a connection to a historical land or homeland, and a sense of interest and responsibility." Which has the central elements of identity, belief, awareness, and common culture (Ayoubi, 2010, p. 25).

Ethnic structure in Sistan and Baluchestan province: Sistan and Baluchestan province as one of the border provinces of the Islamic Republic of Iran has a special place in the field of ethnic and religious issues because in this province for many years due to various factors such as government intervention. Colonial wars between Iran and the countries of the region there have been many changes in the arrangement and presence of tribes, and on the other hand, Iran's neighborhood with Afghanistan and Pakistan, in many parts of which the tribal and tribal social system remains strong. Has had a great impact on Sistan and Baluchestan province. In this province, for many years, tribes and clans have lived separately and in connection with each other. While respecting him, they were forced to give him unequivocal information, and of course, the words of the chief of the tribe were completely influential. In the tribal system of Sistan and Baluchestan province, the head of the tribe is the decision-maker

and the thinker of the tribe. Of course, many issues and problems are solved thanks to his presence. Consumer agriculture, traditional animal husbandry, and unfortunately some drug smuggling, fuel smuggling, smuggling of essential goods such as rice, tea and clothing from Afghanistan and Pakistan, and of course due to their special religious characteristics, most of which The Sunnis consider it permissible to do these things to meet the needs of their lives, and they have certain thoughts and sweat from certain tribes. (Ahmadi, 2010, p. 85).

### **Background**

#### **Internal Background**

Mohammadi (2018) conducted a study entitled *Convergence and Overlap of Sustainable Development and Political and Social Security*. Important elements of security and its management are composed of the areas of geography, power, and politics. In other words, geographical variables and factors have interacted with the variables and factors of power and measures of political actors within the system components, the output of which is survival and optimal provision of financial and spiritual or human physical and mental needs, including security itself. Accordingly, security has a geopolitical meaning.

The concept of security has evolved on a national scale. In the past, security was significant in terms of a military threat, the source of which could be seen outside the borders, and a military mechanism was proposed to deal with it. But today, in addition to the military dimension, national security has other dimensions, including economic and environmental, and the source and source of production can be seen outside the borders and inside the borders, and the solution to deal with it is proposed in combination.

Poursaid (2017) Research on Sustainable Security and Ethnic Policy in Iran; Processes and components performed. The results showed that lasting security and its establishment in a society like Iran is not possible without reviewing the policies of the country and, in other words, the three main pillars, namely national security and global security concerning each other and about ethnic issues in The Iranian society should be understood as corresponding to these three pillars and concerning the issues of the Iranian people, it seems that the three processes of nation-building and the level of cultural diversity are effective in ethnic policy-oriented towards sustainable security.

Vafaei (2017) conducted a study entitled Political Development and Modern Politics: Harms and Challenges of Political Development in Contemporary Iran. Political development has always faced various harms and challenges. One of the main challenges in our society is the misunderstanding of the relationship between political development and modern politics ... If there is no proper and meaningful understanding of the relationship between these two categories, there may be a conflict between supporters of political development and political agents. And there should be a conflict and its negative effects and consequences, in addition to the agents of these two political spheres, should also affect the society.

Ramroudi (2017) in an article entitled "Sustainable Security Policies in the Eastern Borders of Iran: A Case Study: The Borders of Sistan and Baluchestan" pointed out that; Security is a concept that encompasses all aspects of human life and guarantees his life and survival. Realizing security in the geographical environment requires special measures and planning and is related to many issues such as economic security, political-

military security, social security, and so on. One of the most important factors affecting border security is international border control and management policies. Depending on their characteristics, different countries may choose closed, open, or controlled border policies, and as a result, use different plans, methods, measures, and equipment to effectively monitor and control their borders. Sistan and Baluchestan province is very vulnerable in terms of security due to its special geographical location.

Afrakhteh (2015) conducted a study entitled "Effectiveness and Overlap of Sustainable Security on Sustainable Development". Research shows that considering that one of the effective components in promoting security is to pay attention to develop infrastructure and since without security it is not possible to create development bases at national and regional levels, so security and development are close to each other.

