

## Cross-Border Markets and Their Impacts on Security (A Case Study in Torkham Border)

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### ABSTRACT

The concept of security is a concept that encompasses all aspects of human life the aspects that guarantee human life and survival. The realization of security in a geographical environment requires special measures and planning, and it is associated with many issues such as economical security, political security-military security, social security, health security, environmental security, and so on. There is a parallel and correlation between security and development, which sustainable security focuses on sustainable development at regional, urban, rural even up to the individual levels. Some geographical areas are highly vulnerable from the security side due to their special geographical location, and in recent years there has been an increase in violence and armed conflict, such as borders Afghanistan, the present article seeks to use the field and library methods and seeks to investigate cross border- markets and their impact on the security of areas and on the instability of security. The finding shows that border areas are vulnerable in various aspects of economic, social, and environmental security and face many challenges. To create sustainable security in rural areas and border areas of the provinces, it is necessary to consider the concept of security and rural development strategy to realize a sustainable development

### KEYWORDS

Border areas; rural areas; security; development

### INTRODUCTION

Security is a multifaceted and general concept that encompasses all aspects of human life and is associated with the survival of soul, protection and existence of human beings. In fact, security guarantees the life and survival of human beings and other organisms. In other words, maintaining the existence of a healthy and relaxing life that depends on the provision of all needed materials and spiritual needs, in the case of lacking its supply or defects in water supply, healthy life and human existence will be challenged and threatened and immediately the need for security and its meaning in relation to the needs or those needs which immediately keep place in the mind of human being led him for its fulfilment (Hafiz Nia, 2006: 325). There is a correlation between security and development. At the same time, it is created in the shadow of security, peace and stability. Sustainable growth and development also make sense. Development on the other hand makes a country safer and more capable to meet security challenges. For this reason, developing countries have more limited capabilities to deal with the many challenges that threaten their security compared to developed countries (Rouhani & other 2010).

The concepts of security and development have changed a lot in recent decades, so that in the past, security was more in the sense of protecting a country from foreign aggression or civil strife. But today this concept includes some things other as well like, Jobs security,

income security, space security, health security, environmental security, safety from the crimes, cultural and social security and etc.

Today, the uncontrolled increase of population due to the poor security and maintenance of population (population stabilization) in border areas, has created a very complex horizon for the future of marginal areas. In recent decades, much attention has been paid to border areas and border effects in development research, including economic and ecological research. This great desire and interest in the regions along the borders of the convergence of countries is clearly due to the idea that these specific geographical areas may lead to economic compatibility and Convergence in the convergence between countries (Rokanuddin Eftekhari, Papli Yazdi and Abdi, 2008:2). This means that the borders of most developing countries meet a significant level of the needs of the people of the Shane border through border exchanges. Such exchanges, despite being informal and local, play an important role in exchanges between neighboring countries and improve the lives of border residents, develop mutual economic cooperation, expand local border markets, create peace and stability in border areas, and ultimately improve security. In these areas and the improvement of infrastructure and services required by the region (Maratab, 2005:2). In general, the economy of border areas can play a key role in the development of economic, development of border areas, improving living standards, reducing poverty, proper distribution of income, establishing friendly relations and greater familiarity, accelerating further cooperation between border areas (Qadari Hajat, Abdi, Jalili Farwana and Baqari Saranjianah, 2010:3). On the other hand, border areas due to their distance from the center, geographical isolation, and underdevelopment, etc. have huge differences in terms of welfare and development compared to major population centers, which lead to these two areas and create the exploitative relationship is in favor of the center (Rezaei, 2001:17).

