


Centre for the study of International Politics
and Organisations.
School of International Studies
Jawaharlal Nehru University
New Delhi - 110057.

It is certified that the dissertation, entitled,
"Geographical analysis of Spatial problems of Iran,"
submitted by Barkatullah Khan isⁿ fulfilment of nine
credits out of the total requirements of twenty four
credits for the degree of Master of Philosophy (M.Phil.)
of the University, is his original work according to the
best of my knowledge, and may be placed before the
examiners for evaluation.


CHAIRMAN


SUPERVISOR 2nd Dec 1987

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page No.</u>
Acknowledgement	II
Preface	III-V
List of Tables	VI
List of Figures	VII-VII

CHAPTER

I.	Space location of Iran.	1-15
II.	Man-environmental relationships.	16-35
III.	Continuity and change.	36-49
IV.	Regional Structure and Disparities.	50-82
V.	International Boundaries and Spatial Problems.	83-106
VI.	Conclusions.	107-112

BIBLIOGRAPHY. I-IX

ARTICLES I-VI

(II)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This dissertation is more than the sum of my own efforts, the largest contribution being that of revered Supervisor Dr. R. C. Sharma by way of his infectious, enthusiasm, meticulous and patient Supervision and an unabated interest in my work. This interest has been reflected in a number of ways, not least by his careful comments on the text of this study.

I acknowledge my thanks to Barmeshwar Ram for his accurate typing.

P R E F A C E

The present dissertation is being submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the degree of Master of Philosophy at the School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India. It aims to analyse the inbuilt geographical forces of the regional structure of Iran to explain the pulls and pressures on the stability of the country. The regional diversities and disparities have played the distinct role in the process of integration of Iran as a nation state and the evolution of the present day international boundaries of the country where the border areas are either ethnically mixed zone or the religiously distinctive areas posing serious problems for the domestic milieu.

The revolution of Iran (1979) has come with certain spatial problems threatening the unity of Shah's Iran. The recent uprising in the kurdistan area of Iran has great threat to the country.

At least the present political map owes itself to the process which led to several treaties. Among them the significant are those which were concluded during the Qajar period of Iranian history for example in Deighestan lying between The Black and the Caspian Sea was separated as a result of the treaty of Golestan (Oct. 1813). The river basin areas of Aras (Araxes) north west of Tabriz were left to neighbour as per details of Turkomanchy (Feb. 1828). The areas between the Caspian and Aras sea once occupied by Iran were acceded to

Russia as a result of treaty of Moharram (Dec. 1881) and the Baluch areas were separated as a result of Goldsmith arbitration in 1871 and the Satl-Al-Arab pact with Iraq. The water disputes between Iran and Iraq was solved with bilateral co-operation with Satl-Al-Arab pact on 1912. Most of these treaties ignored the basic facts of ethnic distribution of these areas and this have left vital and unsolved issues in the polity of Iran.

Besides these ethnic ambivalent situations on the national border of Iran, the geographic core around which the nation has emerged does not remained stationary, and thus further complicated and accentuated the question of the integration of regional structure of Iran. The study aims to analyse the problem in the context of spatio-temporal framework for a better understanding of the regional structure.

There is paucity of data and information and it is rather impossible to collect primary data while sitting in Delhi or elsewhere in India. The information base is thus of secondary nature. However, it adequately supplied sufficient data and information to write a dissertation of this nature. Considering the politice-historical nature of the problem, the available books, monograph and micro-films proved to be of great importance. The mappable information and data base was weak, therefore, some maps are adopted as direct aid to illustrate the relevant text. Considering the very nature of the subject and the availability of data and information, it is rather difficult to approach quantitatively the whole problem, although

it is much desired frame of analysing from a geographical angle.

The dissertation is arranged in five chapters excluding the conclusion part. The text is well supported with maps and tables and necessary notes.

Barkatullah Khan.
(BARKATULLAH KHAN)

Dated: 25th November 1980.

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
2.1	Temperature and rainfall Table of Iran mean 1948-1965
2.2	Density of Pop from 1965-1966
3.1	Continuity and change of geographical area during Safavid period 150-1736
3.2	Continuity and change of geographical area during Qajar period 1786-1923.
4.1	Regional distribution of Minerals of Iran ✓
4.2	Industrial establishment in Urban areas of provinces of Iran 1967.
4.3	Growth and location of Industrial esta- blishment and workers in urban area 1963-67
4.4	Showing the urban/rural distribution of employed workers of Iran.

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Fig. No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
1.1	Space location of Iran.
1.2	Physiographic location of Iran
2.1	Geographic regions of Iran.
2.2	The seasonal pattern of rainfall and temperature of Iran. (Average of 1948-1965)
2.3	The density of population Iran 1966.
2.4	The density of population Iran 1956
3.1	Name and geographical location of places, occupied during Safavids Iran 1502-1736.
3.2	Name and geographical location of places taken away during Safavid Iran (1502 - 1736).
3.3	Name and geographical location of places occupied during Qajar Iran 0786 - 1923.
3.4	Name and geographical location of places taken away during Qajar Iran (1986 - 1923)
3.5	The geographical location of sphere of influence during Pre-Pahlavi Iran 190-21.
3.6	Space location of Iran during Pahlavi period (1925 - 1971)
4.1	Regionalisation of Iranian agriculture
4.2	Agricultural region of Iran.
4.3	Mineral resources and Resource region of Iran.

(VIII)

- 4.4 Concentration of Industries of Iran 1967.
- 4.5 Sectorwise distribution of percentage of workers of Iran 1966.
- 4.6 Transport and communication Iran 1971.
- 4.7 Some important ethnic group of Iran.
- 5.1 Geographical location of Irano-Pakistan boundary.
- 5.2 Geographical location of Irano-Afghan boundaries.
- 5.3 Geographical location of Irano-Russian boundaries with two flanks of caspian sea.
- 5.4 Geographical location of boundaries between Iran-Turkey.
- 5.6 Geographical location of boundary between Iran and Iraq.

SPACE LOCATION OF IRAN

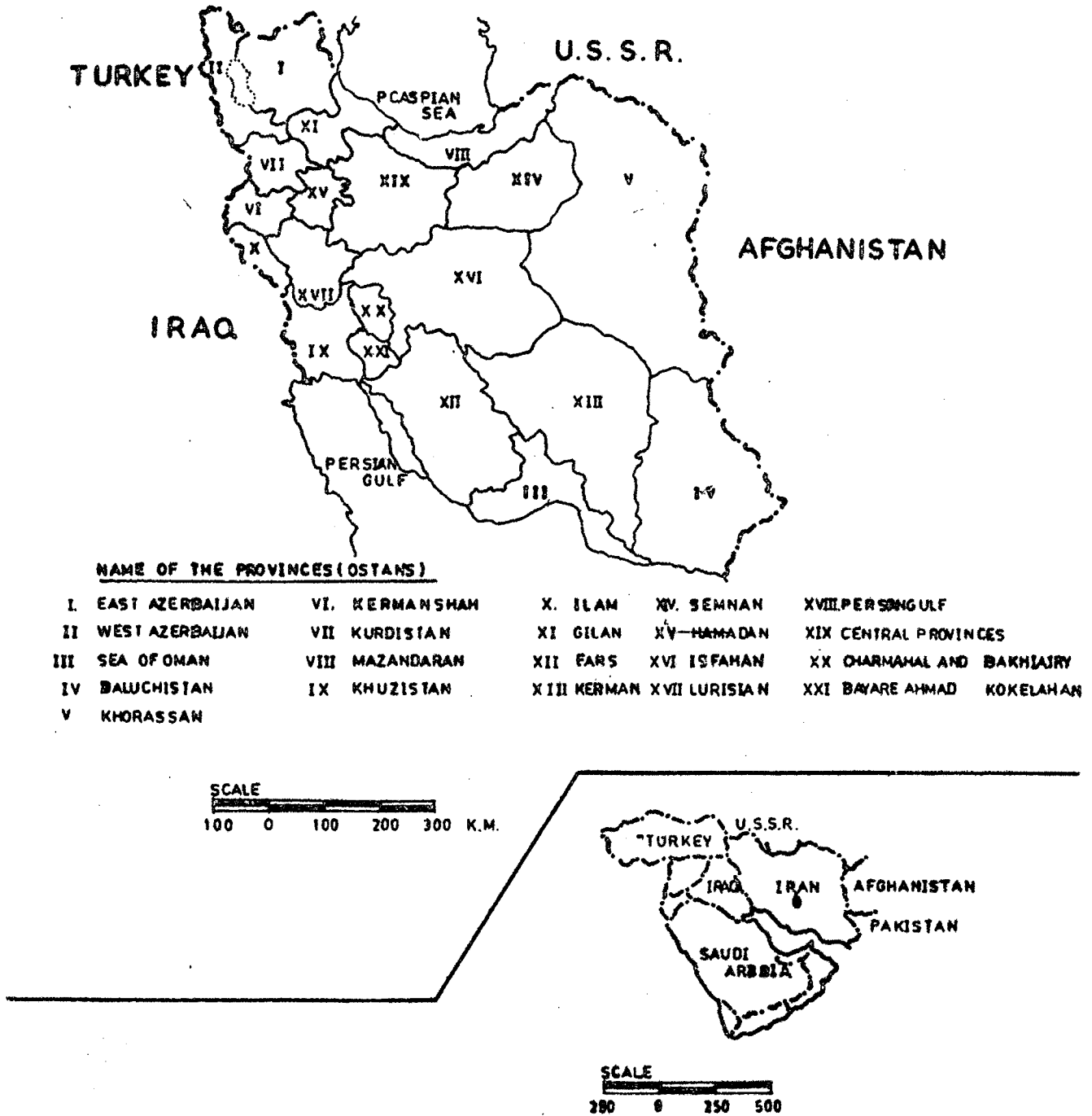


FIG. 11.

CHAPTER - I

IRAN'S SPACE RELATIONSHIP

Iran as a nation state emerged through the events in a geographical area which was traditionally the cross road of the East-West influences. The uneven distribution of mountain chains has been and continued to be the key elements of the geography of Iran with its topographical variations - deserts, dry lakes, alluvial plains and the series of interior basins.¹ The topographical differences, the uneven distribution of rainfall, the unfavourable temperature regimes and the lack of irrigation and uneven distribution of population, have not only given Iran a disunifying heterogeneity and socio-economic disparity.²

Earlier, the migrants roaming round the mountain slopes and foothills in search of grazing ground, settled on the foothills and valleys which have fertile soil and over which the later on developed the technology of Qanat.³ With the supply of water through Qanats, the

1. W.B.Fisher, "Physical geography" in W.B.Fisher, (Ed.) The Land of Iran. Cambridge University Press 1968.
2. Joseph, M. Upton, The History of Modern Iran: An interpretation, New York 1970.
3. H. Bowen - Jones "Agriculture" in W.B.Fisher (ed.) The Land of Iran 1968.

aboriginals started monoculture of cereals, beet sugar fruits, Lucerne vegetables, tobacco and cotton. Rice was grown precisely on the caspian littorals. Water remained the life of Iran. There is a Quranic saying which is quite applicable to Iran "We made from water every living thing".⁴ The scarcity of water in dry season and untempered natural beauty helps the aboriginal to develop side industry and produce worlds best indigenously made carpet to feed the handicraft industry of Iran.

The crescent shape physical configuration had sizeable impact in its system. They might like to contrast the soft and elegant curves of the northern and southern and Iran to the straight and harsh Western and Eastern border lines and regard those contrast as symbols of the two main elements of Persian mind - a definite masculine vigor and creativeness and a refined and subtle delicacy in art as well as in the enjoyment of life.⁵ The physical configuration of the country is determined by the two mountain ranges which are the wings of the Mt. Ararat, situated at the north-western corner of Iran. The Elburz mountain range runs parallel to the caspian^a shore. Another range Zagros mountain runs parallel to the Western border of Iran. These two mountains have stood as cossack of Iran, guarding the Central Plateau.

4. Ibid, Borrowed from Quran XXI, 31.

5. William, S. Haas, Iran, New York 1946.

The geographical location of Iran as the bridge between east and west makes Iranian plateau as a perennial nuclear region. The whole central Iran remained as an isolated region because the migration occurred either along the coast of Caspian sea or along the coast of Persian Gulf. There was no evidence of horizontal migration.⁶ Further it is difficult to determine to which ethnological group, the original inhabitants of Iranian plateau belonged as the migrations and invasions were the continuous phenomena since the pre-historic times.⁷ The nature of Iran has dual character. It is too much kind to south west and Caspian littorals and too much cruel towards central and Eastern Iran. This dual character of Iran's nature leaves tremendous amount of impact on the socio-economic life of the settled as well as nomads.⁸

The interaction of the mountains with surrounding territory of Iran is totally motivated in the historical perspective by five factors. Firstly Iran's civilisation never occurred in total isolation, due to its geostrategic location. Iran has been an intersection of trade routes that linked China with West. Caravans from Bactria passed ancient Ecbatana now Hamadan crossing the Zagros pass descended into Mesopotamia. Another road connecting the northern part of the country in the south what is now

-
6. Clive, Irving, Cross road of Civilisation, London, 1977.
 7. Joseph, M. Upton, op. cit.
 8. William, S. Haas., op. cit.

Kurdistan and Fars skirting the Zagroz mountain.

Iran not only acquired the character of Cul-de-sec but stipulated the flow of commodity from east to west and vice-versa.

Secondly, the rice, tea and timber producing fertile, provinces along the southern shore of the caspian sea and the south western Iran attracted the unsettled nomads to settle and develop the agriculture-cum-handicraft economy. But this seldom attracted the large population due to the raids by the tribal chiefs and various invaders. Due to this military campaigns the economic and cultural interaction of far reaching significance took place. However, this did not disturb the close system of Iran as later on the whole of Iran was brought under Shism.⁹

Thirdly many a time, Iran had been under tremendous pressure from all the corners of its territory by the different empires, i.e. the Ottoman empire from west, Tsarist from north and Moghul from east Iran, however, was able to manage its own identity. Iran's mental climate is characterised by an intense national pride - the result of a fairly homogenous national stock of an almost unbroken history of national existence extending over some 2500 years of a tradition of splendid achievement deriving from

9. John Marlowe, Iran London, 1963

Archaemenian sassanid and Safavid dynastries. But sometimes Iran had terrible internal problems with its own tribes i.e. Azerbaijan Bakhteiri, Kurd, Baluchis and Vijbegs who were not only threatened the nation's solidarity but tried to disintegrate.¹⁰

Fourthly though the country is self-sufficient with in herself. "But the life in Iran is dominated above all by disparity between the nomadic people and those who are settled."¹¹ Interestingly enough, the nomadism is comparatively recent in the long history of Iran. In ancient times there were more settled areas than in recent years. "Apparently there were few nomads when Herodotus was writing Iranian History. They made up only one-tenth of the army of Xerxes. Present nomadic life goes back to the advance of the Arab Bedouins from the south west and the Turks and Mongols from the north east. Those invaders not only destroyed many of the settled areas of the country and continued their way of life in the isolated mountain of Iran, among today's ^{nomads} menads, for example, the Qashquai tribe came into being in 1415 and the Bakhtyari tribe was formed in the seventeenth century."¹² They migrate between the mountains and the low lands every year in search of fodder for their flocks. They are governed by their leader called khans. They have their own territory and own

10. Yahya Ramajani, Iran New Jersey, 1972.

11. Ibid. p.13

12. Ibid p.113

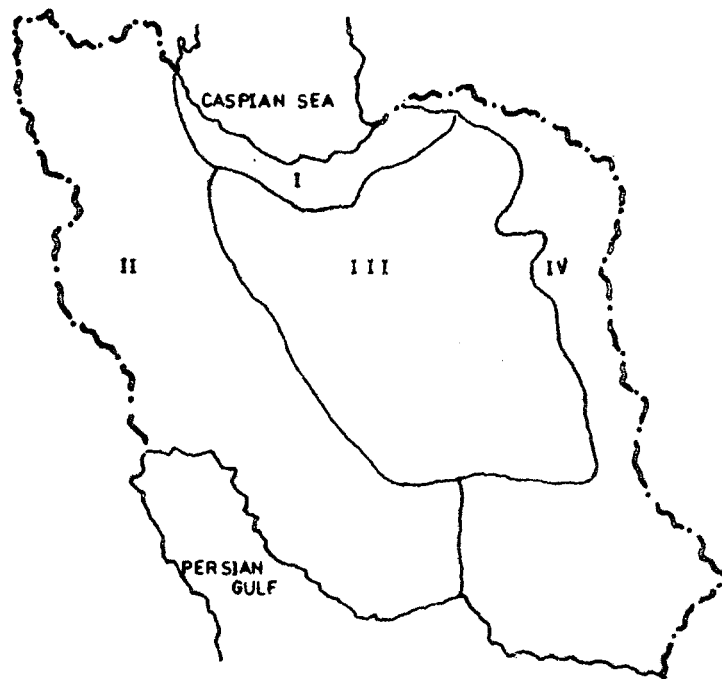
system of operation. They are almost self sufficient and to acquire few necessities, which they cannot produce, they sell or ^{buy} better sheep, milk, butter, cheese and wood. These tribemen were more loyal to their tribes than the central government. Their territory is confined from the mountain slopes to the piedmont.

Further most of Iran's population is engaged in agriculture with a combination of cash crop and paddy crop. Apart from this, the tribal people enrich with wool, meat and milk of herds of sheep and goats. These comprises along some 85% percent of Iran's population of domestic animals. Apart from agricultural sector, Iran is rich with carpet weaving, pottery and other domestic industries. In recent years, the oil industries has given a phenomenal boost to Iranian economic and social development.

Going through the space location of Iran in macrolevel, the study needs the microlevel analysis with geo-political realm of west Asia. Because the microlevel study cannot be influential as long as microlevel study is not done. There microlevel study are along the mountains, deserts, swamps, caspian littorals and basins. This may be analysed in three sections.¹³

13. W.B.Fisher ex. op.cit. p3-10

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF IRAN



REFERENCES

I	ACROSS NORTHERN HIGHLANDS
II	ACROSS ZABROS RANGE
III	INTERIOR DESERT BASIN
IV	EASTERN HIGHLANDS

SCALE

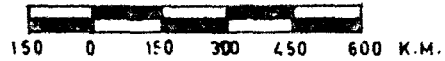


FIG 12

1. Across the Zagros range

The Zagros are composed of numerous parallel ranges stretching about 875 miles in length from Azantijan to north east of Bandr Abbas. The ranges are of moderate elevation in the north lightly packed and high in the central section and spread out again in southern fars and corestan. In places the Zagros are up to 200 miles wide.

Spring issue from the mountains and winter snows feed rivers and streams. The major rivers are the Karkeh, which rises in Kurdistan and flows into the Tigris.¹⁴ The Karun river which rises from Bakhtiari mountains join the Dez Shatitar and flows into the Shatl-al-Arab. Vegetation occurs in the valley. Tribals like the Bakhtari and the Qashqa migrates seasonally between up^Per land and low land.

The khuzistan plain in the south west, though it enjoys little rain fall, is watered by numerous river including the Zohrek, Karkheh, Dez, Karun. Irrigation schemes are turning this region into an important agricultural area. Cotton is the main industrial crop which is grown in Gorgan and Azerbaijan. This region is not only rich in food crops but rich in mineral resources i.e. Oil, Copper, Molybdenum, Plerasy and other Precious metals.¹⁵

14. George B. Cressy, *Gross roads, land and life of south west Asia*. (Chicago, 1960) P.501-504

15. J.V.Harrison, "Minerals" in W.B.Fisher (ed) *Cambridge History of Iran*, (Oxford Univ.Press, 1968) (489-517)

2. Across the northern Highland

Northern highland is constituted by, "Alburz and Talish system".¹⁶ The Alburz has numerous peaks extending 13,000 ft. Many torrential stream flow on the northern side to the low lands below. The Caspian coast is as much as 40 km. and sometimes as little as 3.0 km. wide. The northern slope is covered with deciduous forest. Ample rains creates a fertile area where ^avariety of crops including tea, tobacco, cotton and citrus fruits are grown.

The Alburz decline in height to the east. The major river flowing into the Caspian are the Sefid Rud, The Haraz The Gorgan, the Aruk and the Afrak.

The east northern highland enjoys heavy rainfall and Sultropical climate making the economic condition of the people little easier, incompar^{2'son} to other north east and the eastern portion of Iran. Tehran the capital of Iran is located on the southern part of the northern highland.¹⁷

3. Interior Desert Basins

Many of the major towns and cities of ^{the} country, including Isfahan and Kirman are located on the central plateau ~~pk~~ fed by the rivers and the seasonal streams. There settlement

16. W.B. Fisher, op. cit p-38

17. Ibid 7.

often been likened to oases. The two great desert Dasht-e-Kavir and Dasht-e-lut occupy the eastern and south eastern part of the plateau. The deserts are largely uninhabited wates. Human settlement has tended to occur in a ring along the southern and western edge of the Kavir.¹⁸

The interior area experiences only low amounts of rain fall which are on average "between one and six inch annually. With an incidence sharply confined to the six winter months."¹⁹

The whole of interior desert basins rich with iron ore, Gold and lead of course oil^{is} seen on the southern part of this basin. Agriculturally this area ca n be called as the area of restrictive farming.

This is only geographical region of from where the tribal people are not seen with their Khars. Most probably due to its plain character of topography which does not attract the mountain worriers.

4. Across Easternaand South-Eastern Iran

If marked contrast to north west, wherein defining highland is broad, high and extremely regular in structural pattern. The east and south east Iran consists of a number of upland masses seperated by tepographical

18. Ibid

19. Ibid p.91

experiences of differing width and varied altitude. Some of them are basin like. All stand at an altitude of at least 3000 feet above sea level. It is convenient in the present instance to define eastern Iran as beginning of the water shed between the Gurgan and Atrak rivers, from that extend uptill border of Gistan Dasin, to the west till main Zagros. This region extends over 800 miles north to south. And horizontally extends from east to west as little as 60 miles to an average about 200 miles.

"The conditions are inhospitable and there is only a sparse nomadic population. To its east lies the desolute Seistan basin at the terminus of the Helmand River and south of its the frontier rail road town of Zahedan next to Pakistan."²⁰

The low intensity of rainfall and in rugged terrain^{the} effectively isolated the human movement sharply in this region. Though big city like Khorassan, Meshhed and Sistan were emerged since the historical times.

The Helmand basin formed by the Helmond river is very much helpful to the aboriginals of that area. In winter season the cultivate quite a good deal of ^{Cereals} cearies some beans and fooder crops, clover and Lucerne. In summer season they grow sorghum, vegetables and cotton.²¹

20. George B. Cressey, op. cit.

21. H. Bowen-Jones, op. cit p.565-599

Lead and oil which are the important minerals seen in this region but they are not exploited commercially, probably due to lack of necessary transport linkages and the lack of full knowledge about the quality and quantity of these mineral. Baluch who are the important tribes lives on the extreme south east border of Iran adjoining to Pakistan in Makran basin.

Iran situated in south west of Asia continent was popularly known as Pars(Persia) but in 1935, this name has changed and today it is called Iran. Among the south west Asian countries it is the second largest after Saudi Arabia in Area. Geographical extent of this country is approximately from 25° to 40° north latitude and 44° to 63° east longitude. The country is surrounded by USSR and Caspian sea in North and Persian and Oman Gulf in south, Afghanistan and Pakistan in east while Iraq and Turkey in the west. According to the 1971 census, the total population of the country is 31.2 millions and density is 19 persons per sq. km. Tehran is the capital of the country. Iran having an area of 2.62 million square kms. and comprises 1/334 of the surface of the globe or 1/25 of that of Asian continent or more than double the size of the country Turkey and five times that of Great Britain. It is horizontal extension of length from east

to west is about 2200 kms. and the vertical extension from north to south of Shatl-Al-Arab in the Persian Gulf is 1413 kms. approximately. The country has naturally boundaries of mountain ranges of Khurassan and Alburz in the north and Hindukush and Suleiman in the North east and east respectively. The Zagros and hills of Kurdistan in the west and the coastal hills of the Persian gulf are prominent and within this mountain frame there is the desert depression.

The desent Dasht-i-Kavir and Dasht-i-Lut cover 1/3 of the total area of the country. The idea of the importance of the plateau could be gathered by the fact of locations of the most of Iranian cities at the height of 1200 to 900 meters. The city of Hamadan (1820 meters) Kermanshah (1630 metres) Shiraz (1600 metres), Esfhan (1430 metres) and city of Tabriz 1400 metres. Iranian Plateau is a flat area of central elevation. It is highly uneven in nature and one comes across mountain ranges even within the plateau region which make it highly inaccessible. The idea of being highly inaccessible could be gathered by seeing the circulation of zig-zag roads, connecting these urban centres. The city of Shiraz and Isfhan^{han} which are away from 500 kms is joined by a circular road of round about 800 kms. Another example of inaccessibility that the road connecting Tehran to the city of

Kermenshah, it follows the zig-zag margins of the Zugros mountain and it takes a lots of time to voer that small distance. Historically, for example in recent history in 1910 Claude Antes has given a clear picture of inaccessibility of geography of Iran. He said that it was difficult journey connecting Tehran with the Caspian littorals and it is very difficult even for adventures to cross the Iranian plateau. Due to this central vulnerable location of central plateau and geographical determination of physiography, climate ad soil the centre of Iran is remained as an isolated geographical units with civilisation surrounding it. The movements of civilisation and marching of armies are seen historically on the fringe of the Iran. The movement was only possible through north or south west, south east. Interior plateau did not allow civilisation and army to march into due to its determinant geographical conditions existing through the ages.

The arid climatic conditions, uneven distribution of land, mountainous soil, lack of water, the barren tracts and the several wind erosion kept the major axis of human history of migration away from the central plateau of Iran. The major axis of movement was on the Caspian littoral from west to east via. Bacteria passed ancient Ecbatana now Hamadan. This continuity of human migration on the periphery of north east to north west has brought a composite religion, composite culture and socio-economic

advancements. Making this region culturally, socially much more advanced than the core Iranian plateau. Because these periphery had interacted with the civilisations of Mesopotamia^m, China and Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa. On the other hand the central plateau was unable to attract the major axis of human migration due to the course of geography i.e. deserts, plateaus^{aus} arid climate, soil erosion. At present also one will find thin, population concentration and the least economic activities making this geographical unit as isolated region of Iran.

Through the ages Iran has had a turbulent history. The conflicts of stresses and strains were present and are still present in Iran. Many times the history of Iran reveals the inter and intra personal fights between the khans, chieftains and emperors. The dynasties were so trembling that they appear on the dawn and disappear on the dust of the dawn. This disturbed history of Iran is having tremendous amount of psychological impact on the minds of inhabitants of Iran.

The boundaries of Iran are surrounded by U.S.S.R Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq and Turkey. Unfortunately all these countries do not have political neutrality. Somehow or other they are influenced by super power. Iran has one outlet to waterbody that is Persian Gulf. Where U.S.A has already having her naval base threatening the neutrality of Iran. The borders of Iran are critically

located. Any time the war can come up in the name of border disputes. Many of its border dispute are yet to solve.

Iran's strategic ^{location} is realised seriously when oil is commercialised. The great power rivalry continued to put claims on the oil reserve and gained concession in 1920's and 1930's. Initially, the rivalry was between the British and Russian. Later on the British imperialism replaced by American imperialism. The Persian Gulf become the area and the pivot for the power rivalry between the two super power. The U.S.A. started establishing the naval bases on the gulf and the U.S.S.R started her movement of troops on the North.

Thus from the ancient times to the present the geo-strategic importance of Iran has retained itself and played significant role either in the context of neighbour or the colonial two contending system. It is the location of Iran which has influenced the ~~space~~ ^{space} relationship of Iran to a very great extent and this has continued to play its major role.

