

Spatial Planning in Border Areas with an Emphasis on Passive Defence Considerations (Case Study: from Konarak to Guater Gulf, Iran)

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ABSTRACT: Spatial planning in border areas in Iran because of long borders and settling more than half of the provinces in the country's international borders with neighbouring countries play particular role in the planning system. This article aims to clarify the position of border areas spatial planning in the country planning system, identifying its elements, elucidating how these elements relate to other elements, as well as explaining the importance and urgency of addressing border areas planning. Southeast region of Iran, particularly Konarak to Guater Gulf, which due to underdevelopment and drugs issues urgently needs to spatial planning, review as the case study. According to the importance of this district in soil and water boundaries of Iran, passive defence approach is examined in spatial planning. This paper tries to explain spatial planning in mentioned border area in the framework of passive defence strategy by using descriptive – analytical research method. On this basis, according to the features and potentials of the study area and with emphasis on the growth poles strategy, plans with increasing the development capacity and promoting the area's security (passive defence) In four dimension economic, cultural, management and physical.

Keywords: Spatial Planning, Border Areas, Passive Defence.

INTRODUCTION

Spatial planning refers to the methods used by the public sector to influence the distribution of people and activities in spaces of various scales. Discrete professional disciplines which involve spatial planning include land use, urban, regional, transport and environmental planning. Other related areas are also important, including economic and community planning. Spatial planning takes place on local, regional, national and inter-national levels and often result in the creation of a spatial plan. Infact, spatial planning is a set of coordinated and consistent knowledge, techniques, principles, policies, programs, practices and operations in order to organize and regulate the biological and geographical places (Albrechts, 2004; Mahmoudi, 2009; Nadin, 2007). Furthermore, spatial planning is believed as coordinated and worthy organizing of country's living space in the form of general policies, developing and multilateral defence necessities (Neuman, 2008; Pour Ahmad, 2002). To be more precise, classifying human activities in an overall view

includes economic, social, political and military. Naturally, the diverse and complex human activities in the geographic spaces require the proper context to maximize their efficiency (Bertaud, 2008; Faludi, 2004; Faludi, 2010; Harris, 1990). Spatial planning adjusts the relationship between human, space, and human activity (Asayesh, 1996; Counsell & Haughton, 2007; Healey, 2008). One of its most important aspects which mainly less attention has been pay to it is defence – security (Momeni, 2002; Pour Mousavi, 2007). This has been emphasized in the third development plan of Iran and the subsequent five-year plans (Management and Planning Organization, 2000) which suggest the importance of this issue and its position in country's planning system in different scales.

Border areas are of the new fields in planning and development projects. Although from past to present different aspects of problems related to these areas have been studied sporadically, however, the position of Spatial planning in border areas has not been explained in the country's development and planning system yet, and the dimensions and characteristics of it has been less attended. Hence, the necessity of scientific studies

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in this field is felt more than ever. This is because of the lack of proper attention to these areas, especially water borders of the country, particularly will be emphasized. In this regard, the lack of a theoretical framework for scientific studies related to the Spatial planning in border areas, while the need for rapid political, military, and developmental action in these areas has been increased, is one of the problems that officials in the development and security of these areas encounter.

Accordingly, moving towards the development of this framework needs management and attention for improving the quality and quantity of policy makings trend, regulating the decision making, and formulating the development programs of these areas within a science and efficient frame.

Therefore, in this article tries to answer the following questions with regard to the above content:

What is the necessity of spatial planning in the development plans?

What are the implementation strategies of development programs with spatial planning in the context of passive defence?

What are the action plans of spatial planning for achieving passive defence strategy in the border areas?

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Descriptive research includes surveys and fact-finding enquiries of different kinds. The major purpose of it is description of the state of affairs as it exists at present. In this research, the term "ex-post facto research" is used instead of descriptive research studies. The main characteristic of this method is that the researchers have no control over the variables; they can only report what has happened or what is happening. Most ex-post facto research projects are used for descriptive studies in which the researchers seek to measure such items as, for example, frequency of shopping, preferences of people, or similar data. In analytical research, on the other hand, the researcher has to use facts or information and analyze them to make a critical evaluation of the material (Gauch, 2003; Kumar, 2005; Trochim, 2001; Shaker Ardekani et al., 2014). The description is used for frequencies, averages and other statistical calculations. Often the best approach, prior to writing descriptive research, is to conduct a survey investigation. Qualitative in this research has the aim of description and researchers may follow-up researcher with examinations of why the observations exist and what the implications of the findings (Dawson, 2002; Kothari, 2008; Akhgar et al., 2013) in relative of passive defence from spatial strategic planning.

In this research, descriptive method was used to describe the dimension of capacity and potential based instruments with the carrying capacity basic principles which is contained in the provincial spatial plan of East of Iran from Konarak to Guater Gulf.

The first step is to conduct a literature review on the concept of carrying capacity through the instrument of area. Furthermore, a review of the product of spatial plans of Konarak to Guater

Gulf area regarding plans, policies and programs that impact on the environment, as well as how the passive defence implemented for the Spatial Plan Konarak to Guater Gulf area.