The distance from the geographical centers of the country, which means the distance from the political decision-making centers of the country, makes these areas less aware of the positive effects of internal development programs due to the distance from the center and also due to lack of demographic and industrial capabilities. These areas suffer from severe deprivation and this issue causes these areas to be marginalized and not located in the path of the country's development waves (Andalib, 2001: 202). This keen interest in regions that have converged along borders has clearly stemmed from the idea that these particular geographical areas may lead to economic compatibility and convergence in convergence (Niebuhr, 2004). One of these programs is to dynamite the economy of the border areas, which is considered a key indicator in establishing relations between neighboring countries and also improving the livelihood of border people. Despite these capacities in the border areas, it should be said that the distance from the center of these areas, which is generally a geographical issue and arises more from the structure of the border areas, has led to unfavorable consequences for these areas in terms of development policies and non-pilot programs. The most important of which is the severe deprivation and marginalization of these areas of the country. This article seeks to investigate the instability of security in rural areas by considering the different dimensions of cross-border markets and their impacts on security, and also the relationship between security and development, as well as the high share of the rural population in the region.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

The method type of present study is field and library and for collecting information from the library method based on yearbooks and for analyzing information, quantitative methods have been used. Also, the study indicators were security-development four indicators which

were formed as (1) Economic security (employment, poverty), (2) environmental-geographical (natural hazards, environmental health), (3) social (migration, literacy), and (4) health-food (mortality, life expectancy).

### **Research objectives**

Already many types of research have been done in relation to cross-border markets, but what distinguishes this research from other researches is the focus on the spatial effects of markets and their direct and indirect effects on the security of border areas. Also, presenting an operational. Model whose application will ultimately lead to the development and security of these areas. In addition, the research sample focused on two groups of officials and local people to achieve more realistic results.

### **Hypotheses**

- a) The Impact of providing security in the border areas and the regions, the expansion of economy and trade.
- b) The impact of security in the border regions on the expansion of international cooperation.
- c) The Impact of providing security in the development of employment of the population.

### **Research background**

The definition of security that has been above mentioned is “immunity from aggression and forced occupation without consent and the existence of confidence in the health of life, property, and honor is called security” (Qaderi Hajat et al, 2010:9). If this security prevails in the border areas and these areas are away from any illegal activities such as smuggling of goods and drugs, illegal traffic, and evil, border security will be formed. Kamran et al. (2011) in an article entitled "Spatial organization of border areas adjacent to border countries with passive action and defense" with a strategic approach and with the aim of providing passive safety-security strategies appropriate to the geographical, economic, social, and cultural structures of both countries or The joint provinces has been presented after reviewing and analyzing the current situation using operational strategies to establish and maintain security and security of borders between the two countries. Naibor believes that in his research entitled "The effect of integration and integration in border areas and the study of economic theories and empirical studies (2002)" says that if the relations between the two countries are integrated and they can organize their economic relations, border regions are more economically advanced, and he believes that since they affect spatial balance, integration, and integration, the results of this study will facilitate international transportation costs, and change the movements of the border builder. Eftekhari et al. In the study entitled "Assessing the economic effects of cross-border markets of reflection reflections" (2008) to mention the results obtained in this study indicate that the market has been able to have positive economic effects on the surrounding areas. Mohammadi Yeganeh et al. In the study entitled "Assessing the economic effects of Mehran border market on rural development" (2012) mentioned that this market has been able to lead the economic development of rural areas, and the results of this study on income status and other indicators of non-development of the two components (production status, welfare) all have a significant level of less than (0, 10) percent and this shows the positive impact of the market on these indicators. Shamsi and his colleagues in their study "Assessing the position of border markets in the security and sustainable development of border cities" (2013) stated that the establishment of border markets and job creation for border residents have been

