

Border Management; as Strategy of States to Maintain Order and Security in the Country

Mohsen Janparvar* - Assistant Professor of Political Geography, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Iran

Mahdi Hosseinpour Motlagh-PhD Student of Political of Geography, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

Ali Mehro-MA in Geography and Rural Planning, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

Received: 18/08/2013

Accepted: 25/11/2013

Abstract

The process of accomplished evolution in different areas such as globalization and entering to information era causes more interdependency of countries and their close relationship to reach self-interests and goals in different areas; so that no countries can live in their close borders and satisfy all their needs independently. So, the countries need to open their borders for using new opportunities to reach self-interests in international community. On the other hand, there are some problems and challenges besides these interests and opportunities that affect countries in different ways and encounter their order and security with some problems. Meanwhile, countries should open their borders in different grounds of objective space, cyberspace and identical (perceptual) to catch interests and opportunities of overseas, and close their borders to some extent so that insecurities and challenges of overseas can't bring disorder and insecurity into the country and society; this can be possible by border management. So, this paper tries to explain the state of border management in different grounds of objective, cyber and identity and its relation to order and security inside the country, besides expressing the concept of border management.

Keywords: Border, Border management, Order, Security.

* E-mail: janparvarm@yahoo.com

Introduction

Borders are considered as utmost important and prominent issues in political and disciplinary geography to establish order and security inside the country and to prevent the entrance of overseas insecurities into the country. The importance of borders has formed various studies and researches on borders, especially international borders through previous centuries. The process of studies of borders in previous centuries, especially in 20th century included more historical aspect of border, agreement, limitation, marking and related issues. It has caused good improvements significantly in the concepts related to border, the ways of limitation and marking the borders, partly in controlling and keeping the borders, and in the growth of understanding of international borders. Through the time, this idea formed between border experts that they have said all necessary things which should be said. This caused the process of studies in borders encountered with relative silence. After decades of relative silence, the studies of borders in recent decades could get a prominent position in scientific studies again. The stimulating power for renewing the studies of borders originated from forming some claims such as the end of history, globalization and free commerce which believed in deterritorialization and the borderless world, although there are more facts in which borders limit the lands inside the divided enclosures in different forms and intensities and define the way of establishing relationship and its acceptance and freedom scope of movement from one position to another position. These changes and theories lead the minds to the aspects and issues ignored in border studies and the problems caused by border new approaches. One of the important aspects of studies in borders, which get a prominent position due to globalization and related changes, is border management that was ignored and not much paid attention before. This aspect of border, through development of communication and other changes in 21st century, could introduce itself as a necessity for countries and got a prominent position in establishing order and security in the countries.

So, the borders create a special form for country, and through which the

country can contact with the other countries in the world; this special identity increases the importance of border and causes forming more attention to its management, because the borders are alive and so vulnerable to misusing. A country needs to have continuant communication and partnership with other countries for improvement. All of these can be possible through the borders of country in different grounds of objective, cyber and identity. So, one can say the borders have vital importance for country and society in establishing communication with other countries and societies (Blatter, 2005: 30). Taking the formed changes and more interdependency of countries and societies for exploiting opportunities ahead into consideration, the ground for entering disorders and insecurities into country is also provided. So, to prevent entering these disorders and insecurities, the countries try to manage their borders. In the way that the management of country borders acts catalytically for preserving national identity, preparing security and national interests. Learning the skills of border managing in different grounds of objective, cyber and identity can provide for country the full usage of opportunities and its interests beyond the borders, and it also prevents the entrance of overseas disorders and insecurities into country. So, this paper tries to explain the state of border management in different grounds of objective, cyber and identity and its relation to order and security inside the country, besides expressing the concept of border management.

Theoretical Discussions of the Study

1. Border

Borders are the lines which define utter limit of territory under govern of a nation's government. Border is the factor of recognition and separation of a political unit or a country from other neighboring unites (Hafeznya, 2006: 69). In other words a border is a hypothetical line in space that is a separator of two nations, two countries and two governmental systems. A border set in the end of legal territory of a government (Mojtahedzade, 2006: class pamphlet). A few general definitions can be cited in the following for

better understanding of border concept:

- Border is a hypothetical line in space that separates me from you, a country from another country and so on.
- Border is a hypothetical line that separates my interests from yours, a government's interests from that of another country, a group from another group and so on. There is my possession and interest, a government's possession and interest, a group's possession and interest and so on in one side of border line, and there is other's possession in the other side.
- All of the borders have two sides; my side and your side, a government's side and another government's side and so on. Border contains a necessary component for giving identity and reliability to person, government, group and so on.
- The governmental paradigms are different in opposite sides of a border.
- The programming and economical paradigms are different in opposite sides of a border.

