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Analysis and Explanation of Presence of Foreign Nationals in Khorasan Razavi Province with a Passive Defense Approach

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Abstract
Due to its neighborhood with Afghanestan and the subsequent problems of this country such as insecurity, weak economic conditions, and lack of proper border monitoring, Khorasan Razavi Province has always been the inhabitat of numerous foreign nationals. Legal and illegal entry of these people has created plenty of issues from different economic, social, and cultural aspects for the citizens of this province. Negative consequences arising from the presence of foreign nationals on one hand and threats that may form from the Trans powers (using the nationals) have emphasized the necessity of considering the passive defense issue. So, one of the issues that requires further investigation is the security implications of foreign nationals in Khorasan Razavi province in terms of a passive defense approach. The main question of the current research is that of regarding the passive defense viewpoint, how the presence of the foreign national affects the security of Khorasan Razavi province and the Islamic Republic of Iran in general. This study has a cross-sectional study approach and through library studies, along with a comprehensive perspective, different threats are identified in the field. Proposing practical solutions, it attempts to take effective measures in controlling such consequences.

Key Words: *foreign nationals, illegal immigration, security, defense, passive, Khorasan Razavi Province*

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Introduction

In most research done in the world in the field of passive defense, the military or physical attacks of an enemy is taken into consideration as a source of threat, and the sensitive and vital sites of the country are recognized as the key targets of this threat, but what is mostly ignored in this context is the significance of the role of individuals or manpower, i.e., people who live in a given country as foreign nationals. In Iran, there are foreign nationals from countries such as Afghanistan, Iraq, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and the like who both at times of possible invasion or peace, play an effective role in removing security in general, and national security in particular, of the border provinces such as Khorasan Razavi province. Researchers and experts believe that the presence of foreign nationals can be considered a threat to the national security; hence, detection of enemy movements and pathology and anticipation of the movements of citizens mentioned in the country can be a good step in maintaining national security.

Research Methodology

This study follows an applied purpose and in terms of nature and methodolgy, it is descriptive, analytic, and practical and its results can be used in decision and policy- makings by the management. The required data and statistics were gathered in this combined research using library and field methods.

Research objectives; Research objectives would include:

1. Identify adverse effects of foreign nationals in the national and provincial security aspects;
2. Identify the abilities and functions of passive defense in the field of security provision at the national and provincial levels;
3. Determine the role of organizations and institutions related to foreign immigration (both legal and illegal) in the field of implementing passive defense solutions;
4. Assess the effect of non-nationals illegal immigration on crime rate in the province;
5. Finally, introduce practical suggestions to solve the existing problems and to prevent security crisises at the provincial and national levels.

Theoretical foundations

For thousands of years, humans- intentionally or unintentionally- have faced with a phenomenon called war. Incredible speed of science and technology advances during the post WW2, whether from the theoretical or practical aspects, has been the most prominent political and military developments in international relations. Manufacture and proliferation of chemical and nuclear weapons is a typical sample of such progress. Therefore, to reduce vulnerability in the event of possible war, it is essential to aware of all aspects of the defense.

Defense and passive defense

Defense that includes repel, counteract, and lessening the effects of an enemy's offence or active measures preventing the enemy from achieving its goals, is divided into two parts, passive and operating defence. (Nabati, 2007: 7). Operating defense refers to any direct confrontation with the enemy by the most suitable and available weapons (Ramezani, 2008: 2). Each non- armed action that reduces the vulnerability of human resources, buildings, facilities, equipment, documentation and the arteries of the country against the hostile and destructive operations of the enemy is called passive defense (Movahedinia, 2006: 23). In fact, passive defense means reducing vulnerability during the crisis, without the use of military action and by using civilian, technical, and managerial activities. Passive defense measures also include coatings, dispersion, division and displacement, deception, locating, news announcing, survivability, fortifications, camouflage, concealment, glamorous models and safe structures. In operating defence, such as anti-air defense systems and interceptors, the responsibility is just given to the armed forces, whereas in case of the passive defense, all institutions, forces, organizations,

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industries, and even ordinary people can play an important role. Nowadays, passive defence is considered as an unseparable principles of wars so that mot countries which are known in field of molitery technology, along with progressing research and production of the most advanced and highly intelligent military software, are specifically in favor of passive defence measures; therefore, they have allocated a consideerable budget to this purpose. Clearly, for countries like Iran, which have no access to modern weapons technology, it becomes more important.

Citizenship and foreigner

Citizenship is a political and spiritual relationship that relates a person to a certain state. It is a "political" relationship since it results from the power of state sovereignty in which the person is a member. It is also a "spiritual" relationship because it is not related to the person's place of residence (Madani, 1369: 236).

Immigration

Immigration is a form of geographical mobility of population occuring between the two geographical units (Amani, 1354: 72). This mobility should lead to a change in one's ordinary residence of his/ her origin or place of residence prior to his emigration to new place. Rolland Presatt, the French demographer, introduces migration as the movements of people in groups that are followed by permanent or long-term change in a person's normal residence site. Akbar Khonji (2003: 96) considers two main types of migration, legal and illegal.

