

A Study of the Relationship Between Oil and Gas Projects in Western Region of the Islamic Republic of Iran on its National Security (Case Study: The Company of Ilam Gas Refinery)

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Abstract: One of the most important elements that influences on national security is the issue of energy. The gas refinery of Ilam as the only one that is active in the Western part of Iran places great influence on the different dimensions of the political, social, economic and life of the people who live in the province and following that the country's national security. In this research work an effort has been made to examine the different dimensions of the effects of the gas refinery of Ilam on the country's national security based on the theories of Copenhagen school of thought. In this direction the main question of this research work has been put forward as such that the building of Ilam's refinery has had what kind of effect on the Islamic Republic of Iran's national security. In answering that question a hypothesis has been put forward. The hypothesis is that Ilam's gas refinery as the only one that is located in the West part of Iran plays a very important role in securing the Western provinces needed gas, in employment of specialists, in the development and country's national security. In this research work library, documentation and making use of books, magazines and so on method is used to collect data. This research work using theoretical views of Copenhagen school of thought concerning national security and based on a descriptive-analytical method tests the hypothesis mentioned in above.

Key words: National security, Ilam, gas and oil projects, Western regions of Iran, copenhagen

INTRODUCTION

National security is considered one of the most important and one of the first needs of human beings and since the creation of the latter it has always had an important place in His life. The word security means having security being secure and having no fear, security, quietness and leisure and trust and peace of mind and overall it can be said that the root of security as a word comes from secure, faith and security and it means quietness vis-a-vis fear and worrying and disquiet (Arison and Girshon, 2011).

The concept of security attains its applicability from different dialogues and constantly from this it includes lack of stability and formation and content politics. From this views security dialogues in every society from the inside of data that are enforced from the inside and outside of the system get affected with the appearance of new variables security needs to be redefined. The big change in the environment of national political geography, world geo-politic and communication and

information technology considering the tendency for making progress in such environments has had an impact on creating roles and changing the space and the related security concepts. The security environment is a conceptual and space-oriented framework and every country based on its vital values and national interests imagines. This framework in different times follows variables such as the structure of the international system, the big changes in technology, the value system, national power, the outlook of the ruling board concerning security threats, the manner for scattering human stations, economic infrastructures, communicative and relations that are inside and outside of the nation-state.

Today because of the strategic position of countries and the kind of foreign relations and the degree of interdependence and unity among ethnic groups inside the country and also the amount of different mineral resources in the country and the need of the industrial world for them it is possible that one of the elements of compilation gets consideration more. For instance in the

countries located in the middle east due to the existence of huge gas and oil resources on one hand and the acute need of the industrial world for such resources in order to roll its industrial wheel national security of that region to a large extent is tied to those resources. As such the west and particularly the U.S. make an effort so that in any way possible dominate that area and secure their energy security. One of the ways that from the beginning of the discovery of gas and oil wells in the middle east has come to the attention of Western countries meaning Britain and now the U.S is hindering the shaping of populous governments or those having an independent policy separating those from the west in this region and the other is showing that the region is insecure through creation of different terrorist groups in order to have an excuse for military presence in there. As Iran's Islamic revolution became victorious and the exit of one of the most important allies of the region from West's penetration circle and particularly the U.S. and the revolutionary and Islamic policies of Iran vis-à-vis the West that country has made an effort to hinder always the spreading of Iran's penetration in different ways in the region and to isolate it and a definite sample of that is the forced 8 year war and the different economic sanctions. In here the Western and Southern regions that have huge oil and gas resources have always got the attention of foreign countries. As such the U.S. in order to separate this region from Iran forced Iraq to wage a war with Iran or different terrorist groups have always had the most activity in this region. Ilam province which has considerable oil and gas resources concerning oil has the third rank and concerning gas has the second rank among provinces in Iran that have oil and has a long common border with the neighboring country Iraq and with the construction of gas and petrochemical refinery and facilities for extraction of gas and oil an effort that has been made to construct an oil refinery in this province can play a very important role with respect to energy and national security of the country. But until now about that and its importance substantial issues have not been discussed and written and an effort has not been made. This research work tries to examine the relation between the construction of oil and gas projects particularly the gas refinery in this province and national security based on Copenhagen school of thought since the construction of these projects from one hand through job creation and attraction of investors has led to the province's economic boom and an increase in the level of people's leisure and on the other creation of environmental and cultural problems. The definition of the words and specialized and technical expressions.

National Security: Security occurs with respect to a people when it has gotten rid of a threat concerning the losing of all or a segment of a population, belongings to the land (Dariush, 1987).

Ragheb a famous philologist of the Quran concerning the definition of security has said: "The core of security is a quietness of the self and the destruction of fear. Secure, trust and respite are sources and denote a position or situation in which man has tranquility. Sometimes it denotes some things that are trustees" (Najafabadi, 2015). Meanwhile, Buzan has said: politicians are happy to keep the concept of security unclear and vague since supporting various goals that can be scrabbled better (Abbas, 2009). National security is a situation in which a people has gotten rid of a threat related to it losing all or a segment of a population, belonging or the land (Hasan, 2015).