In sum, we can say the borders, like walls, separate your life, identity, home, country, government, national interests, etc. from others' and give you and others reliability and identity. We can understand this issue better by looking at our surroundings, and nearby borders.

2. Border Management

Border management often hint at methods and technologies which help people and governments to do border problems, transferring of persons and goods, optimal usage of common resources, etc. according to the laws and regularities of the country. Border management has more relation to national security of the country rather to control border that is supposed to have the responsibility of getting involved with transferring of persons, goods, border resources and so on (Heinesson, 2009: 1). In simple words, "border management is a mechanism for guarantee of national security of borders, and for regulating of legal movements in borders to reach different needs of a nation by cultural- social- economical communication which is done through borders". So the word border management is a more widespread

word that defines the confine of controlling executive affairs of borders which consists of confidence in preserving their reverence (Pratt, 2001: 7). In other words, we can express border management as regulation of a ruled and subtle relation through which, we can open the borders of a country in different grounds as possible till communication, transferring of persons, goods, information flow easily; on the other hand, we can close the borders up to the point which insecurities, disorders and other overseas challenges and problems can't enter the country and society to set the ground of insecurity and disorder.

Methodology

The main method of this study, in respect to its theoretical entity, is descriptive-analytical. So, in this study the effort has been put into description and explanation of the relation of border management in different grounds of objective, cyber and identity with order and security besides of proper conceptualizing of border management concept and contemporary changes. In this study, librarian and Internet information is used for gathering data. The main problem to answer in this study is what the relation of border management in different grounds of objective, cyber and identity with order and security inside the country and society.

Findings

1. The importance of border management

Most of the written texts about borders emphasize on the ways and methods of forming and limiting of borders, and there are few discussions in next stages such as managing and controlling of borders. By passing the time and forming regional borders especially in respect to accomplished improvement in the world such as formation and improvement of discussions like smuggling phenomenon in its different forms and other problems cause the ways of controlling and managing the borders as the main part of political goals of governments which dedicates a prominent place in theoretical discussion to itself through persuading or limiting oversea movements,

preparing order and security of country and people, preventing smuggling and other overseas problems. On the basis of this, the perception of the ways of border management has an important place for decreasing struggle and outbreak in insecure and unsafe borders and can help opportunities and border surrounding capacities to reach intercommunication between two countries. This management and control relate not only to the movement of people and their migration, but also to environmental perils which have effect on the quality of the lives of people (Newman, 2003: 125-127). It gives a prominent place to border management and increasingly complicates it, in such a way that most of the governments in all over the world, in one hand try to set security in their borders, prevent unwanted migrations and other threads; on the other hand the governments try to increase the opportunity of international desirable communications (IBRU, 2001: 3). The 21st century along globalization phenomenon and exchanges in different levels from goods to information, from near places to far countries, starts new round of communications between countries. The level of economic relations has considerably improved, and the number and type of economical agents has increased and differed. This provides the ground for presence of people, groups and different institutes indifferent grounds of objective space, cyberspace and identical. On the other hand, the process of globalization increases the ground of improvement in relations between countries, the penetrability of political borders against economical, informational and cultural flows. The intervening and interdependency reach to the point in global range that there is no possibility to adopt seclusion policy and the decision for retreating from economic, cultural and informational widespread networks has been so hard, costly and even impossible. This matter has affected on political borders between countries and border zones and has provided the improvement ground of economic, cultural and informational exchanges in global level between countries whether in legal exchanges or in illegal forms, whether in useful form or in harmful form for countries.

Also, in current world, the world is complicated through Internet and the far distances become so near and set near each other. This global network has provided extra opportunities and facilities for governments and nations; but it has created a lot of anxieties for preserving values and national securities. The effects of Internet worry not only the third world countries, but also the industrial countries. For example Jacques René Chirac claimed in 1996: “the dominance of English over Internet causes the culture and language of French and other important languages in the world in the danger of extinction” (Araqchi, 1995: 358). So, It must be said that border management has noticeably become prominent in relation to improvement and formation of new discussions such as globalization and entering to informationera. In the way that,in 21st century, the governments try to regain the control over its borders for haltering unemployment and keeping special industries in their territorial borders confine and also decreasing the negative effects of these changes in different forms through the optimal border management. Those groups of decisions of world trade organization (WTO) which endanger national interests, national security, national identity, etc. are ignored in this process and on the opposite side , they response in different ways with optimal border management and reorganize to ensure their citizens in the ground of economic, social, security welfare. Taking the imminentcrises of energy, economy, etc. into consideration, most of the governments use the economic, social and collective rights toreturn the control over their borders and the management of thesecrises (kit S. Pies, 2006: 444-5) till they can decrease challenges and the problems caused by accomplished changes in global space over their national space and country and provide the interests and national security of themselves and their citizens with the usage of border management. Besides of the above mentioned points in border management, the following issues in this matter have utmost importance:

1. Good International Communication;
2. National and Regional Security;
3. Efficient Regional Management;

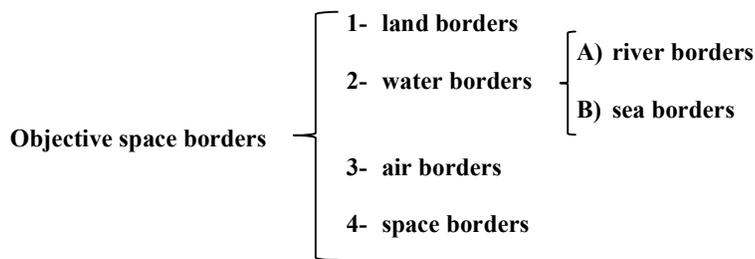
4. Efficient Usage of Resources;
5. Border Zones Flourishing (Pratt, 2007: 1).

In general conclusion in this part, we can say the accomplished changes and alterations in the world and the necessity of governments to border management cause them to try to improve and update their management and supervising instruments and techniques through informative and communicative modern technologies and to form and expand the new ways of management and supervision over objective space, cyberspace and identical space (perceptual) through optimal management of existed borders in these spaces. For instance, the usage of close-orbit cameras has been expanded in Europe for fighting different crimes. This technology gives a high ability to the governments and enables them to observe the actions of political groups and social new movements and to control the transmission in border zones more than other times (Vilken, 2002, 62).

2. Border Management in Different Grounds

A. management of borders of objective spaces

Objective space is a space that we can deal with, touch and see the existed problems and changes directly. This space, which can be called geographical space, is created by direct relation between human and his surroundings and within the frame of that space, human makes a direct and physical relationship with environment and each other. Human and governments in upper level try to exploit and use the resources of these spaces by authorizing them and for managing and stopping the interference of their spaces with other, they form borders in those spaces. It is worth mentioning that different dividing of borders are expressed by different experts in the past and by international borders most of them mean to this space. Unfortunately other bordering in cyberspace and identity (conceptual) grounds is less investigated. These bordering are shown in figure (1).

Figure1. Dividing objective space borders (Janparvar, 2007:151)

The existed borders in this space, which are more recognized as international borders and it can be said that they dedicate just border studies to themselves, are kept and controlled in different ways by the countries. The interaction of governments and nations has had improving process by accomplished changes in the world. The needs of nations and governments to each other in different grounds have intensively increased with respect to the past in such a way that they have formed interactions in a very complicated paradigm and weakened the role of borders as parting walls of nations. Inter relations and needs of governments in different grounds of economy, culture, trade, politics, security, science, education, informing, technology, source substances, tourism, energy, etc. are so clear and have caused salient growth in interactions between nations and governments, meeting these needs and particularly necessary plans in different aspects (Hafeznia & Kavianirad, 2004:112-3). One of the plans that can be used by governments in this ground is the management of country borders for exploiting ultra-border opportunities and needs, and the prohibition against challenges and insecurities. This has caused border management has increasingly changed to challengeable and complicated debate and at the same time less considerate issue nowadays in globalized world. In the case of the absent of creative thought in border management, it may not be surprising that an increasing number of countries have recourse to make fences, walls and other physical barriers along their borders for insuring against insecurity and disorder in their societies. Such actions may be effective in short term, but their results especially in expansion of border

zones and keeping habitat cause a disaster in border zones in long term (IBRU, 2005: 1). So, border management in observational space is necessary in relation to military threads, illegal transferring, and the presence of smugglers for smuggling goods, radical parties against central government, gangsters, under development spaces and geographical habitats, contact point with other countries and governments. In such a way that stopping these crises needs special contrivances and management on the behalf of central government and the negligence on the borders of objective spaces in each country can encounter keeping territorial entirety in the first step, and the psychological, social, economic and even political conditions in the next step with challenge (Ahmadipour and et al. 2007: 29). On this basis the governments manage their borders with the help of different mechanisms and with the usage of modern equipment and through this they open their borders as possible for simple entering and exiting people, goods and for reaching the existed opportunities in international arena and on the other hand they prevent the entrance of insecurities, challenges and other ultra-border problems into their countries. The manifest example is the borders between United European countries; these countries open their borders to the high extent and provide the ground of simple entering and exiting without any barriers between themselves to exploit the existed opportunities and interests much more. On the other hand, these countries through using different mechanism such as the following systems of border management try to prevent from entering insecurities and disorders into their countries.