able to reduce a large number of rural migrants to the city. The study of creating a border market in the Sardasht region is a turning point in production, job creation, and stabilization of the border population, increasing income, and sustainable development. Santoro stated in his research that the title of the research is "distance from the newly established border" (2014). In most countries, cross-border markets, in addition to being able to have a positive impact on the economic indicators of border areas, have led to the results of this study to prevent corruption. Asghar Roshan et al. In this study entitled "Development and Border Security" (2010). Yes, the results of this study show that cross-border markets have increased employment, improved income, reduced smuggling, and ultimately increased security in the region. Zarqani et al. (2012) in an article entitled "Analysis of Political-Spatial Reflections of Border Markets": The construction of the border bazaar shows that the expansion and deepening of relations between the two provinces of neighboring countries is one of the positive effects of the bazaar activity. Rahmani Fazli and Saeedi (2015) in a study entitled "Continuity of development and security of border areas, a search in semantics" has listed the characteristics and cultural, social, economic and political features of Iran. Which is faced with various conditions internally and externally, which present opportunities in terms of development and security. But at the same time, it has created some serious concerns. This study tries to emphasize the continuity of development and security in such areas by examining the importance and status of residential areas in border areas. The methodology of this paper has theoretically been on the need to adopt spatial planning and integrated development approach. Andalib and Matouf (2009) in a study entitled "Development and security in the management of border areas of Iran" while explaining the position of border management in the country's planning system, recognizing its elements and components, how these elements relate to other elements of the country's planning system and recognize the importance and necessity of arranging border areas. The results of this study show that development and security in border areas are necessary for each other. Also, the severity of regional imbalances between border areas and inland areas in Iran affects national development. Karimi and Wafayee (2013) in a study entitled "Security building with sustainable development in border areas (Case study: Marivan city)" try to introduce sustainable development of border areas as a basic strategy to maintain and expand border security to study border areas Marivan should pay attention to this view. The results of this study indicate that sustainable development is the gift of security and sustainable security is the gift of development and facilities in the region are distributed according to the appropriate pattern and not in order to achieve sustainable development. Elyasi and Ahmadi Pour (2012) in the research entitled "The role of border markets on regional security (Case study: Bashmaq Marivan border market)" analyze the research question that "the development of border markets can affect regional security? Using the descriptive-analytical method and library and field studies (questionnaire and observation) in the Bashmaq region of Marivan and conducting interviews with regional officials, they concluded that the development of the bazaar with Shamaq Marvan is effective in the security of the region.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### ***The concept of cross-border market***

According to the word of market definition, the concept of Cross-Border Market can be expressed as follows: "Market is on a small scale and has special conditions and rules that distinguish it from the concept of market. Of course, these rules and characteristics depend on the conditions. The environment in which each market is located is different "(Ministry

of Trade and Industry of Afghanistan, 2017:22 annually). Elsewhere in the Afghan Ministry of Interior documents, the bazaar is defined as: A border bazaar is an enclosed area located at the zero point of the border and adjacent to customs authorized to carry out clearance procedures or places designated in accordance with agreements concluded between neighboring countries. Residents on both sides of the border can offer the required goods and products for trade in these markets by observing the export and import regulations and the rules prescribed by law.

Common border markets have been established for the economic development of border villages and have continued to operate in the last two decades in order to create a relative change in production and employment, stabilize the border population, increase income and ultimately the sustainable development of border areas. In addition to accelerating and facilitating non-oil. Exports, these border markets should be useful in the growth and prosperity and economic development of border areas and provide direct or indirect employment to a large number of residents in connection with the transportation and supply of export goods.

### ***Formation of Border Markets***

One of the features of forming border markets is the issue of security, Due to their structure, border markets have been able to meet the issue of border security to some extent, and this issue has had a significant impact on the economic conditions of border areas. This is because the establishment of border markets has helped to meet the basic needs of border residents at reasonable prices, and it is also a way for non-oil goods that provide employment opportunities for border residents. Manpower without jobs in the border areas is a lever in the hands of the enemy that with the help of this lever can carry out its goals against the government by the forces of the same country (Fath Elahi, 2011:98).

It is an enclosed bazaar located at the zero point of the border and adjacent to the customs. They are allowed to carry out clearance procedures and the residents of both sides can offer their required goods and products in these bazaars by observing the export and import regulations (customs Islamic Republic, 1999:2). The least effect of having a border market is to increase the retention rate of border residents in border areas and increase the security factor for countries. At the same time, it is economically effective and will create employment and increase and improve the products produced in the border areas. Border markets are part of the country's foreign markets, which are intended for cross-border exchanges of people in the border region. Considering the laws and regulations related to the country's exports and imports, special facilities have been provided for the business activities of this group.