CHAPTER - II

MAN ENVIRONMENTAL FRAMEWORK AND SPATIAL PROBLEM

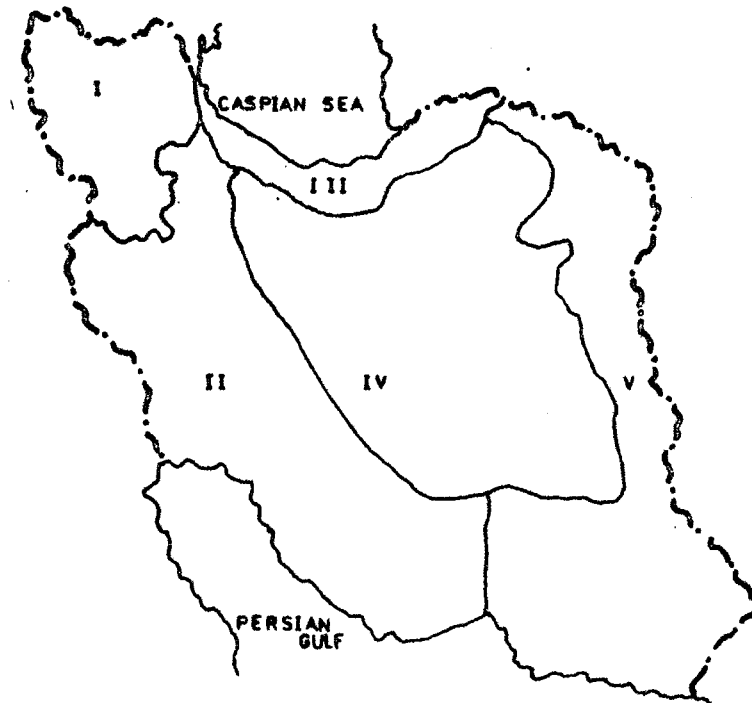
Iran has a very dominating physiography which has ^{increasingly} incessantly influenced several aspects of the country. The mountain barrier on the periphery have affected human migration pattern as well as dispersal population through its length and breadth as well as its economic activities. The climate in associated with the relief has deepened the impact of geography on the people of Iran.

The Alburz and Zagros on the north and west, the Gulf on the south, and the eastern highland although broken in character stood as barrier, isolating the central Iran from its periphery. This basic characteristic has affected the peopling of Iran throughout the history. It has thwarted the effectiveness of the central region in the process of development but on the other hand it gave single importance to it in affecting the basic fabrics of Iranian history. Besides affecting the human landscape it has permanent influence in the climatic characteristic, the quality of soil and the vegetal cover. The precipitation may roughly resembles the physiographic map of Iran.

Historically, the opening of the mountain passes of Alburz and Zagros on the north west and expansion of Aryan population in central Asia compelled them to migrate to Iranian plateau and settled in the mountain valleys. It afterward was followed by successive wars of migrant to the region.

Inspite of all the negative aspects of these two mountains, i.e. power to restore, arrest and deflectman, the early man settled as the assumed regular supply of fodder for their cattles and food crops on the mountain valleys. The environmental grip was strong in those early day compared the recent past and the human activities were controlled by natural environment. This environmental grip remained a sizeable force in Iranian Landscape till recently, as initially except the favoured mountainous valleys and piedmont areas, the rest of the Iran was either desolate dry interior plateau and desert or these has general paucity of natural resources. The development in the field of industry and agriculture helped in reducing the impact of environment on the man and his activities. It has been a costly and time consuming experience to put the cultivable land under the plough which required lot of inputs. The reclamation of desert and semi-desertic area was only possible. When Iran got unprecedented wealth in the form of Patro-dollar. This helped in developing a sound and meaningful relation between man and the environment.²²

GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF IRAN



REFERENCES

I	NORTH WEST IRAN
II	ZAGROS HIGHLAND
III	CASPIAN BORDER LAND
IV	INNER PERSIAN BASIN
V	EASTERN HIGHLANDS

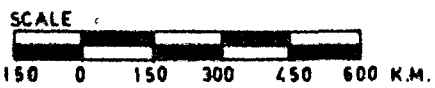


FIG. 2.1.

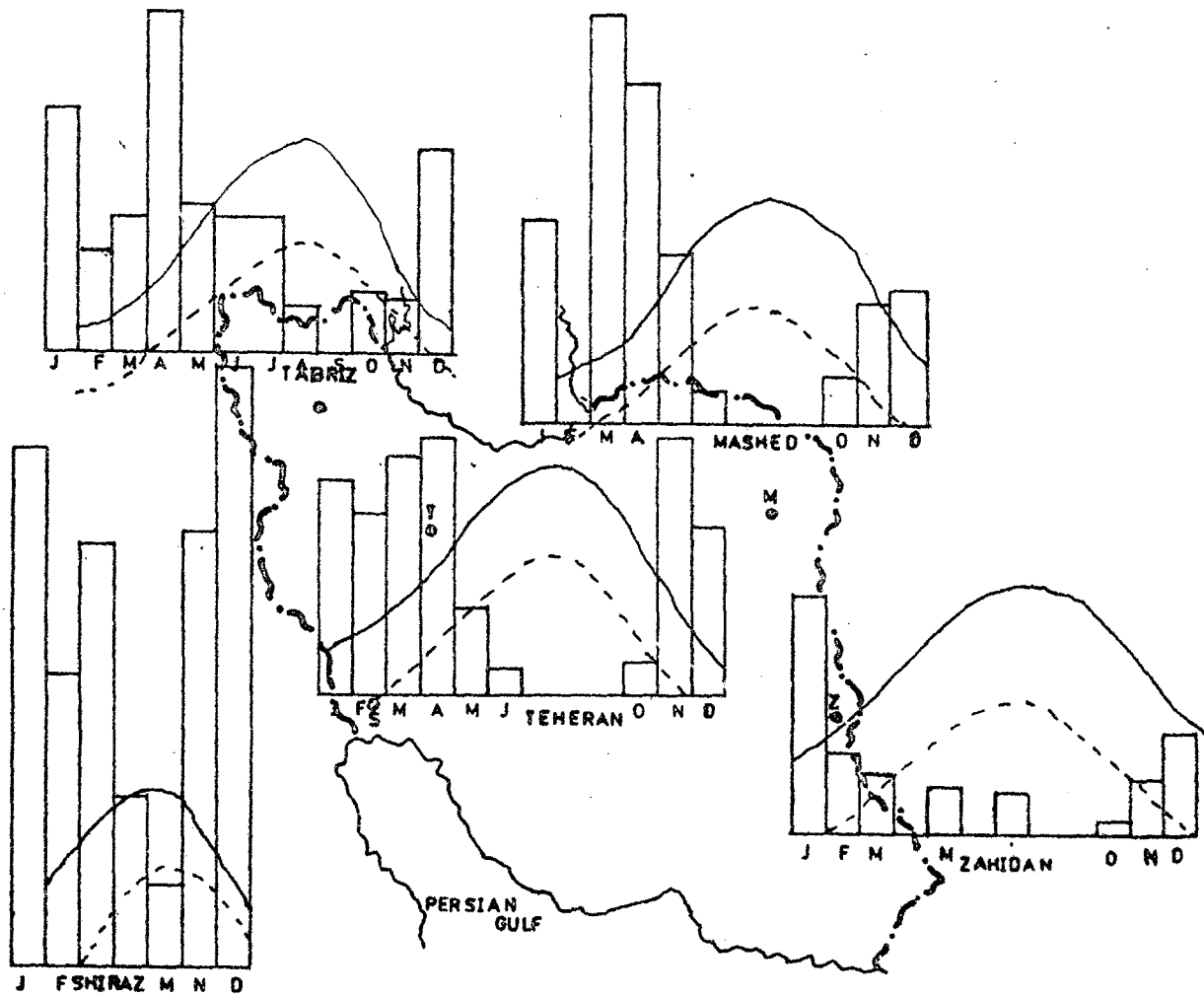
To understand the ^{magnitude} magnitude of diversity of environment and the human response of Iran one has to go through the length and breadth of the country by picking empirical examples from the various natural regions of Iran.²³ Iran keeps a broad physico-human unity at the microlevel but there are evidently a large number of diversities seen at the microlevel. It is obvious that a division of Iran into natural regions is a complex exercise, the geological and geomorphological features, climate and soil divisions not always distributed in a way so as to perfectly correspond with one another. They often overlap. The regional boundaries are therefore approximate not clear cut and describe only a transitional zone between two clearly marked regional units.²⁴

It is clear that fourfold physiographic divisions of Iran are distinctively different and provide the general framework of region at the lower level, (see map No. 2.1) coming to the second order regions, a number of factors such as the local relief, the climate and the soils assume immense significance. They produce striking

23. Kazeman Gloran, Hussain, Impact of United Nations technical and financial aid on the rural development of Iran (M.F. 1976) Anna Arbor, Univ. 1976.

24. Cressy B. George, Cross road, Land and life in South-West Asia, New York 1960.

THE SEASONAL PATTERN OF RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OF IRAN AVERAGE OF 1948-65



1CM=10MM.

REFERENCES

[Bar]	BAR SHOWING THE RAINEALL IN MM
[Solid Line]	MEAN MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE IN °C
[Dashed Line]	MEAN MINIMUM TEMPERATURE IN °C

FIG. 2.2.

regional differences at the lower level. Although there is abroad uniformity in the spatial pattern of elements of natural environment within the microlevel region.²⁵ (See fig. 2.2).

1. North-Western Iran

This region is located on the north-western part of Iran making a border region common to Turkey, Iran and Russia, covers about 150,000 sq.kms. The whole surface of this region is uneven due to the process of faulting and the vigorous erosion activities and is occupied by large salt lake and dead Volcanic cones. "The plateau is litted towards nort-east."²⁶ The whole region is divided into four subregions with its variations in climate, soil, vegetation and human settlement. The whole area covers one quarter of Irans total population. Many inhabitants of Western Iran are Turk and Kurds and farther north west dominating Azaerbaijan.

The Arak Valley - The Arak valley is formed by the river Arak which rises near Erzurum covering an area of nearly 64,000 sq.kms. This Arak river forms the boundary

25. Cressy B. George, Ibid.

26. Fisher. W.B, (ed.) Physical Geography, Cambridge History of Iran. Vol. I Cam.Unv. Press 1968 p.8

next to the U.S.S.R both in Iran as well as Turkey. The upper river flows in upper plain but cuts through a succession of lava flows during volcanic eruptions resulting into deep valley formation and there becoming a definite divide for any significant contact across in early days. It is become important area for many crops i.e. Tobacco, Cotton, Cereals and fruits. Nomad move up and down generally on treeless slopes within the changing season.²⁷ The Arak has provided a diversified natural landscape to the early settler. Throughout its history it has remained a unstable area just due to its location and in response to the ebb and tide of the power at the centre.

Urmia Basin

The Urmia basin produces the best agricultural land in north eastern Iran, having a drainage area of 25,000 sq. kms. It has a basin of 4250 feet called lake Urmia. The lake does not have outlet and water is salty.²⁸ The precipitation is higher in the region than most part of Iran (see fig. 2.1 and 2.2). Agriculture depends on irrigational canals and the melting snow. Wheat is widely grown with vegetables, grapes, flax, cotton, rice, tobacco, melons, and opium. Poppies grow well in rich alluvial soil. The process of adjustment has been smooth in this region.

27. Fisher W.B. op.cit.

28. Cressy B.George, op.cit.

area compared to the former and predominant an Asarian region where many are the lake with its soft environmental framework provided plenty of opportunity through the long history of Iran.

The Qizil Uzun Valleys -

This region is located on the South and East of Urmia lake. It has an area about 25,000 sq.kms. In contrast to Urmia basin most of the area of this region is highly undulating nature and most of its remained isolated and uninhabited in early phases and there has been a gradual filling up of the area primarily due to migrating group. Lack of irrigation unlike Urmia basin compelled the inhabitants to adopt monoculture based on Barley.

Most of the population is either the Kurds or the Turks. Considering the very terrain nature of the area it is evidently clear that this region could not attract many for the permanent settlement. The man-environment framework remained slightly weak and grossely in favour of the nature.

The Kurdish Hill -

This region is located on the western part of an formed by lesser Zale and Sinran (Dayalariver) within



TH-565

the watershed of Rezaiyeh basin. Adequate, sometime abundant rainfall and considerable swing of temperature from bitterly cold winter, specially on higher part to the marked summer heat results in district zonation of vegetation. Though the massive expose of lava rock and the gorges greatly reduce the effective soil cover.

The region is rich in agricultural production. The farmer grew wheat, rice, barley, tobacco and grapes. The Transhumance migration is common among the nomads especially Kurd. But settlements are also seen on the valleys and where water is available.

2. The Zagros High land.

The Zagros mountain ranges in their North-West and South-East direction are effective in separating Iran from about 150-300 kms wide has the elevation of 10,000 ft. These have series of folds and faults through out and render the whole area as highly uneven and dissected. In between the mountaineous tracts, these isolated valleys giving shelter to various wandering tribes of Iran. Zagros are the ethnic mosaic from North-West to South-East. From North to South Zagros covers eight Iranian provinces (ostans) i.e. Kurdistan, Kermanshah, Luristan, Isfahan Khuzistan, Fars and the Southern part of Kerman and Baluchistan.

Climatically the whole region experiences generally higher rainfall ranging from 600mm annual precipitation on the southern west to 200mm south east (see figure 2.1) The whole area which begins as a high plateau, with its own secondary ranges and gradually levels towards the interior deserts. The whole region is divided into two subregions.

High Zagros

The Zagros range from the high Zagros on the west. The high Zagros on the west is having ten west flowing streams and two interior basin, accounts for the drainage of the whole area. The first four rivers forms the part of the Shatl-al-Arab and other flow directly to the Gulf. The rivers of Zagros high land covers 25,000 sq. kms. The high Zagros has limited herbaceous vegetation, with few scattered areas of scrub oak. The main agricultural products are generally wheat, barley, rice, melons and grapes, orange orchards are also seen with apples.

The whole region is the homeland of numerous tribes i.e. Kurd, Lur, Bakhtari, Kuh-Galu, Mamsani Qashqui Khamseh Baluchis and scores of subgroups. The population is mostly migratory in nature and is about one million. Their migrations are very much seasonal. Kurdish tribe travels on the north for 60 kms. Bakhtears 30-120 kms., Qushquai 300-450 kms. It takes two months to cover in

each direction.²⁹

Zagros foot hills

The whole region of western foot hills is roughly rectangular in its disposition and consists of series of massive structure and irregularable land with an average height of 5000-6000 ft. Rainfall is distinctively heavier as compared to high Zagros with as much as 600 to 800mm (see fig. 2.2). The rivers are having radical drainage with large central basin of lake Rezaiyeh from which there is no outlet. The northern western Zagros range is one of the most diversely populated area of the country.

This area is unlike the high Zagros is a cultivable area, with permanent settlements, with crops of oil seeds, wheat barley and some Maize and wide range of fruits and vegetables, wood, leather and dried fruits are the commercial commodity of the region unlike to the high Zagros.³⁰ Unlike any other physical unit Zagros have great impact on the human activities and the various aspects of Iran. The man-environment syndrom is Zagros stems out of the long period of adjustant in characteristically diverse-field region.

29. Haas. S. William, Iran, Columbia Univ. Press New York 1968.

30. Elwell-Sulton L P, Modern Iran. London 1944.

The Caspian border land situated in the south eastern and south western part of the Caspian sea can be called as Caspian littoral. This micro region is quite different from other micro region of Iran in topography, climate, vegetation and soil.

It covers provinces of Gilan, Mazandaran. The former Gurgan and northern Khorassan (see fig. 2.1). The southern slopes are predominant hilly and have meet many as important feature of physical and agricultural geography.

Rain, cloud and mists are common through out the year, although summer is the drier season as elsewhere. Moist wind of Caspian sea, cooled by orographic lift, affect the wealth of the place. The vegetative cover is rather rich and dense unlike whole of Iran.³¹ The region is divided into three distinct sub-regions.

Caspian Coast

This area is situated on the caspian littoral having a curvious legnth of 64,00 kms. Coast lines backed by hills. The beach is mostly sandy and wide after with spils, bars and small lagoons sand dunes boin old and new eare the general topographical features of this region. Rain, could and mists are seen throughout the year. The

31. Fisher, W.B. op.cit.

Persian poet Firdausi has spoken about this region as a joyful perpetual spring"³² Rice is the major crops along with cotton, flax, Sugarcane, tobacco, tea, malberry, orange and vegetables. The caspian coast is one of the densest populated region of Iran. It has one sixth of the total population. Permanent settlement is the common features of this region.

Alburz region :

This region is situated on the Southern border of the caspian littoral. It covers the whole of Alburz range which extends over 150 kms. to the north-west in the Talish mountain region and other places its width varies from 50 to 65 kms. The Alburz mountain form a great climatic divide, certainly, the most significant break in Iran and probably in whole of south-west Asia. To the north there is a year round rainfall with abundant moisture, to the south there is a descent with frigid winter and hot dry summer.³³

Once, the whole area of Alburz was rich with woods but series of cutting for timber and char coal plus

32. Cressy B. George pp.517

33. Fishew, W.B., (Ed.) Physical geography.
Cambridge History of Iran. Vol.I 1968 pp.38-46

over grazing by domestic animal have eliminated them in all but the more inaccessible area. The population of this region is restricted to farming. But farming is restricted to valley areas. Rice and corns are the common crops of this region.

Northern Khorassan -

This region is located on the eastern part of Alburz mountain system with intervening alluvial plain. The Kopet Dagh range is the dividing line between these two regions. The flowing of Atrek river helps in the valley formation.³⁴ In the valley aboriginals grow rice, tobacco, barley, sugar beets and vegetables. The Qanat system is widely used. This region has winter snow and summer meadows characterised higher elevation in each area, which differentiate this region from its surroundings. This region has its own historical entity, which has given birth to two outstanding scholars of the world Omar Khayyam and Firdausi.

Like the Zagros, the caspian lowlands and the Alburz highlands have played significant role in the man-environment relationship and have greatly conditioned the economy and society of Iran.

34. Fisher. W.B, Ibid

Inner Persian Basins

Inner Persian basin covers approximately half of Iran. This area is physiographically divided into scores of separate basins. The whole region is a subdued relief with extensive flats and terraces dominating feature and the topography is far from uniform. Much of the central areas lies at an altitude of about 3,000 ft. above sea level but there are few regions where the lowest basins are only 1000 ft. or even less in elevation.³⁵

The climatic regime of Inner basins are harsh. Rainfall occurs but nowhere amount to more than a few inches. It occurs only in winter summer temperature is very high. Moreover the whole region is a water deficit region (see fig. 2.2). Settlements are confined to the few agricultural area, where mountain fed stream convert an area into an oasis. Pastoralism is almost out of question.

There are six major geographical sub-regions are seen.

Masileh basin

It is the most humid depression as compared to the other basins. This region covers several semi-permanent

35. Cressy B. George, op.cit.

lake which total a 2500 sq. kms. surrounding Tehran and in the veramin plains are large area of prosperous irrigation with water supplied by mountain streams or from qunats.

The Great Kavir

The great Kavir lies south of the railway and road from Tehran to Meshed. This is the largest of inner basin. The sub region covers about 125,000 square kms. The central Kavir is virtually impossible to cross because of either of mud or sharply crusted salt. Elevation approximate 3,000 ft.³⁶

Southern Lut

It is "surrounded by mountain 10,000 ft. high but the air over interior Iran is so dry that little rain is extracted. The lowest area has an elevation of some 800 ft. and is probably the driest and hottest part of swasra. Both Kavir flats and dune areas are widely developed."

The Eastern High Land

The eastern highland consists of a number of upland massifs, seperated by topographical expanses of differing width and varied altitudes. These uplands are distinctively irregular in their disposition, trend and physiography. Most have a flat or rolling surface, with a basin like

foundation. All stand at an altitude of atleast 3000 ft. above sea level. No single name can apply to all of the eastern mountains. The area extend from the Soviet frontier zone eight hundred miles (1250 kms.) South and south-east to Pakistan border roughly along longitude of 160° E to 162° E.

Climatically, the whole area gets an annual average rainfall of 200 mm. Temperature is quite high with sudden decrease in night temperature. Temperature decreases from South East to North West (fig. 2.2). Soil is of poor quality. Sleppe Brown soil is found uniformly in this region in one or two patches of non-saline alluvial soil. With the help of Qanats, it has been possible to grow crops including wheat, barley, opium, melon, grapes, fruits and vegetables.

Uzbejs and Baluchis are the two tribes found in this region.

This region has been divided into two sub-regions. One is a succession of mountains trending North and South and another one is series of lowland along the Afghan border.

The Briand region

This meso region is located on the northern part of this region, having the height of seven thousand (7000)

feet to nine thousand (9000) feet above sea level. Scrub and camel thorn grow on the lower slope with scattered trees above.³⁷ Crops including wheat, barley, melon, grapes, opium, fruit and vegetables are grown here.

Sarhad region

The southern most sub-division and along the border land of Iran-Pakistan and Afghanistan is known as Sarhad region. The whole area is dominated by active volcanic cones.³⁸ The elevations are high enough to induce considerable precipitation so that valleys are well-watered (fig. 2.2 and table 2.1).

The whole region is filled with chestnut soil with some patches of non saline alluvial soil. The origin of Qanat and river drainage is in the mountains. Therefore the Alburz, Zagros and Iranian plateau have been playing a role in the process of spatial distribution of population. On the basis of the collected data for two periods 1956 and 1966 (pop. of Iran), the spatial density pattern is analysed. Broadly speaking there is hardly any change in the spatial pattern of population from 1956 to 1966. In other words the impact of Pato-dollars are developed work

37. Fisher W.B. op. cit.

38. Ibid.

THE DENSITY OF POPULATION IRAN 1966

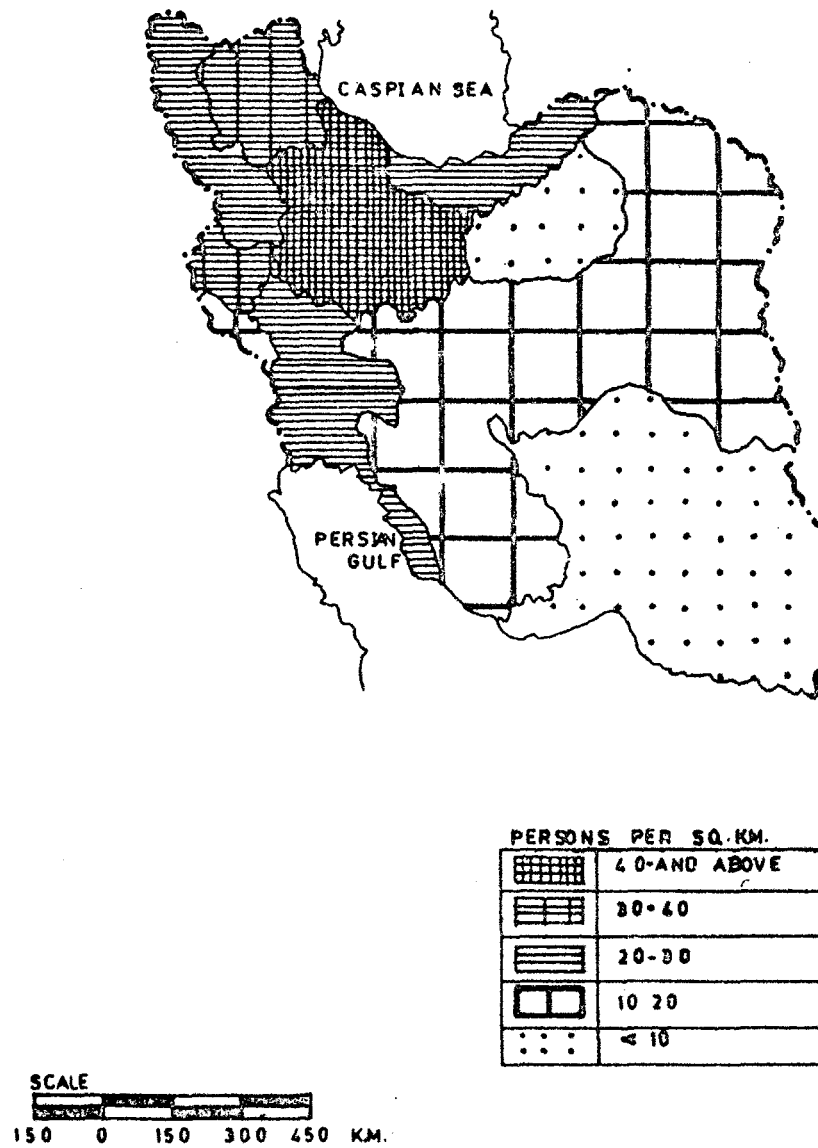


FIG. 2.0.

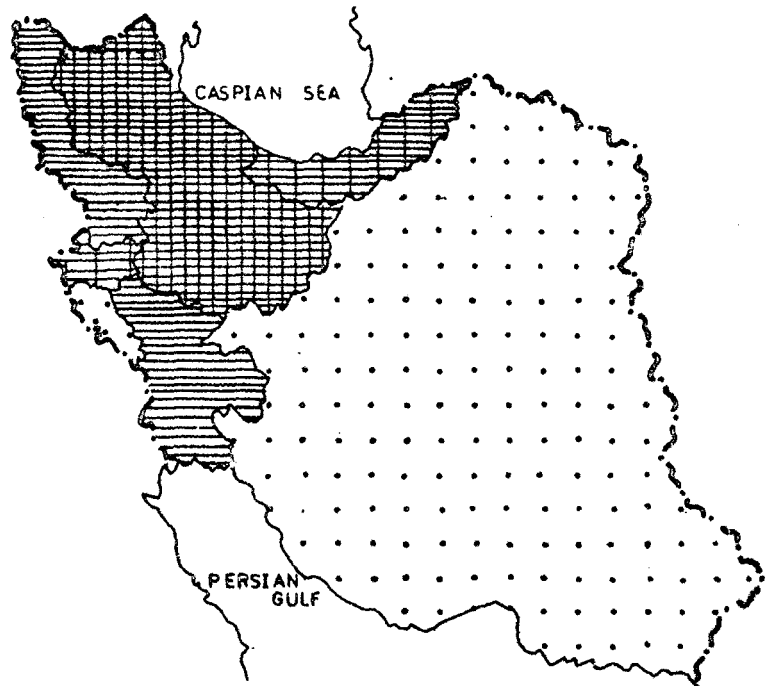
work visible in deciding the population distribution pattern of Iran. It is still the geography which has to say a lot in explaining the population distribution.³⁹





The Alburz mountain stretches from East of Azerbaijan to the south of the Caspian with its outer lier in Khorassan. This mountain chain acts as barrier. The saturated water particles which generally comes from north west and north east to Iran gets tempered by the ranges and results in a down pour in the region. Due to availability of water and flowing of.

Stream channels and qanat irrigation system the people practice agriculture. By the adoption of farming as main occupation, the numads become a settlers. Though still there is nomadism but it is not that significance as compared to the other parts of Iran. The density of population of central provinces which is situated in Iran is highest (54 per sq.km.). As a whole the whole region is density populated region of Iran e.g. Gilan provinces (47 persons per sq.km.). East Azerbaijan (38 per sq. km.) Mazandaran provinces, (38 p.per sq.km.) Kermanshah (32 per sq. km.). Hamadan (44 p. per sq. km) (See fig 2.4).

39. Pop of Iran - A dynamic Analysis: General administration of census Iran Almanac 1971.

THE DENSITY OF POPULATION IRAN 1956



PERSONS PER SQ. KM	
	> 30
	20 30
	10 20
	< 10

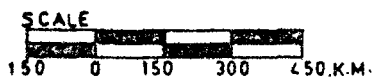


FIG. 24.

On the West flank of Iran there is another mountain range called Zagros. It extends from Caucasus in the North of Iran across the border of Turkey, Iraq to south of the Iran on the coast of Persian Gulf. Unlike the high density of population of Alburz region through both of them are mountains, here the density of population is little sparse. Though it has all the quality of what Alburz has except of bringing rain fall to this region. Though people have irrigation with the qanat system.

The overall density of population is about (28 persons per sq. km.). Kermarshah which is situated on the extreme west of Iran has highest density of population (32, persons per sq. km.). Other provinces have moderate density of population i.e. Luristan has population of (26 persons per sq. km.) Khuzistan (24 persons per sq. km.), Bakhteari (20 persons per sq. km.) Kurdistan (26 persons per sq. km.). The lowest density of population of this beltes seen in West Azerbaijan (16 persons per sq. km.). (fig.2.3 & 2.4).