Historical experience plays a progressive role in the understanding of national security since governments give different legitimate answers to damages coming from war, terrorist threat, change in national and regional borders and unions and they makes them symbols (Arison and Girshon, 2011).

National security really means having security for a people. It is evident that a people has security when all of its needs and vital values are relatively secured from the danger of different and all-out threats and the quantitative and qualitative lifting of the life of the people has also an increasing growth in tune with the need of the time and trend of a global big change. Thus national security for every country means the existence of relatively permanent situations and in it values and vital interests are safe from the danger of different domestic threats and also natural and foreign ones with political, economic, social, cultural and environmental dimensions.

Gas and oil projects: Extraction of gas and oil and their refining and transfer to consumption centers includes time-consuming and complicated actions. In order to find gas and oil arenas first through seismographic actions meaning sending special waves to the depth of the Earth and their reception those are found; then through special rigs for digging oil and gas from the depth of the Earth are extracted and by pipeline are transferred to refinery centers and in there crude gas and oil are refined and various products are received from them and they are then transferred to consumption centers. Overall it can be said that gas and oil projects are construction, installment and launching of equipment related to the discovery, extraction, refining and transferring gas and oil resources.

Ilam: The area of Ilam province is 20150 square kilometers. Its area is equal to 1/2 area of the country and its capital city is Ilam. After Kermanshah and Kurdistan provinces it has the third ranking related to where the Kurds in the country live in. In the North the province's neighbor is the Kermanshah province. In the East the province's neighbor is the Lorestan province. In the South the province's neighbor is the Khuzestan province and in the West its neighbor is Iraq. The province has a very old precedent as far as having civilization is concerned and it was part of the Ilam empire. In different historical periods it has had different names such as Alamoto, Aryojan and Masbezan. Ilam province is located in Western part of Iran. Its common border with Iraq is 425 km. As such it has the most common border with Iraq. The province has 14 trillion square meters of gas. As such it has 11% of the country's gas resources. From that aspect it has the first place among the Western provinces. Copenhagen's school of thought's view concerning security. Copenhagen school of thought is based on three principles:

- Its analysis level is not a global one and it is more inclined toward regional analysis
- The dimensions and segments of security are manifold and they just do not include militarization.
- Also concerning making of security of subjects it follows a particular viewpoint and believes that it should be negated

The Copenhagen school of thought accepts the analysis of security in global, regional and domestic levels. At the global level it pays more attention to the analysis of the performance and policies of the big powers. At the regional level the policies and the domestic performance and its impact on security is considered. In Buzan's opinion regional analyses should be noted more. As every region has its particular security requirements naturally security analyses of it has a different form compared to other ones and theoretical and practice-oriented leveling is not accepted at all. According to Buzan Copenhagen school of thought pay more attention to security dimensions.

This school of thought places emphasis more on some of the dimensions such as economic and environmental and that since the 1980's has had much more importance. And it believes that they should be pondered upon seriously. It criticizes hard thinking alike of military-security issues in regions like the Middle East region and it believes that it should not perceived that every military issue is alike a security one. Security has different dimensions but making these similar to each

other (for instance military and domestic that usually takes place) is not correct at all. An emphasis on separations is one of the outstanding aspects of Copenhagen school of thought.²

In Copenhagen 's school of thought's opinion human beings social security is divided in five issues: military, political, economic, social and environmental issues. Military security is related to the mutual impacts of government's armed offensive and defensive abilities and their interpretation of each other's goals. Political security is witness to organizational stability of governments, reigning systems and ideologies that it provides legitimacy to. Economic security means having access to financial resources and necessary markets to protect acceptable levels of leisure and government power.

Social security is related to the capacity to protect traditional models of language, culture, religion and identity and national convention with acceptable conditions of a big change. Environmental security is witness to protection of local global environment as a back up necessary system and all of the life of Man leans on that (Barry, 2011). According to Copenhagen school of thought and Buzan in analyzing security issues from other ones the following criteria and indicators should be taken into account:

- The matter that has come about should endanger the life of the citizens

It should be outside of the existing regulations and laws; meaning that it should be impossible to guide and control it thought the law. If a threat should occur and it should be possible to handle that based on the framework of the law at that time that has a political nature and it will not be seen as a security one. Noting these two indicators in the position of analyzing and assessing social issues is completely necessary. According to Copenhagen school of thought security is a mental issue. It comes from society too. It gets prepared in society and thus the width of its threats and its security program is different from other players. But this does not mean that security has no relationship with the real matter meaning that the possibility of appearance of opposition between our understanding and the outside reality exists. According to Copenhagen school of thought steps should be taken to dissolve these oppositions and for this purpose improving understanding and trying to understand more the reality is fruitful; therefor dealing between these two is considered and not the dominance of one over the other. According to Copenhagen school of thought encountering security issues an efficient political system

should discuss the process which creates the security threat before it notes the appearance and the incident that has taken place. To summarize it means that the security issue in itself should not be seen as a goal and it is in fact a phenomenon that has meaning inside a complicated process. If an effort is made to have an encounter that is of a security nature concerning every problem and issue the system's load gets bigger thus possibilities get reduced and finally national security is weakened.

