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## **THE ROLE OF SECURITY IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND IMPACT OF BORDER CITIES ON PROVIDING THE BORDERS SECURITY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Security is a word containing the special mental aspects and indexes, referring to the feeling of satisfaction and peace caused by the environment calmness. This is the necessary background for an ideal society. The salvation of a society needs to maintenance of security stability and the feeling caused by that. Crowd gathering in public places needs a feeling of security. Considering urbanization spread and the increase of social insecurity, research in the field of security, factors affecting it, strategies for its reinforcement in towns and effective factors of border cities on meeting it, are a necessity today. Present study was performed in descriptive-analytic method and data were collected through library, scientific articles and the internet. According to the results, paying attention to citie’s security and effective factors of border cities on meeting security has the most importance due to the fact that one can see the relation and continuity of security with national security, solidarity and correlations of society’s sectors against domestic and non-domestic threats by taking a look at urbanization growth and population increase of border cities. Also, security and its components are important and there is a mutual relation between border cities and meeting the security of cities.

**Keywords:** *Security, City, Borders Security, Border Cities*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Any society lived in any time; especially its officials consider security and its feeling as an important item for their existence and maintenance. Historical evidence also shows that whenever a society has the security and the calmness caused by that, it grows and reaches to the highest scientific achievements. On the other hand, when society’s security undergone changes like war, the security feeling decreased and they can’t even handle their initial affairs. Security is a primary need for human beings as it means coping with fear and threat. In urban development, it means urban security and security in the concept of a city. In recent years, the purpose of urban development was mostly promoting security level through appropriate planning and site designing. Making urban sites secure is a necessity for urban development.

#### **Literature Review**

In 2009, in an article entitled “investigating urban security in border cities; case study: Taibad”, Hasan *et al.*, (2009) have shown that there is a meaningful relationship between security feeling and indices like: social investment, media performance, police role, individuals social base and physical environment of the city. Ali *et al.*, (2005) in their work “the role of border application evolution in geographical environment of Bajgiran in the border of Iran- Turkmanistan in 2005 have found that reopening of the border is an outcome of a political change, leading to the evolutions of border application. Hafeznia and colleagues (2009) in their work “impact of globalization on border’s nature” in 2009 have found that border’s nature is derived of human different essence. As a result, nature and needs of the borders are available till human beings exist. This is unchangeable.

Enayat and Zahra (2009) in their article entitled “social security and its impact on national security of Iran (social cultural threats) in 2009 have found that social security interacts with domestic politics and national accord. Also, national authority is in line with social security and the more the stability of national accord and authority, the more the national security’s stability.

Hadi (2006) in his work “effective factors on border’s security; emphasis on east border of Iran-Afghanistan” has found that there are many factors affecting border’s security, some of which is the same

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in all countries and some others are exclusive in one country or even one region. Impact level may decrease/increase after a while.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

### **Methodology**

Present study is descriptive-analytic theoretical research which is basic. We've used rational analysis and reasoning based on library' studies.

### **Problem Statement**

Concept of security feeling is an index of life quality in urban areas. Social disorders are one the most important factors relating to security.

According to the spread of urbanization and the increase of social insecurities, today, investigating security, factors affecting it and its reinforcement strategies becomes an important subject to be studied, especially in border cities. There is no doubt security is the main factor in progress, development, one-way improvement and talent's revealing. There is no social development, creativity and useful activity without security (Isfahan police Department 2008).

One of the main issues about international borders, especially in insecure regions is controlling the borders. Borders control and supervision was an important issue in all governments as it has crucial effect on country's security.

As a result, investigating the impact of border cities on meeting security of a country becomes important.

### **Research Objectives**

Purpose of the present study is to investigate the relation between border cities' security meeting and their impact on security meeting of borders. To do so, we first study border's features and their security and then security importance in border cities and their effect on border's security.

### **Data Collection**

We've collected data from library, articles and the internet. The analysis has been done through analytic rational method.

### **Lexical Context of Security**

Security, in its general usage means liberation of all disasters. Oxford dictionary define it as follows: "the condition in which a thing/human is not at risk of danger or being protected of them." Definitions of dictionaries emphasize on "feeling released of fear" or "safety feeling" which refers to all aspects of security" [www.zibasazi.ir](http://www.zibasazi.ir).