Among the goals of border, markets are the possibility of establishing healthy and continuous trade relations with neighboring countries, creating economic prosperity, increasing the security of the country's borders, flourishing local talent, creating and expanding productive jobs, and stabilizing the population along international borders. In order to reduce the negative security effects of evacuating the population of border areas from permanent residents. The implementation of these indicators, while preventing the migration of residents of border areas and increasing the welfare of borders and the development of political and trade relations with neighboring countries, also prevents the growth of smuggling (Regulation of Border Markets, 1992).

### ***Development and security in border areas***

The concept of security is immunity from aggression and forced occupation without consent.

The existence of confidence in the health of life, property and honor is called security. Security is an inferential matter that its realization in the environment requires special measures and planning. This individual ruling also applies to nations and countries, and it can easily be raised in regional and global dimensions. Security for a country is to have or gain confidence in the health of "existence" and in "credibility and position" and in everything that is under the umbrella of "national interests" (Mujtahid Zadah, 2002: 124).

National development is a comprehensive process in various dimensions of economic, social, political, cultural and ecological development, Interactions involve them. In such a way that each of the dimensions of this process are in constant contact with the other dimensions and complete the action, reaction, interaction and interaction with each other and create a single body called National development. National development and security are interrelated. On the one hand, development and moving towards it leads to the intermediate strengthening of national power and consequently national security in the country, and on the other hand, the provision of national security provides one of the suitable bases for national development.

The experiences of developing countries in the last three decades show that the development of cross-border exchanges in the form of legal regulations and laws can be a good stimulus to increase formal trade in goods and direct trade towards comparative advantages, expand comprehensive cooperation between Free zones, development of interregional border markets, creation of trade profits, reduction of commodity prices, convergence between supply and demand and creation of income, employment and security for border residents (Mahmoudi, 2005: 107-108). In other words, the economic development of border areas and the relative prosperity in these areas can reduce some border problems such as smuggling of goods, drugs, theft, etc. and prevent the population evacuation of border areas (Mohammad pour, 2001: 4). Existence of severe economic deprivation and high unemployment in border areas in increasing the illegal passage of people, smuggling of goods and other matters that are contrary to the national interests of countries has been effective in the formation of development measures, including border markets. According to research, security and development in border areas with a high correlation coefficient have a direct and two-way relationship with each other. In such a way that any action in the development process has a direct impact on the security process and vice versa, thus areas with high development indicators have higher security coefficients than less developed areas (Andalib, 2001: 196).

Thus, the economic development of border areas and the increase of welfare and economic income of border residents through healthy economic activities and the support and investment of drugs have a positive effect on border security performance. On the other hand, increasing healthy economic activities and government investment in border areas, provided there is no significant economic differences on both sides of the border, can also have a positive effect on the communication function of the border.

### ***The role of cross-border markets in security development***

One of the important reasons for creating border markets is to increase the security factor in border areas through the development of trade. Due to the fact that due to special geographical conditions, in some border areas, the possibility of productive activities such as agriculture and animal husbandry is limited. The presence of people increases the security factor in border areas (Ministry of Commerce, 2004: 10).

In some countries, to maintain and expand the security of border areas, they have resorted to militaristic strategies and tried to establish border security by strengthening the military

forces stationed at the borders and tight security controls. However, these solutions have not been very effective for various reasons and have not led to positive results. Thus, in recent decades, other solutions have been proposed that rely not on military force but on social and economic forces.

Another important goal of creating border markets is to help the economy of border areas, since border areas have double deprivation compared to other areas. The creation of border markets can be a way forward in this regard and save these areas from economic hardship to a large extent. It can be said that border markets are an example and objective crystallization of people's presence in economic affairs. However, by identifying and compensating for the shortcomings and strengthening their strengths, long-term planning, setting goals and accurately drawing. Strategies, their optimal performance can be achieved (Kasraei, 2010: 21).