- central reporter systems;
- situational warning systems;
- central controlling systems;
- management sensor systems;
- alarming system;
- homogeneous pictorial controlling and recording systems;
- tetra network systems in all over the country for all security officials;
- secure multichannel telecommunication systems with wireless;

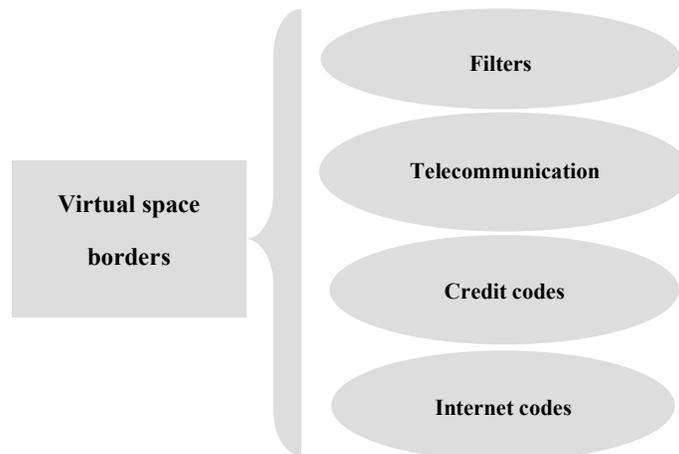
- network systems reaching to all information;
- control over common radar with sea industrial organization and navy (Hamunen, 2010: 7).

For example, we can point to the response of European United countries to the diseases like mad cow disease which has the ability of creating insecurities and challenges for society and other countries. These border management systems close the open borders with the smallest alarm, control and keep them severely.

B. Border management of cyberspace

Information technology is the technology that helps one in storage, processing, recovering, sending and receiving information. Information technology and communication are interrelated. With different and modern technologies of information and communication in hand, the fast establishment of communication and fast exchanging of information have been possible (Sadouqi, 2003: 55). The phenomenon of computer in organizing telecommunication has been used since the first decade of 1980 by the improvement of this technology. In fact a relation between computer and telecommunication came to exist with which human entered information era (Sadouqi, 2003: 80). This contemporary scientific-technological revolution has affected the global politics severely especially in modern industrial countries. The above changes have decreased the importance of distance and place as determining factors (who can which action for whom) severely (Barber and Esmith, 2002: 193). This improvement in technology has caused a lot of changes such as forming cyberspace that can have effect on different aspects of human life. Although there is no clear definition about cyberspace, we can define it as “the space in which different activities in informing, communicating and offering services, managing and controlling through electronic and virtual instruments are implemented” (Karroubi and Sadri, 2005: 58). It is worth mentioning that virtual space doesn’t separate from real space, but it is based on real space and they have effect on each other reciprocally.

By forming cyberspace and improvement of technology, most of the governments' response to electronic communications which pass their borders through stopping or organizing information flow (Johnson & post, 2003: 4); however the control of information flow as a primary concern in political and military debates is always cured by the governments. As an example, during cold war the westerns sent radio program from West German to East German, and also from Hong Kong to China. The governments could continue their control over old instruments of technology such as radio and television through paying the cost of sending parasite, because they based on frequencies (Eslami, 2002: 130); so the governments enabled to prevent insecurities and disorders caused by malicious advertisements pointed to themselves and society. By the extension of Internet, the network has connected to the "real" world and the law reality has entered into virtual space, where the concepts such as "rape in cyberspace", "cyber-crime" and "cyber terrorism" have formed and different aspects of financial and trade issues like tax laws, spiritual ownership law, electronic trade, etc. force the governments to seek a remedy for regulation of Internet law (Wilske, 2004: 3). In this way, to prevent negative effects of virtual space on real space, the governments have tried to form new bordering in the virtual space as in figure 2 which will be mentioned in general in the rest of paper.