Secure means peace of mind and emission of fears. Security' three infinitives mean almost the same but security refers to the feeling of having security sometimes.

### **Concept of Security**

Security is a word with special features referring to peace of mind and the calmness available in environment context. In other words, everything secure should have the ability to make peace; the feel that makes human released of fear. According to the above, the followings could be security's meanings:

1. Safety, calmness and peace
2. Liberty, peace and fear lack and the emission of others invasion
3. Safety and peace of mind based on its infinitive

Security is an old concept preceding society which has changed by human development and taken some new aspects; today, applied in development. Security meeting is government most basic task.

The course of security has firm ties with the nature and concept of the government; in political science, government refers to what affairs must be done. This is where security means. In western civilization, based on liberal doctrine the only purpose of government is meeting the security (Kargar, 2005).

### **Border as It's Defined by Scientifics**

There is some definitions of border in the following:

**Peter Taylor:** Border is an inside out concept; a determined guideline shows the separation.

**Martin Glasner:** In fact, border is not a line; it is a vertical area separating ground and undergrounds of neighbor countries through the space. It seems a line just in earth view.

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**Richard Moyer:** Borders are defined something like lines. In fact, borders are designed where government's vertical interfaces are divided in ground surface.

**Preskat:** border is a line but borderline refers to an area.

Generally, from when the governments were formed, border takes its today concept and frontier area replaced by borderline.

#### **The Difference between Border and Frontier**

Geography's scientists have different ideas about the difference between border and frontier. Christoph in 1959 investigate the two words; frontier is derived from front limit such as: spear' peak and refers to end limit of the territory. Border is derived from limitations which refer to land's realm. So, frontier refers to the outside and border refers to the inside.

Master of political geography, John Gutman defines frontier as: it was a line to be protected in the view of some nations, what have been seen especially in France. Some others think that frontier is a peripheral area which leads to one nation's social economical evolutions and helps them exist.

Glanser believed that frontier is an area refers to the government territory not the separation of two or more countries.

Dare mir also believed that border has two different meanings (one in past times and one today); vast area separating two empires. Areas like this mostly formed randomly and there was no agreement between the two governments. Frontier almost refers to the final territorial progress of a country.

Mojtahed Zade also believed that frontier in old times referred to the connection area of two identities integrated politically and socially. Every frontier determines two end of something. There is no doubt frontier is the index of outside limitations of a government and could be defined by political pressure edges of one power against the other.

#### **Security Genetic Aspects**

Its stem derived from secure triad or derivations like: safety and belief. It means calmness and peace of mind against fears. This concept is almost real and has two aspects:

1. Positive: safety and calmness
2. Negative: lack of fear, tension and worry

In fact, what is meant by that is the special features referring to positive aspect and sometimes lack of some features negate the security.

#### **Mental and Visual Aspects of Security**

Security has two mental and visual aspects; the mental one (hidden one) is less considered. We should note that:

1. Generally, security is defined as not threatening which is the visual aspect.
2. Exclusively, security exists if one feels no threat which is the mental aspect.

So, security has the meanings of certainty, lack of fear, safety and not being afraid. It contains feeling of security in mental situations and outside certainty in visual situations. These aspects of security depend on social security.

#### **Welfare Aspects of Security**

In this respect, security has two aspects as follows:

1. Minimum aspect: all people have the ability to meet their living needs.
2. Promotional aspect (welfare): all people have a positive feeling of calmness, ease and social mental security in their lives.

#### **Security in Quran**

In Quran, the holy faithful Allah is on top of the security pyramid. "The faithful is someone who gave you security" Allame Tabatabayi said. This corresponds to the word in Joshan Kabir Pray. If we consider the holy Allah as the source of all securities, we've found the key of many problems.

#### **Kinds of Borders**

Borders are classified in different ways based on different factors. There are two of them as follows: 1- how they are formed and their corresponding rate and 2- the state of their corresponding to terrains.