Passive Defence

In military science, defence is the art of preventing an enemy from conquering territory. Defence may also be a euphemism for war, such as "Ministry of Defence". In non-local conflicts, it is generally true that defenders have an advantage over attackers, since they may have the ability to make preparations for the battle to protect themselves from the enemy while making the enemy vulnerable, such as laying obstacles such as landmines or preparing positions such as trenches and fortifications. However, in encounters larger than the small scale the attacker may often have the advantage, since they get to choose the time and place of battle. An attacker may concentrate their entire force on a small part of the defended area, while the defender is forced to spread their forces over the possible area of attack (Leonard, 2011; U.S. Department of Defence, 2009).

Defence is usually associated with land maintaining. The organization of passive defence of Iran describes defence as reducing the enemy's attack and preventing them from achieving their goals; and it is composed of two parts: passive defence and active defence (the Organization of Passive Defence of Iran, 2006). The general concept of active defence is the directly use of weapons against enemy attacks; and passive defence refers to a set of measures which by using different means increases the resistance threshold of countries and regions. U.S. Department of Defence declares that passive defence is measures taken to reduce the probability of and to minimize the effects of damage caused by hostile action without the intention of taking the initiative (U.S. Department of Defence, 2009). As it is clear from the above definition, the concept of passive defence is against any invasion and is considered as a general strategy. Prentiss defined passive defence as activities undertaken by civilian authorities to protect the population, industrial base, and jurisdictions from air attack through negative measures designed to: (a) reduce the impact of air attack on jurisdictions; (b) maintain civilian morale to prevent impacts on national war efforts; (c) prevent the further disruption of the life of the population (Prentiss, 1941; Prentiss, 1951). Passive defence is, moreover, a defence designed solely to resist in place or minimize the effects of an attack against a specified area, position, or front.

In this regard, civil defence or civil protection, which is fairly synonymous with passive defence, is an effort to prepare non-combatants for military attack. It uses the principles of emergency operations: prevention, mitigation, preparation, response, or emergency evacuation, and recovery. Programmes of this sort were initially discussed at least as early as the 1920s but only became widespread after the threat of nuclear weapons was realized. Since the end of the Cold War, the focus of civil defence has largely shifted from military attack to emergencies

and disasters in general. The new concept is described by a number of terms, each of which has its own specific shade of meaning, such as crisis management, emergency management, emergency preparedness, contingency planning, emergency services, and civil protection (Miller et al., 2009; Office of Civil Defence Planning, 2013; Yegorov et al., 2002).

Based on this, understanding of the potential and possibilities of forces in the context of geopolitical areas certainly will be important in reducing vulnerability. Asgharian Jedi considers passive defence as defensive measures that can help the resistance against surprise enemy's invasion with minimal facilities and equipment (Asgharian Jedi, 2007). Therefore, passive defence is as a prevention strategy which thereby with the lowest cost and facility stands against invasion. Consequently passive defence is a defence designed solely to resist in place or minimize the effects of an attack against a specified area, position, or front. According to the above passive defence conclude in the following:

Passive defence is as a proactive strategy;

Passive defence can be used as a means to alert and warning;

Limiting or preventing the damages to facilities, equipment and human resources;

Reconstruction is on the agenda of the passive defence;

Increasing continuity of service activities in the conditions of natural and unnatural disasters;

Preserving of territorial integrity and sovereignty;

Reducing the enemy forces and strengthening the deterrence.

The Evolution of Spatial Planning in World and Iran

Strategy owes its scientific development to its importance in military field According to Kaufman & Jacobs (1987), strategic planning was started to be used in 1950s in private sector. The origin of it comes from effective planning and management for changing and growing needs of legal people. At the start of 1970s, the managers in America started to be interested in strategic planning due to negative situations such as oil crisis, democratic problems and economic instabilities. Traditional planning systems were insufficient in terms of producing solutions for problems arising due to the problems which have reached to different dimensions in settlements systems). Starting from the 1980s many scientific studies in America highlighted the usage of strategic planning approach for the development of local government and common world (Albrechts, 2001). However, flexible and negotiation –based strategic spatial planning approach was started to be used in some cities of Europe and America. According to Albrechts et al. (2001), strategic planning has been developed as a method to associate long- and short-term objectives with different objectives and strategies (country-region- urban-urban sub-region); it has been developed as a method which will provide participation of different actors. Traditional planning estimates that current trends will continue. But strategic planning projects also new trends, discontinuities and surprises.