Figure 2. Virtual space borders (Janparvar, 2007: 151)

Forming virtual space on the basis of world network Internet connection, it is clear to this reality that destroying, damaging can cover the entire world in a moment. Misusing of computational and Internet technologies can endanger national security, public welfare and the existence of a society; and impose a lot of negative effects on people's lives (Vaiding, 2000: 11). By electronic media development with mentioned traditional crimes, some new opportunities are considered as criminal behaviors for creating insecurities that are not committed outside of computers such as virus attack, unauthorized entering to the websites and obliterate them, stealing and misusing data and damage to the computers. Improvement in computational technology provides proper conditions and grounds for information robbery (Vaiding, 2000: 29), copy of illegal software, misuse of stock, transgression to spiritual ownership law, and most importantly cultural attack. By forming cyberspace and its entrance into information era and dependencies in using and entering into virtual space from different personal level to country level, most of the theorists believed in vanishing border and bordering and also disabling control and management of borders between countries. These theorists know the borders as uncontrollable and vanished,

they try to make new conceptualizations such as the world without borders, global village, etc. Their reasons are forming cyberspace, unlimited freedom in this space for people, the absence of control and management of governments in this space, and also the ability of affecting and passing the limitations of real space in this space. But as mentioned before, the governments are still governing over their countries and preserve their territories and borders from the damages and problems caused by technology improvement in different forms. In sum, we can say the governments have secret governmental information in different forms (like printed, voice, electronic or pictorial) which are strategic source for applying ruler ship, national solidarity, national security, national objectives, country management, etc. This information is controlled and managed properly in the life of governments; and has a high position in preserving and keeping security. By accomplished improvements in technology and growth in amount of information and needs for using this technology in keeping, transferring, etc., preserving information, integrity and secretiveness of governmental information are more depended on new technologies such as Internet and virtual space. Besides governmental secret information that can be attacked in different forms and encounter the country with disorder and insecurity, we can consider giving false and hazy information to the citizens and affecting them for getting self-interests, questioning the security of country and political entities, using political issues inside the countries and maneuvering in them in different forms, and persuading citizens against the government. To stop these problems on the one hand, and to exploit the opportunities and interests and to use cyberspace on the other hand, the governments need management of the borders of this space in different forms to reach national interests and set order and security inside the country and society. There is an example for clearance in the following:

The Chinese government controls all messages in the field of border management in virtual space in telephone message part, and arrests the clients in the case of sending short message with the illegal and improper

content. In this way, by the expansion of Chinese government's fighting against abusive writing, cellular companies in Peking and Shanghai have order to suspend the message services for users who send improper short messages. China cellphone, which is one of the biggest providers of mobile phone services in this country, declares that the short messages are scanned automatically for key words which their list is presented by the police. According to the reports of regional media, the newest action out of Chinese government's set of tries is the control over virtual space. The Chinese's officials say some new restrictions are necessary for eradicating abusive writing, digital robbery and other illegal activities in cyberspace(www.tabnak.ir).

C. Management of identity (conceptual) borders

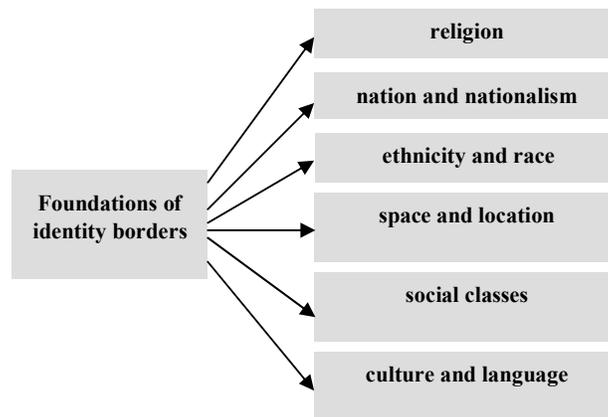
After cold war, the world encountered with inconsistency in politics. Communism declination and the promise of globalization in capitalism didn't cause to put the ideologies aside, on the contrary the world has faced with internal debates and vast fights between the countries in such a way that identity wants and ethnic dependencies dedicate a prominent position to themselves. To bring some examples of these identity wants, we can refer to recent debates in Bosnia Herzegovina, Kosovo, Chechen, Georgia, Rwanda and Bruni. This process has been such a way that the west consistent democracy has not been safe from this identity crisis which has been intensified by rushing the non-native immigrant into these countries. Democracy and perpetuity of democracy in countries deal with the issue of the law of minorities (Kavianirad, 2001: 25). The process of globalization reinforce the cultural specialty. Cultural specialty is to recourse to the ideologies in which the same and even superior way of life, the actions and believes of the special group or school are emphasized. This phenomenon represents in some kinds of collective aggressive and nonaggressive behaviors like ethnic struggles and lunges, nationalized movements, neologism and new racists (Hafeznia, Kavianirad, 2004: 264). This issue and others, in this way, represent this matter that there is nothing