Creating and expanding the level of socio-economic development in border areas is one of these new strategies. New perspectives on maintaining and expanding security in border areas emphasize the importance and necessity of the strategy of sustainable development of border areas. Therefore, by expanding the level of economic and social development in the border areas, sustainable security can be guaranteed in these areas. In other words, today the lack of control and covert operations of smuggling of goods has led governments to be more and more directed towards the model of participatory development of border areas in organizing border areas. Such cooperation in the form of cross-border markets is one of the most well-known methods of economic development in border areas, which in turn is a fundamental change in production, employment, stabilization of the border population, reducing smuggling, increasing income and, consequently, increasing welfare, prosperity and the development of handicrafts and local industries is to reduce the volume of smuggling of goods. Also, in the framework of participatory development of border areas, security objectives, including the establishment of political security of land borders, the establishment of social security and finally a sustainable development of the area, which is one of the objectives of border markets.

Perhaps the first and most important factor in ensuring border security and the state of relations between the two neighboring countries. In fact, border security or lack of security depends to a large extent on this factor and there is a direct relationship between the type of political relationship and the level of border security. The activity of border markets has significantly reduced many misunderstandings between residents on both sides and has provided the ground for development and security.

Border areas are considered as sensitive and strategic points of the country and security in them is a suitable platform for economic activities. One of the main problems of the border areas is the depopulation and migration of border residents to large cities due to lack of motivation to live in these areas. While to create security along the country's border strips, the presence of people in these areas is essential. According to research, security and development in border areas with a high correlation coefficient have a direct and two-way relationship with each other. In other words, development and security interact in border areas. In such a way that any action in the process of achieving development has a direct impact on the process of achieving security, and vice versa, thus areas with high development indicators have higher security coefficients than less developed areas. The development of cross-border exchanges in the form of legal regulations and laws can be a good stimulus for increasing the formal trade of goods, directing trade towards comparative advantages, expanding comprehensive cooperation between free zones, developing inter-regional border markets, creating trade profits, Reducing the price of goods, converging between supply and demand and creating income, employment and security for the border residents of a region.

These cases are among the positive effects of cross-border exchanges. At the same time, some countries can, for example, Iran can turn its borders with Afghanistan into soft borders. Soft borders are those where trade and economic relations prevail over other components, with the promotion of customs and border markets, a kind of interdependence is created on both sides of the border. This in turn leads to development and prosperity and economic development and prosperity also causes hatred and aversion to conflict (Nazar Shafiei, 2010: 59). Economic development of border areas and relative prosperity in these areas can reduce some border problems such as smuggling of goods, drugs, theft, etc. and prevent population evacuation of border areas and increase border security. And prevent smuggling, be very effective (Institute of Business Studies and Research, 2001). One of the factors for the stability of security in the country is to pay attention to the improvement and economic situation of the border guards, to follow. Experts believe that it is necessary to achieve sustainable development that will strengthen national identity, authority and security, Priority should be given to remote and deprived areas at the national level.