1. Borders appearance and their corresponding to ethno-linguistic dispersion:

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- Borders before inhabitation
- Corresponding borders
- Imposed borders
- Abandoned borders

#### 2. Borders correspondence to terrains:

They are classified in two groups in this way; through terrains and through artificial tools like: column, hedge or barbed wire. First ones are as follows:

- a) Borders alongside mountains
- b) Borders in line with rivers, channels or lakes.
- c) Borders passing through deserts, jungles or marshes

Another kind of borders is also defined as geometric borders. They have some sub divisions such as: aerial borders, marine borders, domestic waters, land seas, adjacent or supervision area, exclusive economic areas, offshore platform, continental shelf or open waters.

#### **Borders Application**

Borders have separator and connective application. But, often it seems that they have both simultaneously. They have many applications which are changed, reinforced or weakened as time passed. Generally, we can name following applications for borders:

1. Separator 2. Integrative 3. Differentiator 4. Clashes 5. Tie 6. Defensive 7. Political 8. Social 9. Economical 10. Security 11. Borders disagreements (Akhbari and Nami, 2009)

#### **Border's Advantages and Disadvantages**

Borders have advantages and disadvantages based on foresaid factors. Some of them are as follows:

From human geographical point of view, borders before inhabitation are the best borders. Because people correspond their situations as they were inhabited; like the border between USA and Canada.

Corresponding borders are good one with respect to role and application. These borders have the least conflicts like the borders between India and Pakistan.

Imposed ones are not appropriate because these ones made people separated by their ethnic or linguistic. These are the place for conflicts and clashes like the borders between North Ireland and South Ireland.

Natural borders which formed in mountains, jungles, rivers and etc. also have some weaknesses and strengths. Those formed in mountains are usually the most stable ones, because mountains are not only important for defensive purposes, but also they have the simplest kind of determination on maps. However, determining an exact ridge in such a border is not always an easy work, because the sequence is always cut by a deep valley vertically. Also, correspondence of water division' line is hardly seen on mountains and this makes the mapping difficult.

One other problem with mountainous areas is that there are usually some population centers in their valleys and border' passing through their sites makes them separated and as a result, it leads to political clashes. As we've seen in borders of Tibet and Himalaya between China and India (Mir, 2004).

Using rivers as borders is easier than mountains because of their total path and their narrower width. In case of rivers capable of shipping, the best way is to draw a line in line with its talog. One of its problems is interrupting economy of a natural zone.

Another one is that rivers are natural and time to time they change their path suddenly as we've seen in Hirmand River between Iran and Afghanistan.

Other terrains like: jungles, marshes and deserts are so important in border' determination as they are vast, hard to pass and have little population.

The advantage of geometric borders is that they can be easily determined on maps, but they are always the place for conflicts because they've been determined without any consideration to area's cultural perspective. Their establishment and maintenance also needs huge costs (Mir, 2004).

Convex borders are tempting.

The country having it, has the better situation in the beginning of military clashes and the other country tries to somehow take this advantage from the country having it (Akhbari and Nami, 2009).

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### **Border and Security**

As borders have special application, they have threats in them, as well these threats targeting the borders for different purposes and with different causes and try to weaken their role and function. Border threats are varies based on countries situations and condition of internal and peripheral zones:

1. Security threats
2. Political threats
3. Economical threats
4. Cultural threats
5. Swindling threats

### **Origin of Border's Threats and Damages**

Recognizing threat's origin is the first step to take strategic operational policies and determine the appropriate strategies in order to cope with them. Threat's origins are varied according to geographical range, vast borders length, multiplicity of adjacent countries and geopolitical situation. Most important of them are as follows:

1. Vast borders length and multiplicity of adjacent countries and environmental variance whether natural or human
2. Imposed borders and ethno-cultural conflict with adjacent countries
3. Lack of development in borderline and peripheral areas
4. Natural resources and ecologic challenges and conflicts
5. Particular geopolitical and geostrategic situation of borders
6. The procedure of adjacent countries' political evolutions
7. Adjacent countries' instability
8. Powers tendencies and strategies towards the area
9. Globalization and borders application' evolution
10. Lack of appropriate strategy in borders management of countries

Above factors are main origins of border threats which could threaten one country alone or along with the other ones, potentially or de facto. Then, we must study all of them carefully in order to take necessary measures for managing it in a correct way.