Legal immigration

Freedom of movement, from any point on the planet to any other point is one of the inalienable rights of the human species. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone has the right to leave or return to every nation, including his or her own country.

Illegal immigration

Like legal migration, illegal migration is a response to the factors available both in the source country (sending immigrants) and in the country of destination (receiving immigrants). Illegal immigrants in their country deal with tough living conditions, poor employment opportunities, and other adverse situations and through immigration, they hope to improve these conditions; however, due to some reasons, they can not overcome legal obstacles created by the destination countries. Some, like tourists and students, import freely and legally into the country for a short time. Their residience is only regarded illegal that legal time to stay is due or the date of their visa or passport is formally passed. Others use fake marriage to protect themselves against the immigration law. There are someothers who have taken false and fraus documents such as driver's licenses, social security cards and passports. Some of them are smuggled into the country by sailors. Yet, many of them a much easier way, that is, to cross the border on foot (Ibid., P. 104).

Security

Security is to "guard against danger, to feel safe and free from doubt" (Buzan, 1378: 52). It is also possible to define the concept of "security" as the inviolability and compulsory takeover without the consent of the people, the lack of panic and fear threatening the rights and legitimate freedoms, protection of the rights and freedoms, lack of catastrophes of death, disease, poverty and disasters and in general any factor that would destroy human **comfort.**

Immigration and security

Increasingly, widespread migration and displacement of refugees have attracted the attention of governments. This is partly rooted from the humanitarian interests, but another reason for this widespread concern about such consequences is that the influx of foreign nationals seeking for financial capacity and welfare would bring up political and economic stability and territorial integrity for the country itself or for other countries. Neither the movement of people nor its treatment as a security issue is a new concept.

Immigration of foreign national and Na-

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tional Security

The threat posed by foreign immigrants, especially in cases where the ethnic and cultural characteristics of the immigrant population vary from those of the native would result in an increased rate of security problems. If they enter a critical environment or comprete with the native for using the limited land resources, this threat will change into econo- biologivcal dimensions (Buzan, 1378, 116). The inut of illegal immigrants to the country with not only create problems such as unemployment of domestic workers and it will increase delinquency and crime rates in the cities, especially in metrolpolitans. As a result, problems caused by the presence of migrants would cause problems for the urban police and the border region patrols. Thus, the multiplicity and diversity of neighbors will create numerous security issues for the police (Abbas Shavazi and Sadeghi, 1390: 78).

Passive defense and presence of foreign nationals

During the Cold War, providing security required invisible presence of defense forces, but after the War, key changes occurred in the field of national security. The relationship and dependence between individual, regional, and international aspects of security was further clarified. The fact that non- military aspect of security has a significant role in stabolity of domestic and international security was considered more than ever. Although military threats are still an important issue in security thinking, new studies believe that other thretening forms enjoy the same degree of importance (Buzan, 1991: 45). On the other hand, maybe security is a real and objective concept, yet most modern analyses have regarded security as the observer or its definer and its components, so they have considered it as an abstract and subjective concept. With this view, security and its relationship with immigration will have deep and profound menal concepts, of course, it will depend on the way security terms and conditions are defined. In the case of security, analyses will also get more complicated, because security of a person would provide someone else's insecurity or the strategies adopted to promote security will promote insecurity. In general, it seems that there is a general agreement and consensus between security complexity and multidimensionality of migration (Choucri, 2002: 121). In a comprehensive analysis, five indicators can be defined for the field of security, military security, political security, economic security, social security, and environmental security (Buzan et al, 1998: 88).

These segments have a complex interdependence with each other leaving both positive and negative effects on each other. In the military sector, the main aim is to provide the country's security against external factors threatening its security. In an effort to reach a particular state of government (autonomy, democracy, etc.), migrants can be a threat to the military security of the country. In the field of political security, threats often occur when different world viewpoints of the country of origin and the host country lead to certain political activities of immigrants (e.g. contrast between communism, liberalism, etc.). Political Security of countries will also be endangered whenever the refugees are against their home government and be willing to join anti-regime groups in the host country (Stivachtis, 2008: 94). Economic threats will often display themselves in form of lack of resources and reduction of the general level of health and well-being as well as the disability of different institutions in provision of their services. If the funds and facilities of the hst country are not sufficient to provide adequate standard of living for its own citizens (especially in the developing countries), new immigrants can be a burden on the economy of the country, since it is supposed to provide welfare, health, education, healthcare, housing for them (Heisler & Leyton, 1993: 15). In the field of the environment, the major concern is the relationship between man and his environment.

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Some studies have shown that immigrants are a threat to the environment of the host country and by overusing its natural resources endanger the environment. In addition, due to lack of familiarity with the host country's environmental standards, they would be a threat in this area as well (Stivachtis 2008: 101).