Strategic planning projects “uncertainties of future” against “determining future” mission of static planning

In Iran over 50 years of planning, spatial planning programs for lack of proper scientific framework and executive problems in the development programs never have gone beyond the basic studies. However, spatial planning implies the regulating communication between people, space, and human activities in space, and thus particularly emphasizes on space in the national development planning (Albrechts et al., 2003; Balducci et al., 2011; Neuman, 1996) and it aims optimal use of natural and human resources for economic and social development (Allmendinger & Haughton, 2010; Massoumi Eshkevari, 1997). Table 1 summarizes spatial planning periods in Iran. The first period is limited to the formation of spatial planning in Iran's planning system. The second period began with culminating imbalances in Iran and the need to adopt a national policy of regional development was stated which its result was Setiran Master Plan (Setiran Consulting Engineers, 1976). Next period after the revolution in Iran led to the spatial planning studies which the war prevented the implementation of its policies. The fourth stage is the reconstructions after the war and the spatial planning downgraded. The fifth course according to re-attention of spatial planning took place in 1997 which its resulting was the basic studies of national development (Plan and Budget Organization, 1997). These studies, however, were not focused and attended in the country's spatial planning. The sixth stage can be called the second period of spatial planning stagnation as a result of the government approach. In the seventh period Plan and Budget Organization of Iran renamed to Vice-President for Strategic Planning and Supervision. With this rename, the number of skilled experts of the Plan and Budget Organization as well as their duties very reduced. Reduction of experts was so that it obviously showed the dissolution of organization. With these changes, the National Centre for Spatial Planning collapsed and was almost closed; nevertheless, a number of provincial organizations continued their work. However, defence planning in defence organizations, especially in Passive Defence Organizations continued (Office of Spatial and Regional Planning, 1997a, 1997b).

Studies of the experiences of successful country in the field of spatial planning show that in most countries this issue is more physical than social and economic. For this reason it is often referred as physical planning (OSPAR, 2003; Tyldesley, 2004). In most European countries, the main subjects of spatial planning include protection of the landscape, forests, beaches, and overall environmental and land use (Earll, 2003; Gubbay, 2004). Nevertheless, its starting point was formed in France, where deference of centralization and development of Paris with other French population centralised to spatial planning with economic and developmental goals and objectives and equitable distribution of income and decentralization of Paris (Balme & Jouve, 1996; Burnham, 1999; Gravier, 1947). The situation of Iran and its centralized system of planning and

Table 1: Classification of spatial planning activities in Iran

Period	Timeframe	Spatial planning activities	Barriers
First	1960s to 1970s	Formation of spatial planning concept	Attitude of former regime; Economic problems.
Second	1975 to 1977	Setiran Master Plan	Iran's Revolution
Third	1983 to 1989	Spatial planning studies of Islamic Iran	8-year-old war
Forth	1989 to 1997	Partial approach in the country's planning system	Diversity Perspectives for post-war reconstruction
Fifth	1997 to 2005	Basic studies of national development	Hastiness; Lack of appropriate conditions.
Sixth	2005 to 2007	Redefining of spatial planning	Lack of attention to different aspects of spatial planning;
Seventh	from 2008 until now	Attending to passive defence studies; Emphasis on partial spatial planning (spatial planning of different parts); Basic spatial planning studies for individual provinces.	Renaming of Plan and Budget Organization to Vice-President for Strategic Planning and Supervision; Lack of attention to different aspects of spatial planning; Lack of useful plans; Parallel working of national ministries or agencies with spatial planning documents.

management are similar to France. Thus, France was selected as a model for Iran and the first "spatial planning scheme" with a social – economic approach was prepared by experts French (Saraf, 1998; Tofigh, 1992; 2005).

Spatial Planning in Iran's Border Areas

Spatial planning in border areas is a planning which connects the development to security and defence of border areas and recommends strategies for their development in which the security and development are necessary and required (Andalib, 2000a; 2000b; 2001).

Research conducted on spatial planning in border areas has proposed a number of issues which based on different countries are diverse. Meanwhile, Hansen, Jones and Wilde studied the border areas of Germany and their obtained results indicated the lack of development of these regions compared to other regions.

Based on Hansen's analysis, general principles and characteristics of the border areas are as follows:

- Barriers associated with international trade;
- Disconnection with neighbouring countries because of differences in the economic and cultural fields;
- Threats of military invasion;
- Discontinuity in the spatial structure of these areas because of the physical boundaries.

Hansen argues that as long as these conditions remain border areas will be deprived, underdeveloped, and peripheral areas

(Hansen, 1978). Consequently, the underdevelopment of border areas can be considered as the main threat of them. Jones and Wild ,too, based on regional planning theories and Hansen's theory, conducted studies in East and West Germany and the extracted and prepared characteristics for these regions. These characteristics are as follows:

Border areas are remaining as peripheral and underdeveloped regions even in the more advanced countries such as West Germany;

Although being peripheral can be caused by geographical conditions, but being border will overwhelm many facilities and activities of these regions;

Establishing the border between two countries erodes the continuity and spatial linkage, which basically connect the developmental spaces, of the two countries, and both regions located on both sides of the border will be marginal because of spatial continuity disconnection;

Areas which before establishing the border, in terms of spatial activities were connected with each other separate and being marginalized is the cause of underdevelopment of these areas (Jones & Wild, 1994).