The rest of Iran is sparse. The density of population is approximately (7 persons per sq.km.)

whose geographical reasons can be easily given. First of the whole region is either a desert or basins. Where there is no rainfall or oasis farming. The geographical location of this region is responsible for its low density of rainfall and low density of population.⁴⁰

Inspite of the geographical difficulties, the people do live with oasis farming and Oasis settlement. These types of farming are seen at Qom, Kashau Yazd and Kurman.⁴¹ Khorassan and Isfahan have highest density of population of this region (11 persons per sq. km.) Baluchi provinces have lowest density of population (2 persons per sq. km.s). Kerman has population density (3 persons per sq. km.) and Persian gulf and Island port has (9 persons per sq. kms). About the geographical impact on the denisty of population of Iran. One can conclude that there important geographical factors are responsible either for high density of population or lower density of population i.e. the mountain chains, the climate and the Hydrology.⁴²

40. Deplanhol, X. Geography of Settlement. The Cambridge History of Iran, Vol. I The Land of Iran ed. W.B. Fisher. (Cambridge Univ. Press 1968) p.409-460.

41. Clarke, B.D, Iran: Changing population pattern (ed.) Clarke I.J. & Fisher W.B. population of middle east and North Africa. A geographical approach. London 1972.

It would be rather welcomed to add here that physiography places a severe note on the man-environment relationship in Iran. It is visible though the all prevailing influence of the Alburz, the Zagros as well as the great Kavir. Most of the spatial problems a basic, foundation in Irans physiography and landscape which are further intensified as a result of cultural diversities.

CHAPTER - III

CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

The geographical factor in the history of Iran played a vital role and help us in the analysis of continuity and change of territorial limits of Iran. The territorial evolution of Iran as a nation state passed through many stresses and differed on the spatio-temporal frame. This has been influenced by the locational factor which has imparted certain politico strategic as well as religious characteristic to this region and which has from time to time tended to strengthen as well as weaken the power base of the nation state.⁴²

Iran's geostrategic location situation on the main silk route and the bridge between the east and west has made Iran as a perinnial region which attracted not only the thousand of Caravan but also the colonial power at the later part of the 19th Century. Each time Iran was invaded or she herself attacked was purely for the expansion of geographical areas and to show their strength. In due course of time the Persian empire grew from Nile valley to the Indus and which was later shrunk with passing of time. The boundary of Iran changed several times like the shifting course of Howang-Ho-River.

42. Irvin, Clive, Cross road of Civilisation, 3000 years of Persian History, London 1979.

Here in this chapter we have lots of problem regarding the location of particular place. Because many of the places names have been changed or renamed. But with the help of old maps, we had tried and located the names of the place somewhere exactly and some where approximately.

The changes in extension of Persian territory were based on power-politics as well as on diplomatic endeavours. The expansion of geographical area of Iran ceased after Archchamenian and unfortunately it never reached to that extent and gradually with the decreasing power the vastness of territory changed into a small unit of the 20th Century.⁴³ However there were areas which has passed over to others permanently. There were areas which have remained with Iran and there is third category which changed hand frequently like Alsace-lorraine region of France.⁴⁴

However there were areas which have passed over to other permanently. There were areas which have in order to bring out a systematic and geographical analysis of these changes and permanently of some areas of Iran, it is necessary to study them historically deviding them into three distinct periods. The 1449 A.D. is the water shed where one gets lot of emperical evidences in the case of post 1449 A.D. period Prior to 1449 A.D. there are two period which are not considered because of paucity of information.

43. The Persian history reveals the geographical continuity of territory and their changes during different periods. Persia gets its political name through Greek who applied the name of Persia to the land taking it from Persia or Fars, the South-Western provinces which was the home land of Archamenians, who were an Indo-European nomadic group. In that period actual geographical space was provided by King Cyrus II. His empire was stretched horizontally in East-west direction from Indus to Anatolia and vertically south-north from Persian Gulf to Aras river.

44. Curzon. N.George, Persia and Persian Question. Vol.I London, 1966.

NAME AND GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION
OF PLACES OCCUPIED DURING
SAFAVIDS IRAN 1502-1736

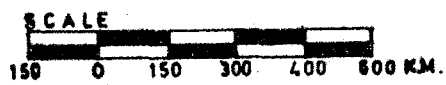
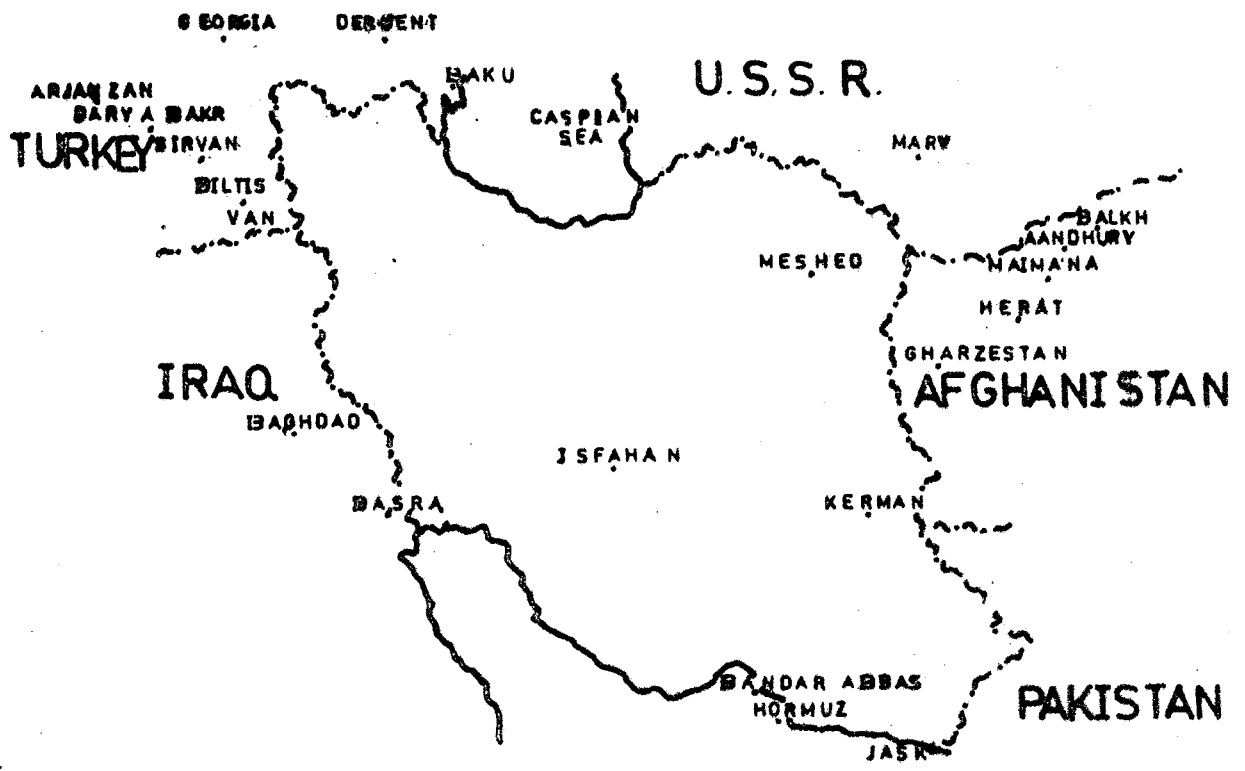


FIG. 33

Before going to discuss the continuity and change in the boundaries of Iran during above mentioned period, we shall try to give an outline of presafavid period of Iran. Iran virtually ruled during pre safavid period by Tamur, whose capital was at Samarkand. Samarkand is geographically a far distance place from the core of Iran and one takes a number of days to reach to the Western flank of Iran. There was a general dearth of communication between the capital and the Western peripheral areas. The firmness was difficult to accomplish due to the severe climate and almost frozen mountaineous passes. Emperors were unable to take quick military action on unruly chieftains who declared time and again their sojournity over the area. Which weakened the emperors position in Iran, resulted in coming of, Shah Ismail, establishing the Safavid Dynastry in Iran.

Safavid Period 1502-1736 A.D.

The lack of unity and coherence between the centre at Samarkand and peripheries and physical seperation proved fatal for the Timur empire, which in its turn fell into pieces. It succeeded by Uzbek dynasty in Turkestan and Safavid dynasty in Persia.⁴⁵

45. Safavid period (1502-1736) when Iran was reached its apogree and united under independent Shiism which broadly helped to unify Iranian territories.

The Safavid dynasty in Persian history emerged in space with the coming of Shah Ismail in 1502 A.D. who can be called as the founder father of Safavid dynasty on Iranian soil. He mounted the throne of Iran making Tabriz as his capital, which is located on the border of Turkey and Russia in the extreme North-west of Zagros ranges, from which relatively easy route reach the Caspian central lowland, Russia, eastern Anatolia and Black sea coast land and thus become the channel of administration for the whole country. Geostrategically this position of the capital helped him to be vigilant against Ottoman, who were never wanted to see growing Shia power in Iran. Though he had maintained a strict eye on the Western enemy but he could not control the far east and south east planks of his country.⁴⁶

As soon as he mounted the throne, he wanted to regain the lost geographical areas in every flanks. He succeeded in restoring Iran as independent Shia Muslim state as against Sunni Usbeks in the north east and the Ottomans to the West. Iran was very much safe from military point of view from south, as there was no maritime power neither in Europe nor in India. His first phase of space expansion started by capturing Hamadan and invading Kerman and Shiraz which also came under his control. His territory in the south Eastern plank extended upto Kerman and southern plank upto Behrain. So vertically he has capture those areas which are at present the South and Northern territory of India.

46. Kenneri. John Macdonald, Geographical memoir of Persian empire, New York, 1958.

North south expansion was from Behrain in the south to the foothills of Caucasus mountains, Georgia, Ganja, Qarabugh, Chukhursud and Derbent.⁴⁷

Horizontally during safavid period persia had vast continental land mass. The geographical area was expanded from West to Azerbanjan to North East of Oxus river. In western plank the geographical boundary stretches upto Dayar-e-Bakr Beltis, Van, Sirvan, and Arzangan. Baghdad was captured in 1503 A.D but it was recaptured by Ottoman. On the horizontal axis of the Eastern flank Iran had sound territorial boundary. The raid from Uzbegs were occasional. During the reign of Shah Abbas the whole area on Wester flank of Oxus river was under control, i.e. Balkh, Marv, Andhubi, Siburgham, Tijakta and Maimana⁴⁸ (See fig. No.3.1). The latitudianl and longitudianl expansion of Iranian territory was approximately 40° to 66° West-east latitudinally and 25° to 44° South-north longitudinally.⁴⁹

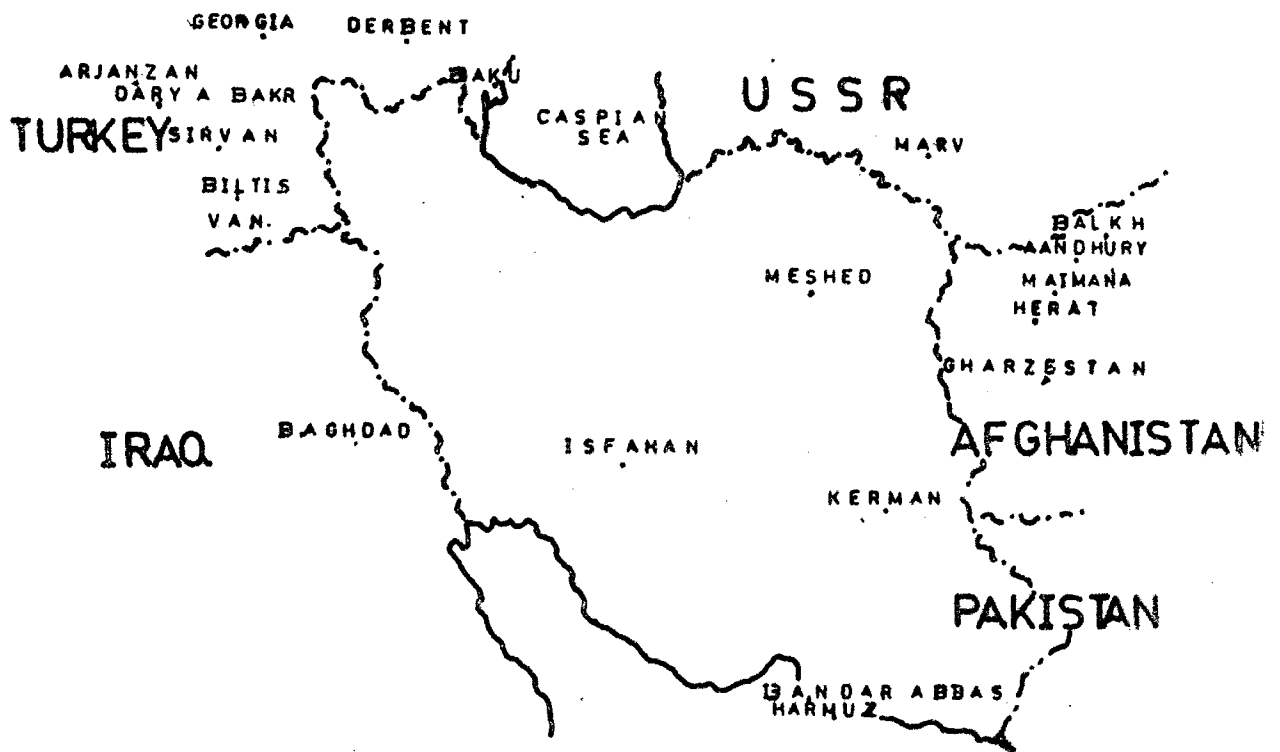
Though geographically Iran had sound and strong boundaries at that time, because king was militanily powerful and local chieftains were subsurvient to the king. But when you look at the geographical boundaries and distance from the centre, Tabriz it become obvious to maintain effective, links and control over the territories. The west is flanked by the two great mountain ranges Alburz and Zagroz with central desent.

47 Davis. D.H, The earth and man., London 1965

48. Ibid

49. Bartholomew. John, The citizen Atlas of the World.
Edinburgh, 1952 P.155

NAME AND GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF PLACES TAKEN AWAY DURING SAFAVIDS IRAN 1502-1736



Which are known physio-human barrier. The emperors were having a lot of problem to control the area of Baluchistan and the areas around Oxus river partly due to inaccessibility and partly due to climatic hazards and scarcity of water. Hence with the weakening of central authority in Iran the Kings to restrict the process of disintegration slants, which may finally result into dismemberment of the country. The facts of relections and unfortunately the process of disintegration gets further boost due to ethanic disparities for example i.e Uzbek and Beluchis on the east are also sannis who always reacted whenever the found the centre weak.⁵⁰

The change of geographical boundary of Iran took place during safavid period due to religio-military reasons and vulnerable location. The principal threat to safavid dynasty came from the Ottoman Turk and Uzbeks. Because they do not want to see ashra region in between these two Sunni empires. With the passing of time the Ottoman Turks become military powerful. They were so powerful that they were about to advance the gate of Vienna but were checked by the resurgent europe. This mighty Ottomans when failed in europe, then marched to eastward through Armenia and south down ward Euphrates valley towards Iran. The sar lasted for many years which are diverted by the Russian attack.⁵¹

50. Avery. Peter, Modern Iran, London, 1965.

51. Marlow. John, Iran, London 1963.

The first geographical region during safavid period, which witnessed the change was the south west flank of Iran, which was taken by Ottoman in 1534 A.D. In the south, Hormuz was occupied by the Portuguese and later on by England in 1622 A.D. England tactically took, Jask, Bandar Abbas from Iran. On the northern side Iran lost a vast territory of Derbent, Ganja and Qarabagh. From east to west Iran lost most of the geographical area due to the powerful Ottoman king and fighting spirit of Uzbegs. On the western flank Iran lost Arzengan Daryare Bakr, Sirvan, Van, and Bitlis regions (See table No. 3.1 and Fig. No. 3.2). In the eastern flank Herat and Maru were separated from Iran by Uzebgs. The geographical from Iran by Uzbegs.⁵² The geographical area of Iran shifted to 27°-38° south north longitudinally and 44°-60° west and east latitudinally.⁵³

While critically examining the change and continuity of territorial region. We are coming across a determining factor, which with the help of other factors influencing the shifts in the territorial expansion i.e. the topography, ethnic composition of population of Iran and the distance from the centre of power became affective determining factors. The cases of Tamur dynasty at Samarkand and the safavid at

52. Sykes. Percy, op. cit.

53. Bartholomew. John, Op.cit. P.115

NAME AND LOCATION OF PLACES OCCUPIED DURING QAJARS IRAN 1786-1925

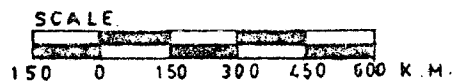
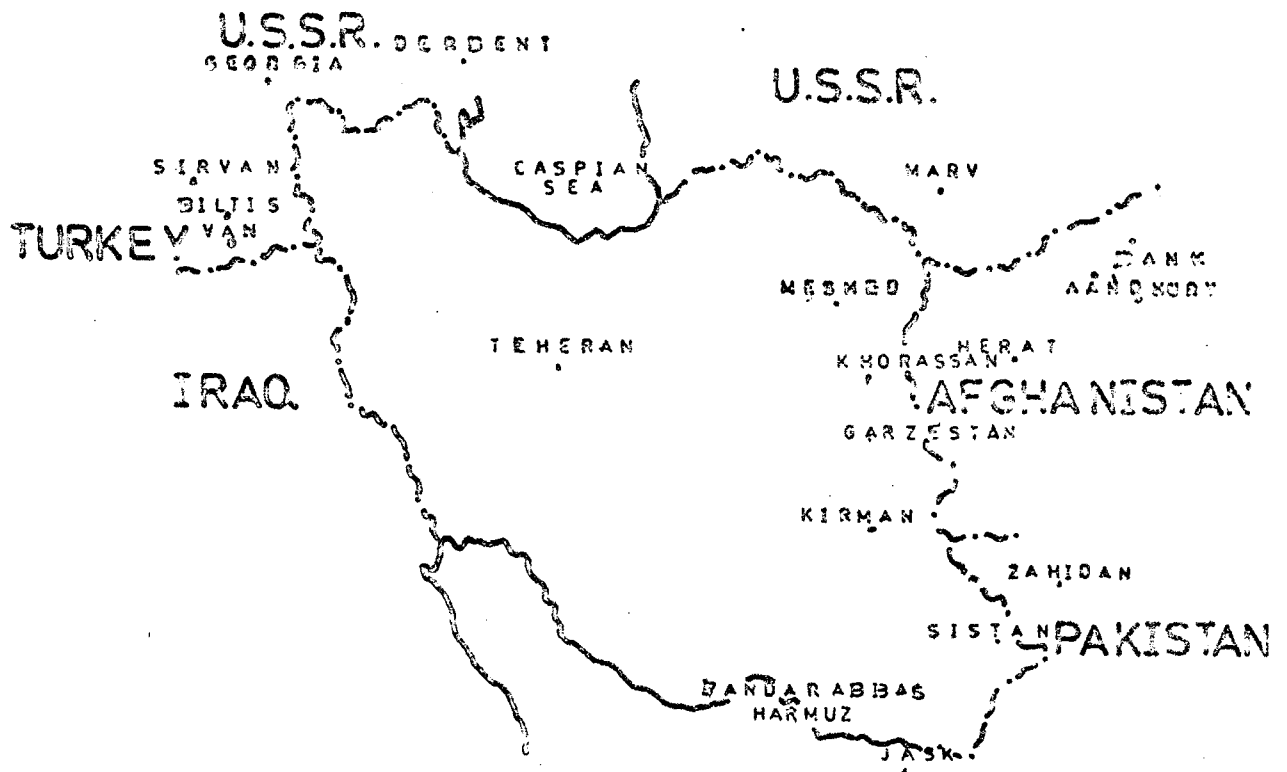


FIG. 3.3

Tabriz and almost identical. Causing or inviting disintegration of the empires. For example Tabriz was located in the far north-western course of Iran like Samarkand in North east and both were unable to lay an effective administration in the case of far placed region of south where the ethnic variation further landed support to the agencies of disintegration which finally resulted into a smaller Iran, geopolitically.⁵⁴

Qajar Period 1796-1924 A.D.

Before the arrival of Qajar dynasty on Iranian soil, the then Persia was ruled by Karim Khan Zand, who from his capital Shiraz preserved some central authority in Iran until his death in 1779 A.D. But after his death Persia then relaysed into chaos and disintegration until the advent of Agha Mohammud Qajar in 1796 A.D. who laid the foundation stone of Qajar dynasty with its capital at Tehran.⁵⁶

54. Elwell-Sutton. L P. Modern Iran, London 1949.

Qajar's (1784-1936) Opening of Sea routes resulted in coming of portugues, Britisher and Russian Tourist in Iran. Many of its area has been colonised by Britishers and Tsarists. In fact Iran was divided horizontally into two halves i.e. Tsarist Russia in the North and British colonies in the south.

56. Sykes, Percy. Op. cit.

The first phase of Qajar Era (1779-1924) was marked with revival of territorial bases during Zand dynasty. Almost all the lost territories and geographical area what Iran is having today was the same during the earlier phases of this period.⁵⁷ But later period of Qajar Era was marked primarily by slow erosion of geographical area by two big powers. Tsarist Russia and Imperialist Britain.⁵⁸ Iran was contending systems and this was further facilitated due to the fact that the Qajar on the whole were weak ruler. Their authority over core and periphery region of Iran was not sounded and uniform.

The times of Agha Mohammad Khan (1779-1797) was the period of consolidation of power and expansion of geographical area all around Iran. He first wanted to bring the lost geographical area back to the Iranism fold he brought the whole region of Baku and Georgia, the whole area, south of caucasus mountain was brought under Iran in the south of the territory was expanded upto Bahrain Island of Persian Gulf and Kerman and Shiraz were under Irans full control. The whole of Zagros mountaineous region extending from north west to south east was under Qajar rule. From Arzanjan to north of Oxus river, which includes the region of Von, Beltis, Sirvand, Balkh, Manu and Andhuvi was under the

57. Joseph. M Upton, The history of modern Iran. An interpretation. Harvart, 1970.

58. Armajani, Yahya, Iran, New Jersey 1972

NAME AND GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF
PLACES TAKEN AWAY DURING
QAJARS IRAN 1786-1926

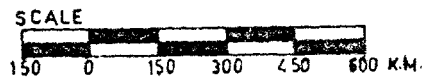


FIG 34.

Qajar.⁵⁹ Iran with area between 20° to 40° north and 40° to 65° east was formerly established⁶⁰ (See Fig. 3.3 and Table 3.2).

However the geographical area continued to change drastically during Qajar period. The reign of Falah Ali Shah 1791-1832 witness the arrival of England and Russia on the Iranian scene. Iran with two wars with lost all its territory on the south of Caucasus mountain and the whole area of north of Aras river under the treaty of Golestan (1813). Iran gave up the claims of Georgia, Qaradgah, Ganja Derbent, Sirvan and Baku under the treaty arrangement of Turkamanchaya. In the south Persia lost the island of Kharg to the Britisher. The whole reign of northern Persian Gulf was taken by the Britisher i.e. Bandar Abbas, Jask, Hormoz In the south east Zaheedan Herat and Baluchistan was occupied by Britisher.⁶¹ (See Fig. 3.4 and Table 3.2).

More or less during Qajar period Persia was cutdown into a small region with the encroaching influence of Russia and U.K. on the Persian territory and their continued interference in her internal affairs increased and there was public resentment and unrest. The conflict for the eastern section of Iran was ended with the treaty of Maharram 1881 and Iran had the same eastern boundary as of present day.

-
59. Matheson. A. Sylva, Persia - An Archeological Guide London 1972.
60. Bartholomew. John. Op. cit.
61. Lucas C.P - A historical geography of British Colony Vol.II, London 1896.

Persian continued to suffer severe territorial losses and was politically humiliated by those two big powers. There are several facts responsible for this back. It was basically a much weaker state by the time it was sucked in the whirl wind of european power politics in the nineteenth century. The factor contributing most of these weakness was the lack of social cohesion, the divisive forces of Iranian society, dichotomy between the settled and semi-settled elements.⁶² The mosaic character of Iranian society had been a source for the Qajar weakness, each ethnic tribes, linguistic or religious community and owed primarily had alligiance to its own authority regional authority based either on the ethnic or religious distinctions.

Inspite of all above mentioned weakness of the state, the state continued to function in the early period. But at the end the lack of social cohesion the divided loyalties and the problem of succession to the throne continued to haunt the Iranian polity.⁶³ This weakness was fully capitalised by Great British and Russian resulting in capturing half of the territory of Iran.

62. Lambton, K.S. Landlord and Peasant in Persia
Oxford 1953, P.10

63. Ramazani, K. Rouhollah. The foreign policy of Iran
1500-1941, Virginia 1966.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCES DURING PRE-PAHLAVI IRAN 1901-21

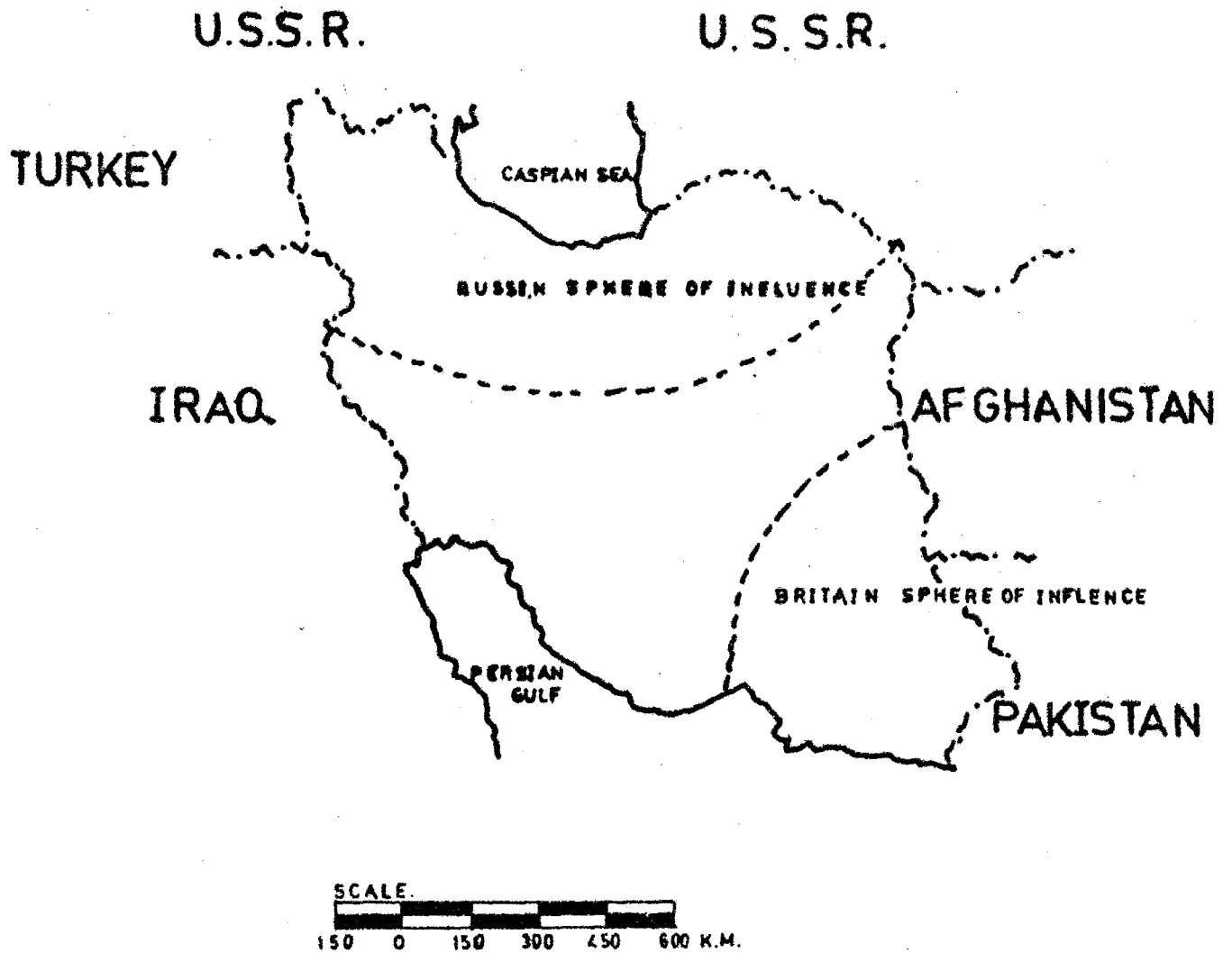


FIG 3.5

Pahlavi Period 1925-1971

The Pahlavi period in Iran is marked by total influence of foreign power on the land of Iran and their final withdrawal and thus resulted into the final political boundaries vis-a-vis her neighbour.⁶⁴ Reza Shah after ascending the throne went for the peace treaties with the two big powers Russia and U.K. and other peripheral states like Pakistan (British India) Turkey, Iraq. Before the second worldwar persia's geographical area was extended in the west from the confluence of Aras and Karasu river traversing many hills, mountains passes and villages finally ascending to the peak of the Dalampur and ending at the Turko-Iraw frontiers. In the east the territory of Persia was extended upto Helmond river below the Kamal Khan-Dam leaving a large chunk of territory outside her control. Iran gave up all its claims on the Astarabad Island, Astarabad littoral and the adjacent land. The whole of adjacent Sarakh region has been occupied by Russia. In the southern section, much of the area was taken by U.K. The whole of Persian gulf and adjoining Iranian territory of south was taken by U.K. including Khuzistan and Zahedan.