Ecology

- Immigration of foreign nationals in Khorasan Razavi Province

During three decades after the advent of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, Khorasan Razavi province, with about 302 and 531.6 km common borders with respectively Afghanistan and Turkmenistan, has undergone numerous terrorist incidents and has suffered from the social, economic and cultural consequences of presence of foreign nationals in the region. Many experts believe that maybe in lack of the divine shrine of Imam Reza, Mashhad would never become a metropolis in its present form, just like the climatic and geographical conditions of other 23 cities of the provinces have failed to experience similar growth and development during the history (a comprehensive guide of Iran Explorers, 1377: 22). Present problems in the east neighboring countries of Iran have intensiied its insecurity providing lack of minimum living conditions for the influx of foreign nationals into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Presence of foreign immigrants, especially illegal immigrants within the province as a cheap labor force, has increased the unemployment rate of people depriving most Iranians of their proper jobs. Revenues gained from employment of the Afghans inside the country have never been considered as nvestment in the country. It is just exported from the country in orm of currency. Rising rates of unemployment and occupying job potential, especially working-class jobs by foreigners, raised cost of government subsidies,imposing huge costs on the economy of the country and increased rates of false jobs are some economic consequences of the presence of foreigners in the province and consequently, in the country.One of the consequences of presence of illegal foreign nationals is labor and other related costs for the police. Arresting illegal foreign nationals by the police has taken a high level of police potential and has paid a lot of costs on both manpower and material spent in this area.

Causes of increased immigration to Iran

The unique geopolitical position of the Islamic Republic of Iran and various factors, mostly rooted beyond its borders, affect the process of immigration and its border security. Some of these factors include:

1. Presence of some political, social, cultural, economic and security crises beyond the borders;
2. unpopular governments in some neighboring countries whose actions have provided the presence of the global arrogance in the region;
3. Political differences and tensions between the government and some neighboring countries;
4. Civil and external wars in neighboring countries;
5. weakness of neighboring states regarding their borders and related border areas;
6. traffickers and smugglers of drugs, arms and ammunition and goods both in and out of the country;
7. arrogant policies against the Islamic Republic of Iran and obedience of a few individuals and groups of them;
8. economic and cultural weakness of the frontiersmen, especially the ones abroad (Rezaee, 2005, pp. 17-18)

Demographic features of foreign nationals in Iran (based on the census in 1375 and 2006)

Firstly, it should be noted that because of the low number and common mistakes in the Population and Housing Census, one can not with certainty talk about the increase or decrease in the number of foreign immigrants. Based on the Census results in 2006, the population of Khorasan Razavi province was

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4789428 people and it was among the most populated provinces of the country. Mashhad city with a population of about 2687405 people has placed 53.4 % of the population in itself (Statistics Yearbook, Iran, 2007).

The Census graph in 2006 shows there are 1,304,016 foreign nationals in Iran who constitute about 1.84% of the Iranian population. Moreover, in this census, 290,000 people did not declare their nationality. It is most likely that most of them are illegal immigrants in Iran. Comparison of foreign immigrants in the census of 2006 (1.3 million) with the Census of 1375 (1 million) indicated an increase in the number of foreign immigrants in Iran in the past decade (Statistics Yearbook, Iran 2006).

As seen in Figure 1, among the foreign immigrant population in Iran, Afghanis have a very noticeable share of immigrants. The settlers whose presence in Iran dates back to more than a quarter century ago, in this census had a population of 1,206,107 people, equivalent to 92.88% of total foreign immigrants in Iran. After Afghan refugees, immigrants from Iraq with a population of 43,810 people have allocated 3.38 percent of the foreign immigrant population in Iran. In addition, there are a number of foreign immigrants from Pakistan, 14 926 people, Turkmanestan, 7993 people, Armenia, 3253 people, and other countries, about 18,194 people, in Iran. Therefore, Iran has been regarded as one of the major streaming centers of immigration for refugees from Afghanistan and Iraq. The citizens of these two countries account for 96 percent of Iran's foreign migrants. Immigration from Afghanistan to Iran has been the largest wave of immigration in the world in the past few decades (The first scientific conference on immigration, 2008: 27). Of course, some estimates indicate the presence of 2.5 million Afghan refugees (1 million legal and 1.5 million illegal immigrants in the country). On the other hand, another study on gender composition of foreign immigrants showed that 54.8% of Iran's foreign migrants are male, whereas 45.8% are female. This difference indicates the dominant presence of men in the migration process to Iran (Statistical Yearbook, 1390).

Afghanistan

Among the foreign immigrants in Iran, the afghani immigrants and refugees has a considerable share. Claiming whether it is due to economic, political or cultural causes requires a comprehensive social research that goes beyond the limits of the present paper. Afghanistan is a mountainous and landlocked country located within the Central Asia. Its area is 649,000 square kilometers and its borders' length is about 5800 square kilometers. In the west, it shares a 900-kilometer border with Iran. The researchers acknowledge this country as the museum of races and nations. This country, with a population of two million people, i.e., 16% of the total population who live as nomads in terms of supremacy and tribal and tribal life in its different parts has the first place of the world. The country is one of the world's poorest countries, but in terms of food supply, it is self-sufficient. The destination of Afghan refugees in terms of the neighboring countries has been Iran and Pakistan. In fact, the highest percentage of Afghan refugees has been adopted in Pakistan and Iran. This is due to reasons such as:

1. existence of a long border;
2. common religious beliefs between the people of both countries with the Afghan people;
3. Opposition of both countries with the establishment of the communist system and their support of the Afghan mujahideen resistance movement;
4. cultural and linguistic proximity between immigrant groups and immigrants to this country and closeness to compatriot allowing a quick return home in case of favorable conditions.