According to the analysis by Jones and Wilde in former Germany's border areas, principles for development of border areas can be offered as general strategies for their spatial planning. These principles because of lack of considering spatial planning in Iran's planning system and underdevelopment of border areas are more taken into consideration. These

principles are:

- Necessity of understanding the complexity, breadth and diversity of variables and their impact on border areas;
- Necessity of providing the developmental conditions and infrastructures of border areas;
- Necessity of leaving the isolation and expansion the relationships with both inside and outside;
- Necessity of linkage between border areas with the centre;
- Necessity of specific protection and support of these areas to achieve development.

Border areas of Iran are considered as one of the most important and sensitive border areas in the Middle East and the whole world. Privileged geopolitical position of Iran has attracted more attention towards these areas. However, parts of Iran's border areas for the reasons will be mentioned in continue are considered vulnerable and crisis-prone. This also can be seen in South and Southeast of Iran from Konarak to Guater Gulf. In general their problems and issues can be divided in economic, defence – security and political – law enforcement. These features are shaped due to the proximity to foreign countries and their geographical and political conditions and have direct impacts on the development trend of these areas. If these features are not addressed, they will take negative effects on the development trend and security and will work as a threat against development. Nevertheless, if they be considered and be used in developmental planning process and spatial planning, they leave behind positive effect and will become opportunities instead of threats. These features include:

- Existence of continuing military threats that can threaten the nation in different dimensions and in different scales;
- Distance from the centre;
- Geographical isolation;
- Residential instability and constant population displacement;



- Illegal entering of citizens of neighbouring countries
- opposition groups and drug traffickers;
- Underdevelopment and deprivation;
- Different cultural, ethnic and religious with the centre;
- Discrepancy between political and economic objectives and the emergence of problems relating to it in border areas.

Passive Defence Considerations in Iran's Spatial Planning, Konarak to Guater Gulf

Konarak to Guater Gulf region in Sistan and Baluchestan Province (Fig. 1) is one of very important areas of Iran in the terms of commercial, political and military. This area through Oman Sea and Indian Ocean is the only Iran's access to international waters. However, in view of development this area due to various reasons is underdevelopment. This area of Sistan and Baluchestan Province based on Iran's political divisions system is divided into two counties: Chabahar and Konarak. Many experts believe that the security approach in provincial divisions had been dominant element in Iran's political divisions (Hafeznia & Ahmadi, 2005). About the positive consequences of such a policy in designing province templates, national unity, national security, supervision, emergency controls, coordinated development, sustainability, stability and manoeuvrability has been mentioned (Choukhani Zad Moghadam, 2002).

Strengths and Weaknesses of the Region

Based on studies done in this area and according to government deprivation documents¹ (Fig. 2) it is characterized that Konarak County is more deprived than Chabahar. This is because the development of Chabahar County and Chabahar port which has been determined by the government as a free zone in recent years.

However, it does not match to the talents of the area. In Fig.



Fig. 1: location of studied area in Iran.
(Source: google earth V.6.2.2.6613 (August 14, 2014))



Fig. 2 :Deprivation in the area according to government documents.

3 and 4 the deprivation has been reviewed in different view. In Fig. 3, deprivation in the area based on economic, social and demographic indexes² has been reviewed and the data shows that Chabahar and Konarak in this issue (deprivation) are stronger than neighbouring cities. In Fig. 4, also, access to facilities has been shown in relation to the distribution of cities and their location. Fig. 4 indicate the deprivation of the area which is based on

several factors. However, the area's talent and potential in different dimensions and in different scales are stronger than the surrounding areas. Therefore it seems that developing existing cities and constructing new cities with economic – security objectives can play a significant role in reducing the deprivation in the area. In this regard, the urbanization ratio of this area to the country shows that besides increasing the population in recent decades, its population growth has also