Mehrab Hadavand (2015) in a study entitled "Investigation of insecurity in southeastern Iran and the role of Baluch tribes in maintaining security" has pointed to the unique role of Baluch tribes in Sistan and Baluchestan province is one of the effective variables in providing security at the national and ethnic level. It is an orientation that is of special importance due to its dual function in creating insecurity or strengthening the foundations of national security. In the case of border tribes and ethnic groups, this is doubly important. It creates ethnic crises in these areas.

Gholizadeh and Maleki (2015) conducted a study entitled Sustainable Development and Border Security with Emphasis on Ethnicities: (Border strip west and northwest of the country, ethnic Kurds), this study considering the direct relationship between border security and sustainable development These areas

have studied the internal and external factors affecting the relationship between the components affecting sustainable development and border security with an emphasis on the Kurdish provinces (ethnicity) in the western and northwestern border strip of the country.

Forouzannia, Yadollah Dehghan, and Ali Akbar Yaghouti (2012) in the article "The role of tribes and clans in Sistan and Baluchestan province and their impact on creating lasting security in the region" referred to the role of tribes and clans in Sistan and Baluchestan province. Be. Sistan and Baluchestan with Afghanistan and Pakistan countries that have an ethnic and tribal social system, social, cultural, geographical, and economic conditions specific to the province, continuous involvement of extra-regional countries in the region, the existence of two Shiite and Sunni religions in the province, etc. It is the provider of the tribes and clans of the province that have a high role in creating security.

Siadat (2012) in an article entitled "Study of sustainable security development strategies in Sistan and Baluchestan province" pointed out that; Many experts and sociologists believe that having a healthy society and establishing lasting security in society is the first prerequisite because having such security, in addition to laying the groundwork for the economic growth of the region, provides favorable conditions for its social and cultural growth. In the present study, entitled "Study of sustainable security development strategies in Sistan and Baluchestan province", the researcher has tried to use descriptive-analytical method and library studies to challenge and threaten the establishment and development of sustainable security in Sistan and Baluchestan province in three dimensions. Study the socio-economic and security and thus, after identifying the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in this

region, analyze the obtained information and thus present and propose the best solutions for the development of sustainable security in this province.

### **External Background**

Rawa et al. (2017) showed in a study entitled Sustainable Security in Rural Lands of Xinjiang, China: The results showed that the influence of formal institutions in the field of security helps that official documents do not significantly improve the perceptions of security and the legal recognition of institutions does not effectively provide the perceived security of security.

Eugene (2016) conducted a study entitled Ethnicity and Ethnic Identity in Turkey for Sustainable Security. The results showed that the effective presence of Polisov promotes the cultural level and the existence of suitable conditions in the space as the most important factor in creating a sense of security.

Barak (2016) conducted a study entitled Analysis of the role of border cities in development, security, and sustainable national authority. Cities have had many functions since ancient times and throughout history and have played different roles in the development process. The role that cities have played in the history of human life as a biological arena is always obvious. Meanwhile, the role of border cities in establishing security is inviolable and obvious. Border cities, as a defense barrier, can play a role in preventing the smuggling of drugs, goods, and illegal human migration. Governments in the process of self-sustainability need to have strong borders and border cities with defense (military) function (mainly) and economic, tourism, and interactive functions in sustainable development, to be able to govern and grow in the international system. And the world system to play a role.



Abouli (2016) conducted a study entitled the role of border security in sustainable development with a security localism approach. The dimensions of this research are: economic, cultural, social dimensions and following the main question of this research, whether paying attention to the ability of indigenous forces and having an indigenous vision has been able to reduce logistical costs and provide a condition for sustainable development within the country. Research shows that paying attention to the mentioned dimensions has reduced individual and group harms and by giving personality to the natives and dividing the works regarding the mentioned dimensions among the natives of each border region has been able to remove the burden of such costs from the government. This has led to prosperity, creativity, and entrepreneurial motivation among the natives.

Argle (2015) conducted a study entitled The Role of Sustainable Rural Development in National Development and Sustainable Development. The research is in the form of documentation and content analysis. The results and findings show that the important role of rural areas in the national economy, especially through agricultural products, as well as in social and cultural stability, with features such as cultural capabilities, diverse and efficient social structures, unique type, and lifestyle. To the rural person with characteristics such as self-sufficiency and empowerment, in the environmental dimension through the preservation of natural resources and in the political dimension of security by improving the living conditions of villagers and stabilizing the population of rural areas, especially in certain areas such as border areas. It can play an important role in the realization of the national development process of the country.