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Foreign nationals and security in the province of Khorasan Razavi

The Census graph in 2006 shows there are 1,304,016 foreign nationals in Iran who constitute about 1.84% of the Iranian population. Moreover, in this census, 290,000 people did not declare their nationality. It is most likely that most of them are illegal immigrants in Iran (Statistical Yearbook, 2006). These illegal immigrants in the future will become a part of the fabric of the society. Many illegal immigrants have children who grow up in Iran, and the authorities notice it only when they enter university or apply for a job. Obviously, the emergence of all of them in near future cwould means to disintegrate the context of family and community along with numerous consequences. So, it is better to get accurate data from the foreign immigrant population and put strict policies against illegal immigrants each year. Statistical analysis shows that Iran's foreign migrants have high fertility levels and in structure, they are younger than the indigenous population. However, although the age structure of the immigrants is younger than the native population, their numbers are not large enough to have a significant effect on the age structure of the country. However, such a young structure with a focus of the foreign immigrant population in certain cities for years to come could leave some impact on employment status in the Iranian market and its infrastructure community. Also, due to high volume of second-generation youth, marriage and fertility, it can provide new generation pressures and demands for education and national health systems in the next few years.

Research findings

Causes threatening illegal entrance of foreigners from the perspective of passive defense

Due to the fact that foreign nationals have no ID in the country and there is no fingerprint of them, they can easily enter the country and leave it. In this regard, a crime executive in tehran says that:" lack of finger prints of foreign nationals who enter iran has created a safety margin for them, so in cases of murder, robbery, or other crimes, they cam easily escape the country. The chief of the Bureau of the capital's police also says crime rate of these illegal foreign nationals is several times hgher than the rate of crime committed by the Iranians. As a result, according to the undesired effects of such crime on citizens, officials are supposed to seek a remedy for organizing illegal foreign nationals. Thus, although statistics of crimes done by foreign nationals in the country is increasing, the law to prevent the entry of citizens of the country has not changed yet. Among threatening factors caused by foreign nationals is formation of subcultures and urban centers which have the potential to create crime areras in the city. Belief in fate, care for the present time and interest in the affairs of objective affairs, adventure, accede to the feelings and desires are some manifestations of this subculture seen in

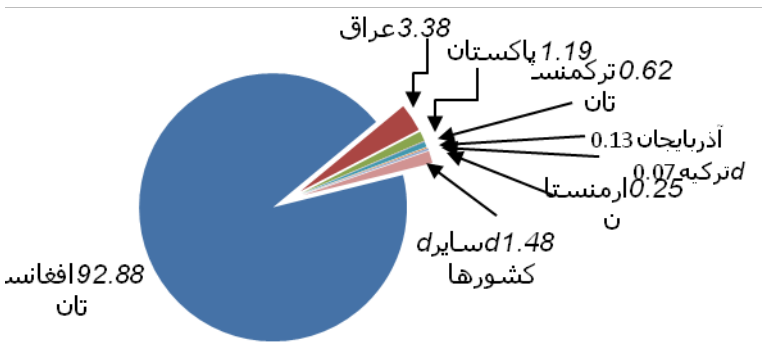

Figure 1. foreign immigrant population in Iran, Statistical Yearbook 2006; Refrences: Drawn by the authors

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Map 1. Neighborhood of Khorasan province with neighboring countries; (Source: www.khrorc.ir)

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big cities. What can be seen today in Khorasan Razavi province is formation of settlements that have developed their own nationals. The autonomy is also given to the citizens to name the town after the name of the freign citizens. These crime spots can be suitable centers for spying and formation of groups hostile to the regime, terrorist and subversive groups who are considered a great threat to security of the province and even of the country.

Consequences of foreign nationals' presence in the province

According to the statistics extracted from the legitimate provincial references and thorough surveywith the related experts and ellites, presence of foreign natinls has in general have the following consequences:

A – Economic

- According to the available official figures, illicit activities of foreign nationals in various occupations:as stated by the chief of police monitoring public places, foreign nationals have occupied 180 800 to one million job opportunities in 180 fields and levels. Need to explain that in many cases no tax and duty is paid to the state.
- Capital export during their stay and occupying well- paid jobs and high incomes along with lack of domestic investment
- In most cases of products, services, and economic investment, they have earned secret formulas, which is by itself a serious threat in the fields of competition or antagonism.
- Increased rate of unemployment as a matter of security providing social, economic, and cultural threats.
- Numerous cases of abuse by managers and even government contractors while employing foreign workers, since in such affairs, there is no necessity to obey legal rights such as equal pay law, Insurance, and efficiency; therefore, it causes problems such as rising unemployment. As a result of such abuses, some employers have gained great profits.
- Unauthorized employment of foreign nationals in different unions, whether as workers or self-employed.