64. Pahlavi Period 1925-1971 where Iran reclaimed its geographical area from Russia and Britain and its actual shape was established in space which is still intact.

The periodisation of Persian history is borrowed by me from Historical Atlas of Iran Nasr, Sayyed Hossein Tehran 1971.

SPACE LOCATION OF IRAN DURING PAHALVI PERIOD 1925-71

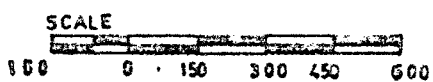
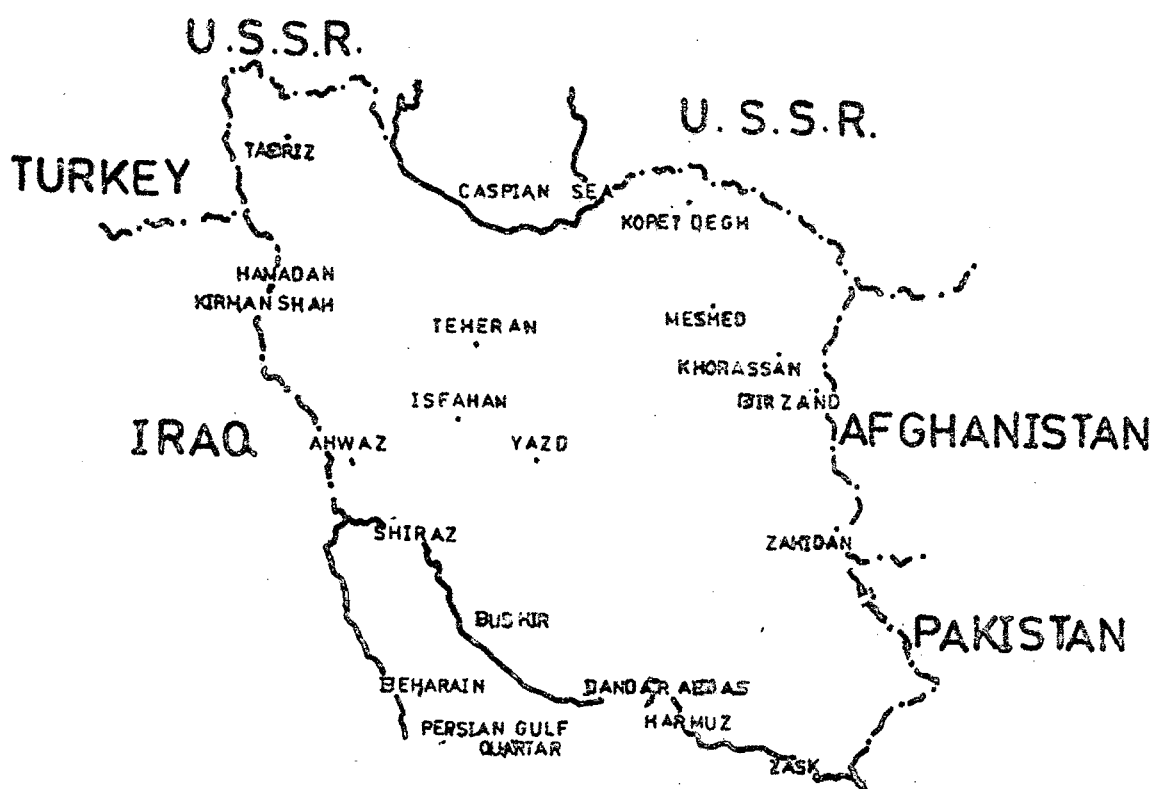


FIG 3.6

The World War put Iran in a dilemma. Iran claimed its neutrality but the allied power suspended Iran's neutrality and Iran was attacked. In the north sector Russia captured Tabriz, Pahlavi port Azerbaijan and Qajuih. In south U.K. occupied the foothills of Alburz mountain, Hormuz, Jask, Bandar Abbas, Zaheedan and Behrein. After the war Russia returned all the occupied territories i.e. Tabriz, Resut, Qazuin, Bandar Shah, Meshed and Pahlevi port. The British returned back the region of north, north east of Russian Gulf including Behrain.⁶⁵ With this Iran has a geographical area of 1648,000 Sq. Kms. which extends from about 2600 kms. from north to south and 21,000 kms. from east to west. It situated between the logitude of 25° and 40° north and latitude 44° -60° east.

It is necessary to remark that the diverse physical force is one of the dominant factor affecting the shifting of the territories. In early days the mountain passes of Alburz and Zagruz were acting as the centinels guirding the valley from the external envadors. But with the development of war technology they lost their significance. Further the very geographical facts of the dichotomy between the settled and the semisettled elements of the population at Iran, the lack of social cohesion and the divisive tendencies within the ethnically diverse Iran further created situation which

65. Curzon. N. George, Op-Cit.

result with the generation of the centrifugal forces, which may cause complete scipture under critical situation.

The result of the various historical process of integration, disintegration and the assmilation left a permanent impact on the country. The core periphery interaction very often entered the critical situation and resulted into final and transitional breaking away parts of Iran's territory. The geography has been important leading support such tendencies. However one could conclude that inspite of ever very drastic as well as overwhelming territorial disruption which occured frequently as the history of Iran. There is a sizeable geographical area of Iran which could be taken by the permanent core of Iran which never went away in the hands of external agency. On the other hand, on the periphery which has ethnically diverse groups witness frequent transfers one way or both way. This resulted into severe spatial problems for Iran. They again and again as per given geographical conditions cause prictions, disruption and disunity in the polityof Iran. The typical example is that of Kurds and Kurdistan which is the constantly a volatile region. Likewise there are spatial probelms in the Baluch dominated eastern Iran as well as the Arabs in the oilrich Khuzistan.

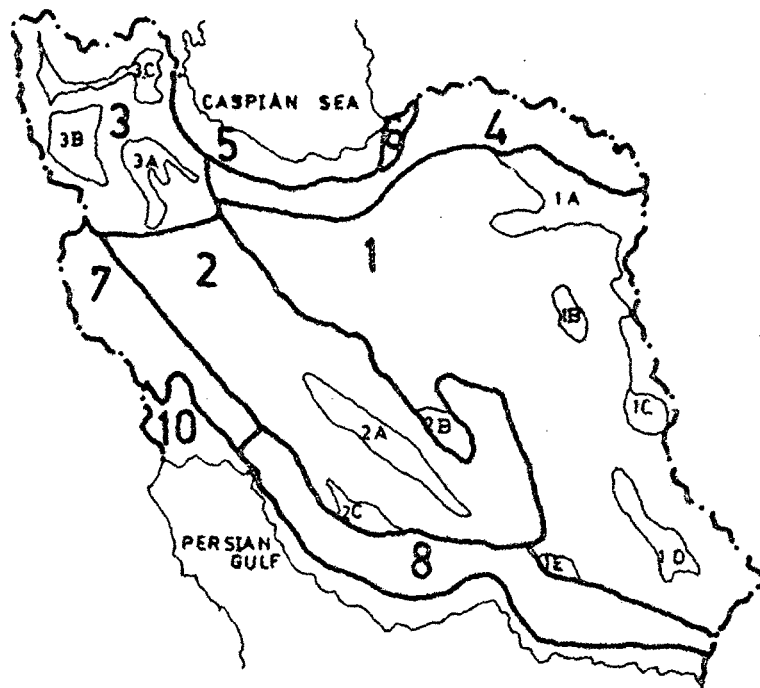
CHAPTER - IV

REGIONAL STRUCTURE

The spatial problem of Iran have deeper roots in the countrys regional structure than in its politico-historical base. In order to be more precise even the politico, historical base has evolved on the basis of several process interacting with the regional structure of the country. The regional structure of Iran has much to say while preventing an explanation that too, from a geographical angle, for understanding the spatial problem of Iran. The regional structure is a fuller picture of the end of several geographical given structure. One has to take into account a great variety of factors and process to understand the characteristic and the functioning of the regional structure of Iran. There are several variable one has to understand for knowing the regional structure of any country or a geographical region.

Iran could be divided into regions and sub-regions. The parameter taken into account are physiography, soil, climate, vegetation and human activities. It would be rather too vage to discuss these divisions and sub-divisions in details as within the scope of the dissertation it is not required. Therefore a brief point to point characteristics are highlighted. The following paragraphs are being focussed

REGIONALISATION OF IRANIAN AGRICULTURE



REFERENCES

	MACRO REGIONS
	MICRO REGIONS

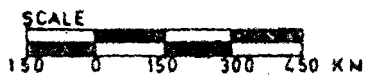


FIG. 4.1.

on these region and sub-regions.⁶⁶

Keeping in mind the climate, ecology and hydrology Iran was divided into 10 agricultural regions and 11 subregions by HæBowen Jone.⁶⁷

Central basin and Range region - Marked water deficiency, extreme temperature range. Includes the lut, with Kavir facts, sand and gravel, dunes, and great Kavir, with Alkaline flat, pastoralism almost excluded; cultivation mainly of annuals dependent on peripheral and endodeic mountain streams.

Sub-regions Ia. Mashhad basin, thermally mild, with extensive alluvial valleys well supplied with water from Khorassan hills which carries live stock on upland pasture. Well developed commercial agriculture with recent emphasis on sugar beet.

Ib. Sistan basin - Alluvial plain surrounding Hamun-i-Helmand seasonal grazing on periodically in undated lake shores, cultivation on high water table and irrigated inter-fluves. Potential depends on agreement with Afghanistan over use of Halmond river water.

66. The variables and their groupings, classification could be done variously. A scheme is being work out in the dissertation of Harjeet Singh (1979) Karchan Singh (1978) and Shubhra Dwedy(1979) where they have grouped as A Group Variables - Historical, Physical, Demographic, agricultural, economic and industries etc. B Dependent variables - Evolution of a region, physiographic climatic regions, population quality, composition, distribution of crop. Crop combination region, numerous industries etc.

67. Bowen Jone. H. Agriculture(ed) Fishew. W 13, Cabridge Vol. of Iran I. London, 1968

I.c Birjand Highlands - less marked water deficiency with good pasture in mountains, irrigated agriculture in intermontane tracts.

I.d Kuh-z-Taftan highland. High orographic precipitation giving mountain pasture and valley cultivation culturally a refuge area.

I.e Jaz Murian Basin - Arid structural basin but with considerable total of sub-surface water, very high summer temperature. Tree crops are important on Oases.

2. Zagros and central High land - High ranges with relatively high orographic rainfall, diminishing to south and east, winter snow cover, annual precipitation in balance or slight surplus, natural climax. Nomadic pastoralism is dominated with cultivation in valleys and peripheral basin. Tribal hill society with organised Oases. Standard crop range of grains, vegetables subtropical fruits.

2.a Basin subregions: Isfahan-Sirjan basin. Intensive cultivation in northern area utilising Zayandeh Rud water. Important North south routeway. High land pasture and high valley cultivation linked to basin settlement.

2.b Vazd-Kirman basin - Discontinuous series of basins edge irrigated oases. High land basin link as in 2.a. routeway.

2.c Shiraz basin - Stream irrigated oasis small in scale but regionally important.

3. Azarbaijan - Dissected pluvios highland with great ecological and ethnic diversity cold winter with prolonged snow cover on master rain shadow hot summer basin, Forest climax almost entirely cleared with nomadic village pastoralism dominant in mountain.

3.a basin sub regions - Quizil Uzun Valley lands. Underdeveloped irrigable alluvial lowland with empty surrounding hilllands.

3.b Lake Rezaiyeh (Urumiyeh) basin Saline lake in Lacustrine and alluvial plain watered by mountain streams, intensive agriculture of standard crop range plus cotton rice and tobacco.

3.c Aras Valley - Irrigation, cash crops eg. cotton and Tobacco with normal crop range Nomadic sedenterization in a political delicate frontier zone.

4. Alburz and Talish highland - Marked climatic divide with high year round precipitation on northern slopes and drier southern slopes with winter concentration of precipitation. Severe and prolonged winter in general with terrain controlled diversity of microclimates. Moisture surplus diminishes from north west to south east. Degraded forest soils. Mixed cultivation in the valleys grain on medium altitude benches and scrub forest grazing to upper limit of steppe southern piedmont watered by high land streams with agriculture dominated by needs of Tehran. Less nomadic pastoralism than in Zagros.

5. Caspian coast lands - Humid subtropical climate most pluvius in central region. Range of terrain from coastal lagoons through lacustrine levels and out wash plains to Alburz foothills. Densely but discontinuously populated. Diversity of cultivation from commercial plantation to small holdings with extensive crop range including rice, cotton, tea, sugarcane, citrus, melberry and Tobacco.

6. Tinkmen plain - Less stepper with nomad sedenterization well advanced. Large forms of recent settlement with specialised cotton cultivation considerable potential.

7. Zagros foothills - Degraded marginal forest on dissected hill-lands thinly populated and dominated by pastoralism. Low carrying capacity rangeland.

8. Makran hills - Dissected arid upland with small valley and well oases carrying date palm and cereals. Low grade pastoralism in poor scrup forest on high ridges. Aridity increases eastward to Baluchistan.

Makran coast - Arid narrow discontinuous sedimentary plain with basin oases watered by intermitted mountain streams. Minab basin with highly specialised data production.

Khuzistan low land - Alluvial silt plain watered by five large permanent streams, ill drained in south, but potentially of great productivity in the north, vulnerable to soil deterioration associated with salinity resulting from inefficient irrigation. Present recovery of mixfarming and sugarcane, based on the Diz and Karkheh schemes.

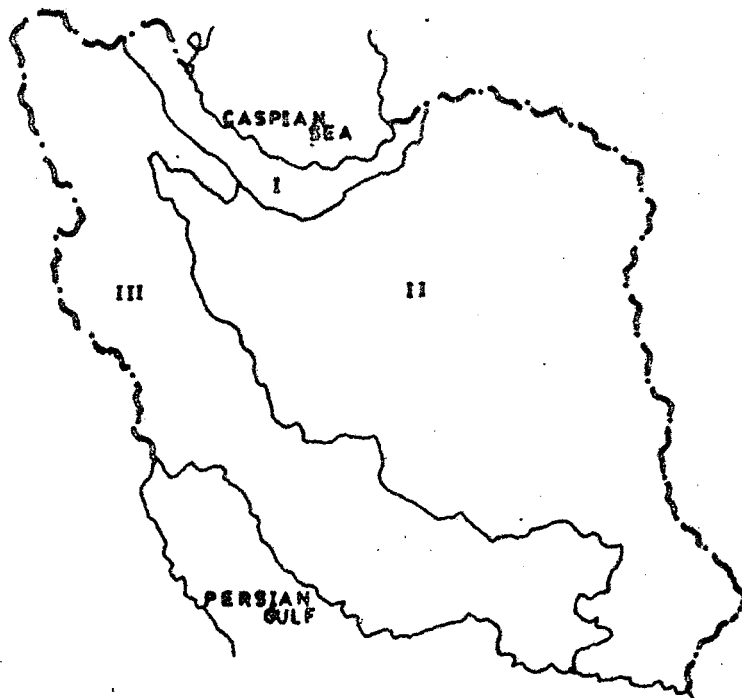
Expert Bowmen's efforts in presenting recognition based on agriculture, there is no scheme available. Therefore for the purpose of the study this is adopted. Iran has variety of climate and varying degree of rainfall in different part of the country. In the capian littoral find rich and fertile alluvial soil. On the other part it is sandy or rocky. In the Persian Gulf littoral there is extreme heat as 122^oF in Sunama in the central plateau and extreme cold, as cold as -4^oF in the same valley. The north tip of the Caspian littoral receives as much as 60" rainfall, where as south eastern part of the central plateau record only 2". It is due to this reason the agricultural products extremely varying from tea cultivation and vine land from on the shore of the Caspian to the date palm on the gulf coast. There is dense vegetation in the north and north west to the south east of Iran.⁶⁸

The greater part of Iran is uncultivable. It has been estimated that, only about 10 to 15 percent of the total area of 160,000 Sq. Kms is actively under cultivation. Of the rest 20 to 30 percent can be cultivated, provided irrigation is available, 15 percent is grazing land, 10 to 15 percent is forest 30 to 35 percent desert and waste land.⁶⁹

68. Ibid pp. 565-610

69. Gupta Rajnarayan, Iran an economic survey. Indian institute of International Affairs, N. Delhi-1957.

THE AGRICULTURAL REGION OF IRAN



REFERENCES

I	CASPIAN SEA LITTORAL
II	EASTERN AND CENTRAL IRAN
III	MT. RANGES OF ALBURZ AND ZAGROS



FIG. 4.2.

For the purpose of discussion, the characteristic and structure of agriculture of Iran, one can analyse in the context of the following regions. See Fig. 4.2

I. Caspian Sea Littoral:

The northern part of the country is extremely fertile and productive region of Iran. The abundant rainfall adequate irrigation and fertile soil make this region as granary of Iran. With a variety of crops. Here 85% of the total population depends directly on agricultural. Rice is the most important crop grown in this region. Pulses are abundants. This region is very famous for the growing of fruits like, Melon, orange, Uines, Plumbs, hope, respbrris, apple, pears, pomegrancities cherries, Figs, pista chions and apricats etc. This area is agriculturally most developed area.⁷⁰ Collan is the stable crop of this region. Vegetables are grown in large quantity and the poultry farming is common in littoral region. Crop combination is shown in Fig.No.4.3

II. The Eastern and Central Iran

This region essentially is a big desert, 300 kms wide and 1200 kms long and has elevation, which characteristically makes it region. Agriculturally it is backward region. Rainfall and absence of snow-ice fed steam do not allow any development of agriculture in this region. The region produces

70. Strabo - "Each vine produces sevengallon of wine and each fig trees ninety bushel of fruit."

Barley and small amount of wheat, lentins, sugarbeet, chestnuts are produces on the north eastern part of the region.

III. The Alburz and Zagros region

These two mountains cover half of Iran or the North west and south east of Iran. Here the cultivation is generally seen on the slope of mountain and the valley region which are also rich with natural minerals and many of them are being washed away. The water for cultivation is available in the form of surface stream, wells and Kanals. The most important crops of this region are wheat and cotton. This region of Iran is famous for long stable cotton. Rice is grown in the valleys. Pulses are grown in the provinces of Isfahan, Azerbaijan, Kirman Kermenshah, and Tehran. Vegetables fruits and nuts are grown an sub-urban lands nearest to urban centres. The cold water, absent of pests, hot sun which makes it possible to dry the fruits without recourse to antifichal methods and this makes it very important for dry fruits. Important fruits are orange, melons, apple, mulberries and vitrus fruits. Almond is grown in Azerbaijan region. Tobacco, opium, sugarbeet is grown in the valley region.⁷¹

Agriculture and its development resulted into distorted growth, partly due to the existing landlord and land tenure system of Iran. The rick peasantry never stged in the villages. The control was remote once, while sitting

71. Bliz de J.Harm, Geography Regions and Concepts. London, 1969.

at the metropolis. It left a very damaging mark on the agriculture, specially of a regional order. Some areas which were nearest to the metropolis were more developed. Seeing the distribution of the urban centres, one could very well make an existing observation that the west, specially the north west, became more developed, compared either to south east and south west.

Specially, Iran's agriculture was not balanced. Considering the percentage of population dependent on agriculture, the major discontent, grew up in those areas where agriculture was backward. For example take the case of border area of Iran dominated by the minority tribes like Kurds etc. It became quite apparent that the agricultural development was uneven and gave rise to many local overtones and divisive forces which at times could pose a direct threat to the nation's unity and security. Concludingly, speaking agriculture besides being the backbone of the majority of bringing local or regional dissatisfaction and discontent.

In spite of all the physical, climate, and other factors Iran can be able to provide employment in agriculture but lack of education, difficult land tenure, sub-division, fragmentation of land holding, absentee land lordism, almost absent of canal irrigation, primitive and antiquated method of crop cultivation, absence of regulated market, lack of modern transport and facilities, ravages of locust and other plant insect, non mechanisation of agriculture and unhealthy Govt. policy regarding the agriculture improvement reduces the role of agriculture for the national development.

LOCATION OF MINERALS IN IRAN 1971

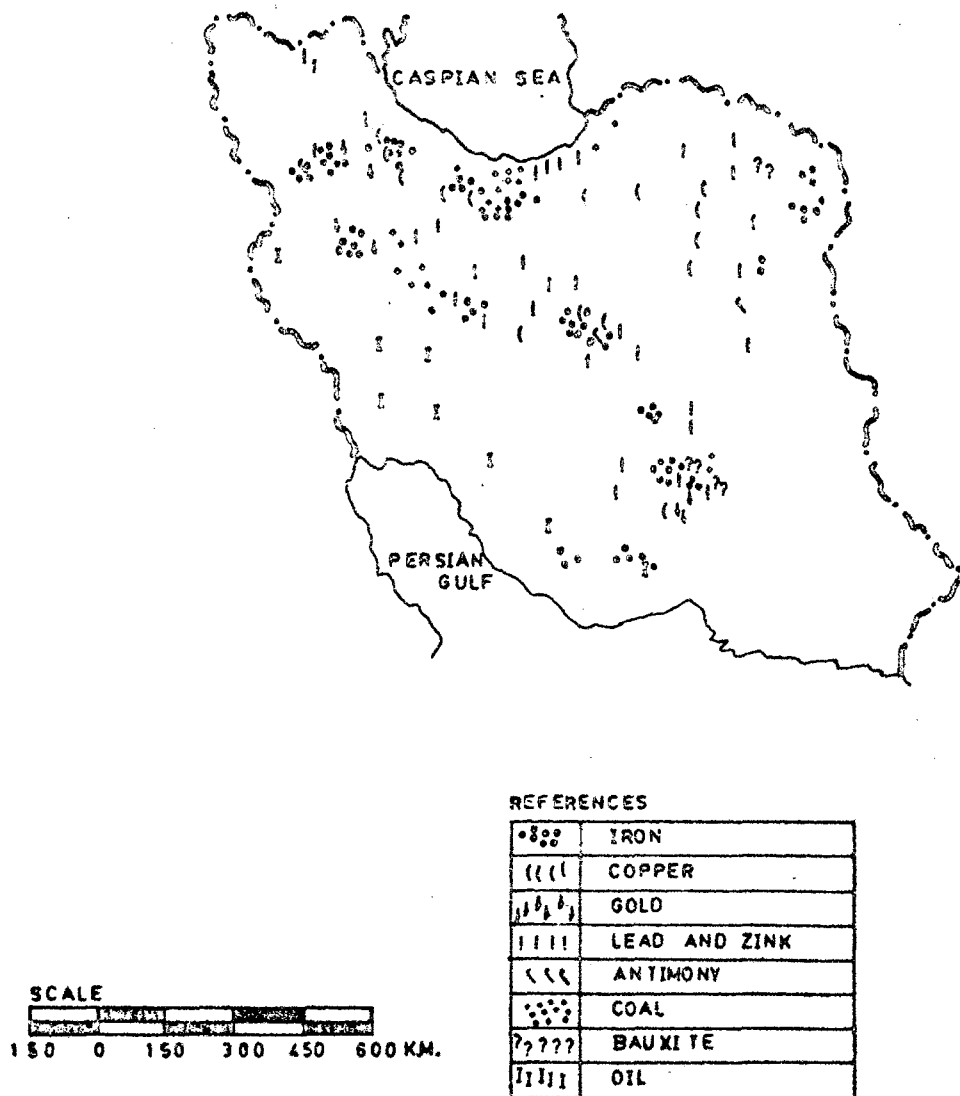


FIG. 4.3

Mineral Resources

After analysing the agriculture of Iran, here the minerals and the industrialisation are discussed. Although the minerals have been important in the economic system of Iran but recently have attained the paramount importance in guiding the destiny of Iran and her people. The case of oil is well known.

Reflecting back on the geological structure and characteristic, it could be broadly said that there is concentration of mineral wealth at the regional level, although there are about 37 different minerals and among them, the important are Coal, Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Chromite, Bauxite, Gold, Cobalt, Antimony, Manganese and mineral oil.⁷² (See Fig. 4.3) The regional concentration of minerals has left many basic problems of spatial nature and has resulted into uneven economic development.

The mineral resources of Iran have not been properly investigated. So far, almost all types of minerals, from the omnipresent coal and iron to the rare gold and diamond and rubies are found in one or the other part of the country.

72. Harrison. J V. Minerals (ed) W.B. Fisher, Cambridge University Press, London 1968.

Coal

The rich variety coal giving upto 50 percent coke is found to the north west and north east of Tehran at Tirah and Sirsak. The coal fields are scattered through the Caspian eittonals i.e. Amul, Shahi Sahrud, Damghan etc. Some deposits are also found in the central desert naming as Kasan, Suh, Natang etc. on the south east it has some field at Kirman, Kavir and Ravar.⁷³ The coal as a source of energy is not much exploited as there is a cheaper oil available. But at distant places of north and north west coal is consumed as the domestic fuel as well as for the small industrial units.

Iron

The largest deposits of Iran one located in the Alburz range and there are initially difficulties in their exploitations. However one could make a note that Iran is not well endown with the iron ore and she has to seek outside arrangement. to supply of a good quantity one. Latest example is that of Kudremukh a bilateral arrangement between Ira and India. However there are difficulties and setback due to the current political condition, 50 to 60 percent of iron content ores are found in the provinces of Mazandaran, near Chamdar, Malu, Zarigan, Buknabad, Narigan, Musileh etc.⁷⁴ It is difficult to give any idea about the reserve of Iron ore. One would like

73. Sir Roy. M.K. Second Sec. Com. Report on Economic and Commercial conditions in Iran. Embassy of Iran, Tehran. Pub. Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India, New Delhi pp 10-26.

74. Ibid. pp 26-28.

to add here that Iran has not given any origin to a sizeable industry to Iran.