to signify expanding the globalization necessarily in the mind. Globalization and regionalizing growth are continual condoning their differences; the world is shrinking and growing at the same time. Regionalism and ethnicity are considered as two inseparable sides of a coin and each one represents as a kind of defensive reaction towards the continuous more globalizing environment (Balmer and Soulomoz, 2002: 181) and causes formation and making the identity (conceptual) bordering more prominent. This bordering is designed for separating nearby political groups which speak with different languages or follow different religions or distinguished with other cultural elements creating nationalism. These borders are features of the era after the First World War when the borders in the center and east of Europe are regulated with this point of view that adherence right of each nation to definite political government for separating different nations went to resettlement. Since the people speak with different languages and follow different religions or they do not share in common customs, the acceptance of a definite ethnical element as the basis of political government may provide transferring of a large amount of population and create a lot of problems in displacing people. The severe disaster of refugees in two sides of India and Pakistan border in 1974 is a prominent example in recent history. This example justifies how these border lines demolish economic unity of region and create a lot of problems for improvement (Dikshit, 1995: 72).

In this way, people have always tempted to divide human into “us and them”. The scientists divide the world according to west, east, north, south, center and areas. Moslems have divided the world traditionally into Dar al-Islam (safe place) and Dar al-Harb (war place). At the end of cold war, American scientists divided the world into two regions: “peace region” and “chaos region”. The prevalent dividing is dividing between rich countries (modern and developed) and poor countries (traditional, undeveloped or developing). Historically, these kinds of dividing have been economic and cultural dividing between west and east which have had less emphasis on good economic life and had more emphasis on philosophical differences,

values and life style. The modern and rich countries have common features that distinguish them from traditional and poor countries (Huntington, 2001: 31-2). Figure 4 shows this kind of borders that have been more prominent by the new discussions such as globalization, entering to information era; and also by governments, groups etc. according to the process of accomplished changes.

Figure 3. Identity borders (Janparvar, 2007:153)



So, we can say the identity (conceptual) borders are the most important and necessary borders that are controlled and managed in different forms. These borders, which exist in different personal levels to governmental levels, have been more prominent according to the process of globalization and entering into the information era; and the developments caused by that management and control encounter this kind of borders with different forms of challenges and invasions. In this way, the governments and other levels with this kind of borders try to keep their control power over this kind of borders by using new technologies of information and communication and limit them under their control and management (Lal, 2000:25); because without managing of this kind of borders whether in international level or in national level, the country encounters with disorder and insecurity. For

example, if the identity borders of Iran do not manage in relation to cultural invasion of west and influence of other nations' thoughts and ideas, it will bring the ground of unidentified case, not having national enthusiasm, and so on which will lead to disorder and insecurity. As an example of these attempts, we can point to the accomplished protests from different countries' side specially France against the mastery of English over virtual space, its effect on other countries and the advertisement of the culture of a special country in the route of free trade. We can also refer to the preservation of a special identity and culture between the people who have lived a long time and generations in other country; although these people have the nationality of these countries, they know themselves and their identity apart the others, different Chinese zones in United States and etc. are this kind. Of course, this issue has been followed and enacted formally and globally by different countries for preserving cultural borders in internal and global level and special values and languages of countries in general conference in Paris 1 in 2005. These examples show the preservation of control and border management in identity (conceptual) space in different levels.

Analysis

The process of accomplished changes through recent decades such as globalization and entering into information era has caused some changes in the border studies between experts and created the ground of survey on aspects of new studies in this matter. From those, border management as a new aspect of border studies has gotten an important and prominent position. This new aspect of borders enables the governments to use opportunities and national interest most, and stop entering insecurities, challenges and other problems that can set the ground of insecurity and disorder in the country and society. Taking this high capacity of border management as new aspect of border studies in preventing insecurity and disorder inside the country and society into consideration, the governments in different countries try to move toward learning skills and using update

and modern technologies to reach optimal paradigm for managing their borders in objective, cyber and identity (conceptual) spaces.

It may be said that according to the cognition which the governments have from this space and existed borders, border management in objective space is the first step in reaching optimal management of borders, and because of accomplished changes in global ground and the dependency of countries on each other for meeting the needs, exploiting border common resources, controlling borders, etc. These are objective space borders that create special framework for the country and through which the country can contact with other countries and actors in other points of the world. This special identity of border increases its importance and provides more attention to manage these borders, in such a way that according to form of high mobility of human, goods current, etc. the mobility and breaking of insecurity and disorder caused by this matter have increased in global level such as goods smuggling, human smuggling and so on. So, for governments can control the flow of these challenges and insecurities into their countries through borders, they need managing the borders of their objective borders. For example if we or you know how our personal space border is in a public place like terminals, we won't allow ourselves to smoke in this place, ruin other borders and sanctums and predispose a bad relation between ourselves and others. If we are the other side of issue and know the skills of managing our border and sanctum, which has been trespassed and has created us worry, we can perceive this problem easily and manage it. This issue in higher level, such as the level of governments, flows and the preservation of land area, national security and interests in all over the land sphere is considered a value in all countries.