B-sociocultural

- Marriage with Iranian women both formally and informally, permanent or temporary, multiple births, which in part are unanimous (without any evidence) and in most cases, they face numerous problems since they reach the legal age added with the necessity of their presence in various fields of the society.
- Reproduction of a new generation would cause long- term problems in education, health services and the use of public subsi-

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dies related to the current systems and current regulations.

- Collective living of foreign nationals, both legal and illegal, in satellite towns and promoting environmental problems due to the increase of crimes such as trafficking and use of drugs, alcohol, theft, extortion, corruption, prostitution, etc. (conventional problems of marginalization)
- Excessive presence of foreign nationals as students at the school level and its consequent direct impact on the student community
- A significant number of foreign nationals entering the university along with expectations after graduation will generate problems in different axes of social relationships.
- Irregular presence of migrants and foreign nationals will cause fundamental changes in the country's legal culture. Major legal and criminal laws related to foreign nationals, partly due to a lack of alignment of different organizations and the lack of strict observance of legal norms and because of observance of some political considerations have lost their enforcement in action.
- Prevalence of many diseases due to lack of attention to health and cultural poverty
- Severe degradation of cultural elements and principles and those positive social relationships referred to as culture because of illiteracy, poverty, and war-torn atmosphere of immigrant groups experienced in decades of misery.
- Emergence of psychological complexes among children, teenagers, young and ingeneral, all foreign nationals who have spent several decades along the cities, especially metropolitans, without enjoying its facilities. It is essential for the authorities concerned with foreign nationals to study the factors undelying crimes committed by such people in terms of psychology
- In most cases, along with each executive mission, there are some mentioned regulationed which are assigned to an organization, agency or department to cooperate with other organizations properly and perform some main or side tasks. In terms of monitong foreign nationals, due to expansion of their presence in the country and unlimited situation of the related Issus with execution of import regaltions enforces the security and service oranizations to deal with probable offences. Here, their contribution will be discuussed in brief.

C- Security

- Illegal transportation of foreign nationals in the borders: news received from various sources, relevant organizations and research on foreigners lacking ID cards (the perpetrators of illegal stay) indicate that a considerable number of non-nationals have entered the country through the border.
- Illegal presence of foreigners in the province: in addition to a number that foreigners who illegally import into the country, a large number have also committed moratorium after the expire date of their documents (passport) which is an evident crime by itself.
- According to Clause C of Article 17 of the Programming and Budgeting Law of the country, any foreign national who commits illegal stay in the country is fined to pay 300,000 Rials per day. On the other hand, the current practice of the judicial attitude towards this type of infringement by arbitration councils, even in cases that foreigners stay illegally from one day to several months or even years, is to pay 10,000 Rials compensation and then he/ she will be expelled from the country. Even in the case of a refusal to pay penalty for delay in various forms, this procedure does not consider a change in how to deal with the offender.
- Easy access to valid passport with different identifications for the immigrants coming from the eastern neighboring countries, since there is no regular official and monitoring systems in those countries; hence, it leads to gaps in our current border controllig system so that foreigners exiled from the country with valid passport and even after banning his/ her pass with the specifications contained in the pass-

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port, some times later, they will pass the border with another passport.

- Use of some one else's ID and residence documents and different abuses of them such as traffiking between cities, bail, etc.

-Forging documents and external ID cards through distorting the original documents or issuing fraud documents and counterfeiting Iranian documents.

-Expanding official corruption due to comminting offenses, especially illegal stay along with complaints on ignorance of the law and inability to pay the fine, and trying to arouse the sympathy of the police. In some cases, thet resort to bribery and deception. In both cases, they build serious obstacles in implementing the provisions of the laws.

- Increased rate of some crimes like robbery, extortion, drug addiction, drug distribution, booze, manufacture, and distribution of satellite dishes, the startup of corruption and prostitution, and gambling, just to mention a few examples.

- Increased rate of cybercrime on fraudulent and misuse of the Internet and satellite channels, preparation, and distribution of immoral CDs.

-Committing crimes against other foreign nationals, including fraud and extortion, robbery, rape, burglery, and so on. These are among the issues that threaten the security of the country.

Security implications of the foreign nationals' presence in the province in terms of passive defense

Security implications of foreign nationals'presence in the province in terms of passive defense can be studied in five areas:

1.Violent, crimes;

2. Espionage;

3. Anti-Security measures (except intelligence and violent crimes);

4. Psychological operation;

5. Social and cultural actions.

Foreign nationals and violent crimes

Immigrants are separated from their origins and are apart from their belongings and even the factors effective in controlling their behavior. Lack of identity is a factor for urban disorder leading to injuries and crimes. The failure of the previous value system and sense of relative freedom from the yoke of social control would create a sort of lack of solidarity, which not only increases the talent and ability to grow social damages, but it will also cause disturbing public order and security. Culturally withdrawn, feeling like a stranger and alien, mentally distressed seeking fatalism, economically poor, employment in the informal sector, lack of job stability, in terms of health, lack of or failure in recieving direct health services and socially having an ethnic identity and adherence to traditions and values, illiteracy and low literacy, low income and non-nationals to independent culture in Iran, these people are prone to delinquency and deviation (Zulfaghari, Shayegan, 1390: 10).