### **Border Conflicts**

Border determination and mapping which is usually along with border' commitments, has no certainty for any government for probable threats. Totally, border conflicts could be divided into four groups:

1. **Place Conflict:** Caused by the exact place of border. These could be aroused by the change of natural terrains like: rivers or by different interpretations which contradicts legal documents.
2. **Territory Conflicts:** When two countries claim a joint territory usually based on historical geographical needs or national security.
3. **Functional Conflicts:** This kind of conflict arises as a result of border impact on people and good's movement or as a result of local problems with land and management.
4. Conflict on a source extended in both territories; water extraction, mine, oil or the use of a pasture by one country and its costs being paid by another country (Mir, 2004).

Some of the other conflicts origins are as follows:

1. Lack of border determination in a part of joint border.
2. Border determination in an injustice way and against international conventions
3. Doubt in determination and implementing of border line between two successive border signs.
4. Having ambiguity as a result of time or climatic changes.
5. Long distances between two signs (non-modernized border determination).
6. in exactly designed maps
7. inexact implementation of border lines on map
8. Lack of exact coordinates of some border signs.

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### **Control and Management Strategies of Borders**

As noted above, one threat origin is the lack of coherent strategies which leads to unsuccessful plans and solutions designed to cope with border threats with a huge human and economic investments. This is because of comprehensive partial approach. Plans like these have a contemporary positive effect, but after a while it turns negative.

To solve this, all related organizations have to form a council and professional committees to take the necessary strategy and policy.

### **Useful Plans and Policies for Borders Protection**

Plans and policies are important factors in meeting the security of borders. Government policy towards the borders is one the following depends on its kind and its political structure:

1. Human force organization
2. Appropriate equipment
3. Skilled and motivated human force
4. Border's development and construction
5. Legal standards
6. Coordination between operational organs

### **Urban Security**

The concept of security feeling is one of life quality's indices in cities. Social disorders are one of security's main outcomes. "If people won't use a place because of fear or lack of ease, the public is destructed" Elin said.

Fear or insecurity is one of main reasons threatening people appearance in public places. Insecurity interrupts health and exhilaration of daily life and imposes too many costs on society by obstacles in the way of cultural growth and public participation.

Public places as the path for life and activity must bring all people a stable healthy secure environment by taking the similarities and differences into account. These have to meet the needs of all people in a correct way. No doubt that nothing is more important than security for progress, development and one-way improvement and talent revealing. Social development, creativity and useful activity will not be possible without security. Today, security and feeling of insecurity becomes a big concern taking the following into account: immigration to cities, especially metropolises, ethno-religious clutter, unemployment, places prone to crime, social disorders and damages (Shoa and Kamran, 2010).

As noted above, insecurity in big cities is caused by social damages inside the urban society, but in border cities is caused by outside disorders. So, according to sustainable urban development and healthy town, we have to investigate welfare, calmness and security based on urban development purposes. Healthy town means a town in which physical, ecologic and anatomic aspects are important alongside the social, cultural and economical ones. However, in past urban planning, there was little consideration to the latter ones. This was considered later in 1980 in scientific circles. But in societies of the third world, just in recent years, if there is any consideration towards social factors like security and welfare, it belongs to metropolises. This is the cause of increase in social damages like immigration in small cities.

Considering urbanization spread and the increase of social insecurity, research in the field of security, factors affecting it, strategies for its reinforcement in towns, are a necessity which is more important in border cities having their insecurities from outside. Security in city's structure depends on placing the city into a lexical sequence leading to visual anatomic features. One should note that irregularity of social structure could also derive of insecurity' increase which leads to social violence or anti-norms subcultures. Urban security has distinguished aspects derived from social, cultural, economic, and political and religion concepts in urban structure.

Urban security has importance because it has a strong connection and integrity with national security and coherence and society' correlation against inside and outside arising threats considering urbanization growth and urban population into account. This uncontrolled spread leads us to the fact that each population increase could turn into variant interactions in public which at last, leads to decrease in security feeling of people with respect to cultural economic and ... aspects.