### **Urban Security**

It is mostly needed to address the issue of "urban security", because the interdependence between security and development is inevitable. Security is the basis for economic, social and environmental development, it also acknowledges these elements. The traditional approach to urban security has dealt mainly with urban crimes and offenses and disabilities. Security is a multifaceted concept and therefore there is a lot of disagreement about its meaning. Glossary definitions of the general concept of security are based on the feeling of freedom from fear or the sense of security that governs material and psychological security. They emphasize that the word security as a general concept encompasses all aspects and dimensions of human life and is associated with the survival of the soul and the protection and existence of human beings. In fact, security guarantees the life and survival of humans and living beings (Hajat et al., 2009: 9). Security is derived from the Latin word *secures*, which literally means (not to worry), so it literally means security, relief from danger, threat, harm, anxiety, fear, worry or the presence of peace, security, comfort, trust, security, Is the guarantor. In fact, security means eliminating danger and eliminating danger means optimal use of opportunity. Therefore, it should be concluded that security has two basic elements of threat and opportunity, and the establishment of security depends on relative liberation from threat and optimal use of opportunities. The order of security includes two aspects. On the one hand, the realization of security depends on the absence of danger, and on the other hand, the acquisition of opportunities and guarantee of interests and values, sustainable urban development, comprehensive development and oversees various dimensions. Today, in all cities of the world, especially metropolises, the increase in crime rates is worrying and has become one of the major concerns of citizens, institutions and leaders and political, social and economic officials of societies, Or many, parks, wide and narrow neighborhoods with different streets and passages that connect the social space, Urban space has the most connection with people and living environment and as a result plays an important role in identifying and feeling calm to citizens. Zukin says in the book *Culture of Cities*: "Urban spaces are not safe enough for people to participate in the creation of public culture" (Kamran and Shuaa- Abadi, 2009: 3). Not all the new facilities of today's cities are able to provide the peace and security of citizens as in the past. In the current century, it seems that unfavorable urban environments have created many problems for the security of citizens and have been effective in the growth of social harms. There are many factors that undermine urban security and threaten or reduce the security of large cities. Some urban spaces are one of the

main factors threatening the security of cities. These spaces are usually protected from view, so they are cozy and safe spaces for unauthorized and abnormal activities. Today, security in its general sense as the most important driver and engine of development is one of the most important and sensitive issues of human societies, whose economic dimension is seriously considered in the economic programs of countries. Economic security means creating a sense of security, safety and tranquility. Access to the factors of economic development of countries is against all kinds of international, governmental, administrative, defense, political, legal and legal pressures. Economic security is a stable situation of the current situation and structure and a clear horizon of the future in which the individual, society, organization and government feel free from danger and can optimally produce, distribute and consume wealth.

Increasing economic capacity and power, directly and indirectly, affects the level of national power in the domestic and international arena, which is ultimately the most important factor in defining and increasing the security factor (Eftekhari, Anari, Misemi, 2010: 5). In the meantime, due to the prevalence of urbanization and the prevalence of insecurity in cities, it is necessary to study the issue of security, its underlying factors and strategies to strengthen security in cities, and this issue in border cities, part of which is related to external and external factors. In the meantime, due to the sensitivity of security in some borders, it is very valuable to study the security of cities.

## **CONCLUSION**

Border areas are like a showcase of a country and the first point of contact between the two governments. The most specific importance is the presence or absence of security in border areas within a country and any insecurity in border areas quickly spread. And it can threaten the national security of the country.

Paying attention to the feeling of security in any country precedes the existence of security in its objective meaning. For example, Afghanistan, Iran is one of the countries that have several border areas with neighboring countries, so attention to maintaining security and feeling of security of border people are important issues of these countries. Border villages are among the deprived areas of the country and organizing these areas to improve their quality of life is a vital issue. The potential natural and economic incapacity of these areas, especially in the agricultural and industrial sectors, has allowed the government to make arrangements for trade in border areas in terms of deprivation, job creation, population stability, and prevention of evacuation and smuggling. For this purpose, border markets were established as a mechanism for estimating the mentioned goals. These exchanges have an important role in the economy of the border areas, which can lead to peace and stability in these areas.

There are various solutions to prevent and deal with insecurity in border areas and to establish comprehensive security in these areas. Due to the confirmed impact of poverty and underdevelopment of these areas on the occurrence of some illegal behaviors of border residents such as smuggling of goods and drugs, illicit traffic, evil, hostage-taking and etc. the governments mainly develop plans and implement it, they make policies to solve the economic problem and improve the living conditions of the people of these areas. One of these programs is the establishment of border markets in the border areas of countries in order to create employment, increase income and improve development indicators and combat poverty and its negative consequences.

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