In connection with violent crimes, there is no approved definition. Yet, it is possible to classify crimes committed by force or rape. According to police classification of crimes, violent crimes include extortion, kidnapping, armed robbery and indecent behavior.

It seems that in host countries, citizens and policymakers are more worried about the actual impact of immigration on the rise in crime. A study conducted by the "International Social Survey Program" (1995- 2003) showed that in most countries, especially the developed ones of the OECD, most people are concerned about the increase in crime in proportion to the increase in migration (Bianchi et al 2008: 24).

Since there are better conditions for foreign nationals to commit crimes in such countries, it is possible for them to do it both at the periods of peace and military threat. Of course, there are numerous causes for committing such amed thefts as follows:

• make the area unsafe and increase the feeling of insecurity in the region;

• Prohibition of investments leading to in-

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creased poverty and migration in the region;
• Provision of public discontent with the government and creating rebellion in this way

Foreign nationals and espionage

Those who are outside of their own countries and live in other countries as foreign nationals, due to their dependence to their homeland, with a little effort can gain the potential to become a fifth column or espionage. Hence, these people are potential to be regared as a threat for security since as far as they have key positions and even access to cnfidential informatin, willingly or unwillingly, they can regarded as the target for interlligence services

Intelligence methods used by foreign nationals

1.Foreign nationals may introduce themselves as a citizen of Iran through forging identification documents. They may be employed in particularly important organizations and government agencies, such as bookkeeping, secretary, or even higher official jobs. These people may mold different room keys, transfer documents, and official correspondence to the outside and deliver them to foreign intelligence systems. Profile of their clients, their trips, and talks are some other cases through which they can exploit people's information.

2.These foreigners try to communicate with critical governmental organizations and make a friendly relationship with the authorities of telecommuication organizations to acquire initial information and get informed of their characteristics and weaknesses in order to sabotage them. In other cases, thety may use material and affective motifs to affect them.

3.Providing support by forming surveillance groups of important people and penetrating into their operations and putting different traps in recruiting these people.

Moitoring telephone calls and contacts of the key people of the country is another measyure taken in line with intelligence information.

4.Using eavesdropping devices such as microphones and transmitters to record conversations in critical areas of the country;

5.Doing national efforts to establish a close relationship with national authorities and inviting these people to the country's embassy in Iran;

6.If present in these organizations, it is possible to forge governmental seals and censor important news on behalf of these people.

7.Establishing news sources via presence in public places such as hotels, restaurants and department stores, sports clubs and recreational centers.

8.Trying to approach the staff of foreign embassies or intelligence services of interest to those in the black market, smuggled goods or importing or exporting goods.

9.Hiring service shop used in the embassy and related institutes such as car repair facilities, television, radio, electronic devices and audio and the like under the administrative control of the electronic devices with embedded microphone and record important action to control people.

10.Influencing political parties and groups in the country and misuse them for informational purposes.

Types of spying

In general, intelligence can be classified into three major categories:

1.military intelligence: In general, military intelligence includes tactical intelligence or military intelligence and strategic information.

2.political intelligence: This type of intelligence encompasses different measures: the weakening of regimes and governments, to impose specific policies to governments, hurting the prestige countries, forcing governments to changes in the composition of the government, demoralizing and by stimulating sustained use of propaganda to spread feel low morale and distrust the government and the ruling system, to inflame political groups, religious to sabotage, infiltration in various movements, influence the sensitive centers.

3. Economic Espionage

In this type of espionage, there are copanies

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comprised of international or private monitoring organizations which prepare and send equired economic data and their specific status from different parts of the world mostly taking advantage of coputer systems to gather information.

Anti-security measures (except espionage and violent crimes)

Presence of foreign nationals in the country not only has negative effects on the rates of violent crimes and espionage taking place in the country but it can also affect security issues. These passive defense measures can be summarized in the following cases:

Transfer of knowledge to outsiders, acts as supporter at the time of the invasion, illegal trafficking, smuggling, drug trafficking, terrorism and sabotage.

Connection between foreign nationals with these affairs and the ways to control it with a passive defense approach is expressed in the following:

1. Transfer of knowledge to foreigners

today, a greeat number of foreigners are educating at the universities of the province at bachelor, master, and phd levels. Most of them are employed in some critical and enginnerring positions. Since they acquire knowlegde and work and research with the provincial elites and educated, they have the opportuity to trransfer their knwledge to their own orother states. For example, students who offer a model for presence of foreign nationals in the province and deal with their current focalization and settlement.

2. Implementing offensive role during invasion

One of the threatening factors while invasion of an enemy is the presence of foreign nationals in the host country, i.e., those who are equipped with an enemy's support to invade key and critical regions of the country. Since dring military invations, most domestic authorities are concerned with the invader's meaasures outside the country or in borders, domesticinvasion would be more severe for the local secuity; hence, monitoring the subgroups and gatherings of the foreign nationals by taking security measures and some intelligence activities can be considered as a useful passive defence mechanism.