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Security in urban structure or crime prevention through urban designing is considered as the newest approach to the concept of security in city structure which must be studied alongside other factors. Lack of concentrated security feeling and its quantitative qualitative spread could be the place of challenge in sustainable development and political stability, social correlation and city structure health in social economic aspects. It seems necessary to consider urban security, social capital and public participation in urban security promoting because citizen security' strategies are effective in all aspects of government policies and decision making process in urban planning, based on that, meeting public comfort and citizen welfare are possible if only security is investigated as the main factor in participation of citizens.

Also, human security is one of the main features of welfare consisting the main axel of sustainable development. This provides the possibility of meeting human needs to reach their wills without affecting next generation capabilities. Secure public place has many components and features some of which has mutual effects. But, a secure public place needs social interacts as the security didn't meet just by polices. Complicated unconscious networks of supervisions and volunteer orders observance by people themselves meet the security.

### **Urban Development and Mental Health**

Today, mental disorders have an exclusive position among the causes of diseases. One fourth of world population is undergone a mental disorder in his/her life. Social factors like: urban development, poverty and technological changes have different impacts on mental health of citizens based on their economic cultural situation and their gender and ethnic.

The following must be considered to have a secure society:

1. Prevention or control of increasing increase of population specially in metropolises
2. Easing the conditions of higher education levels
3. Taking vulnerable people into account
4. Increasing family awareness of divorce outcomes and encouraging them not to divorce
5. Special support for children of those who divorced (economic support)

### **Security in Border's Areas of Iran**

All components of security meeting inside the country are somehow affected by the outside variables, so, any vulnerability in borders leads to danger in domestic and national security. Iran's borders have some features in common as follows:

1. Having longest borders besides geographical variance and half of the provinces on them are factors affecting political instability or some weaknesses in doing so which leads to incomplete borders control.
2. Population low density level and its unequal distribution and existence of some moving populations in some border areas along with inappropriate infrastructures of development and economic centers weakness, deprivation and lack of development, unequal situation of economy in these regions.
3. Variant ethnics in border areas and political structure depending on outside powers of adjacent countries
4. Imposing too much costs in security meeting and putting national capitals at risk
5. Lack of coordinated planning and decision making in these areas

Border areas have some features affecting security as follows:

1. Ethnic: frontiers and border areas are the inhabitation site for variant ethnic groups which get separated cause of the governments inadequacy
2. Religion: more than 98% of Iran population is Muslims (Shia or Sunni) which lives in central plateau. Most non-shia ones lives in border lines.
3. Natural features: in old times, Iran's territory was from Mediterranean Sea to central Asia and from Black Sea to the north of India subcontinent; today, it is limited to Iran plateau and its peripheral areas.
4. Border application: new borderlines applications lead to unity in some parts and to conflicts in some others.
5. Distance between center and periphery: spread of Iran's area is somehow that border areas found themselves in isolation; so, government forces accessibility to international borders and border areas are difficult.

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6. Globalization and ethnic awareness increase: freedom in information through information technology, bringing new demands for people which governments are capable of meeting them. This leads to some challenges in a society having cultural, linguistic and religious variance.

7. Border area's lack of development: Iran, as a result of vast variance of climate and geographical situation, has different social economic behaviors in it. We've seen many changes and evolutions in many regions. So, the development process is not the same in all regions. This leads to irregularities which are more intense in border areas.

#### ***How Border's Cities Affect on Border's Security Meeting***

In the following are some of the main factors affecting border's security meeting:

1. We need local-national consensus for sustainable development of borders. To do so, all people should participate in economy, politic and security.

2. Most of the crimes in border areas relate back to economy. Crimes statistics are high unless we do something about economy situation. We must first consider economy and employment and then face the criminals.

3. Employment is important in these areas as well as physical obstruction of borders. Although, equipment has an important role in obstruction, we've seen many illegal entrance and exit of foreigners. Then, it is necessary to take employment serious and plan for economy in order to solve border areas problems and meet their security.

4. Today, border cities have the worst unemployment statistics. On the other side, the most criminal's statistics belongs to them, as well. These statistics are tied together, so we should take them into account. Industrial plants, handcrafts and small workshops could solve the problem.

5. Small market at borders has a crucial role in security meeting of borders. They have emphasized on immediate revenues in past. In these markets, low quality goods are offered mostly and there is no commitment to Islamic standards of interactions. So, there was a negative view towards them on the other side of the border and this affected the security.