Entering into information era and forming cyberspace during recent decades have caused the governments try to new bordering in this space for controlling information flow and standardizing these flows. These actions of governments have implemented in different forms and intensity in all of the countries, in such a way that there are some kinds of bordering by the government in cyberspace in the United States as the cradle of cyberspace.

The main reasons for forming these kinds of bordering in cyberspace are threads and insecurities which exist besides the opportunities and existed facilities. These threads and insecurities have the high ability in creating disorder and insecurity in society in relation to high capacity of cyberspace. Because this new space deals with the people of society personally, its insecurities and challenges have utmost importance in challenging order and security in society. So, managing and controlling the borders of this space, for preventing the entrance of threads and insecurities into the country and society, and challenging existed order and security in the country, has prominent position and high importance.

Having different identity from others is one of the most important human inherent needs; in such a way that human do anything to preserve its identity which is caused by religion, culture, etc. and keep the bordering caused by this identity for distinguishing itself from others and tries to outstand it in different forms. The people's familiarity with these kinds of bordering and management of them can lessen the challenges, caused by entering and overlapping, etc. between individuals, and insecurities and disorders caused by these challenges in society level to the lowest point. These identity borders exist in upper level and have utmost importance in creating solidarity, national identity and so on in country level. By accomplished changes in global arena, the ground of intervention, authority and other actors' power show in this ground are provided in different forms and the ground of challenging these kinds of bordering is provided in different forms. For example, the one-way process of globalization has provided the ground of expanding and infusing western culture and has encountered other cultures with challenge. The interference of this expansion of western culture with Islamic culture of Islamic Republic of Iran has caused the formation of insecurities and disorders in country and society level. One of the prominent examples of alien culture transferring into the culture of Iran is valentine day. The prevalence of valentine celebration between Iranian youths has increased in recent years. Valentine as a symbol of western culture has been considered and used by youths and adolescents in Iran with

the help of technologies, particularly cyberspace. By attracting the youths and adolescents to itself in cyberspace, valentine can encounter most of cultural values and believes in the culture of the society, like value in Islamic standards, with challenge (Janparvar, 2011: 160). In general conclusion, by considering accomplished changes in global level, the more dependency of countries on other societies and the entrance to information era, we can say there has been formed a direct relation between the ability of governments in managing their borders in objective border, cyber and identity space and establishing order and security; in such a way that whatever the governments can manage their borders in these arena, they can prevent entering insecurities and existed challenges into their country and make the establishment of order and security inside their countries easy, besides reaching to interests and accomplished opportunities beyond the borders.

Practical suggestions for managing borders in different arena:

Objective space

1. Using and exploiting geographical information in optimal border management

- The optimal border management needs the understanding of the sensitivity of both humanistic view and natural view.
- The optimal border management needs having specialty in limiting border, marking and technical skills relate to position finding and topography.
- The effective border management needs organizing widespread spectrum of spatial data.
- For optimal management and solving border quarrels such as analysis, interpretation and so on, we need a set of geographical information almost all of the times (Pratt, 2001: 8) .

2. Using and effective exploiting people and organizations related to management of borders.

A. The four parts of controlling border area accessibility

- Liaison officers from third countries;

- Cooperation with neighboring countries;
- Border controlling in sea and land border.

B. Organizational units for border management

- National coordination center;
- Regional coordination centers;
- Border guard stations and coastal guard;
- Immovable and movable patrol.

C. Border affairs supported by technologies

- Awareness of position and danger analysis;
- Recognition and identification;
- Reaction ability (Hamunen, 2010: 6).

Cyberspace

- The existed bordering explanation in cyberspace for its comprehensibility for users;
- Empowering and presenting the bordering of cyberspace in different forms for preventing ahead and new challenges;
- Optimal management of cyberspace in such a way that it can provide the most possibility of reaching to information and existed facilities in cyberspace, and can create the least authority and challenge for national and informational security for government, groups and individuals inside the country;
- Setting needed awareness for users through explaining the factors and grounds creating challenge for national security, national interests and so on through cyberspace for reaching the internal users' support and companion with defensive politics of national cyber;
- The explanation of the status of cyber defense in other countries and bordering of these countries in cyberspace for decreasing pessimism toward the politics of cyber defense. And etc.

