



Land use and Geographical Planning towards National Solidarity

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Abstract

The objective is know the influence of such geographical changes in Iran, also to understand the development. It is an important because of ethnic diversity and scattered population growth in the country influenced by geopolitics. Ethnic conflict has increased considerably in recent times and more interestingly, 72% of 120 major global conflicts is on ethnic issues. In the formation of political movement, people must know and understand the task or role of the governments, what policies and performance, who has been elected by the people to achieve the goals. Representatives of central part of the country mainly rule the Iranian government is due to spatial structure and geopolitical location, is always superior in power in compared with peripheral units.

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1. Introduction

Globalization is the breaking the geographical and political boundaries which consider the World as the unit, a corpus. Managers, policy makers and planners need reliable information and data for drawing policies and programs. It is the time for the people, organizations and governments to think for change. In the 21st century, there is significant growth of science and technology, rapid change in industrial development, traditional moves towards modernization, fight against terrorism, many opportunities ahead. All are concerned with the economic growth and development. In the same time, these dramatic changes are responsible for the unsafe and fragile ecological development. Like other growing countries, Islamic Republic of Iran is also no safe. Proper land use planning and management are necessary for making the environment safe for living. Political integration and management are also necessary to reduce the ethnic conflicts of the societies.

2. Objectives

The objective is know the influence of such geographical changes in Iran, also to understand the development. It is an important because of ethnic diversity and scattered population growth in the country influenced by geopolitics.

3. Theoretical research

With globalization and integration of global cultures, identity of a community has become an important issue. The other threats are the growth and dominance of the local knowledge and ethnic conflicts. As per the UNESCO, ethnic conflict has increased considerably in recent times and more interestingly, 72% of 120 major global conflicts is on ethnic issues. Except this root

cause, other factors are the refugees and displaced population. There are approximately 150 million refugees and displaced persons in the world. Indigenous language has also become another source of conflicts to other communities. However, recent integration of languages and dialects among the different communities are due to the growth of mass media, economic power. Four major issues related with the conflicts in Iran are

- linguistic minority groups living along the border,
- ethnic problem between neighboring countries on both sides of the border.
- dominance of Immigrant farmers for livestock management in search of pastures along the borders
- Various minorities like separatist groups within the country, which may cause internal to international threats

4. Ethnicity and race

A social organization consists of a specific land area that includes people who have history with both economic and kinship ties are established.

Everyone has the identity in a particular ethnic group and also a particular ethnic group among different groups in a nation. So, social identities are with the different traditions, for example family, macro, tribe, religion, social class, and ethnicity, nation and civilization. In Iran, the national government was elected after the French Revolution of 1789. There is significant progress after its independence, however there is increasing trends of conflicts and tension.

Ethnic politics has its own set of goals, strategies, and approaches against other ethnic groups in a society. It may have positive and negative impacts on the exist ing societies. Some of the regional policies recently experiences are the demand for the grant of internal autonomy, federalism and the creation



of special state regimes etc.

5. Participation in political management and its role in national integration

The concepts of political participation as well as the concept of democracy has its roots in ancient Greece. The various definitions of political participation are-

- Active participation in the political process is called during which the person or group has the right to defend their own autonomy.
- Political participation of an organization has the objective to increase the control on resources and regulatory institutions in the social conditions specified by the groups.
- It is the voluntarily participation in one or more public programs that have a role in national development.
- It is the movement involving all individuals at all levels of hierarchical political actions ranging through the voting

Table 1: Social and cultural characteristics of an Iranian family			
Percent	Name people	Language groups	Religion
>20	Azerbaijanis	Turkish Altai	Shea es-naashar
2-3	Baluchis	Indo European	Sunni Hanafi
2	Turkmen	Turkish Altai	Sunni Hanafi
3	Arabs	Sami	Shiite majority
7-9	Kurds	Indo-European	-

6. Forms of political participation process

In the formation of political movement, participation of all people through voting should include also political participation of all officials in the government. People must know and understand the task or role of the governments, what policies and performance, who has been elected by the people to achieve the goals. Some studies have shown that participation in the organizational environment decreases internal conflict and ethnicity, level of tolerance and patience towards the people also increases. Political participation reflects the national integration in a country especially where ethnic diversities are high.

7. National integration and impact factors

Results from political participation in the management of

political integration and national level correlation is 0.5. National integrity depends on few factors like culture, specific national identity which is acceptable to all citizens, most importantly political integration.

8. Process Integration

Process Integration means building a nation within a state, in other words to create a national government. A broad concept is that a nation has to integrate in all aspects of biological, social, cultural, historical entities. Of course, in the world today, togetherness has brought more uniformity and homogeneity among many countries due to integration of the languages, religions and/ politics. One of the ways to achieve national integration is the participation and sharing in the management of political affairs of the country.

9. Analysis

Iran is a victim of geographical barrier, consists of a vast central plateau around the Alborz mountains in the north and the Zagros mountains and deserts in the West Plains Lout Desert in the East. Iranian communities have faced difficulties in many ways to create a kind of national unity since its historical development. Iran has two geographical parts joined together, center and the periphery. Central part occupies Iran and the congruence in Iranian plateau and its suburb areas, namely the Zagros and Alborz matches. It seems that the congruence of physical and topographic space is in its relationship with the congruence is human. People of this region with ethnic, linguistic, cultural, religious entities reflect the nation. Peripheral part unlike the dense and heterogeneous central sector has diverse collection of cultural and ethnic groups. It has differences in terms of language and dialect, ethnicity, religion and cultures. The ethnic composition of the Iranian nation is Persians as major, others are Azary, Kurds, Arabs, Baluchis and Turkmen. The majority of people in terms of religious composition is muslim and the rest are the followers of other religions. Representatives of central part of the country mainly rule the Iranian government is due to spatial structure and geopolitical location, is always superior in power in compared with peripheral units.

10. Conclusion

Iran, a kind of ethnic diversity is due to its geographical conditions. According to the principles of territorial integration and political participation of all ethnic groups, political management is very important and inevitable.