Copper

It occurs exceptionally all around Iran, notable in Caspian littoral and Alburz regions. In the caspian belt some important areas of copper fields are Abbasabad, Damghan, Qazvin, Tubriz, Zanjan, and out skirts of Tehran. This mineral field is situated at farial, Kuh-i-Basman. In spite of these two main pockets that there are about 200-300 copper mines of other minerals varying sizes in Iran.⁷⁵

Lead and Zinc

Lead and Zinc are found in almost every provinces. The most accessible surface deposited have, however been totally, exhausted and what remains are only the underground deposition. These fields are found at Mnarak, Tehran, Azarbaijan, Khurasan, Arsak, Jalatiyeh, Khurasan etc.⁷⁶

Chromite

The search for chromite in Iran extensively started during 2nd world war and a strip was discovered at Subzavar. Again to the south of Mashhad on the road to Turbal-i-Safid and in massive occurrence at Rubat-i-Safid. The latest chromite field was discovered at Isfand Ageh about 150 km south of

75. Op. cit. Harrisbn J.V.

76. Economic Survey of Iran. Iranian Embassy London, 1961.

Kirman. Treat put credited to Iran in 1961 was 49,000 tons of chrome or approximately 24,000 tons of chromite.⁷⁷

Bauxite

Extensive deposits of Bauxite were discovered in the district between Kirman and Sughand with a thickness of fourth ft. low rain-fall generally helps in digging the mines.⁷⁸

Gold

Gold is one of the precious metal found in Iran which is in small amounts. It occurs at seven places in Iran. It is found in the alluvium. It is found on the Alburz and Zagros ranges Iran and Jiruft of southern Iran. Zireh Shuran, Kawand Damghan, Khuni are the important goldmining pockets of Iran.⁷⁹

Cobalt

Cobalt and Nickel are found together at a few localities in Iran. Nickel has occurred independently. The cobalt has been sought and worked for many years as it provides the source of the blue glaze so familiar on tiles in Iran. It is found on Birinji , Miskani, Kamsar, Imamzadch land.⁸⁰

77. Ibid.

78. Op.cit, Gupta, Rajnarayan

79. Op-cit, Harrison J.V.

80. Gupta, Rajanarayan Op-cit.

Antimony

Antimony is found in small quantities in three mines in Iran. Two of these mines Patyar and Turkmani are situated respectively 11 kms. east and 40 kms east of Ararak. The third is located further east about 150 kms. north-west of Birjand. These ores are found on the veins of lime stone deposits.⁸¹

Manganese

Manganese ores are rare in Iran. It is found in some of the iron ore deposits. i.e. Simman and near Bafg. A vein with Pyrolusite has been rprospected near Ribatkarim and was traced for nearly a quantem of a mile long the Stoike. It is upto twenty five feet wide. This Vein contain ore of average about 45 per cent manganese. Another prospect of Sarguz is confined to a venin six feet wide of which 35 percent is manganese.⁸²

Mineral Oil (Petroleum)

One of the four sacred elements of Zerosturranism was fire. This was the symbol of the forces of good under Ahura Mazda against the power of evil and darkness under Ahirman. Some of the scholar belief that the antiprial terrace

81. Ibid, pp 58

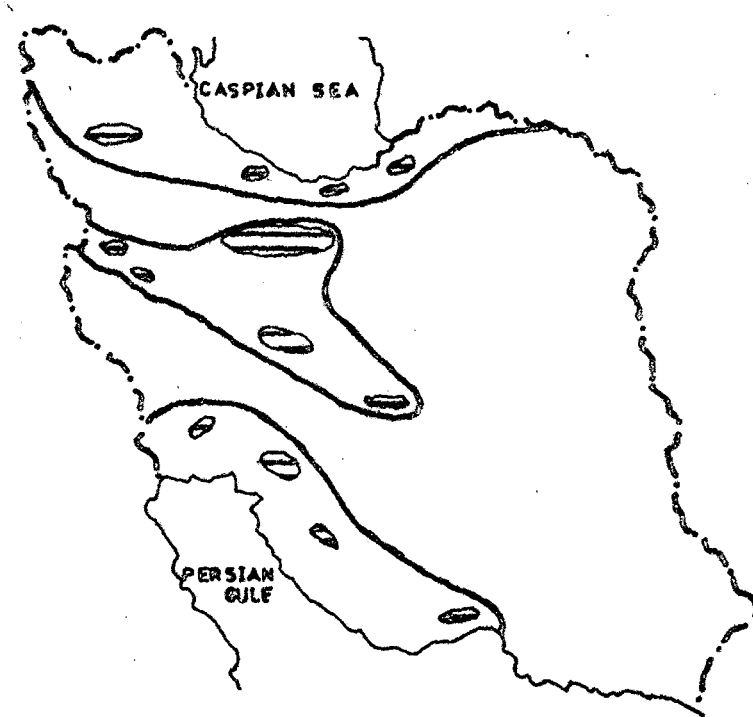
82. Ibid, pp 59

at Masjede-Suleiman in the province of Khuzestan where oil was first found in quantity early in the 20th Century was one of the Zorestanian first temple whose alter fires were fed by natural gas. Fire still light up the night sky in the hills of Khozestan, but today there are no longer a product of accident but a necessary part of the operation of the oil industry. The petro-dollar economy of Iran totally depends upon the petroleum. The whole southwest Iran is dominated minerally by petroleum. 85 per cent of its wells are located in this region. Oil also found in the Gulf shore of Iran Irans economic independence on oil increases after the nationalisation of oil industries. The oil wells were connected with railway lines and pipes to the Caspian shore and the persian guld mainly to help in exporting the crude oil. Irans daily oil production in 1971 become 2589 thousand of barrels. The important oil fields are Masjid-i-Sulaiman, Haft-kel, Guchasaran, Naft-sapd, Naft-i-shah, lali, Aghazari Ahvaz, Kharg etc.⁸³

Practically, among minerals the oil is the key to the industrial development of Iran. Iranian economy is boost pp with the increasing out put of crude formative oil rich regions of Iran. The phenomenal G.N.P. increase improve the social and economic structure of Iran. However like agriculture the minerals too give uneven development and that too

83. Issauvi, Charles. The economy an assessment of performance, pp 44-60 ed
Yarshater, Ehsan, Iran faces time seventies, Prager publisher, 1971.

CONCENTRATION OF INDUSTRIES IRAN 1967



⊖ INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATIONS

FIG. 4.4.

affected the spatial problem of Iran.⁸⁴

Industries

Industries in their nature and location are greatly affected by the geographical conditions namely the locations of minerals, power resources and agricultural resource endowment as well as the network of transportation and communications. In Iran too the oil provides the base for the regional concentration of industries but that is further affected with the location of urban centre specially the metropolitan centre. Iran's industrial landscape is dotted with oil and its by products industries. There are hardly any basic industries in Iran like Iron and Steel. The surplus agricultural economy has attracted the agro-industries small to medium size. In the field of machine building and engineering industries Iran has some to show but managed by the foreign multinational companies. This could also be said about the oil and oil based manufacturing industries. The result is that the sizeable industrial returns are siphoned out of the country.

Iranian industries have certain problem of technology skilled labour and indigenous supervision. Beside this a large chunk of Iran is devoid of any, industry worth the name. The census data for industry as a whole excluding craft shows

84. Looney, Robert. E. The economic development of Iran: A recent survey with projection to 1981, New York 1973.

that 36.2 percent of the employment, 63.3 percent of the value added and 21.7 percent of establishment are concentrated in the central Province Costand, Primarily Tehran matropolitan area. In 1967 the highest degree of concentration in terms of percentage of natural value added in Central Ostan was for paper (98.3) percent, Tobacco(95.2) percenet, Chemicals (87.2) percent, Printing publishing (94.2) percent, patroleum(100) percent, electrical equipment (64.2) percent and Bsverages (79.1) percent. In each case central Osta account for more than 60 per cent of national production.

In contrast textiles 34.1 percent, Furnitures and fixture 31.3 percent, Food 44.5 percent, basic metal products.⁸⁵ The data also indicates that the industrial concentration in Tehran appear heavier for the large size establishment than for craft manufacturing with more than 49.3 percent of the total employment and 46.1 percent congregated in that area. Although data are for size distribution of individual industries. It is probably safe to assume and can probably be inferred from the analysis that the heavier concentration of industries in Tehran area is confirmed to the large part to the relatively modern heavy industries. The national areas such as automobiles, light consumer goods, industries those that are material oriented or the handicraft nature are more evenly distributed among the various region of the country.

Isfahan, Yazd is the only other region of significant concentration, particularly in the textile industries, which in 1968 generated 33 percent value added in the industry. (Table No. 4.2). The degree of regional concentration is even more striking when it is seen that for cities - Tehran, Isfahan Tabriz and Meshed accounts for 45 percent of Urban, establishment and 50% of the industrial employment of the country. Tehran along account for 27 percent of the industrial establishment and 31 percent of the manufacturing work in the country.⁸⁶

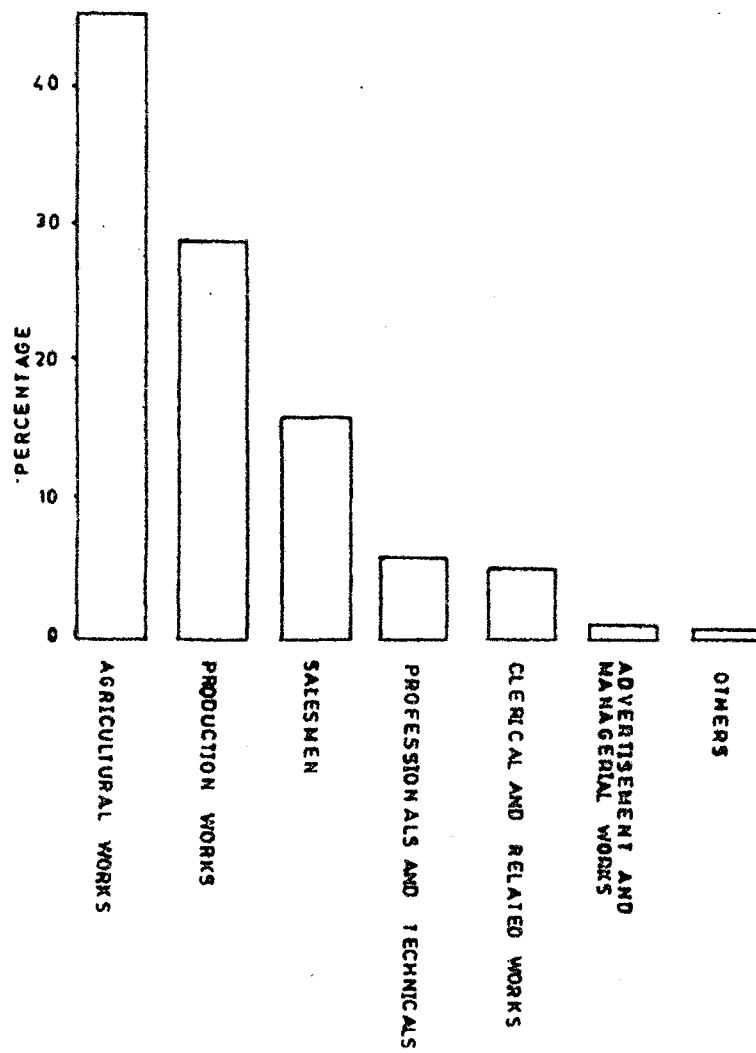
In short the central Ostan particularly the metropolitan Tehran was able to grow during the last two decade, because it was the seat of the governmental administration and income generated was spent mainly in the region, stimulating further growth. The social infrastructure (Public and Private Capital) the increase of skill, labour serving institution helps in the expansion of industries.⁸⁷

It is rather imperative to observe that the industrial landscape, highly regionally unbalanced and dotted with industrial nodes, at the Urban centre, thus leaving large countryside devoid of any industrial development. The position of border areas of ethnically tribal character and politically unstable nature is rather dismal, and there is plenty of scope to fan up any feeling of discontent and uprising among them

86. Loney, E. Robert, A development strategy for Iran through 1980s, Prager Publisher, 1971 pp.189-192.

87. Bharier, Julian, Economic development in Iran 1900-1970 Oxford Univ. Press 1971, p.289

SECTORWISE DISTRIBUTION OF PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS OF IRAN 1966



only by reminding them of great negligence on the part of the central authority. If the data base is strong and information require is available then, one could statistically prove that the areas on the borders are the neglected area from the industrial point of view. The fact of industrial negligence is capable of generating feelings of discontent among the people of these region.

Labour force and Occupational structure

The 1966 census of Iran counts 16,535,844 persons ten years of age and over and among them 45.86 percent (7,584,085) were economically active and 54.14 percent were economically inactive. The portion was much higher for the male population (77.00) percent active and 23 percent inactive.

This disparities in proportion stems out from two major causes. First the traditional Iranian women expected to occupy herself with the house-hold duties and secondly the economy is not mobilised to the degree of western european countries.

The proportion of economically active males has declined from 83.9% in urban area. On the other hand the proportion of 9.2 percent economically active females for 1956 had increased to 12.5 percent by 1966. This increase shows progress towards greater female participation in the economic activity of the country and retreat from the traditional employment at home. The composition of economically active also reveals interesting

facts about the economy. Over 70% (48,11,703) of the employed were illiterate. Another 2.7%(1,85,693) could read only and the rest were literate. However, among the literate them were 1049 holders of Bachelor degree and doctorate who were unemployed. Even though the proportion of the Bachelorate and Doctorate holders is less than one percent of the unemployed it is very high in the context of a literate population as it comprises about 3% of the total baccalauractes (a total of 39,256) persons in the country.⁸⁸ The major reason for this kind of unemployment is the degree holder wish to have a job either in Tehran or another metropolitan area.⁸⁹

As far as occupational structure of the total employed labour force about 45.8 percent were in graduate including animal husbandry, forestry, hunting and fishing, 29.6 percent were in production and related jobs, 17.9 percent in sales, clerical and service jobs, 3 percent in professional and technical jobs and remaining 3.7 percent in other occupation (Table No. 4.2) compare with 1956 census, the proportion of labour force in agriculture and related field declined by about 10 percent from 55.8 to 45.8. The proportion of those engaged on production and related job had increased by 7 % from 22.6 to 29.6. This changes show a gradual shifting of economic activity of Iran. (Map No.4.4).

88. Kiresen, John and Moore V.Richard, Iran, Oxford Univ.Press, 1972, p. 189

89. Ibid. p. 209

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS IRAN 1971

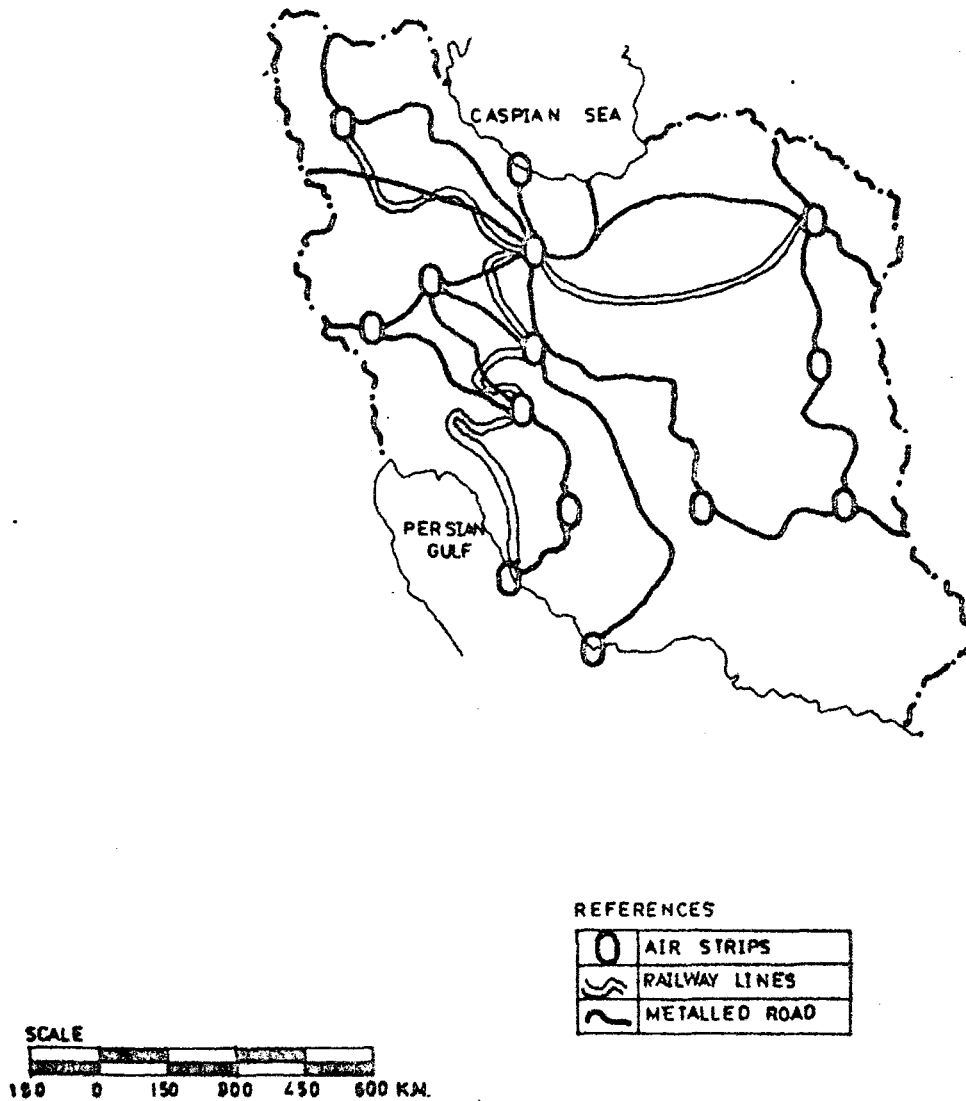


FIG. 4.6.

However it is not right to conclude that since the proportion of labour force in agriculture now is below 50 per cent, Iran has lost its predominantly agricultural nature. Still about 61.26 percent of the population live in rural area. Of the remaining 38.74 percent, 16 percent live in cities and town of less than 100,000 population. It is safe to summarise that Iran is going through a gradual economic development and change.⁹⁰

Dualism is characteristic of every aspects of Iranian life. It is present in agriculture, in the extensive and modernized farms of Khuzistan. It is present in industry in dynamic foreign assistance, enterprises opposed to labour intensive family unit. It is present in the intermediaries against that of small retailer and personal marketing. The geographical concentration developed has been the result of chain of natural and historical accidents aggravated by the allocation of private one. Public investment that favours Tehran and few other urban centres.

Transport and Communication

With the expansion of industries and rapid accumulation of Petro-dollars Iran could have developed its transport and communication, to have inter-regional and inter-regional linkages for maximisation of productivity on the basis of available sources. Besides this it could have generated utmost interaction. Solidarity and integrity among the different region

of Iran. Iran has legged behind in its effort to develop a proper network. It may be partially not possible due to the phisique of the area in the form of mountains and sandy water. However the present position is better than what was in 1921 and before.⁹¹

The principal road in 1920 was a Russian-built metalled road from Hamadan to Enzehi through Qazuin and another linking Hamadan with Kermanshah and Iraq constructed by British troops. There were also unmettaled road from Qauzuin to Tabriz and from capital Tehran to Isfahan, Shiraz and Bushire, Meshed, Kerman, Qazvin and scotanabad (New Erak). These made a total of 3200 kms useable road. Several road new runs from Tehran to point on the Caspian including a specticular are through the Chalus pass 9384 feet above sea level, where tunnels are being constructed to prevent its blockade by snow in winter. The Teheran-Isfahan-Bashire route is now useable in all weather as also is that from Isfaha through Yezd, and Kirman to Bandar Abbas, a port on the persian gulf. Other good roads link Erak with Ahwaz, Meshhed into Zaheedan, the terminus of Pakistan Railway from Quetta, and Shiraz with Kirman while Tabriz now connected with Mosul in Iraq and Trabzon in Turkey. In the Caspian littoval a 200 kms. road with 26 feet wide from Shahrud joins Elburz to Gorgan, linking the Caspian provinces with Khorassan. Lorry Motors are the important vehicle to

91. Helamid. A, Communications, transport, retail trade and services (ed) W.B.fisher Vol.I

Iranian use. In addition to this there are cross country roads totalling altogether over 38400 kms.⁹² It is interesting to note that the central plateau region is rarely crossed by the roads. Besides this, the peripheral regions are poorly connected with the heart land region of Iran. See Fig. 4.6

Iran could have had railways at a much earlier date had it not been involved in the rivalry between Great Britain and Russia. The trans-Iranian Railway connecting the Persian Gulf with the Caspian Sea and its far flung branch lines which are connecting with many cities of Iran. The trans-Iranian itself is the most impressive railway because of the enormous technical difficulties overcome by the engineering skill, started in 1928 and it was completed in 1938.⁹³ The total length of the line is 1384 kms. The northern section from Bandar Shah on the Caspian, to Teheran covers a distance of 464 kms. The southern section ends at Bandarshapur on the Persian Gulf. Joining Abadan and Khorramshahr. The port is accessible to all sea going vessels. From Bandar-Shapur the Trans-Iranian passed about 112 kms. through the desert then it crosses the Karun river on a steel bridge more than 3,000 ft. long into Ahwaz to capital of Khuzistan. In Ahwaz, the trans-Iranian is joined by another line, 120 kms. long, which the Britishers

92. Jahangir. Amuzegan and Ali, M. Frankfurt. Iran. An economic development during dualistic condition Chicago Univ. Press. 1971.

93. Shultan-Elwell, L.P., Modern Iran Printed at 1944, p. 110

constructed in 1942 to connect the port of Khorramshahr in the Shatt-al-Arabb with the trans Iranian.⁹⁴ Leaving Ahwaz the trans Iranian runs for 160 kms through steppe country, passing the small village of Shush, the residence of Archaemenian King. At Andimashk, the former Sabhabad the railway line penetrated into the mountains of Puristan. Having passing through the Iranian plateau it passes through Iraw, the former Sultanabad and Qom in to Teheran. From then the railway lines passes through all important towns and the parts of the Caspian littoral. In Almost all the important towns of west, south-west and north is connected with railroads. In spite of trans-Iranian railways system there are few branches. 120 kms of railway which joins Jaffar on the Russian frontier to Tabriz with 40 kms. braches to Sharif Khana or Lake Razaiye, 82 kms. upto Zaheedan. Therefore there are three local lines (1) Tehran to the Shrine of Shah Abdul Azim (2) Rasht to Dire-Bazar (3) Dare Khazine to Masjid-e-Sulaiman.⁹⁵

Other means of Transport and Communication

Nevertheless until the coming of trans-continental railways, the gulf was Iran's only means of contact with the outside world and the three ports of Khorramshahr, Bushire and Bandar Abbas assure some importance. Later on Bandar Shapur

94. Melm, Mustafa, Governmental economic planning in Iran
Mf. p. 132.

95. Haas, S. William, Iran, New York, 1945 p. 196

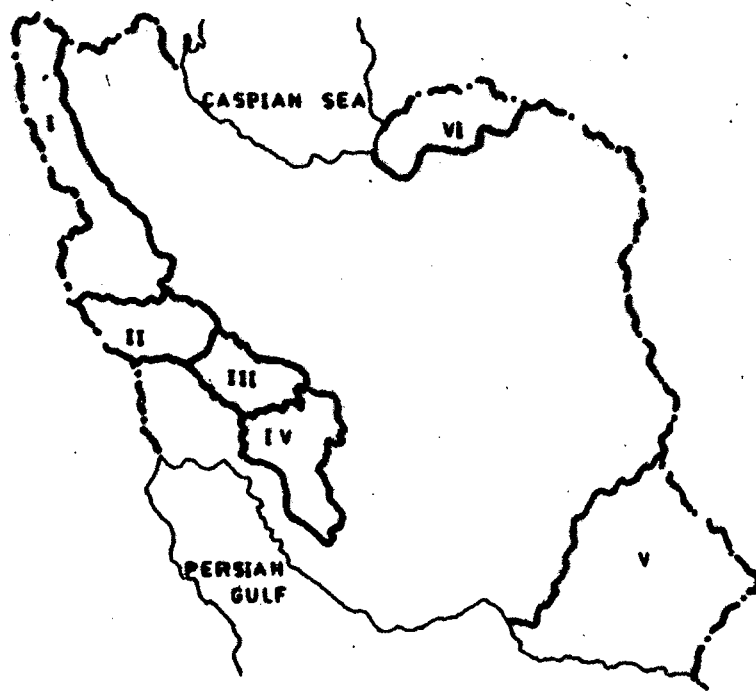
is developed. The oil port of Abadan also has the advantage of a deep channel. The only regular service in the gulf are the fast and slow moving oil tankers and mails services. Bandar Shah, the terminus of the railway. Pahlavi is still however, important for the trade with Russian and there are other smaller ports at Bandar Gaz, Mashhadsar, Nashahr and Astara on the Irano-Russian frontier. These ports are also the centre for the fishing industry.⁹⁶

Previously Air transport in Iran was called as Junior service. But after grown rapidly in the 20th century. Now almost all international air ports are connected with Teheran. The internal air transports has improved and quite common now. All the cities and administrative towns are connected. The important airport town are given Tehran, Kermenshah, Bardan, Pahlavi, Tabriz, Meshed, Zaheedan, Kerman, Niaz, Isfahan, Hamadan, Ahwaz, Abadan, Bushire, Shapur, Mashur, Kharz and Jasket.⁹⁷

The postal services are reasonably fast, specially after the second world-war. The telephone and telegraph services are adequate through out. They are built up on those started by British-Indo-European-Telegraph Company. Although there is tremendous important, but on the whole these facilities are generally insufficient except that of the oil region of Khuzistan.⁹⁸

-
96. Pesaran, O.M.H., World Economic Prospects and the Iranian Economy, Teheran's politics & economic study.
97. Ahmad, Minai, Economic Dev. of Iran under the reign of Reja Shah 1926-1941.
98. Ibid.

IMPORTANT ETHNIC GROUPS IN IRAN



REFERENCES

I	KURD
II	LUR
III	BAKHTIARY
IV	QUSHQUAY
V	BALUCHIS
VI	TURKOMAN

SCALE



The transport and communication network in Iran is far from being adequate, although it has made remarkable development during the past decade. The system is urban based which serves the selected area of Iran. Only the matropolitics and the Industrial nodes regions are well served by either the road or railways or the other means. It leaves behind the major parts of Iran without service. In this respect the peripheral regions are prominent. If the network of transport and communication as well as the accessibility is being taken as the index than one could say that these peripheral regions are under-developed and there is a very weak socio-economic inter connections between the well served and unserved areas. It further reflect obliquely on the problems of the intigration and regional over-tones, specially confined to the peripheral areas.

It is difficult to unify the nation, except through extensive and good means of communication. Transport is moreover inadequate to minimise the need. Few roads are possible. Year around and there is a but one through railways. Air and other communication to the rural section is not that communicative. The communication is so that each region is physically isolated from the neighbour regions.