Identity (conceptual)

- Enforcing national identity;
- Emphasizing on existed national and local culture in the country;

- Creating awareness toward national identity and national culture between the citizens of the country;
- Optimal management of identity (conceptual) borders by governments.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to express their appreciation to the Research Deputy of Ferdowsi University of Mashhad and all the people who cooperated with us in writing and editing this research.

References

- Ahmadipour, Z; Mokhtari Hashi, H; Eftekhari, A; Vazin, N (2007). Study of the Pace of development of political administrative spaces in Iran; A Case Study: Iran's Provinces in 1st to 3rd development plans (1989 - 2004)." *Geopolitics Quarterly*. Vol. 3, No. 1[in Persian].
- Araghchi, A (1998). New aspects of the interaction leading Internet culture. *Foreign Policy magazine*. Vol. 12, Summer [in Persian].
- Ballmer M and solomoz J (2002). *Ethnic and racial studies in the twentieth century*. Translated by: Daleir Pour. and Savarian. Tehran. Institute for Strategic Studies Publications[in Persian].
- Barber, J and Smith, M. (2002). *The nature of policy interdependence of countries in the world*. Translated by: Hossein Saifzade. Tehran. Ghoumes publications[in Persian].
- Dikshit, Ramesh Dutta (1995). *Political Geography the Discipline and Its Dimension*. Tata McGraw – Hill publishing Company Limited.
- Hafeznia, MR, Kavianirad, M (2004). *New horizons in political geography*. Tehran. SAMT Publication [in Persian].
- Hafeznia, MR. (2006). *Principles and concepts of geopolitics*. Mashhad. Papoli Publications [in Persian].
- Hamunen, Lt. colJaakko (2010). *National Border Surveillance Systems: Best Practices and Challenges*. Conference on Surveillance Technology for Border Control.
- Heinesson, (2009) .*Accreditation and Border Management*. Available : www.kghborderservices.com
- Huntington, Samuel P. (2001). *Civilizations and global restructuring*, translated by: Ahmad Sartepi M. Tehran. Publishing by Ketabsara [in Persian].
- International Boundaries Research Unit (IBRU) (2001). *the Management of International Boundaries*. Issue 1. University of Durham. UK.
- International Boundaries Research Unit (IBRU) (2005). *Management Matters*. Issue 5. University of Durham. UK.
- Islami, M (2002). *Information technology (IT), the National Security of the Islamic Republic of Iran: threat or opportunity*. Tehran. *Defense and security studies*. Vol. 9. No. 33[in Persian].
- Janparvar M (2008). *Frontier developments in the Contemporary era*. MA thesis in political geography. Supervisor: MR. Hafeznia Tehran. Tarbiat Modares University[in Persian].
- janparvar, M and Heidari Moslo, T (2011). *Pathology of cyber security*. *Journal of order and security guards*. Vol. 4, No 3[in Persian].
- Johnson, David & Post David G (2003). *Law and border: role of law n cyberspace*. 48stan.2r, b67. Available at: www.cli.org/x0025-LBFIN.
- Karroubi, MT and Sadri, MR (2005). *Legal aspects of cyber space in the light of national development*. *Lectures and Conference Papers rights of information and communication technologies in the country*. Tehran. Publications monument [in Persian].

- Kavianirad, M (2001). The role of ethnic identity in ethnic Baluch National alliance Case Study. Master's thesis. Supervisor: MR. Hafeznia Tehran. Tarbiat Modares University[in Persian].
- Keith S. Pace, Kelly (2005). International organizations. Translated by: Sharifi taraz kohe. Tehran. Mizan Publication[in Persian].
- Lal, James (2000). Media, communication, culture, global approach. Translated by: Nekodast M. Tehran. Publications of the Institute of Iran[in Persian].
- Mojtahedzade, P (2006). Unpublished studies, theories and concepts of geopolitics. Tarbiat Modares University[in Persian].
- Newman, David (2003). 'Boundaries'. A Companion to Political Geography. Jan Agnew. The United Kingdom. Blackwell publishing
- Pratt, Martin (2001). Boundary- Making, Challenges & Opportunities. IBRU. Durham University. UK.
- Pratt. Martin (2007). Boundary- making Challenges& Opportunities. Durham university.
- Sadoughi, MA (2003). Information technology and national sovereignty. Second edition. Tehran. State Department publication[in Persian].
- Vilke, P (2002). Political economy and international relations and human security. Translated by: Bahrayee M. Tehran. Publishing Center for Strategic Studies [in Persian].
- Wilske (2004). International law jurisdiction. Available: file:/a:/wilske.html.
- www.tabnak.ir.