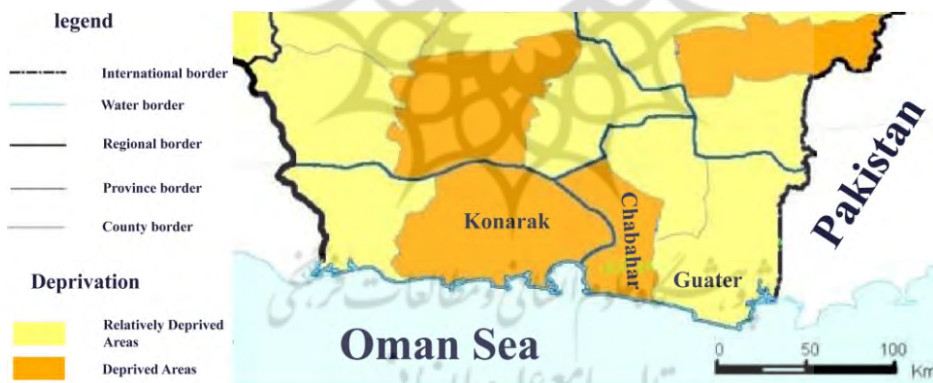


Fig. 3: Deprivation in the area according to economic indices



Fig. 4: Access to facilities according to the location of the cities

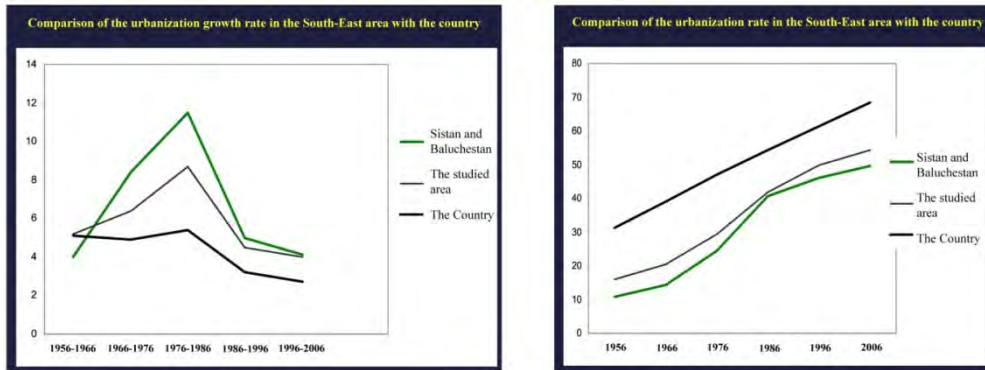


Fig. 5: Urbanization ration in the Southeast area with the country

convergence with the country's population growth. In Fig. 5 urbanization ratio is expressed.

In this regard, population density and its increasing trend in recent years (Fig. 6) in the Guater Gulf due to the presence of water resources, economic growth in different sectors, and Chabahar port is assessed more appropriate than other areas of the province and Iran's Southeast region, which includes the provinces of Kerman and Sistan and Baluchistan. Undoubtedly, increasing population on the area and improving their living

conditions would be as a defence against attacks and threats; in a way that the experience of the Iran-Iraq War in the west of Iran emphasizes this.

This population growth is more in some areas such as Chabahar port which is considered as a free trade zone, and according to the port's economic exchanges with other countries, its access to the communication networks (including rail, air and land communication paths as well as mass communication such as telephone and Internet) will be increased (Fig. 7).