Social Structure

After analysing the economic and its variations and the problems, it is rather eminently necessary to understand human landscape which focus the basis part of the regional structure of Iran. Iran has Shiism as national religion and Persian as the state language. Inspite of their dominance, there are quite

a number of people who speaks Arabic, English, Pushto and Turkish. Ethnically distinguished groups are Kurd, Azerbaijani, Lurs, Baktraries, Qashquair, Balushis, Turkomans etc.⁹⁹

The tribes are to be found on the periphery with different groups occupying different regions in Iran. Iran may be seen as the two overlapping concrete circle. The area covered by small circle (Fig. 4.7) being inhabited by Persian speaking Iranians and the longer outer area is composed by minorities of diverse language and culture. The minorities around the outer edge have more dominant tribal characteristic except for the Azeri Turks.¹⁰⁰ The mountain tribes of Iran the most important are the Kurds, the Lurs, the Bakhtiaris, and the Qashquairs. They inhabit the great mountain ranges of north western, western and south western Iran.¹⁰¹

Kurds: The land of Kurd is kurdistan covering Iranian, Turkish and Iraqui territories. In early days, the Kurd used to move freely from one territory to another, to avoid paying taxes or even pasturage proved insufficient or when tribal funds seemed to make migration necessary. There used to be endless border disputes between the Turkish and Persian Governments. This disturbances become less and less frequent for the Kurds in Iran at least took to fix settlements. They are in fact only Iranian

99. Sunderland. E. Pastoralism, Nomadism and Social Anthropology of Iran(ed) W.B.Fisher Vol.I, London 1968.

100. Avery P.W., Modern Iran, London 1966

101. Ramazani, Yahya, Iran, New York 1972.

tribes that has given up nomadism before sedentary life was imposed upon them by force. The Kurds have had a separatist movement only recently in the Mahabad republic under Mullah Mustafa Barazam. The kurds like the Lurs are considered descontents from old Persian stock. Their language contain related to the Persian with his inevitable mixture of Turkish and Arabic elements. People are mostly of Sunni origon.¹⁰²

The Lurs: The country of the Lur, comprises of wider territory other is indicated by the name of the administrative province of Luristan. This is due to the fact that the Bakhtiari are generally considered a branch of Luri family under the name, "Great Lurs"¹⁰³ The lurs occupy the control and the southern part of Zagroz chain. The lurs are counted among the adherents of Shiitte Islam. Their religious cult consists of the worships of "Pirs". They speak Luri language which is a mixture of persian, Turkish and Arabic.¹⁰⁴

The Bakhtiari:

Their country is more fertile than that of the little lurs but follow the same religion. This is due to the fact that their country extends further south and that it profits by the water of the upper Karun and its triblers. The

102 Richard N. Trye. The heritage of Persia, Newyork 1963 p.14

103 Uptan J. The history of modern Iran; an Interpretation (Harvast 1960) p.120

104 Marlow, John. Iran - A short political guide London 1963 p. 1-20

organisation of the Bakhtiari most have taken place about the 17th Century while the confederation of the Khamesh which was created by the Qavan family. Merchants of Shiraz in order to protect caravans and balanced the power of the Qashquair - dates back to the middle of 19th Century. They remained essentially postoral in character but at the same time as a result of the periodic expulsion of their surplus members, other settlements were founded upon the nomads territory. Meagre hamlets which remained strictly sub-ordinate to the tribal leaders. Tribes practise moderate agricultural farming.¹⁰⁵

The Qashquais

They are presumably the Turkish origin. Their summer quarter extended over the highlands between Shiraz and Isfahan where there were immediate neighbours of the Bakhtiari. In winter their return is with across the mountain ranges to the hills and low lands north west of Shiraz. These people are Turkish speaking people.¹⁰⁶

The Baluchis

The origin and racial character of the Baluchis are one of the numerous anthropological problems of Iran which still wait for elucidation.¹⁰⁷ They are of Arab origin. Arab has come to Baluchistan since the conquest of Iran in 614 A.D.

105 Binder Leonard; Iran : A political development in changing society, Oxford Univ.Press, 1969. p.120

106 Lambton A.K.S. Islamic Society in Persia, London, 1954, p.110

107 Frye, Rich and N., Iran, Newyork, 1953, p.210

They have set up dynasties on the west of the Persian gulf and they settled as merchants on the coastal areas even before the time of Mohammad. Presently the Baluchis are settled in the Seistan area (See Fig. 4.7) country between Khorassan and Baluchistan. They are mostly sunnis and speaks a regional language called Baluch which has Persia origin.¹⁰⁸

The Turkoman Tribes:

The Turkamans are found even in the Baluchi tribal organisation and customs. The home of the Turkomans in Iran is in the steppe east of the Caspian sea as far as the source of the Gorgan river but they are to be found from the mountains and hills of north eastern khorassan over the whole high plateau as far south as Tubat-i-Haidari, ever as far as Seistan. They speaks. They are of Mangolord origin and belong to the Sunni Islam.¹⁰⁹

Inspite of these above mentioned tribes, there are other tribes but they are not significant in Irans social or socio-political as well as economic system.

Disparities

Physically Iran is one of the biggest country in the middle east and extends between latitude 25° and 40°N and

108. Ibid pp.211

109 Frye, Richard N., Islam in Iran *The Muslim World, Vol.46, No.1 (Jan,1956) pp 5-12.

longitude 44° and 63° E. It has an area of 16,48,000 sq. kms. and more than six times the size of Great Britain. It contains variety of climates, soils and flora. To an observer Iran is a deserted country with all the misconception that go with this definition. But the reality of physical geography are much complex. It is a land of contrast. Here desert, evergreen forest, mountain and basins co-exists at times even in close proximity.

Economically disparities in interpersonal, inter-group and inter regional incomes are highly pronounced. The basic unity of her culture and the processes of history have left much of Iran as a single political unit. But the cross current of physical geography, subcultures and social heterogenities still persists and Iran's search for unity is diversity is as relevant today as it was decades and centuries ago.

During the period of Safavid and Early Pahlavi Iran's agricultural, mineral and industrial resources had achieved some specialisation only in few small areas and a few major port cities. It was helping the exporters only Iran inherits a vast territory with problems of backward economies with a small number of relatively advanced pockets. Even in metropolitan type of economic region his presence of a completed production cycle is not there and the heavy or other key industries as a main link in the system of production is absent.

After analysing the regional structure, we are getting a picture which shows that the development is illustrated around a few nuclei and there are no sign of any effective spread of their influence. Benefits of development have not been possibly uniform over each provinces() or regions. Excepting the central Iran and the Caspian littorals, there are very few areas recording a high level of economic development. Low to medium level prevails on the Zagros and Alburz mountain regions. More than it the pattern in the analysis point out a great many regional differences over short distances.

Such disparities in growth rate of income and employment arise on low grounds. One is the historical growth of economy based on natural advantages as is the case of Teheran, Bandar Abbas, Khorassan, Isfahan. Second is the highly non uniform distribution of natural resources as of oil and iron.ore. These disparities are to be reduced by organising manufacturing or other activities at all levels on an integrated scale. Although the areas rich in resources or favoured with certain natural advantages will always be ahead of others, yet the gap between the different sectors of the economy and between different areas could be narrowed down.

Iran has social disparities also. The mentioned ethnic composition reveals the degree of disparities between the core and periphery region of Iran. The core of Iran is surrounded by settled Shittee. But on the periphery the tribes

which are nomads does not have sound and stable economy and most of them are Sunnis, which down the ages weakened the centre.

A serious conclusion can be drawn on the very fact that these ethnic tribal communities are bordering the Iran's frontiers which have ethnic contiguous character across the national borders. While the inner zone is a stabilised zone with the dominant Shiism and the same racial and groups. This geographical location of ethnic tribal groups vis-a-vis. The dominant group leads to many socio-political stress and strain in the polity of Iran. Occasional outburst and strong demands of the Turkish autonomy, the Baluch rebellion and the Kurdish separation movements are more or less permanent sore points where Iran's integrity stands threatened.

CHAPTER - V

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES AND THE SPATIAL PROBLEMS

Iran as a nation has evolved after the traumatic experience of the upheaval and transformation. The borders of Iran could never remained silent or stabilised. There have been disturbing distant rumbling on the borders which have always posed serious problems to the national stability. The present Iraq-Iran conflict starting on 21st September, 1980 but one such critical exercise posing once again the question of border adjustments. A glance through any standard historical atlas of Iran, however there are not many atlases of this type, would bring an evitable conclusion that the political map of Iran has never remained the same. It had large scale transfer of territories. The present international boundaries being achieved after many bilateral or multi-lateral treaties have some inbuilt fluidity which could become critical to the nation's solidarity under a given situation.

The boundaries and their types on a theoretical plan are adequately dealt elsewhere.¹¹⁰ In the present situation, it is not desired to highlight the various geographical elements, separately, which go into the formation of boundaries but here they would be referred to in specific case studies and their impact will be analysed. Iranian borders have common problems vis-a-vis her neighbours like Afghanistan, Pakistan, U.S.S.R and Iraq and need separate treatment to understand the various

110. Prescott J.R.U. *Boundaries and Frontiers* 1978
pp. 90-129.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF IRANO-PAK BOUNDARIES

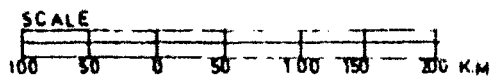
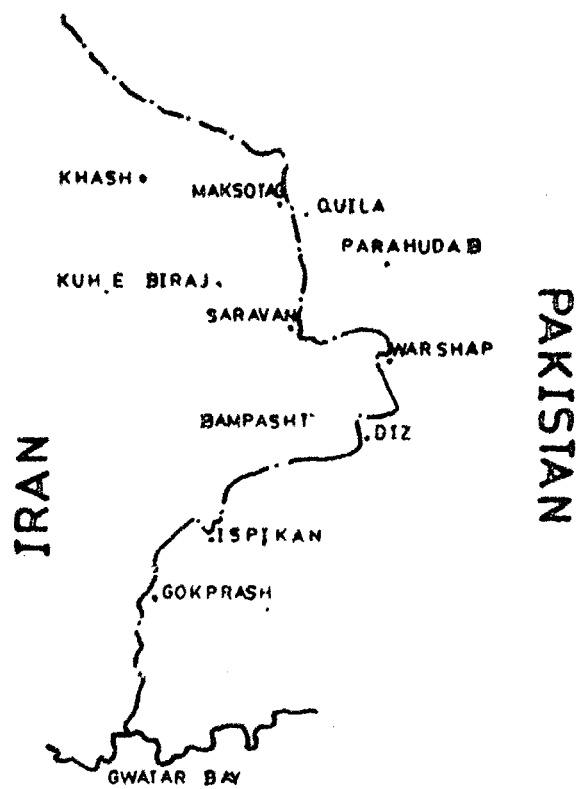


FIG 51

processes which have undergone in the fixation of these boundaries. One has to study the politico-history of this whole region which have been subject to two controlling systems the continental and the maritime.

The understanding of the boundaries would help in the full comprehension of the various spatial problems of Iran. The crux of these spatial problems of Iran lies in the maladjustments imposed during the processes of the fixation of Iran boundaries.

IRAN - PAK BOUNDARY

Almost, without exception, Pakistan had consistent cordial relations¹¹¹ with Iran, since its inception in 1947. Iran was the first country to recognise Pakistan as an independent state and the Shah of Iran was the first head of the state to come on a state visit to Pakistan in March, 1950.

However, despite such co-ordial relations and close affinities, Pakistan and Iran thought it prudent to carryout a formal demarcation of their boundaries. The problem of demarcation became a delicate matter in their relations for a brief period in between the period of 1947-49. The Iranian Govt. was determinant to solve this problem before going into any defence pact in the Middle East.¹¹²

111 Ramazani. K, Rouholla, The foreign policy of Iran
London 1975

112 Ghulian, Shahram, Iran's foreign policy, New York 1971

Pakistan inherited about 945 kms of a common boundary with Iran (Map. No.). A boundary which was partially demarcated, runs from the Koh-i-Maliksiah, the tri-junction of Afghanistan. Iran and Pakistan to the Great water bay in the Arabian sea. Pakistans border with Iran is also a colonial British legacy. Some part of the Baluchistan had been under Irans suzeranity before the British raj. Britishers after conquering Baluchistan entered into border agreement with Iran in 1871, 1896 and 1905, but there was no precise demarcation of boundaries, due to the fact that these border were less trouble some than the Baluchistan-Afghanistan Frontier. Secondly with the extension of British influence over the Sistan and Persian-Baluchistan in 1907, the Perso-Baluch border alignment lost much of political significance.¹¹³

As a result of confusion about boundaries existing in 1947-49, some minor border clashes occurred which were never serious enough to be reported by the press. More serious were the mid fifties clashes when Pakistan was trying to persuade Iran to join a common Turkey-Pakistan pact. They could have jeopardised the smooth development of tripartite co-operative relations.¹¹⁴

113. Tayyeb, A. *Pakistan - A political geography, London 1966 pp.70-76

114. Rajvi, Mujtaba, op-cit. pp.130-180

In 1955, on Pakistan's suggestion, the two countries agreed to submit their boundary problems for arbitration, if indirect negotiation between them failed to produce an agreement. Accordingly an Iranian mission came to Karachi in the Second week of March 1955 to review the Irano-Pakistan boundaries. The following July the two countries agreed to appoint a joint commission for the task of adjudging the Killa-Safavid dispute and rectifying the Goldsmid line. After this many a time boundary problems discussed but the final touch to the boundary problem was given on August 1960. A protocol was signed. An Iranian writer claimed that 945 Kms Iranian-Pakistan border, was demarcated in a record time of eight months. Whereas the 2,000 kms long, Iran-Soviet boundary took seven years to complete. In spite of public resentment Pakistan gave 3105 Sq. Kms. of land to Iran which was forcibly occupied by Britishers. But at the same time it fight for a squareinch of Kashmir territory. This shows the friendliness of those two countries.

With this boundary agreement and demarcations, the ethnic solidarity of the Baluch people is disturbed and could pose severe problem of a regional nature and which could disturb the national unity. The Baluch people, primarily unsettled people with very strong clan association and favour, are always formidable group defying any authority. They have posed problems to Pakistan and Iran from time to time. In the case of Iran, they are faraway from the country's power centre and that too, not efficiently connected. The mere geographical distance enables the Baluch to retain their voice in the event of any central repression.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF IRANO-AFGHAN BOUNDARIES

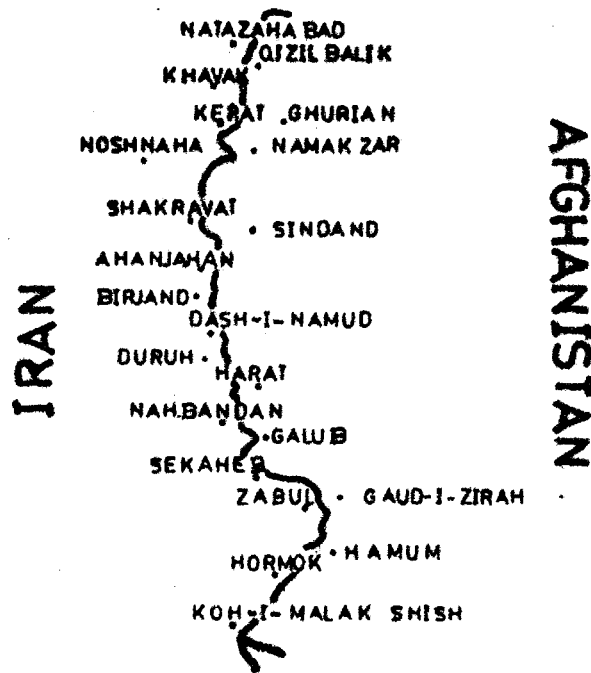


FIG. 52

IRAN - AFGHAN BOUNDARY

The boundary disputes of Iran with Afghanistan is an old legacy specially after the colonial rule in Afghanistan. Great Britain was involved in many boundary problems between Iran and Afghanistan due to her strategic interest in the later country. A dispute flared up in 1870 over the sovereignty in Sistan. This problem came up when Nadirshah's empire was ruined after his assassination. At that time Sistan had formed a part of new Afghan empire. And naturally after that the control of Afghan over that area continued. Yar Mohammad Khan the ruler of Herat held it as a tributary until his death in 1851.¹¹⁷

But Yar Mohammuds immediate successor pursued Pro-Iranian policies. Nasir-uddin Shah's decision in 1856 to recover Herat by force of arms was influenced by favourable condition at Herat. In fact the ruler of Herat welcomed the army of Shah.

Although, the subsequent development in the cit and also Great Britains reluctant war with Iran force him to abandon his plans.¹¹⁸

A peace treaty was signed in between these two countries in 1857. Iran recognised the independence of Afghanistan. But there was no provision of Sistan. Due to this independence identity, it was invaded many a time by the both countries. The Shah repeatedly requests the British Government during 1861-63 but without any result. Great Britain however was persuing a

policy of masterly inactivity and did not recognise the sovereignty of Iran over Sistan. When Great Britain pressed for indefinite answer by Shah the foreign office stated that "Her majesty's Government being informed that the little to the territory of Sistan is disputed between Persia and Afghanistan must decline in this matter and must leave to the both parties to make good their possession by force of arm."¹¹⁹

This British Policy was soon abandoned. But unfortunately one of the ruler of Kabul named Shir Ali Khan threatened war with Iran over Sistan in 1870. This Policy of Shir Ali Khan put Britishers in dilemma. The Britishers had to two fold quite a clear diplomatic policy there. Britishers did not want to see the weakening of two muslim states in that area because the weakening of the states might help the Russians to capture that are. That is why all the time the Britishers had tried to avoid the war between these countries. At the same time try to keep the Russian out from the subcontinent because that is the route of theirs also to rule Indian Continent and wanted to keep Sistan because of its strategic location.¹²⁰

With the help of Britain a commission was formed. Sir Frederic Godsmith was appointed as a mediator. Iran claimed

119. Ramazani, K. Rouhollah, The foreign policy of Iran. A developing nation in World Affair 1500-1941 (Unv. Press of Virginia 1966) pp.267

120. Ramagani, K. Rouhollah, Ibid. pp. 268-69

Sistan to be theirs on ancient rights and present possessions. The Afghan on the other hand claims primarily on its recent exercise of sovereignty over Sistan from 1747-1855. Sir Frederic gave an arbitrary ruling but keeping in mind of its own country's policy. He divided the Sistan into two halves, Sistan Proper and Outer Sistan. The former was compact and concentrated and the later was detached and irregular. These two Sistan was seperated by Helmond river. The award gave Sistan proper to Iran and outer Sistan to Afghanistan which was also given both banks of the Helmand above the Kobah Lake. With this diplomatic tactic the peace was established. But no concrete solution was suggested. And the problem was cropped up when the naughty Helmandof river began to change its course westward. By 1896 the main channel of the river flowed considerably West. At that moment the problem of utilisation of water were solved locally. But in 1902 Iran felt that the problem should again be preferred to the British for arbitration.¹²¹

Great Britain again mediated and Henry Mc Mohan was appointed as the Head of an arbitration commission. The Commission gave an award in 1905, preserving their own interest. The suggested of a division of his water of Helmond river. Iran was given a share of one-third of the water of the Helmond

121. Ramazani, K. Rouhollah, Ibid

from below the Kamalkhan dam. However, both the countries were allowed to cut new channel or reactwise old ones on either side of the river.

Iran protested because of her representation to a small share of water. But nothing was done at that time. But fortunately river was avoided. The Helmond river problem remained a problem even today.

On January 26, 1938, Iran and Afghanistan finally concluded a treaty. Article 1st of this treaty embodied, in essence, the goldsmith Award which had been favoured by Iran. According to this article the two countries share the water of the Helmond river below the Kamalkhan Dam on an equal basis. Furthermore, under the article second of the same agreement, Afghanistan undertook not to construct any new canal and not to repair existing canal below the Dam for the purpose of increasing its water supply beyond and the current amount. They reached a common understanding.¹²² The Afghan-Iranian demarcation was geometrical in character and therefore, it could preserve the local or the regional solidarity etc. It has left many issues awaiting permanent settlement. The spatial problems are severe but hidden under the blanket.

122. Ramazani K. Rouhollah. Op-cit. p.269

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF IRAN-RUSSIAN BOUNDARIES

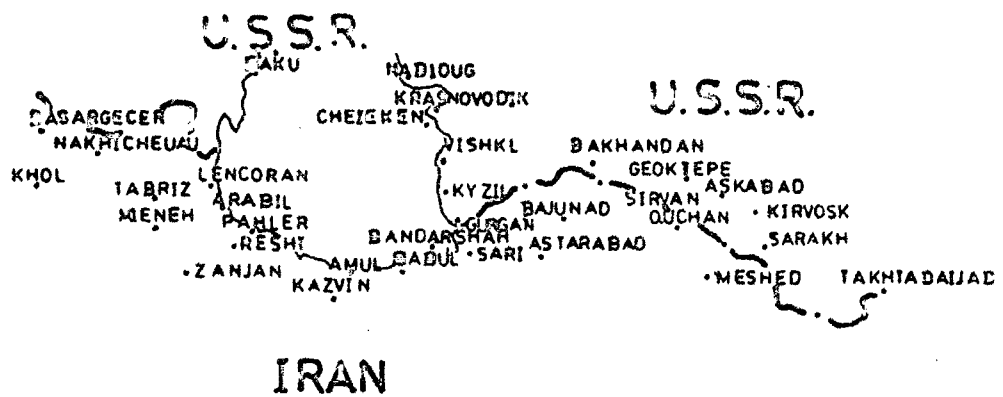


FIG. 5.3.

IRAN - SOVIET BOUNDARY

Approximately whole of the northern Iran (2000 kms. length) is bounded by the Soviet Union, and the Caspian Sea further divides these borders into east and west. There are distinguishing characteristics of both the regions and which pose problems of a very diverse character. The boundary on the western side of the Caspian Sea of Russia was established in the first half of the nineteenth century. Russian conquests were confirmed by two treaties, i.e. Gulistan (1813) and Turkamanchai (1828). Accordingly these treaties, the Russian boundary was running from Turkish frontier to the summit of the little Ararat and then descend to the lower Karassan River.¹²³

But in the eastern side of the Caspian Sea, Russia had some problem as a result of its conquest in central Asia. Russia occupied Krasnovodsk. But Iran felt at that time that the Russian advance threat to its claim to Marv and Akhal. But unfortunately the Turkman of these area who did not owe allegiance to Iran. Twice between 1857 and 1861 the Governor General of Khorassan had attached and occupied Marv but he failed to establish Iran's control over it. But on the border there were nine tribes dwelling who generally create problems for both countries. Iran like Russianursed many grievances against the ruthless Tukeh Turkman who had plundered.

Khorassan and Sistan provinces for many generation for that reason when Russia planned to punish the tribes in Marv and Akhil to Shah had provided assistance to them. Iran look this standing after knowing that the tribes were subjugated to Russians.

Finally a treaty was signed between Russia and Iran in its east boundary in 1881. By the treaty of Akhal-Khorassan, Iran and Russian agreed not to allow the Turkmans arms or ammunition. Iran also gave up its claim of Marv. The boundary was drawn along the lower Atrek beginning at the Hassan Quli Gulf on the Caspian sea following the Atrek and thence along the outer Hank Kopardagh to the Tajen river.

Although the treaties of Turkomanchi and Akhalkhorasan defend the frontiers of Iran in Eastern and western of Caspian Sea but the boundary problems between these two countries continued. Because Russian in 1893 wanted a village of Iran on the border known as Firuzah instead of a piece of land on the West. But it was refused. The best possible boundary agreement Iran had with Russia after the Isarist regime. The frontier of 1881 convention were confirmed Russia gave up its claim to the Ashurada Island and other islands on the Asfaraba littoral and restored the village of Firuzah and adjacent land to Iran. Iran in turn agreed that Russia should retain Sarath and land adjacent to Sarakh and other frontier rivers and and waterways. The exclusive navigation rights of Russia on

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF IRANO-TURKEY BOUNDARIES

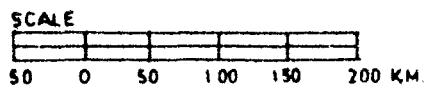
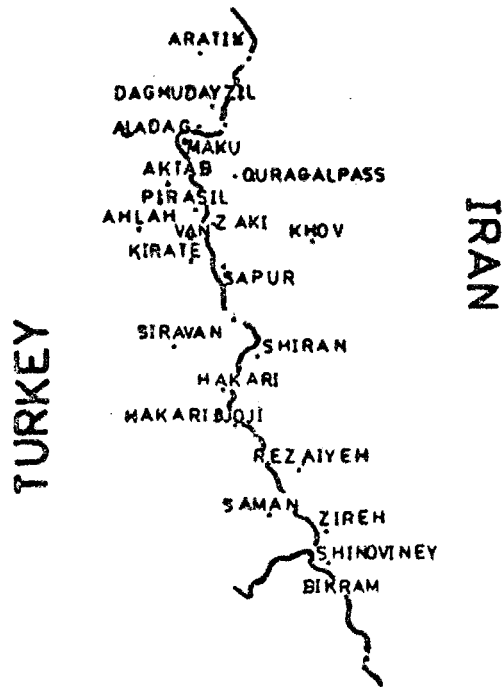


FIG 54

the Caspian sea were obrogated: Iran and Russia would hence forth enjoy such rights on an equal basis. These borders have common ethnic character and the boundary agreement have divided the people and left a permanent impact on the nature of boundaries here. At critical times when the central authority. Iran gets loose or weakened then these areas pose a serious problem to the national unity of Iran. The review of recent past is sufficient to add to this truth.

IRAN - TURKEY BOUNDARY

Iran's boundary problem with Turkey was a legacy of the past. The boundaries were extended or reduced according to the power of respective Kings. Peace treaties were signed on 1639 and 1746 but no solution was provided and the problem of controvertial boundaries continued down the ages. The specific cause of disputes in this region is the wandering tribes. During the reign of Fatah-ali-Shah a war was flared up over the two wandering tribes. Both the countries claimed these two tribes to be their subjects. In 1823 with the intervention of British a new peace treaty was signed at Erzerum. But it could not solved the boundary problem and the related problem of tribes. The claims and the counter claims over tribes began to mount. Iran claimed that some of her Kundish tribes had been unfairly, substracted from its territory and demanded pecuniary compensation for having allowed the Turkish Tribes of Sulemania to pasture their flocks on the Iranian soil during summer months.

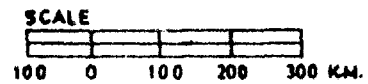
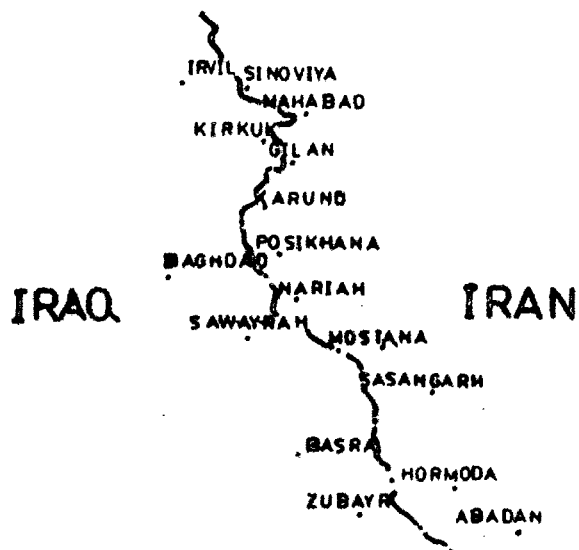
On the other hand Turkey protested Iran's retention of the district of the bridge of Zohab on the frontier of Kermeshah from 1834 to 1840. Tensions increased dangerously during 1834-1840. The Turkish troops attacked and damaged the commercial town of Mohammarah. The district of Kotur and Khoi were re-occupied. The district of Maigavar was plundered. Iran demanded immediate attention but it was turned down by Turkey that these areas are like Baghdad, Basra.¹²⁴

The interference of Britishers averted the war but a broader dimension was given to the boundary disputes. The Britishers mediated because firstly they did not want to see the weakening of these areas which might attract Russia to try for virtual control and secondly Great Britain was interested in opening new channels of commercial intercourse with the east. They succeeded in creating a boundary commission composed of Turkish, Iranian-British and Russian Commissioners.

The work of the commission was started and a new treaty was signed in 1847. Iran undertook to relinquish the extensive province of Zohal in its western territory. In return Turkey recognises the sovereignty of Iran over the town and post of Mohammarah, the Island of Alkhizr and Island of the leftside of the (Eastern Bank) of the Shatt-al-Arab which were admitted in the possession of the Iraman Tribes. Again the differences over Khoi and Katur flared up after the 1847 agreement. Turkey troops had occupied both the area. The either controversy was aggravated by the divergent position

124. Charlson, Lucile. Geography and world politics
Prentice-Hall Inc. (USA 1968) pp.433-438

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF IRAN-IRAQ BOUNDARIES



of Russian and Great Britain on this matter. The Russian supported Iran and Great Britain supported Turkey. Finally a basis of settlement arrived on 1878. Kutan way yielded to Iran by Turkey. But unfortunately the boundary problem between Iran-Iraq remained largely unsettle until twentieth century.¹²⁵

The historical boundary treaty of Iran and Turkey was signed on January 1932 of Tehran. This was possible with the tramendous amount of co-operation between Mustafa Kemal and Reza Shah. The boundary line was clearly defined. The new dividing line was started from the confluence of Aras and Karasa river traversing many hills, mountains passess, villages and ending at the Tunco-Iraqy frontier. This way a new light was provided to avert the disputes.