## Methodology

The present research is applied in terms of purpose and descriptive-survey in terms of nature and research method. The statistical population is the research of experts in specialized fields such as governors, governors, deputies, mayors, Friday prayers, students, etc. Due to the type of research for faster access to the respondents' opinions, the best method of data collection in this research was a questionnaire that 80 samples were selected. The method of data collection is as follows.

1. Library studies: Library resources were used to formulate the basics, definitions, and theoretical concepts using the documentary method, which has been the most important and useful source of search engines on the Internet, banks, and information resources and libraries of the country's universities.
2. Field research: To collect the desired information and measure the research variables, a questionnaire was used.

The data collection tool is a questionnaire that social issues consist of 4 questions, political participation of 7 questions, and ethnic convergence of 6 questions and foreign actors of 10 questions.

SPSS software is used to analyze the data; in the descriptive statistics section, the issue of the frequency distribution is discussed, and in the inferential statistics section, the hypotheses are tested using the t-test and the Friedman test.

## Findings

### Descriptive Statistics

According to the results of the study, 2.0% are female and 97.0% are male.



According to the results of the research, 16.0% are aged 25 to 35 years, 62.0% are aged 36 to 45 years, and 20.0% are aged 46 to 55 years.

According to the results of the research, 8.0% have 1 to 5 years of work experience, 42.0% have 6 to 10 years of work experience, 32.0% have 11 to 15 years of work

experience and 16.0% have 16 years and more.

The main hypothesis

It seems that political development in resolving ethnic conflicts based on individual and collective interests can play a decisive role in strengthening the lasting security of Sistan and Baluchestan province.

**Table 1.**  
**Single Sample Statistics**

Mean standard deviation	Standard deviation	Average	Number	
3.40853	30.48681	85.1500	80	political development

Political development consists of 27 questions, with a minimum score of 27 and a maximum score of 135. The crude average is 81 and the average is 85,100, which is higher than the average. It can be said that political

development in resolving ethnic conflicts based on individual and collective interests can play a decisive role in strengthening the lasting security of Sistan and Baluchestan province.

**Table 2.**  
**Single Sample Test**

Test Value = 3						
95% difference in confidence interval						
upper line	Low limit	difference in averages	Degree of significance	Degrees of freedom	Statistics T	
88.9345	75.3655	82.15000	.000	79	24.101	Convergence

To confirm and reject the hypothesis, a single-sample t-test was used, which according to the results of the research, the significance of 0.000 is less than 0.05 and the t-test is positive, so the research hypothesis is confirmed and it seems that political development in resolving conflicts. An ethnic group based on individual

and collective interests can play a decisive role in strengthening the lasting security of Sistan and Baluchestan province.

**Sub-hypothesis 1:**

It seems that social issues, including; Poverty and unemployment are the basis for creating an ethnic divide in Sistan and Baluchestan province.

**Table 3.**  
**Single Sample Statistics**

Mean standard deviation	Standard deviation	Average	Number	
.51469	4.60352	12.8500	80	Social Issues

Social issues consist of 4 questions, with a minimum score of 4 and a maximum score of 20. The average is 12 and the average is 12.85, which is higher than the average and

can be expressed as social issues, including; Poverty and unemployment are the basis for creating an ethnic divide in Sistan and Baluchestan province.

**Table 4.**  
**Single Sample Test**

Test Value = 3						
95% difference in confidence interval						
upper line	Low limit	difference in averages	Degree of significance	Degrees of freedom	Statistics T	
9.8745	7.8255	8.85000	.000	79	17.195	Social Issues

To confirm and reject the hypothesis, a single-sample t-test was used, which according to the results of the research, the significance of 0.000 is less than 0.05 and the t-test is positive, so the research hypothesis is confirmed and it seems that social issues are social issues. Including; Poverty and unemployment are the basis for creating an ethnic divide in Sistan and Baluchestan province.

**Sub-hypothesis 2:**

It seems that through the political participation of citizens - which fosters political legitimacy - and identity convergence in the production of ethnic convergence leads to the strengthening of lasting security in Sistan and Baluchestan province.