Psychological operations due to the presence of foreign nationals in enemy invasion

these days, soft war is a real alternative for classical and military wars used by enemy states and countries. Recent examples of such wars can be traced in large-scale war in the sedition after the election of 2009. Soft war owns all ingredients of a complete war to defeat the enemy. Satellites, anti-revolution ssites, frigtening political analyses, and resolutions are war tools for the enemy. Tpassive defence of such tols are also satellites, domestic sites, and even some technical issues such as jamming and counter the malicious sites. Meanwhile, presence of foreign nationals of othecountries also plays asignificant role in conducting psychological brainwashing acting against the national benefits, since these people are fond of their homelands, so they can affect their relatives and other tribes psychologically acting as an enemy's agencies in the country. Due to the above- mentioned issues, foreign nationals can be regarded as a national threat fir the country, so it is required to predict and deliver solutions for reducubg their negative cosequences.

Social and cultural actions

The last factor resulting from the presence of foreign nationals in theprovince requiring passive defense is the issue of their socio- cultural consequences which can be summarized as follows:

1. problems of suspected marriage and ambigious nationalities;
2. forged documents and identity cards;
3. reproduction withou national fondness;
4. Problems of employment and unemployment;
5. changing intellectual foundations and values;

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6. Undermined foundations of family.

Police measures to prevent intrusions on iran's eastern borders

Expeience gained through recent year's regardig the illegal presence of foreign nationals has encouraged the NAJA police policies to alter its direct invasion with a three- level program:

1- Organizing; 2- preventing, and 3- serious confrontation.

In general, the strategy taken by this force regarding such problems requires preventice measures prior to taking harsh actions. It has attempted to do itsbest to control and monitorthe issue mainly through implementing programs which copes with the macroeconomic policies of the regime.

Regulatory practices: intensification of border control measures against unauthorized entry and movement of citizens, traffic and accommodation of foreign nationals in sites 50 km away from the border, intensifying control measures against human trafficking bottlenecks in urban and inter-city roads, collecting and deporting illegal foreigners , utilization of modern technology and equipment at the border to control the entry of foreign nationals.

Deterrence measures: creation of obstacles and paths that are the carrying route of vehicles carrying human trafficking, setting up mobile patrols, patrol, organizing targeted patrols at transportation axes, strengthening intelligence affairs.

Decisive impact: measures such as implementation of population control project in order to identify foreign nationals in cities, evacuation and relocation of some border areas, identify and remove the Province of handling human trafficking interface, design and implementation of operations to arrest and collection of foreign nationals, attract, recruit and coordinate with people in order to identify foreign nationals (Ahmadi, 2005: 22).

Passive defense strategies

Passive defense strategies in dealing with the phenomenon of illegal border trafficking

These solutions can be expressed in both national and international levels.

A- National level

1. Developing a national strategy to combat trafficking, including measures to prevent trafficking, prosecute perpetrators and protect the rights of trafficked persons.

2.advertising, informing and increasing public awareness about trafficking in various forms

3.Performing policies in which trafficking victims be treated as potential witnesses, not criminals

4.Developing special police and judicial units to deal with suspected cases of trafficking and training and using special techniques for identifying and questioning potential victims, perfoming investigation, and prosecution of criminal networks and confiscation of criminal proceeds.

5.Considering investment in the border sector as one of the strategies that can help to control the borders better. In this regard, a comprehensive plan for closing of the border has been established that needs allocating a three trillion budget.

(B) International level

1.Developing governmental cooperation in the field of international to crack down human trafficking networks.

2.Applying spirited and emphatic actions by governments toward illegal immigrants instead of collisions

3.Supporting governments of the existing laws in the field of human trafficking

4.Enacting and modifying international law in order to reduce human trafficking

5.identifying and removing the causes and motives of national, regional and local policies and actions of prevention at source

International cooperation to reduce illegal immigrantions in source countries such as Afghanistan and Pakistan suffer from problems

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of insecurity and unemployment.

Passive defense strategies taken in face of violent crimes

1- Regarding the nature of inspectors and other personnel with severe crimes, teamwork was considered to solve assigned cases;

2- commissioning the thinking rooms and anticipating the movements of foreign nationals suspected of committing a serious crime;

3- imposng preventive rules to increase the consequences for the offender;

4- Preventing the formation of colonies of foreign citizens in the cities;

5- Evaluating concentration and control over nationals and non-nationals crime offenders;

6- Identifying and controlling towns and crime-ridden colonies of the province;

7- Not issuing news of serious crime in the press and media in order to prevent the spread of a sense of insecurity among the people;

8- establishing a modern system of record for violent crimes and requiring employers to control the foreign citizens' history before hiring them;

9- ordinating between the organizations involved in the relationship with foreign nationals as a punishment commensurate with the crime;

10- Controlling the amount of lighting in such crime- ridden areas;

11- installing security cameras in high crime areas, even devices like security cameras without connecting to the centralized network.