IRAN - IRAQ BOUNDARY

The boundary problem of Iran and Iraq came into the limelight when Iran refused to recognise the new position of Iraq after the dissolution of the Ottoman empire. Although through friendly gestures like, King Taisal of Iraq paid a friendly visit to the Shah in 1932, when Iraq had become an independent kingdom. It could help quite a lot to settle the problem bilaterally and certain problems were smoothed out in 1935 when restrictions were imposed on the interchange of labour between the two countries. However, it was difficult to solve the boundary problems between Iraq and Iran.¹²⁶

125. Ramazani, K. Rouhollah. Op-cit pp.53-56,269-274,312, 313

126. Curzon, N. George, Persia and Persian question Vol.II (London 1892) pp. 238-268.

On November 29, 1934, the government of Iraq brought the question of boundary with Iran to the attention of the League of Nations under article II, Paragraph 2 of the convention on December 3, 1935 but the government of Iran told the Secretary General that Iraq could settle frontier questions directly with Persians and there is no need of any type of mediation.¹²⁷

The fundamental question between the two countries is that of the Shatt-al-Arab. The government of Iraq claimed de-jure control over the whole body of the river and at the same time exercised de-facto control. Iran on the other hand challenged this claim on the ground that the frontier between the two sovereign states on the opposite bank of the river should follow the Thalweg.¹²⁸

On the general question of equity the Iraq government agreed that Iran had a coast line of almost 2,000 kms. with many ports and anchorages. In the Kharmusa, only 50 kms east of the Shatt-al-Arab, Iran possesses a deep water harbour penetrating far into Iranian territory. But the Shatt-al-Arab¹²⁹ constitute Iraq's only access to the sea and Basra is Iraq's only port.

127. Punroze F.E. and Tilton(ed) Iraq-International relations and national development, London, 1978.

128. League of Nations Official journal, 1935 pp. 196-97

129. Shatt-al-Arab is geographically a narrow deltaic like which can be called as the portion of the Piedmont and plains of the Tigris river which cut across partially into Iran. The riverine area is roughly rectangular in shape. It is a segment of great valley of Mesopotamia. This plain can be called as the gift of the river Karun and Kavkheh which generally carry the eroded material from Zagros mountains and Iranian plateau.

It is highly undesirable from Iraq's point of view that another power should command this channel from the Bank.

The Iraq argument also rested on a number of diplomatic instruments, including in particular the treaty of Erzerum (1847) and several subsequent notes emanating from the Ottoman empire Great Britain, Russia, Iran leaving upon the rectification of Treaty the Tehran Protocol (1911), The Constantinople Protocol (1913). Iraq claimed that the whole of Shatt-al-Arab had been assigned to the Ottoman empire by an Ottoman Persia-Russian-British delimitation Commission. In 1914 and that as a successor state it has the full claims to which Iran has serious vital objections.¹³⁰

A dramatic change occurred in relationships of Iran and Iraq in 1937. Both the countries determined to solve their boundary problem bilaterally. On July 1937 the two countries involved in boundary treaty and a protocol. The major provision of the Treaty and the protocol may be summarised as follow. Iraq and Iran agreed that their frontier should follow basically the line set by the Constantinople Protocol of 1913.¹³¹ Provided that at the extreme point of the Island of Chateit the frontier should run perpendicularly from the low water mark to the Thalweg of the Shatt-al-Arab and should follow the same as far as the point opposite Jetty No.1 at Abadan. The Shatt-al-Arab Regime

130. Ramazani K. Rouhollah Op-cit 307

131. The Text of treaty is in league of nations treaty Series CDC, 25.6.58(6) Article 1 and 2.
Copied from Ramazani's book page 264-265

The two countries agreed that the river should remain open on equal terms to the trading vessel of all countries. Further more the fact is that frontier would sometimes follow the low water mark and sometime the Thalweg should not in anyway affect rights along the whole lengths of the river.¹³²

The parties agreed to include with in one year a convention for the maintenance and improvement of navigable channels and for dredging piloluge collection of dues, health measures and like. Pending the conclusion of such a convention they agreed that all dues should be for services rendered and should be devoted exclusively to the cost of Upkeep, maintenance of navigability and internal measure in the treaty.¹³³

Spatial Problems

The struggle for survival with the international events and the internal development was due to the decision lack of social cohesion, and the divisive force of Iranian society can be traced back to ancient times. Iran has never been able to emerge a stable state. The stress and strains are always a dominant factor in Iranian politics before the empire because weak then each ethnic, tribal, linguistic or religious community declared independence and thus weakening the hands of the monarch. Iranian borders never remain stable through the ages. It can disintegrate at any time because of the

132 Ibid

133 IBid

Baluch problem. The Afghan, the kurd problem, the Azerbaijani problem are there and await for a solution. The peripheral provinces, with linguistic chauvinism religious sentiments and cultural identification gave a serious threat to the unity and integrity of the country in the region of Azerbaijan.

Iran like many other countries of the world had and does still have its regional problems. But the problem Iran facing is somewhat more acute because in some region people speak different dialects, the lack of national cohesion and partly because the central government not usually been attentive to their needs. The regional problem was flared up just after the second world war, when the foreign troops were going out from the Iranian territory i.e. British, American and Russian.

The first internal problem after the second World War Iran faced was that of Azerbaijan (2nd March 1946) which is situated on the north west of Iran. In November, 1946, the Tudeh Party in Azerbaijan started a rebellion against the Central government. Jafar Pishevari started an agitation for separate state. He claimed that the people of Azerbaijan live with the constitutional democracy of Iran but with the right of self government. He also demanded that, Azeri, Turkish be the official language of the province in order to develop our national culture and education. An autonomous Republic of Azerbaijan was set up and Jaffar Peshevari become the Premier. It was organised in a traditional communist pattern. To

counter act it, the Persian King sent his Royal troops but its movement was checked by Russian Red army from advancing into the province.¹³⁴

Ibrahim Hakim, the then Prime Minister of Iran acted with a commandable firmness. He lodged a complaint against the Russian interference in the internal affair of Iran with the Security Council, but no solution was suggested. Then the Iranian government started negotiating with Peshaveri. On May 9th, with the past agreement, the evacuation of Russian forces from Iran was completed. The Persian king was waiting for that moment to come. He at once sent his force there. The Persian army with a few minor skirmishes captured Tiabriz on December, 1946. And with this the revolt in Azerbaijan ended. The communist rebels were severely punished. Peshavari and some other leaders escaped to Russia.¹³⁵

A once powerful, but now probably negligible political influence is represented by the great nomad tribes in the mountains of south-western Iran - The most important which are Bakhtiari. Before the coming of Reza Shah the great, the tribal chief was virtually sovereign in his tribal area, setting the authority of central government at defiance and maintaining

134. Armajani Yahya, Iran. New Jersey 1972

135. Ibid pp. 136-170

independent connection with foreign power which once came up after second World War. They rebelled against the government of Qavam Sultanch and demanded the dismissal of several Tudeh party members. The Sultaneh's government dismissed the Tudeh Party members under the pressure from Bakhtiaries. And the movement was curbed. Iran possesses nominal sovereignty over the Bakhtiari tribesmen in the highland and Sheikh Khazal in the plains of Khuzistan. As early as 1903, the Sheikh had received assurance of the British Protection if it is attacked by some other countries. In the meantime on November, 1923, Reza Khan had decided to collect taxes from Khuzistan and sent Colonel D.W.Maccormack. He went on an agreement with Khazal. According to which he agreed to pay the government 500,000 tomars a year. About a year later he rebelled against the central government. He refused to pay any tax and refused to recognise Reza Shah as Prime Minister. He threatened to restore to arms if the government demanded the tax. Reza Shah employed both diplomatic skill and dramatic military action in this campaign. Sheikh Khazal offered his complete service to the government in the future. On the condition, the Shah postponed his expedition. This way the government of whole of Bakhtiari came under the total control of the Shah.¹³⁶

136. Marlow John. Iran - A short political guide, 1963 pp. 86-101.

KURDESTAN AND KURDISH PROBLEM

KURDESTAN

Conventionally spelling Kurdistan province in western Iran was created in 1961 with an area 24,998 Sq.Kms and having its capital at Sanandag. Its western areas are the Zagroz mountains, the eastern is the plateau. The plateau is cultivated primarily for wheat and barley. The western valleys are irrigated extensively for growing rice, maize(corn), cotton tobacco, oil seeds and fruits. Some valleys are devoid of cultivation, being reserved as the winter quarter of the tribes for whom the elevated grazing grounds are reserved as summer quarters. The population is predominantly Kurdish with minority of jews, and Syrian Christian in the towns and Azeri Turks in the village around Qarveh.

For obvious reasons the detailed figures as the number of the Kurds are not available but estimate although not upto date count 3-5 million kurds in number and they are distributed as follows.¹³⁷

Turkey	2,000,000
Iraq	750,000
Iran	1,500,000
Syria	250,000

137. Fisher W.B. The middle east, physical social and regional geography, London 1971.

Transcaucasian Russia	250,000
Afghanistan	50,000
Baluchistan	350,000

These people geographically are confined to an hilly and mountainous tract on the border of Iraq, Iran Turkey, Syria. The landscape is highly dissected and difficult for establishing any link with the rest of the world. Geographical isolation is the characteristic feature of kurds and their country. One could divide the region as the Arabic Kurdistan Persian Kordestan (land of khurd) and the rest on the Turkish and Syrian soil. Most kurds** are Sunny muslims having been converted to Islam in the 7th Century and ethnically their origin is not certainly known through the language is unquestionably persian.¹³⁸ Kurdistan though it played a considerable part in the history of western Asia has never enjoyed anything like political unity.¹³⁸

Kurdish nationalism is not a recent growth. There were frequent rising against Ottoman and Persian Governments in which the kurdish leaders appealed to racial sentiments to

** Kurdistan has been the home of the kurds, since very early times. The record of the early empires of Mesopotamma contain frequent references to mountain tribes with the name resembling "Kurd", the "Kurdouchi" who attacked Zanoghon and the Ten thousand in 401 BC (near Modern Zakku, Iraq, Just south of Turkish border)

138. Safrastian, A. Kurd and Kurdistan, London 1948.

139. Waheed A, Kurd and their country - A history of kurd people, London 1958.

rally their followers.** The treaty of Serves(1920) provided for an autonomous Kurdistan but, that treaty was never ratified, the effective treaty that of Lausanne made no mention of the Kurds. But the treaty of Sevres though still burn was not forgotten. Short lives arm rising ocured in 1931-33 and 1944-45. These were the serious uprising in Iraqi Kurdistan co-ordinated with nationalist effort of Iraq. By 1930 immediately after the world war 1st the northern part of Persia was engulfed into chaos. The central government at Teheran completely lost central specially of distant areas. The areas were ravaged by both Bolshviks and Units of the new Russian Red army and by aggressive well armed Kurdish tribesmen. In Teheran nationalist elements grouped together and in 1971 a coup led by Reza Khan Pahlavi a former officer in the Cozsack force was effected. He become minister of war in 1923 and become Shah in 1925.¹⁴⁰

In 1920 Simko Agha of the 40,000 strong Shikak tribes of kurd operating in the region just to the east of the lake Rezaieh rose revolt in the name of kurdish nationalism. Although he had some initial success against the Cossack force

** The first kurdish newspaper appeared in 1897 and was published till 1902. It was revived at Istanbul in 1908 which is the first kurdish political club with an affiliated cultural society was also founded and against in Cairo during World War Ist.

140. Richard V Weekes, Muslim People: A world ethnographic survey. Oxford University Press, 1974.

and the grandemorie. Simco successfully escaped to Turkey. But in 1926 he instigated another revolt which was crushed by the Imperial army of Iran. In this revolt he first fled to Iraq than to Turkey. Yet another insurrection was instigated among the Iranian kurds in 1930 in which Simco took an active part. At this time Iranian army operated with the help of Turkish army along the common border. In course of one of the encounter Simco was killed on the 1st January, 1930. The last phase of kurdish movement for autonomy was staged in 1931 and was led by Sheikh Taffar of powerful Hamadan tribe. It was crushed harshly after which the government was able to declare that there is no kurdish problem.¹⁴¹

The genesis of the revolt by the kurdish people is very simple. The age long economic and social exploration by the feudal landlord, the khans and Iranian monarchs resulted in the form of protest by the kurds, which was however wrongly quoted as revolt by the rulling class. The rulling class always suppressed the basic demands of the people. The whole area is so backward that it is having primitive mode of production i.e. hunting, herd keeping and primitive agricultural practise. The whole area is neglected and suppressed and therefore draining enough energy and support from the legacy of the past. The people of kurdistan raised in revolt with a desire to establish an independent territorial complex to look after the basic needs

141. O'Bellance. Edgar. Kurdish Revolt London 1973

of the people. Geography, closely supported by the history and ethnicity provided a typical platform for raising such violent and discordant regional tensions, capable of creating a chaos and final disintegration. Kurd problem has consistently maintained itself and it could continue to do so as there is disinactiveness which ought to be recognised, failing which the problem would persist.

Likewise, based on the various geographical elements and the process of setting the border of Iran vis-a-vis other nations of the vicinity. There are distinct spatial problems confronting the Iranian nation. These spatial problems have peripheral geographical location but frequently they have posed severe threats to the centre. Essentially, all of them should have been discussed but the nature of data available through secondary sources do not warrant such a study. One would like to emphasize here that, these spatial problems of Iran need further understanding which could be only possible if adequate information through history, geography and political science is collected and processed. Again one has to assess the situation whether there should be more regional independence or there is a need of a new relevant focus in these problems.

CHAPTER - VI

C O N C L U S I O N

Iran was always the paradise for the conquerors, who plundered and went away and it was difficult for Iran to stay as the nation state till the end of the 2nd World War. Situated on the main silk route and offering a bridge between the east and west, Iran not only attracted the fancy caravan but also the thirsty monarchs of central Asia and the west from the Ottoman region. Iran is on the cross road of encroaching culture and aggressive socio-cultural system which in turn made Iran as the melting pot but it could not produce perfect mixture and landed itself to many spatial problems. Specially on its periphery on the other it acquired a typical shiittee personality of its own which enabled her to develop some cohesion but this resulted into some sort of isolation and inbuilt weakness. Which get a accentuated clue to the facts of geography of Iran.

The two mountains of Iran (Alburz and Zagros) have tremendous amount of impact on physiography and socio-cultural life of Iran. The Alburz mountain checked the distribution of precipitation led to the desert formation of central and eastern parts of Iran. The Zagros played as the physical barrier for the influence of the west and east and they isolated Mesopotamia from the central Persia. These two mountains are responsible for the formation of todays Iranian landscape, deserts, drylakes, alluvial, plains and series of

interior basins. Monoculture became common practice in Iran except in the Caspian littoral. Theirⁱⁿ physical structure has something to add to the varying socio-economic condition of the people of Iran.

The inter-regional disparities in economy, particularly the agriculture is clearly be trap the imbalances on the regional structure. It perpetuates, inspite of the fact of the abundance of Petro-dollars which could not improve much the agriculture at the grass root level. The age old differences between the settler or the cultivators versus the nomads still exists to a substantial level, except for the fact that, the general standard is elevated and the country is oriented towards westernisation and modernisation. Taking into account the composite geographical personality Iran could be divided into five main regions and the seventeen sub-regions.

The density of population is another indicator of environmental impress on the man and his various aspects. The density of population is high in those areas with good rainfall and dense vegetation ie the Caspian littorals and the valleys of Zagross and Alburz. The general pattern is distorted with the past emerging towns and matropolises which have grown as a result of the rural to urban migration like the teening metropolis of Tehran, Tabriz and Zaheedan, where the density of population is extremely high. This has further given support to the process of disintegration of the nation state. Essentially the urban nodes should have acted as the

magnets to bring together the various part of the country but due to rural to urban and from urban to urban shift accompanied with the economic disparities led to generation of divisive forces in the country. For any practical purpose the urban based landlords have little interaction with the countryside. Taking into account the urban mesh in Iran one could really marked out areas with least urbanisation and they are confined to the periphery of Iran. Therefore one could see the role of disintegrating forces.

Iran was unstable during most of its history and its boundary adjustment and frequent demarcations further attracts the volatile situations on the periphery of Iran. A serious glance on various historical maps of Iran could impress upon the mind about the delicate situation on the border and about the magnitude of the spatial problems of Iran. Along with the historical process and forces the geography, the polity of Iran and her instability. The rugged and inaccessible terrain, uncompromising weather and the diverse ethnicity seemed to be responsible for the traumatic experiences in the history of Iran. Sometimes the inaccessible areas revolted against the centre and declared independence. There is a continuity of these in Iran, primarily due to the permanency of the skeleton like communication system. The communication gap is one of the important weakness of the state of Iran.

Iran is having agricultural area with the 41.2 percent of

working forces. However it is rich in the mineral resources. They are found scattered all round Iran, but there is not much exploitation except of the oil resources, Iran are copper, gold, lead, zinc and coal reserves are found in all parts of Iran. However the Caspian littoral and the central Iran are important.

The concentration of industries are generally seen in 3 pockets. The highest density of manufacturing industries found in Teheran-Isfahan regions of Iran. Moderate concentration of industries is seen on the Caspian littoral and around Bandar Abbas region. The handicraft industries are based at urban centre of Teheran, Isfahan, Hamadan, Tabriz and Mashed. The level of industrial development could be found on the basis of the nature of production, the employment pattern and power consumptions etc. with these parameter in hand it is safe to add here that the industrisation is not there which could be matched with any western european country but on the other hand the spurious nature of industrial development on regionally in balanced pattern has created more problems to contain them. There are spatially industrial backward areas in Iran which pose severe constrained on the process of intigration. It lead to a situations where the backward areas mostly confined to the periphery of Iran, as well as the central plateau, become economically problem areas. Ultimately affecting the politics in the country.

The ethnic composition of Iran is always a threat to the country. Because the periphery of Iran (See Fig. 4.7) is occupied by tribes i.e. kurds, lurs, Bakhtrairers, Qushquais, Baluchis and Turkomans in sizeable numbers. People of these regions are not only different culturally, ethnically, from the central Iran but possess much loyalty to their chieftains. Their religion is different from the state religion (Shiitee). These tribes many a time raised arms against the centre. The ethnicity along with the religious differences poses severe problem to the horizontal integration process in Iran. Iran both vertically and horizontally stand divided and this has many problems of regional nature. There are further accentuated as a result of uneven urban development and industrialisation. The question of having and not having the various services and facilities further intensify the regional gaps and the consequent problems. The rural people do not get even the minimum required infrastructure facilities. The political power of Iran is always in the hands of Urban elites and feudal landlords. There is a continuity on the struggle between the settled and the nomads, villagers and the urban dweller and between the traditionalism and secularism in Iran.

The ethnically mixed zone or religiously distinctive border areas have passed serious threat for the domestic milieu. The recent unrest in Kurdistan area, the local overton in the region of Azerbaijan and the regional pulls and stresses in Turkman dominated areas are not new phases in the regional

structure of Iran but they owe their existence to the spatio-temporal processes and their spatial manifestation throughout the long history of the country.

Besides this ethnic ambivalent situation on the national border of Iran, the geographical core around the nation has emerged could not remain stationary and thus further complicated and accentuated the question of integration of the regional structure of Iran. The interaction pattern has never conformed to the set model and therefore the basic issues have always emerged. Sometime in the form of border problems and sometimes in ideological differences.

The question of assimilation of the spatially different characteristic as rather a serious issue and it could only solve if a proper administrative, economic and political mechanisation are developed. One cannot ignore the spatial distinctiveness specially on the border and for a better adjustment and understanding a new system has to be evolved which could take after the regional questions. There has to be some constitutional provisions and a desire to develop a rational understanding and approach, otherwise these age old problems would remain and would obstruct the way to national integration and unity.

TABLE : 2.1

MONTHLY CLIMATIC DATA FOR SELECTED STATIONS
TEMPERATURE IN DEGREE CENTIGRADE, RAINFALL IN MILLIMETRES. AVERAGE OF (1948-1965)

Station	Elements	Jan	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Physiographic regions A														
(1) Sagros														
(a) Tabriz	Max.Temp.	3.9	15.6	10.1	16.7	22.5	27.9	31.7	32.0	28.0	20.8	10.7	4.4	17.9
	Min.Temp.	-5.0	-4.0	-0.3	5.8	9.4	13.6	17.00	17.3	13.1	7.3	1.4	-3.7	6.0
	Rainfall.	15.1	32.2	45.1	47.1	42.5	23.2	11.1	1.2	8.7	14.0	29.4	1.59	285.6
(b) Shiraz	Max.Temp.	12.4	14.6	18.5	24.1	29.8	34.9	36.9	36.0	33.7	26.6	14.8	13.5	25.1
	Min.Temp.	0.6	1.8	5.1	8.3	13.2	16.9	20.1	18.7	15.		4.4	1.6	9.6
	Rainfall.	76.9	47.3	63.4	24.21	12.7	8.0	1.2	0.0	0.0		65.3	93.4	384.6
(2) Northern Highlands														
(a) Tehran	Max-Temp.	8.9	11.1	15.1	21.8	27.8	32.8	35.8	35.1	31.4		15.0	9.8	22.4
	Min.Temp.	-0.9	0.4	4.0	9.9	14.6	19.2	22.1	21.7	18.1	11.9	4.8	0.2	10.5
	Rainfall.	31.4	29.5	34.9	34.8	13.9	3.4	1.1	2.3	1.9	8.2	37.7	24.4	223.5
Eastern Highlands														
(a) Sabeedan	Max.Temp.	14.1	18.2	22.5	27.3	32.4	35.4	36.8	35.3	33.0	27.3	21.2	16.8	26.4
	Min.Temp.	0.8	3.5	8.3	12.7	16.1	17.0	19.7	17.0	12.8	7.3	3.6	1.5	10.1
	Rainfall.	36.1	16.8	11.7	14.6	7.5	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	7.5	15.2	116.6
(b) Mashad	Max.Temp.	7.5	9.3	12.1	19.4	25.8	30.8	33.7	32.5	28.5	22.0	13.0	8.7	20.3
	Min.Temp.	-2.9	-1.8	2.3	7.9	11.4	15.2	17.9	15.7	11.3	5.4	0.5	-2.2	6.7
	Rainfall.	32.2	31.3	61.0	51.5	24.5	4.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	6.1	12.3	20.0	248.8
Interior Desert														
Kirman	Max.Temp.	12.8	15.8	12.2	24.3	29.3	33.9	35.4	34.8	32.1	26.7	19.5	13.8	24.8
	Min.Temp.	-1.2	0.2	4.8	9.0	12.3	16.6	18.0	15.4	12.4	6.2	1.5	-0.8	7.9
	Rainfall.	35.8	21.8	46.4	22.4	20.2	2.4	6.7	0.0	4.0			32.0	203.0

Table (2)

Source- Table no.5, Page 246-249, Ed. Br. W.B. Fisher. Cambridge History of Iran.
Vol. I.

TABLE : 2.2

Area/Population density of provinces and
General Governorates in Iran in 1956 & 66

Name of the Provinces and Governorates.	Area in Sq.Kms.	Total popula- tion in 1966	Density in sq. km. in 1966.	Total pop in 1956.	Densit in sq. kms.
Central Province	91519	4953333	54	3264140	35
Gilan Province	36557	1754650	47	1422407	38
Mazandaran Province	47365	1845388	38	1188316	25
S.Azerbaijan Prov.	67102	2603049	38	2112134	31
W.Azerbaijan Prov.	43660	1087702	24	719023	16
Kermanshahan Prov.	24549	190614	32	604178	24
Khuzestan Province.	64654	1614576	24	1277814	19
Fars Province	133239	1449472	10	1107619	8
Kerman Province	197978	773669	3	616705	3
Khorasan Province	313337	2515693	11	2023612	6
Isfahan Province	151779	1704726	11	1342169	8
Sistan & Baluchistan	181587	503845	2	428363	2
Kurdistan	24998	652256	26	490244	16
Hamadan governorates*	20172	888685	44	730365	36
Oman sea port and island.*	66557	353382	5	290286	3
Charmahal Governorates (Bakhteri)*	14820	299057	20	233073	15
Asian gulf & Island Port	26653	252005	9	128063	6
Samnann Governorates*	81598	207897	2	177239	2
Bayar Ahmed akhohkelahan*	14261	165112	10	119950	8
Islam*	18162	187360	10	104067	5
Lorestan	31,383	692036	22	567987	18
IRAN	1648000	25781090	15	18954704	11

Page 56, MF.

* Governorates

Source: Pop of Iran: A dynamic analysis. General
administration of Census. Iran Almanac 1971.

TABLE 3.1 - TERRITORIAL CHANGES THROUGH SAFAVID PERIOD

Period and dynastrial name and capital and location.	Name of the peripheral place with Irans control	Places taken away from Iran.	Places left with Iran
Safavid period (1502 - 1736) Cap. Tabriz (N.W of Iran)	<u>N.W</u> Arzanjan, Daryare-Bakr, Sirvan, Van Baltic, Geogra.	<u>N.W.</u> Arzanjan, Bakr Sirvan, Van, Baltu, Georgia	
	West - Baghdad, Basra	West - Baghdad	Basra
	South - Behrain, Qartar Hormuz, Bandar Abbas	S. Behrain, Qartar Hormuz Bandar Abbas.	
	S.E. Baluchistan, Kirman East - Herat, Gharzestan Khorassan	S.E. Kirman	Baluchistan
	North east - Marv, Balkh, Aaandhuri, Maimana Oxus river	N.E. Marv, Balluch Aaandhuri, Maimana Oxus river.	
	North - Derbant, Baku	Darbant	Baku

Information based on Sykes (Percy., History of Percia, Vol.II, London, 1968)

TABLE NO. 3.2**TERRITORIAL CHANGES DURING QAJAR PERIOD**

Period and dynastical name and Capital and location.	Name of the Peripheral Place with Irans Control.	Places taken away from Iran	Places left with Iran
Qajar.(1786-1923)			
Tehran : <u>Central</u> Iran	N.W. Van. Belis Sirvand.	N.W. Van, Beltis Sirvand.	---
	S.W. Tabriz	S.W. ---	S.W. Tabriz
	South- Behrain, Qsytar, Bandan Ablices, Jack. Hormoz.	S. Bandar Affas, Jack Hormoz.	S. Bahrein, Qanta
	S.E. Sistan, Kirman. Zaheedan Baluchistan.	S.E. Zaheedan Baluchistan	S.S. Sistan, Kirman
	East-Gharzestan Herat Khorassan,	East- Herat, Khorassan, Ghavzestan.	---
	N.E. Balk. Marv Andhuri.	N.E. Balk, Marv Andhuri.	---
	North. Georjia, Darbent.	North Georjia. Durland.	---

Information source is based on

Sylces, Percy, History of Persia Vol.II, London, 1968.

TABLE : 4.1**REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF MINERALS OF IRAN.**

Sl.No.	Name of the minerals	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Coal	Shahrud, Damghar, Amul, Simnan, Tehran, Qazvin, Suh, Kashan, Izafs, Ravan, Kajidak, Kirman, Kavir, Tirah, Rasht, Natunz, Isfahan, Yazd.
2.	Iron	Naragan, Kharang, Kuh-i-Rud, Simnar, Maaskanbad, Misileh, Galijibulag, Khan Qaleh, Dasht. Guljak, Bashkhal, Amul, Bivehjan, Hurmuz, Sutail, Sughand.
3.	Copper	Tabriz, Zanjan, Qazvin, Tehran, Demghan, Abbasabad, Sabzavar, Ararak, Kubi-Busman, Farab, Kirman, Qureh-Bulagh, Kuhrun.
4.	Lead-Zinc	Anarak, Kunsik, Pasqaleh, Sungun, Azarbaijan, Kashan-Isfahan, Sava-Tehran, Miaheh, Khurasan, Arsak, Jalafyeh, Zargan, Kushk, Zanjadeh.
5.	Chromite	Sardagh, Rabat-2-Safid, farumad, Isfand Ageh Rudan.
6.	Bauxite	Kirman Sughand, Bulbulu.

(1)	(2)	(3)
7.	Gold	Zireh Shuran, Kawand, Damghan,
		Kuhiz-zar, Khuni Burujird,
		Jiruft.
8.	Cobalt	Birinjiki, Miskani, Kamsar,
		Imanzadeh daud.
9.	Antimony	Turkmani, Shurab,
		Patyar.
10.	Manganese	Sargaz, Robaf, Kurim
11.	Mineral oil (Patroleum)	Masjid-i-Sulaimar
		Hafs-Kel, Guch Saran,
		Nafs Safid, Naft-i-Shah
		Lali(Asmari) Aghajari, Ahvaz-
		Khang, Karanj, Marun, Ragh-i-
		Safid, Kupal, Bahrrgemsar,
		Darius Cyrus, Karum, Pazarun,
		Gach-Saran.