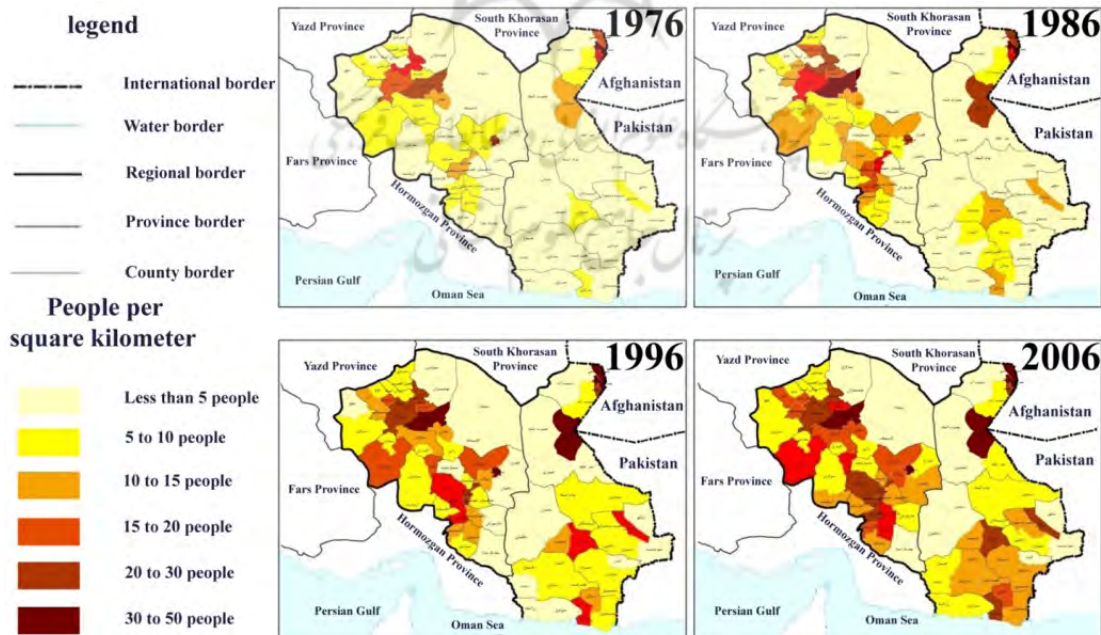


Fig. 6: Population density in the Southeast region of Iran in recent decades

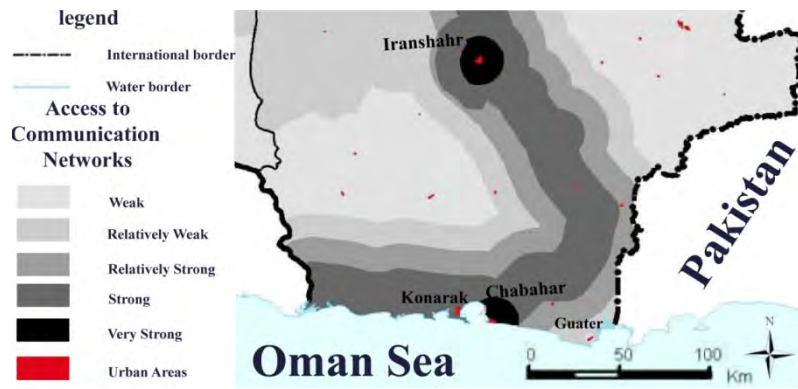


Fig.7: Access to communication networks

Table 2: the strengths and weaknesses of the region

Strengths	Weaknesses
Chabahar as a free trade zone; The population density of the region; Population growth rate of the region; Appropriate access to a communication network (rail, air and land), especially in Chabahar port; Chabahar port and connecting to free waters.	Widespread smuggling and the informal economy; Insecurity of the region; Low income and productivity; Unemployment and high immigration; Low employment in agriculture and animal husbandry, according to the capacity of the region; Widespread illiteracy and lack of educational centres; Lack of social – economy participation; Distance from financial markets centres (Tehran and Isfahan).

Considering the aforementioned the strengths and weaknesses of the region can be summarized in the following table (Table 2):

Talents and Potentials of the Region

Another part of the studies of the region is based on its talent and potentials that can take effective steps into its development. One of them is the use of region's tourism aspects which not only cause social – economic prosperity but also enhance the security of the region toward passive defence. Therefore, it is suggested that tourism dimensions with rely on creating new cities (Urban

Planning and Architecture Research Centre of Iran, 2010; Ziari, 2006a) develop, which in addition to economic prosperity, enhances the regional security for connecting other regions to it. It is also considered as a double-edged sword: on the one hand, the process of moving from rural to urban areas should not interfere in the process of urbanization and on the other hand, hinterlands of cities should be reduced in order to be effective in critical situations in order to fulfil passive defence. In the environment sector, the Gandou Protected Area (Fig. 8) and the natural talents of the region (Fig. 9) are among the factors that

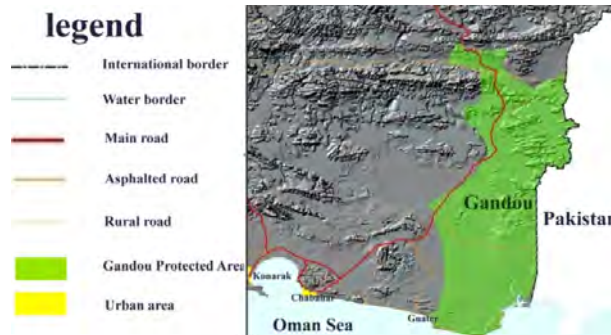


Fig. 8: Gandou Protected Area

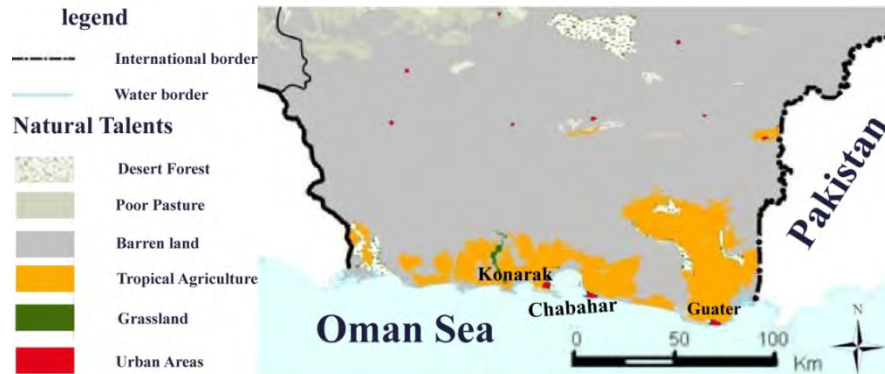


Fig. 9: the natural talents of the region

can be effective on the environment and its related economy.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

According to identifying the studied area, the aim of this planning is reduction the imbalances at the national scale and increasing the development with emphasis on development poles. In the area of Konarak, Guater Gulf and Chabahar and based on the region's potentials and capabilities, managerial, economic, physical and cultural aspects are considered as the criteria of the growth pole. The following cases are considered as growth pole strategies in studied area:

Development of border areas based on local resources and conditions (internal potentials) with relying on de-deprivation of the population balance;

Establishment of border markets and forecasting proper production of neighbouring countries and economic interaction with them;

Attention to various ethnic – religious groups in the studied area;

Increasing the communication in transnational, national and regional levels according to the region's potentials;

Enhancing the security of the area and preventing illegal traffic in the studied area with emphasis on the role of military forces;

Efficient use of groundwater and surface water resources according to lack of fresh water resources;

Development of the infrastructure and equipment of the area.