Civil defense strategies in terms of psychological operations used by enemy through foreign nationals

1. On time notification to create permanent readiness in people;

2. foster public trust in sources of internal notification;

3. decentralized and distributed information centers to provide first aid Soft War;

4. retrofit people's thought to reduce losses of soft war;

5. establishment of permanent suspicion toward the enemy;

6. strengthen the confidence people have in their national and cultural knowlegde;

7. strengthen accountability towad the fate of the country;

8. The above– mentioned items are parts of passive defense. Each of these methods requires a tool that can be used by these methods.

Role of organizations and institutions

Border police duties in passive defense in caseof dealing with foreign nationals

1. Provision of social services necessary to identify victims of human trafficking and illegal migrants and to introduce a planned system of social and disciplinary control.

2. Adoption of border security policies, control, and strengthen the country's borders, especially the eastern borders, in order to prevent and detect human trafficking and prevention of unauthorized access of foreign nationals;

3. control of travel documents and identity papers of people with advanced systems;

4. Using modern and effective equipment to control the borders (Pilehvar, 2006: 11);

5. Modelling the border control systems used in the developed countries, especially for border monitoring;

6. Using intelligence forces in identification of illegal entries and chanals of foreign citizens;

7. Use of the diplomatic capacities of the country to reduce illegal immigration from the origin;

8. participation in projects with neighboring countries to combat illegal immigration;

9. Development of border cooperation with neighboring countries;

10. Attention to inteligence approaches in comparison with the attitude of the police to the topic;

11. Design and implementation of planning schemes for border regions with regard to social , cultural and demograohic considerations and based on scientific and field researches;

12. Hiring indigenous forces and the use of

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existing capacities in tribal structure of the border regions to deal with traffic and illegal immigration.

Police duties in the field of passive defense approach toward foreign nationals

1. Employee participation in planning and sharing functional information;
2. Creation of strategic thinking about innovation in areas where they can improve the activities;
3. Hold training courses dealing with foreign nationals;
4. Develop a clear economic strategy in conjunction with the dilemma of foreign nationals;
5. 5. Establish thinking rooms to update employees on creativity and innovation;
6. Educate foreign nationals' languages to professional groups who are in relation to foreign nationals;
7. Create proper police relations with the media: press to control enemy's psychological soft war;
8. Identify the various methods of crisis management and how to use any method at the right time and place;
9. Improve the quantity and quality of relations with its neighbors in order to control foreign nationals;
10. Analyze crime based on prone spots by basic research with an emphasis on immigrants;
11. Control the entrances and exits of the city.

Conclusion

Due to the fact that foreign nationals have no ID in the country and there is no fingerprint of them, they can easily enter the country and leave it, so they can easily comit murder, robbery, or other crimes and flee the country without any dificulty. Hence, the rate of such crimes is rising. On the other hand, the law has not changed for preventing the enterance of these foreign nationals. Often the threats of foreign nationals' presence could lead to formation of subculture and urban centers prone to creation of crime in the city (it is possible to consider belief in fate, care for the present time and interest in the affairs of objective affairs, adventure, accede to the feelings and desires as manifestations of this subculture seen in big cities). What can be seen today in Khorasan Razavi province is formation of settlements that have developed their own nationals. The autonomy is also given to the citizens to name the town after the name of the freign citizens. These crime spots can be suitable centers for spying and formation of groups hostile to the regime, terrorist and subversive groups who are considered a great threat to security of the province and even of the country. Thus, in order to prevent the spread of such circumstances as well as to create a safe environment for the citizens of Khorasan Razavi province and the whole country as well, the following suggestions are proposed.

Practical suggestions

1.The systems controlling foreign nationals's enterance and their presence in the country. need to be fortified. Entrance monitoring can be modified with employing reformatins in NAJA executive policies, yet thiscontrol requires a kind of uniformity and cooperatio of numerous governmental and even privates, sections. Of course, implementing such mossion with an emphasis on the relevant regulatins needs a unity of consistent policies.

2. A reference such as NAJA police should control all affairs of foreign nationals and it is assumed for all other organizations and agencies to adapt thei activities under the supervision of this reference.

3. It is better to issue passport for all foreign nationalsjust like the current norm in all countries for identification and continuous monitoring of traffic at borders and monitoring even longer stay with the police.

4. Representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and all departments and organizations are needed to be in harmony with the proposed unit management to provide services to

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foreign nationals (Afghans).

5. Providing suitable strategies for recording and controlling all affairs relatedto foreign ationals (Afghans) including in/ out of cities, settlement, and contracts in a unified center and create necessary IT networks for recording and recieving feedback from thesystem in accordance with the necessary limitations and defining the access levels to information for different people and organizations

6. Developing appropriate psychological operations to return through radio, television and other media.

7. Establishing a base as Information Center (Internet) to conduct foreign nationals allowed entering Iran and due process under the same management.

8. Improving the readiness and mobility of security forces in border areas.

9. Designing a mechanism intended to prevent distribution of non-nationals in the province or the whole country (limited locations).

10. Preventing the issue of employing foreign nationalworkers by Iranian employers.

11. Introducing lack of commiting criminal action by the guardians and other family members as one of the conditions and obligations of foreign nationals to stay in Iran.

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