TABLE : 4.2

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT IN URBAN AREAS OF PROVINCES OF YEMEN 1962
(materials)

Name of provinces	Totals %	Establishment No.	Small %	est.No.	Large %	Est. No.	Person enggd % No.	Person Small %	in Enggd Est. No.	
Total	100	160,723	100	156,223	150	4,500	100	681,327	100	458891
Central Provinces	29.1	46,822	23.8	44,750	46.1	2072	36.2	246,163	29.7	136467
Gilan	3.5	5,768	3.5	5,534	5.3	234	3.4	23,513	3.3	14367
Mazandaran	3.3	5,284	3.4	5,118	3.6	166	4.7	32624	4.3	18845
Azarbaijan	8.7	14,068	8.5	13,336	16.3	132	9.6	65478	9.9	45569
W. Azarbaijan	3.3	5,215	3.3	5,153	1.3	62	2.3	14410	2.7	12451
Korman Shahan	8.5	13,707	8.6	13,571	3.0	136	7.0	47788	9.3	42387
Kordestan	1.1	1,626	1.2	1,611	0.5	15	0.8	5997	1.3	5,412
Chuzestan	7.3	11,884	7.4	11,697	4.2	187	6.6	48962	7.9	36540
Farsk Ports	9.2	14,695	9.2	14,571	2.7	124	5.8	39717	7.6	35182
Kerman	2.7	4,399	2.7	4,312	1.4	87	3.5	24230	3.8	17819
Khorussan	7.7	12,323	7.6	12,000	7.3	323	6.9	47146	7.6	35308
	15.1	24,194	15.6	23,850	7.6	344	12.9	88241	12.3	56797
Sistan & Baluchist	0.5	738	0.4	720	0.4	18	0.3	2003	0.3	1747

Persons engaged	Total new Inv. before Depreciation	Total Output	Total inputs	Value added
% Num.	% Num.	% Num.	% Num.	% Num.
100 223436	100 7518	100 184,056	100 113,420	100 70,636
49.3 109701	46.6 3506	61.7 113,375	60.6 686300	63.3 44,740
4.1 9146	4.8 366	2.5 4,619	2.5 2838	2.5 1781
6.2 13829	4.3 320	5.3 9,797	6.5 7789	2.8 2008
8.9 19909	8.1 603	3.1 5868	2.8 3162	3.8 2706
0.8 1959	5.8 442	1.2 2170	1.1 1285	1.4 885
2.4 5401	12.4 927	3.6 6717	4.6 5234	2.2 1483
0.3 585	0.1 1	0.6 1131	0.4 477	0.9 684
3.3 7422	5.6 423	3.2 5876	2.7 3066	3.9 2810
2.2 4535	1.0 71	2.5 4514	2.7 3014	2.2 1500
2.8 6411	1.1 83	1.5 2729	0.8 972	2.4 1757
5.3 11838	1.1 80	4.0 7400	4.5 5148	3.2 2252
14.3 31444	8.8 666	10.6 19546	10.3 11619	11.3 7927
0.1 256	0.4 24	0.2 319	0.2 186	0.1 133

TABLE NO: 4.3

IRAN : Growth and location of industrial establishment
and workers in Urban area 1963 - 1967.

	<u>Establishment</u>		<u>Workers</u>	
	No.	Growth rate percent.	No. in thousand	Growth rate percent.
1963	113	--	455	--
1964	123	88	534	17.4
1965	142	154	589	10.9
1966	147	3.5	630	7.0
1967	161	9.5	681	8.1
1967	Percent of total		Percent of total	
Tehran	44.0	27	214.2	31
Isfahan	12.4	8	54.9	8
Tabriz	8.4	5	40.8	6
Meshad	7.5	5	30.2	5
Ottent cilei	88.7	55	340.9	50
TOTAL:	161.0	100	681.0	100

SOURCE: Time series 1963-67 : Ministry of Economy,
Bureau of Statistics, Tehran, Iran, 1967
Ministry of Labour, Bureau of Labour
Statistic, Teheran, 1967, p.120

TABLE : 4.4 : SHOWING THE URBAN/RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED WORKERS OF IRAN 1966.

S.No.	Occupation	Total workers	Urban	Rural	Percentage
1.	Professional, Technical and Related fields	202944	162,593	40251	3.7
2.	Advertisement and Managerial	11,937	11,126	811	0.91
3.	Clerical & Related Workers.	201,148	186,322	14,824	3.0
4.	Sales Workers	504,878	374,146	130,732	16.9
5.	Services Workers	510,781	340,935	169,846	
6.	Ag. Workers	3137,876	1143,687	887,894	45.8
7.	Production Workers etc.	2031,581	1143,687	887,894	29.6
8.	Others	252,251	193,756	63,494	0.36
<hr/>					
	Total employed	6858396	2610,294	4248102	90.07
	Total unemployed	725689	158,067	567622	9.93
	Total Labour Force	7584085	2769,361	4815724	100.00

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

1. Abbot. John, Iranians - How they live and work
David and Charles, 1977.
2. Ahmad. Ghoreichi, Soviet foreign policy in Iran
1917-1960. Mf. 1965 (Anna Arbor University
Microfilms - 1965).
3. Alger. Hamid, Mirza Malkum Khan: A study in the
history of Iranian Modernism. (Oxford Univ.
Press 1973).
 - Religion and state on Iran 1785-1906
The role of Ulama during Quazar period.
(Barkley, California 1969)
 - A study in the history of Iranian modernism
(Barkeley University of California Press 1973)
4. Amirie. Abbas and Trichel. Hemilton, Iran in the 1980s
(Tehran; Institute for International political
and Economic studies 1978)
5. Amuzegar, Jahangir and Fekrat, M.Ali
Iran - Economic condition.
(Chicago University Press. 1971)
 - Iran Economic Development during dualistic
condition. (Chicago University Chicago Pres.1971)
6. Anand. Kuldeep Kumar, India and the Persian Gulf
Region (Diss 1977 J.N.U.)
7. Armajani Yahya, Iran. (Prentice Hall Modern nations
in historical perspective - ed by Rolinson
W Winks - 1972).
8. Avery. Peter, Modern Iran (London Earnest Benn 1965)
9. Bayne. B.A. Persian Kingship in Transition
(Oxford Univ. press 1968)
 - Four ways of politics State and Nation in Italy
Somaba, Israel and Iran (Newyork American
University Press, 1965

10. Baraheni. Oreza, Writing on repression in Iran
(Newyork Vintage books 1977)
11. Barth. Fredrik, Principles of Social organisations
in southern Kurdistan (Oslo Brofrene Jorgensen
1953)
12. Bausani. Allessandro, Persians from earliest days
to the 20th Century (Oxford Univ.press 1971)
13. Bedi. B.P. Sunrise with Pahelvi (New Delhi 1971)
14. Benganin, S.G.W. Persia (London T.Fishen Unwin 1920)

- Persia and the Persians(London T.Fishev
Unwin 1925)
15. Bharier. Julian, Economic development in Iran 1900-1970
(London, Oxford University Press 1971)
16. Bill. James Alban, Politics of Iran: Group classes
and modernisation (Columbus: Charles &
Merill 1972)
17. Bosworth C.E, Iran and Islam (Edinburgh Univ.Press
1971).
18. Boulanger, Robert, Iran (Peris. 1955)
19. Braidwood. Robert J, and Howe. Bruge,
Prehistoric investigation in Iran's quardistan
(Chicago 1960)
20. Boyle, John A, Persia History and heritage
(London: Henrey Milland 1978)
21. Brydges. Harford Jone, Dynasty of Kajars
(Oxford Univ. Press 1970)
22. Burrel. R.M. and Cotrell. Alvin J, Iran :
Afghanistan, Pakistan - Tension and dillemma
(Baverly hills saga 1974)
23. Chrishman, R. Iran from earliest times to the Islamic
conquest (Harmonds worth; Penguin Book 1954)

24. Chulin. Shahram and Zubih. Sepehr, Foreign relations of Iran - A developed state in a zone of great power. (Barkley Univ. of California Press 1974)
25. Chulin. Shaharam, Iran and International Organisation The use of United Nations on selected Issues 1960-71. Institute of of International Political and Economic studies, 1976.
26. Cronin. Vinient, Last migration (London 1957)
27. Copeland W.A., American influence on the development of higher education in Iran (Barkeley Univ. press 1975)
28. Copeland Miles, Game of Nations: The morality of power politics (Londons: Weidfeld and Nicolson, 1970)
29. Curzon. George N, Persian and the Persia question London, Frankcass 1966.
30. Dehghani. Ashraf, Torture and resistance in Iran Memoirs of Women Guerrillas (New Delhi Iran Committee 1978)
31. Desai. Sapur Faredum, Community and Cross road (Bombay, New book 1948)
32. Djamichid. Ali Momeni, Population of Iran : A dynamic analysis (Ann Arbot University Microfilms. 1978)
33. De Villiers. Gerand, Imperial Shah : An information biography. Boston. Atlantic monthly press 1976
34. Elwell-Shullon L.P, Persian Gil : A study in power politics (West post Hyperion Press 1976)
- Guide to Iranian Area Study. (Ann Arbot University Microfilms 1952)
- Modern Iran (George Routledge 1953)
1944

35. Eshagh. Euran Shaa'il, Cultural values and foreign policy: Decision making in Iran (Arbar University Press 1971)
36. Fardanesh. Mohammad Ali - Foreign relations and Internal politics - A developed analysis of Iran 1796-1963. Anna Arber Univ. M.F. 1974.
- Ford. Saidi Mohammad, Early phase of political modernisation of Iran 1870-1925 (Anna Arber Univ. Microfilms 1974)
38. Ferdons, Adele Kazemi: Religion in Iranian nationalism (Anna Arber Univ. Microfilms 1964)
39. Ferdonsia Psud, Epic of the Kings London Route Ledge (Kegan Poul 1973)
40. Forbes leithe, fighting tradition in central Asia. Oxford Univ.Press 1964.
41. Fraser. James, History of the Nadir Shah 1942 Miller London 1964.
42. Frye. Richard - Golden age of Persia.
 - Weidfeld & Nicolson. 1975
 - Heritage of Persia. London 1965
 - Golden age of Persia, London 1968
43. Gail. Marzich, Persia and the Victorian London George Allen and University 1951
44. Ghirshman. Roman, Ira - Pantharis and Sassinrans Thames and Hadson 1962.
45. Ghulin (Shahram) & Ford Saidic Mohammad) - Recent trends in mid east politics & Irans foreign policy obtions.
46. Grahmc Robert. Iran: The illusion of power London: Croom Helm 1978
47. Grahmc Robert. Iran - The illusion of power London: Croom Helm

48. Graham Robert. Ira: The illusion of Power. 1978.
49. Goose close(Elgin) Introduction to Iran
Oxford Univ.Press 1947
50. Groseclose (Elgin) Introduction to Iran
Newyork Univ. Press.
51. Haas (Williams) Iran. New York
Columbia Univ. Press, 1946
52. Halakouse Naeinee (Forhang); Coonstitutional revolution
of Iran 1906. A sociological Analysis
Ann Arbic: Xerox University Microfilms 1974
53. Hardamesh (Mohammad Ali); Foreign relations and
Int. Politics, 1972 - A Dev. analysis of Iran
1797-1963. Anna Arbor Univ. Microfilms.
54. Hari Singh, Anglo Iranian Relations, 1919-1939
J.N.U. Int. studies.
55. Hassen-E Fasat ; History of Persia under Qugar rule
Trby Heribert Russee - Newyork, Columba
University Press.
56. Hekmat (Harmez) Iran's response to Soviet-American
rivatiny 1951-62 - A comperative Study.
Ann Arbor. Korex University Microfilms.
57. Irany Ghobad & Ashraff(toreshteh) Iranian foreigh
relations 1941-1974 - A selective Bibliography
Ins. for Political & Eco. studies.
58. Jean-Lous Huot ; Persia, London Fedrik miller
59. Jones (Royal Maurice). Short run economic impact
of land reform on feudal village. Irr.ag
in Iran. Ann Arbor Univ. microfilm 1967.
60. Karanja R.K. ; Mind of a monarch, New Delhi
61. Kazemian (Glolan Hossein). Impact of United Nations
technical and financial aid on the rural
development of Iran. Ann Arbor Univ.Microfilm 1976.

62. Kazemi Farhad. Social mobilisation & domestic violence in Iran. 1946-48. Ann Arbor Univ. microfilms.
63. Khabiri (Cyrus H). Position of Iran in contemporary great power politics. 1959
Ann Arbor: University microfilms.
64. Kinneir (John MacDonal) Grey Memoir of Persian empire.
65. K.L. Rao, Iran resources & economic dev. 1973
66. Katrak (Jamshid Cawusji). Iranian and Oriental papers Tehran.
67. Kovac (John Eugend. Iran and the beginning of cold war A case study in the dynamics of Int.Politics.
Anarbor University microfilms.
68. Kovac (John Engena). Iran and the beginning of cold war.
University Microfilm. 1970
69. Krusinki (Juddzz Tadeusz. History of late revolutions of Persia. Newyork Anno Press.
Middle East Collection 1973.
70. Kumaramangalam (Nichan S). Iran at the Cross road Pupils publishing house. 1946.
71. Laing C. Margeret. Shah, London
Sidgvick & Jackson.
72. Lamb (Harold) Cyrus the Great London, Hale, 1961
73. Lima (Gnegory) Revolutionising in Iran
Tehran: International Communicators Iran 1973
74. Mangra (Shahpur H) - Cyrus the great and his time Sp. ref. conquest of Eabylon. 1971
Bombay; Chambrbaugvalu.
75. Mayer Nouni A.H. Iran's contribution to the World Civilisation. Tehran Ministry
for culture and Antz.

76. Minaie (Ahmad). Economic dev. of Iran under the reign of Reza Shah 1926-1941. Ann Arbor: Univ. microfilms, 1961
77. Mishra (Malaya). Iran's gulf policy, 1968-1975 J.N.Una International Studies, Dissertation.
78. Momeni (Jamshid A). Population of Iran - Selection of reading.
79. Morrell(Sydney). Spheres of Influence. Newyork Duell, Sloan & Peace, 1946.
80. Mustafa. Governmental Economic Planning in Iran Ann Arbor Univ. Microfilms.
81. Moyeré Kenyon E). From Iran to Morocco and Turkey to Sudan.
82. Naqvi (Sayyid Ali Reza). Family of Iran Islamic research Ins. publication.
83. Nariman G.K. Barthold's Iran, Bombay; Minocher, 1934
84. Nayer Noari A.H. Iran's contribution to the world Civilisation. Tehran: Ministry of Culture and Arts.
85. Oberling Pierre. Turkic Peoples of Southern Iran Ann Arbor. Univ. Microfilms
86. Olmstead A.T., History of the Persian Empire Chicago; University of Chicago Press.
87. Paharvi Mohammad Reza King, 1971 Desh Ke naam Mere Sardesh, Delhi Rang Mahal.
88. Paydarfar Ali A. Social change in S.Provinces of Iran A comparative analysis of Socialiology demographic characteristic of tribal rural urban pop of fars ostan. Chapel Hill. University of North California.
89. Pesaranc M.H. World economic prospect and the Iranian Economy. Tehran Ins. of Int. Politics and economic studies.

90. Prigmore Charles S. Social work in Iran since the white revolution. Albama Univ. of Albanna Press.
91. Rajput A.B. Iran Today, Lahore Lion Press.
92. Ramazani Rouhollah K. Foreign Policy of Iran - Adevnation of World Affair 1500-1941 Charlottesville Univ. Press of Virginia.
93. Ramazani Rouhollah K. Iran's foreign Policy Charlettesville Univ.Press of Virginia,1941-1973
94. Rao K.L. Iran - Resources & Eco. Dev. New Delhi
95. Ross Danison, Persians - Oxford Charendon Press.
96. Rashidic Raznazen Ali. Iran's economic relation with Soviet Union. 1917-1968.
97. Reppa Robert B. Israel and Iran. Bilateral relationships & efforts on Ind.ocean Basin. New York.
98. Rudulph Charles Clinton. Land reforms programme in Iran & its political implication. Ann Arbor, University Microfilm.
99. Sablier Edouard. From Persia to Iran London Thames & Hudson.
100. Schmidl Erich F. Treasury of Persepotis and other discoveries in the home land of the Achaemenrans Chicago University of Chicago Press.
101. Sedehic Abolghassem. Constitution & Constitutionalism in Iran. Ann Arbor, University Microfilms,1967
102. Shahbaz Yonan H. Rage of Islam Philadelphia - Roger William. 1918
103. Sharali H.B. Government and Politics of the middle east in the 20th Century. Princeton; Van Nostrad, 1962
104. Shahbag Yonan H. Rage of Islam An account of massacre christians by the Turks of Persia. Philadelphia: Roger Williams 1918

105. Seidhic Abolghassem, Constitute and constitutionalism in Iran. Ann Anbor University Microfilm
106. Skyes Pency, History of Persia. 1958.
107. South Gate Minoos Tr.
A persian Alexzender Romance
New York, Columbia Unv. Em Press.
108. Stuart Donald. Struggle for Persia
109. Upton Joseph M. History of Modern Iran an interpretation
Harvart Unv. Press, 1970.
110. Wilber Donald W. Reza Shah Pahlvi
The resurrection and reconstruction of Iran
New York Exposition Press, 1975.
111. Wilber Donald N. Iran Past and present
Princeton and Princeton Univ. Press
112. Wright Denis. English among the Russians during
the Quazar period 1787-1921,
London Heinmann.
113. Yar-Shater (Elson) Ed.
Iran faces the seventies
New York; Praeger, 1971.
114. Zabih Sepher. Communist Movement in Iran
University of california, Press. 1966
Zabih Sepher, Dynamics of Communitis movement
in Iran, 1920-1962.
115. Zoniz Marvin. Political Elites of Iran.
Princetor, Princetor University.

A R T I C L E S

- Avery P.W. & Simmons J.B. Persian a cross of silver
Middle eastern studies.
10(3); Oct. 74; 259-86
- Amirie Abas. Irans regional foreign policy posture
Indra Quarterly 34(4); Oct.-Dec. 78, 457-70
- Abrahamran Ervand. Fastionalism in Iran
Political group in the Parliament (1944-46)
Middle eastern studies 14(1); Jan 78. 22-55
- Abourezk James, New war in the offing Nation
218(7); Feb.16, 74 ; 2034
- Abrahanian E. Oriental despolism.
The case of Qajar Iran.
International journal of Mid east studies
5(1) 1974; 3-31
- Aghajanian Akbar. Economic achievement of rural
migrant worker in an Iranian d ty
International review of modern sociology
8(1) Jan-Jan 78 ; 127-30.
- Askari Hossain & Majin Shohreh
Recent economic growth in Iran
Middle eastern studies 12(3); Oct.76, 105-24
- Akbar Razia Shahnama as a source of history and
Civilisation of Iran.
Indo-Iranian. 30(3&4); Sept. Dec. 77. 11-7
- Abdol Majid Majid Iran 1980-85
Problem & Challenge of dev. workd today.
33(7); Jul 77 267-74
- Burbell R.M. Iranian foreign policy during the last
decade. Assian Affairs 61(1) F.74; 7-15
- Bill James. Iran and the Crisis of 1978
Foreign Affairs 57(2); Winter 78/79 323-42
- Baldwin (Gordon B) Legal system of Iran
Int. lawyer 7(2) Apr 73: 492-504
- Balasubramanian V. Iran Today VII much to do with
with others. Eastern economist 65(5); Aug. 75
208-13

- Balasubramanian V. Iran today III
What the white revolution means
Eastern economists 66(1) Jul 14, 1975
- Cameron George G. Persian satragies and
related matters.
Journal of North east studies 32(1-2)
Jan-Apr 73 (47-54)
- Carey Jane P.C & Carey Andrew G
Ind growth and dev. planning in Iran
middle east journal 29(1); Winter 75; 1-5
- Catudal Honore M. War in Kurdistan end of a
nationalist struggle.
International relations (5)3 May 76; 1024-44
- Carey J.P. & Carey A. Gulboath
Iranian agriculture & its development 1952-73
International Journal of middle east studies
7(3); Jul 1976 359-82.
- Carmoy Guy De. Energy & Dev. policy in Iran
2(4); Dec. 74; 293-306
- Chubin Shahram Iran between the Arab west and
Asian east. Survival
16(4); Jul-Aug.74; 172-82
- Cumming Bruce. Uncertainty surrounding Irans
spending Plan. middle east economic digest
20(7) Feb 13, 76 : 5-7
- Critchfield Richard. Irans: Poor king Midas
New republic 171(12) Sept.21, 1974
- Davidian N. Application of some basic psycological
treates in the Iranian cultural context
Int. social Sc journal 25(4) 1973 (532-46)
- Denman (DR) Shah redistributes his Lands.
Geographical Magazine.
47(2); Nov 74; 116-20.
- Eskandari (Iradiji) . Iranian rejoin in crisis
Problem of peace and socialism
6(11) Nov. 78 78-82

Falah (Raza) our end in the next 20 years
Iran oil Journal (177) Jan 73 (4-5)

Faroozi Farydon Tehra: A & economic analysis
Mis S.Stud 10(1) Jan 74; 60-76.

Farmayan H. Observation on sources for the study of
nineteenth & twentieth century
Iranian history Int. Journal of middle east studies
5(1), 1974, 32-49.

Feili Omra Yahya & Fromchuck Arhner
Kurdish struggle for independence
Middle east Review 8(a) Feb.76; 47-59

Fertier R.W. English view of Persian Trade in 1968
Journal of economic & social history
of the orient 19(Pt.2); May 76; 182-214

Feroozi Farydoon. Tehran A. demographic & Economic
Analysis middle east studies 16(1) Jan 74; 60-76

Graves William. Desert miracle
National geography 147(1) Jan.75 2-48

Graig Daniel. Impact of land reform in Iranian village
middle east journal 32(2); Spy 78 141-54

Harris George S. Ethnic conflict & kurds.
Annals of the American academy of political
and social science
433; Sept. 77 ; 112-24

Hess Gary R. Iranian crisis of 1945-46 and
cold war.
Pol Sc. Q 89(1); Mr 14: 117-46

Iran Nature of fascist power.
Third World Units(I) Sept.78; 20-9

Iran's future, view point
14(4) Nov 12, 78; 3-4

Igham Bouce. Regional and Social factor in the
Dialect geography of southern Iran & Khazistan
Bulletin of the School of Oriental and
African studies.

Ishtiaq Ahmed. Anglo Iranian relations 1905-1919
Bombay Asia Pub. House.

Iran: Dev plan priorities.
African middle east business Digest
14(249) Aug.75; 4-9

Jandaghi Ali. Present situation in Iran
Monthly review 25(6) Nov. 73 (34-41)

Kaar Lewis. Shah drives to building a new persian empire
Fortune. 90(4); Oct.74 ; 148-9

Khaar(lousis) Shah drives to building a new
persian empire fortune
90(4); Oct. 74 ; 145-9

Kianuri Nuraddin. Alignment of class price at
the democratic stage.
World marxist Review
19(2); Feb. 76; 92-9

Kianuri Naraddin. Alingment of class forces
at the democratic stage.
Problem of peace and socialism 4(2)
Feb 76; 98-106

Kuklan Hoo Shang. Civil service in Iran
Myth and reality international review of
Administrative sciences.
43(4); 1977; (345-51)

Lamberg Karlovsky C.C. Proto da mitesson the Iranian
Plateau Antiquity
25(205); Jul 78; 114-20

Marwah Onkar. Iran as a regional power
flexibility and constrains IDSA Oct.Dec.16
148-65

Macachlan Kitre. Strength trough growth
Iran on the march. New middle east (57)
Jan.75; 20-2

- Maharayan A.H. Etc. Some personality correlates of intelligence and educational attainment in Iran
Br. Journal of educational psychology
43(1) Feb. 73 8(16)
- Matheson Sytha A. Darius to great International Hitlers
Magazine (33); Sept 75; 8.23
- Melamid Alexander. Petroleum product distribution and evolution of common region in Iran
Geographical review 65(4) Oct;75 , 510-25
- Moss Robert. Who's meddling in Iran
New Delhi Republic 179(23)
Dec. 2, 78 - 15.8
- Mustyn Trevor. Education and training - A necessary alternative. Middle east economic digest
20(25) Jun 18, 76 ; 11,36
- Mohseni Manouchehr. Impact of economic status on preference among nomad population of Iran
Eastern Inthropologist 29(3) Jul-Sep.76; 259-63
- Mughtadev Hishang. Iran's oil revenue & economic dev.
Aussen Politic 28(4); 1977; 436-47
- Nashe Theodone Richard. Effect of international oil interest upon the fate of an autonogous kurdish territory. A prespective on the conference at serves, August 10, 1920.
Internationà probem 15(1-2) Spring 76: 119-33
- Neuman Stephanie. Security, Military expenditures and socio economic dev. ref. on Iran.
Orbis 22(3) Fall 78; 564-94
- O'Ballance Edgar. Kurdistan facts in the gulf
Army quanterty & Def. journal 104(5)
Oct. 75, 561-70
- Oberling Pierre. Role of religious minorities in the persian revolution 1906-1912
Journal of Asian History 12(1); 1978, 1-29
- Oma F. Nature of the Iranian revolts in the early Abbasid period.
Islamic culture 48(1) 1974; 1-9

- Perozi Farydoon. United States economic interest
in Iran. International Studies.
15(1) Jan.Mar, 76 (29-44)
- Pirooz R. Repression in Iran Achälenge to world
peace security. New perspective 8(6) 78; 16-9
- Popoish Luke. Resurgent Iran.
Editional Res. Reporter 1:(16)Apr 74. 305-21
- Ramazani Rouhollah K. Iran's white revolution:
A study of political development inst. Journal
of middle east studies 5(2) Apr 74; 124-39
- Ramazani Rouhollah K. Emerging pattern of regional
relation in Iranian foreign policy
Orlis. 18(4) Winter 75; 1043-69
- Ramazani Rouhollah K. Iran's search for regional
cooperation. middle east journal
30(2) Spring 76 (73-86)
- Ramazani Ruhollah K. Iran and the united states
Middle east journal 30(3) Summer 76; 332-34
- Razavian M.T. Pop problem in the persian gufl area
Iranian Review of Int. relations
8; Fall. 76 ; 208-15
- Savage Peter. Nationalist struggle in west Iran
The division which the liberation movement
Aus & New Journal of sociology
14(2) Jun 78; 142-8
- Sadeghic khosrow. USSR & Iran 1943-46
International relations (10)
Autuam 77/ Winter 78; 21-46
- Sarankhani Baghev. Social morality and the family
A study of contemporary Iran.
Int. journal of sociology of faily
3(2) Sept.73, 162-68

- Schulz Ann. Politics of municipal administration
in Iran. A case study of Isfahan.
Journal of Admn. overseas 14(4); Oct 75; 228-239
- Schulz Ann T. Iran's new industrial state.
Current History 72(423) Jan.77 ; 15-8.37
- Shaffi Forough etc. Formal education in tribal society
in Iran. Sociologia Ruralis 17(1/2) 1977; 151-7
- Thorpe James A. Truema's allmation to statin on 1946
Azerbaijan Crisis. The making of myth.
Journal of Politics. 40(1) Feb.78 ; 188-95
- Vander Molen Gerben. Economic impacts of education
and personnel maagement case study from
the industrial sector in Iran & Surinam
Development & change 7(1) Jan ; 76
- Weinbaum M.G. Ag policy & dev. pl. in Iran
middle east Journal 31(4) Autumn 77; 434-50
- Wright Henry T. & Johnson A. Population, exchange
and early state formation in south weatern Iran
American anthropologist 77(2) Jan 75; 267-89
- Zabhi Sospher; Iran's policy towards the persian gulf.
International journal of middle east studies
7(3) Jul 76 ; 345-58