6. We should consider cultural infrastructures of border cities and its effect on security more because they are on the front line of cultural damages. Another reason is that some cultural features are usually different in two countries.

7. We must support cultural production of these areas with respect to scientific, social and sport aspects. Spare times of youth in border cities should not be ignored. Their view change towards some trivia's effect must be taken into account. As cultural invasion is planned outside of the borders, cultural production's support and view promotion are effective for youth to take the right way. This is possible through government support and leads to remarkable evolution in all aspects.

8. Taking tourism into account could also be helpful in security of these areas, because historical places could attract tourists. As these areas are somehow the entrance of the country, they are placed in tourist's mind at first sight. So, we must take it serious. Today, many tourists enter the country through borders. They can bring positive messages or some damages with them. Then, we must be prepared to cope with that. In other words, we should consider these areas in all aspects. These areas should be released of isolation to minimize their vulnerability.

9. Employment in these areas removes the setting for joining terrorist groups. If we have employment in a city and emit the unemployment through useful plans, people will not join the foresaid groups. Swindling is also emitted.

10. Establishment of agricultural cooperatives in border areas is one other way to meet the sustainable security in them. Border cooperatives establishment in line with the implementation of regulation of cross-border transactions, is one of the main facilities for border's people who promotes abroad trade and direct participation of the inhabitants in import and export and their living situation.



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11. Increase in traffic and attention to roads makes border areas more civilized. If this happens, employment and economy being promoted and as a result the security of borders met.

### **Suggestions**

1. Cross-border transactions promoting by border' people; decrease in swindling, employment, border's security enhancement and improvement of area' economy.
2. Security must become native and people oriented. If we divide security in all people' tasks and make them involved in their fate, they participate in defense of their lands. So, it seems normal that the bases for a sustainable security being provided.
3. We should not have a one-way look at security, because it is not a one-dimensional concept in today's world; security should be taken into account with respect to the entire aspects not just military one to reach a sustainable security. It's not possible to reach it with a one-dimensional look. One should consider social, cultural and political aspects.
4. Attention to poor regions of border areas having the least security feeling because of their vast physical social conflicts. These irregularities and disorders lead to norm's weakening and as a result, lead to society' collision. The police department, then, should to patrol day and night to control the area and decrease the conflicts.
5. Government more investment on border' cities and establishment of big industrial plans which leads to population stability in these cities and as a result, they have more traffic, more participations and government more attention to the foresaid investment. Border protection will be increased and then, security feeling is increased too.
6. Political centers attention to nullify insecurity' rumors. It leads to more security feeling.
7. Political centers attention to bring people an intimate state to prevent turmoil and religious clashes; because of Shia and Sonni ones.
8. Making social capital among inhabitants; a capital including components of having relations, interaction, certainty and participation in order to feel more security towards peripheral environment and to enhance this feeling through intragroup healthy connections and to help country's development by participation in cleanup plans of the city.
9. Use of native individuals for managing region affaires to meet their security.
10. Employment and economic activitie's increase in border areas
11. Avoidance of force, discrimination and operator management application in border areas.
12. Distribution of tolerance culture, cultural political convergence to promote cultural census in geographic-populated-ethnic areas, especially in border areas.
13. Implementation of national plans to fight for drugs in border areas according to Poverty alleviation, ethno-cultural tension alleviation and cultural convergence.
14. Handcrafts and native industries development planning in border areas in order to compete with adjacent countrie's ones and employment in border areas.

### **Conclusion**

Security is a word containing special mental aspects and indices, referring to the feeling of satisfaction and peace caused by the environment comfort. It means also release from fear and threats; a basic need of human. Defensive ability of Iran against internal and external invasions has a crucial role in urban development since old times. Border cities have always their necessary defensive forces and equipment (Rahnamayi, 2008).

So, present study results show that in urban development literature, security means urban security and in the context of the city. Making public places secure is a necessity for urban development. Border cities affect security meeting on borders.

Urban security has importance because it has a strong connection and integrity with national security and coherence and society' correlation against inside and outside arising threats considering urbanization growth and urban population into account. Security existence and its components are important in formation of new towns.

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