**Table 5.**  
**Single Sample Statistics**

Mean standard deviation	Standard deviation	Average	Number	
.91271	8.16352	23.3000	80	Participation

Political participation consists of 7 questions, with a minimum score of 7 and a maximum score of 35. The raw average is 21 and the average is 23.30, which is higher than the

average and can be said to be the political participation of citizens - which strengthens political legitimacy.

**Table 6.**  
**Single Sample Test**

Test Value = 3						
95% difference in confidence interval						
upper line	Low limit	difference in averages	Degree of significance	Degrees of freedom	Statistics T	
22.1167	18.4833	20.30000	.000	79	22.241	Convergence

To confirm and reject the hypothesis, a single-sample t-test was used, which according to the results of the research, the significance is 0.000 and less than 0.05 and the t-test is positive, so the research hypothesis is con-

firmed and it seems that the political participation of citizens - which They strengthen political legitimacy and action is needed in this regard.

**Table 7.**  
**Single Sample Statistics**

Mean standard deviation	Standard deviation	Average	Number	
.82160	7.34864	18.6500	80	Convergence

Convergence consists of 6 questions, with a minimum score of 6 and a maximum score of 30. The raw average limit is 18 and the average obtained is 18.65, which is higher

than the average and it can be said that convergence is at a high level of the average and is effective.

**Table 8.**  
**Single Sample Test**

Test Value = 3						
95% difference in confidence interval						
upper line	Low limit	difference in averages	Degree of significance	Degrees of freedom	Statistics T	
16.2854	13.0146	14.65000	.000	79	17.831	Convergence

To confirm and reject the hypothesis, a single-sample t-test was used, which according to the results of the research, the significance level is 0.000 and is less than 0.05 and the t-test is positive, so the research hypothesis is confirmed and it seems that identity segregation in convergence production Ethnicity leads to strengthening lasting security in Sistan and Baluchestan province.

### **Sub-hypothesis 3:**

Foreign actors, as an intervening element, seem to be effective in reducing national convergence and thus undermining lasting security through a controlling ethnic divide.

**Table 9.**  
**Single Sample Statistics**

Mean standard deviation	Standard deviation	Average	Number	
1.19401	10.67957	32.3500	80	Actors

Foreign actors consist of 10 questions, with a minimum score of 10 and a maximum score of 50. The raw average limit is 30 and the average obtained is 32.35, which is higher

than the average and it can be said that foreign actors are at a high level of the average and are effective.

**Table 10.**  
**Single Sample Test**

Test Value = 3						
95% difference in confidence interval						
upper line	Low limit	difference in averages	Degree of significance	Degrees of freedom	Statistics T	
31.7266	26.9734	29.35000	.000	79	24.581	Actors

To confirm and reject the hypothesis, a single-sample t-test was used, which according to the results of the study, the significance is 0.000 and less than 0.05 and the t-test is positive, so the research hypothesis is confirmed and foreign actors seem to be the

intervening element. Be effective in reducing national convergence and thus undermining sustainable security through a controlling ethnic divide.

#### **Friedman Test**

**Table 11.**  
**Ratings**

Degree of Significance	Chi-square	Ranking	Average ratings	
.000	237.818	Third	2.05	Social Issues
		Second	3.00	Participation
		Fourth	1.95	Convergence
		First	4.00	Foreign actors

According to the results of Friedman test, foreign actors have the greatest impact as an intervening element through the controlling ethnic divide in reducing national convergence and thus sustaining lasting security, and political participation is second only to the factor that can strengthen political legitimacy in increasing Sustainable security helps and social issues are in the third place which causes an ethnic gap in reducing sustainable security in Sistan and Baluchestan province and identity convergence is in the fourth place and ethnic convergence leads to strengthening sustainable security in Sistan and Baluchestan province Can be effective.

#### **Conclusion**

It seems that political development in resolving ethnic conflicts based on individual and

collective interests can play a decisive role in strengthening the lasting security of Sistan and Baluchestan province.

The most important need of Sistan and Baluchestan is security and space away from tension. Although security measures are needed to combat crime; But this must be in line with solving the roots of the province's problems. The security problems of the province can be interpreted in such a way that the feeling of humiliation and distrust that has prevailed over the people of the region during these years, Wahhabism has been practiced. These two tendencies have overshadowed other gaps, such as the confrontation between traditionalism and modernity, and even economic gaps. As discrimination by non-indigenous authorities increased, Sunnis reacted strongly. Thus, the region moved towards a security environment and incurred a

lot of costs, both for the government and the people. To solve these problems, and understanding the environment must first be provided in the province to discuss the roots of the crisis.