In this regard, the development of this area is in the context of state programs. Chabahar zone, Guater Gulf and their coastal axis have been adopted as the tourism region by The Council of Ministers (Vice-President for Strategic Planning and Supervision, 2010). This can play an important role in the development of Guater Gulf and Oman Sea coastal areas. Furthermore, construction of Chabahar international airport and promoting Konarak airport can lead the prosperity and

development for Iran's Southeast areas. In this regard, it can be argued that the aerial network communication of the Sistan and Baluchestan with other areas and cities of Iran will bring prosperity to the area.

In according to what discussed, planning of the area and promoting the development of the region based on the environmental abilities, using tourism attractions and effective communication between growth poles are within the framework of spatial planning. In this context, the defence strategy for reducing military attacks relying on active and passive defence approach (according to the local circumstances) will be important in locating of sensitive land-uses, facilities, equipment and infrastructures. Considering the geographical location of proposed growth poles (Guater Gulf, Chabahar and Konarak), impacts of the surrounding areas and existing and proposed facilities and equipment, as a recommendation, corridors can be proposed to connect to centres (Tehran and Isfahan), and from there to international routes for connecting Southeast to Northwest (Fig. 10) (Hosseinzadeh Dalir, 2010; Ziari, 2006b). In this regard, due to the insecurity of Iran's Southeast borders, the emphasis on international economic and cooperation between Iran and Pakistan, and also according to the topology of Guater Gulf and its environment, tourism attraction can be effective in increasing the security of the area. Therefore, the presence of the urban poles will be an emphasis on improving security in those areas (passive defence).

According the above mentioned, the following are the talents and potentials of the region for the regional development in the spatial planning framework:

Fertile soil;

Appropriate climate for tropical agriculture;

The possibility of using renewable energy like solar and wind;

Environmental tourism attractions (Gandou Protected Area, Guater Gulf, seacoast of Oman Sea);



Fig 10: The proposed corridors to connect the region to the international corridors
 (Source: Vice-President for Strategic Planning and Supervision, 2012)

Common border with Pakistan and take advantage of international markets and facilities;
 Capacity of boundary markets;
 High capacity of warehousing;
 Capacity of creating shrimp and fish farms;
 Proper position to link to the international corridors.
 Given the above, the capabilities and potential of the region is appropriate for its development. According to the international scale of the study area, however, one of the most serious threats in reducing the region's potential development is central government's policies. The state's policy not only has reduced the international communication, but also has decreased the possibility of optimum utilization of Oman Sea as the only country and region's link to the open water and the international trade. This factor in these studies is considered as an external variable that its effect on further isolation of the country and the region is very high.

CONCLUSION

In response to the question of why Spatial planning in border areas from Konarak to Guater Gulf is important and what its necessity in development programs is, it should be stated that for specific features of areas which their most special characteristics are the contact with the country's internal and external environments, addressing them is essential in spatial planning and regional development. Therefore, the development and security are two major principles in the Spatial planning in border this areas. Studies show that the relationship between security and development are necessary and required in the planning of these areas. In other words, the development of Konarak to Guater Gulf areas cannot be realized unless security is established, and vice versa, the security cannot be achieved unless they are developed. Based on theoretical and experimental studies, Iran which

has a variety and complexity of this areas, regional imbalance between border and central regions is very obvious. This imbalance has two negative effects on the development process: on the one hand and in a general sense, this causes the troubles for development of border areas and puts obstacles in its way, on the other hand, because of the location of Konarak to Guater Gulf areas and their underdevelopment, the insecurity is spread. This issue is specifically prevailing in study area. These mutual influences of development and security are related together and cause a series of actions and reactions which affect the development of border areas. Therefore, at any type of planning, including the development of from Konarak to Guater Gulf areas and especially spatial planning, development and security are the principles. As the missing link between these two principles, passive defence approach should be considered in spatial planning. Consequently and as in the study area was emphasized, it can be predicted that passive defence strategies take effective steps in order to increase the security and development of the region.

Therefore, Spatial planning in Konarak to Guater Gulf areas is the optimal utilization of all human and environmental resources to improve the material and spiritual status of the society, optimal and sustainable spatial organization of human, land and human activities in these areas according to their features in the framework of spatial planning, realization of development and national security.

Considering what expressed above, in this article spatial planning of Konarak to Guater Gulf was introduced with relying on passive defence strategy and within the region's possibilities and potentials which is based on spatial strategies. In this framework and considering studies carried out, the growth pole pattern in regional development and keeping pace with the passive defence strategy are the basic models in spatial planning. For determining growth poles in the area

water resources, connection and communicate with other urban centres, urban facilities and equipment, functional scale, geographical capacity, and power of establishment of security are considered which have been connected to other urban centres by activity and function corridors.

Supposed growth poles, that were selected as samples of the tourism areas (Guater Gulf), ports, and large cities (Chabahar and Konarak), with increasing the development capacity and promoting the area's security status (passive defence strategies) play a significant role in regional development; therefore, the

framework of spatial planning is in this scope. Fig 11 shows the model of spatial planning from Konarak to Guater Gulf.