It seems that social issues, including; Poverty and unemployment are the basis for creating an ethnic divide in Sistan and Baluchestan province.

A combination of factors such as ethnic and religious differences with other parts of Iran, unemployment and poverty and political and economic underdevelopment, low growth of cultural and social indicators, and geographical isolation and drought have strengthened the regional orientation in this province. All of these factors perpetuate each other in a vicious cycle and ultimately threaten regional and national security. The province faces a series of infrastructural deprivations, poverty, and inequality, educational, and health problems. For this reason, there is a tendency to fuel and drug trafficking due to the lack of proper economic infrastructure and the weakness of healthy employment in this province. The combination of these factors reduces the level of public awareness and participation in elections.

It seems that through the political participation of citizens - which fosters political legitimacy - and identity convergence in the production of ethnic convergence leads to the strengthening of lasting security in Sistan and Baluchestan province.

Ethnic groups are the product of deep-rooted cultural and historical developments that paint other phenomena as their own; That is, they interpret the issues from ethnicity and their perception of the mainstream. Therefore, only socio-economic development should be considered as the only variable affecting the political participation of ethnic groups. From this point of view, the elements

related to development are also interpreted in the shadow of ethnic mentality and take on ethnic characteristics. Regarding ethnic identity, it can be said that in Sistan and Baluchestan, the religious gap is more pronounced, participation influenced by development indicators is not the subject of research, and the factor of religion has a more important place. Religion is the main factor between the Baluchis and not the central government of Persia. From a cultural point of view, identity is one of the basic demands of ethnic groups in Iran and a major part of their movements is based on this argument. The criterion for ethnic groups to face problems is ethnicity; therefore, they interpret all phenomena according to their (ethnic) understanding of the issues. The ethnic approach between Turks and Kurds is more cultural and among Kurds and Baluchis more religious; it means cultural and religious discrimination.

Foreign actors, as an intervening element, seem to be effective in reducing national convergence and thus undermining lasting security through a controlling ethnic divide.

Some ethnic crises in Balochistan and other regions in recent years reveal the role of external factors in shaping ethnic conflicts and strengthening ethnic nationalism. Different ethnic groups and religious minorities are housed in the country's most sensitive strategic museums and border walls, with Aqaba beyond its borders and outside the sphere of influence and influence of national sovereignty. The presence of Afghans entering the country illegally from the eastern borders every year is another factor that changes the demographic and religious composition of the region. Their residence in Sistan and Baluchestan province, in addition to harmful social effects such as increased drug and fuel trafficking, evil, and insecurity, also has se-



curity consequences for the country. Due to the cultural similarity of Afghans with the people of the east and southeast of the country, this phenomenon has intensified religious conflicts in these areas.

### Suggestion

- It seems that in this field, we can first start by creating economic fields so that by creating the field of attracting and employing young people from different ethnicities and tribes in government offices, they can somehow enter them into the frameworks and mechanisms of administrative and governmental control and The creditor of the government and the system ruled that this causes, firstly, the level of culture among the youth of these tribes to rise, and on the other hand, because they are dependent on the government in terms of income, they will automatically become law-abiding and regulated. The efficiency and spread of handicrafts prevented people from different ethnic groups from earning the opposite income.
- Culturally, by identifying and attracting Rumi alongside the government and inviting them to meetings, seminars, provincial radio, and television, the government's cultural programs can be pursued and the Baluch tribes and clans can be attracted to foreign media to avoid falling into the trap of propaganda. Abuse and divisiveness of foreign media should be prevented.
- It is possible to increase their trust in the system and also to force them to establish security at the level of their tribes and clans by holding numerous and frequent meetings of heads of tribes and clans while participating in the security discussions of the province. Of course,

in recent years the police force of this policy has put on its agenda and in this regard has also achieved success

- Increasing consultation between regime agents and Shiite and Sunni elites of the seminary and imitation authorities, to inform them of the common goals of the West, to change the engineering of the political, cultural, and social context of Iran.

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