ENDNOTES

1. According to Article 39 of Labour Law, ministries and governmental institutions are obliged to pay extra salaries to their employees. The criterion for these payments is deprivation of regions. Identifying indexes of regions deprivation are: bad weather and deprivation of facilities (Araghi, 2002; Rasaeinia, 2000; Vice-President for Strategic Planning and Supervision,

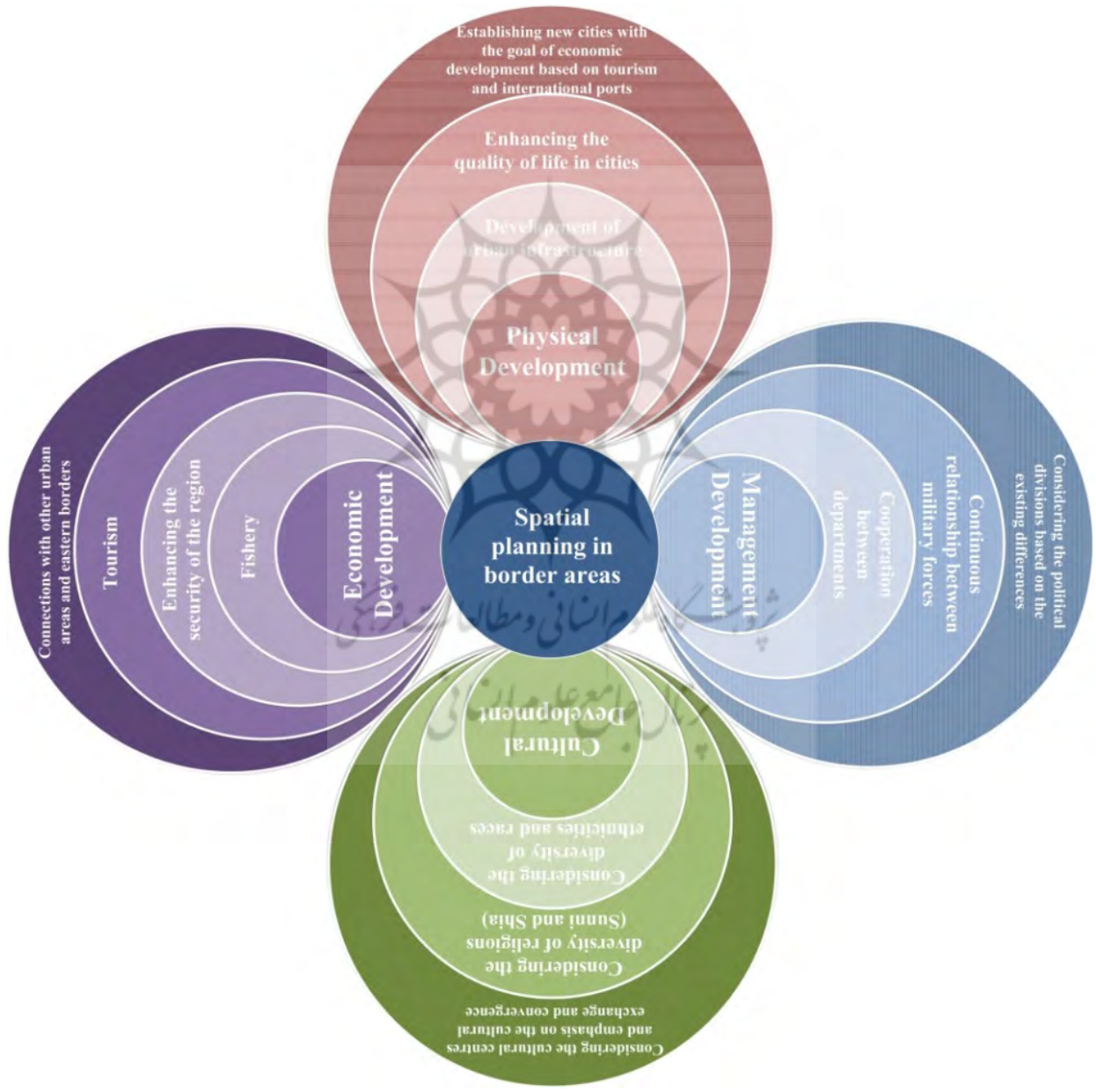


Fig. 11: the model of spatial planning from Konarak to Guater Gulf.

2012).

2. The indexes used in this section include: unemployment rate, illiteracy rate, density of households in housing units, the number of urban and rural health centres per the number of cities and villages, the number of urban and rural doctors per the number of cities and villages, the number of elementary, middle, and high school schools per the number of cities and villages, the number of libraries and educational centres per the number of cities and villages, the number of sports facilities per the number of cities and villages, the number of cities and villages benefiting from gas, the number of cities and villages benefiting from post offices and cooperative companies, the number of bank branches in rural areas, the number of villages benefiting from safe water, and population density

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