Copenhagen school of thought can not agree with the spirit that justifies seeing phenomena having a security nature (and unfortunately this reigns in many countries) and it tries hard to negate or at least paralyze this logic and view. According to Copenhagen school of thought a threat can act in three situations. A situation in which there is a threat and then the instruments to confront that is not available and this is called insecurity. A situation in which a threat exists and there are instruments to confront it; here security reigns and not insecurity.

The third situation where security recommendation engulfs Copenhagen school of thought too. As such an effort should be made that using any means possible issues lose their having a security nature and they get transferred to other domains. A successful policy is that which can make issues go out of the security space and they enter a political and space. In this situation security still exists and it is stronger and is more intensified than before; this division can be a fine rational justification for Copenhagen school of thought's claim 3.

The impacts of Ilam's gas refinery from an environmental aspect on national security: A quick look at the impacts of environmental issues on countries shows that the security of many human beings societies and following that national security of related countries is more endangered due to environmental issues compared to the impact of war and military issues (Arison and Girshon, 2011). Ilam province with an area of 20138 km² in the Western and South Western geographical spread of Iran is located in the foothill of Alborz mountains and its weather is mild and is not warm and dry. Based on available maps plant coverage of national resources including jungle, pasture and desert in Ilam province is one million and 754024/24,000 ha and is equal to 88% of the area of that province. Pastures and deserts are one million and 112,000 and 357 ha that is 55/5% of the area of the province and there is 641,000 and 667 ha of jungle lands that is 32% of the area of the province. Ilam province has 54% of jungle lands and 1% of the country's pastures. The province among 11 provinces near the Zagros mountains having 9% of jungle scenes and 6% of the pastures has the fourth place 0.4.

The province has 10 cities and Ilam city is the center of the province. The area of national scenes of Ilam city is 196500/44 ha equal to 92% of the area of the city and it includes 102724/21 ha of jungle lands and 70484/44 ha of pastures and 23294 ha of desert lands 5.

Ilam's gas refinery began operations in 1387. The area of the refinery is 250 ha that includes 100 ha of national lands and 150 ha of agricultural lands. Its distance from Ilam city is 25 km. Its distance from Chavar city the center of Chavar district is 12 km. It is in Tajrian area. Tajrian area is a jungle recreation of the city and Ilam province. The goal of the refinery is to refine gas wells of Bijar narrow and Kamankuh to secure Ilam, Kermanshah, Hamedan, Kurdistan and Lorestan provinces gas and to stop a drop in gas pressure of nation-wide pipeline in the Western region and also to secure Ilam's petrochemical course which is being constructed. Its distance from that refinery is 10 kilometers and it is close to Chavar city. Ilam province had no refinery industry before the founding of that refinery unit though it had huge oil and gas resources. And the only big industrial unit of the province was Sarableh cement factory. Thus due to little population accumulation and more employment of the people of the province related to agriculture and animal husbandry or service sector jobs and small industrial jobs it had a very suitable weather. Founding of big industries despite much economic benefits brings about environmental problems and Ilam's gas refinery is not an exception to this rule. Because of the activity of Ilam's gas refinery some pollutions are created and these are:

- Burned gases by torches, refinery, incinerator, places for compiling sulfur and with the amount of 87 million meters in a year
- Normal residues including office units and kitchen garbage. The amount is 161/5 tones a year
- Industrial residues including various insulators, catalysts, amen The amount is 80 tones a year
- Especial residues including laboratory and infectious materials. The amount is 1950 kg a year
- Backwaters and slimes including oil composite separated from industrial backwater, slimes coming from washing of storehouses, slime of industrial refinery, slime of hygienic refinery and the amount is 16 m² in a year
- Backwaters and sewages including industrial backwaters to the level of 28200 m² a year and hygienic sewages with the amount of 8600 m² a year

To construct Ilam's gas refinery a land with area of 250 ha is bought that includes 150 ha of agricultural land of the people of the area and 100 ha of natural resources

scenes. Presently approximately 80 ha of these lands for the making and construction of the refinery has been changed to make use of that and during the activities of the making of the project 200 trees are cut. Meanwhile the lands mentioned are leveled.

The city's jungle and natural scene is very wide. The gas refinery of Ilam has a low capacity. It has the lowest refining capacity among the country's gas refineries. But the trend of the process of refining gas and separating sulfur, ethane, methane and liquid gas and also human beings activities in this complex and upper and lower industries has created environmental problems for nature and people who are beside that. Those are.

The burning of gases that cannot be refined through the main torch and the incinerators and basins includes poisonous gases that are CO, CO₂, SO₂, NO₂, H₂S₂ and These are very damaging for human beings health and animals and plants and trees and increase conservatory gases and in some cases the raining of acidic rains.

The phenomenon of drought in recent years and a decrease in raining has dried wetlands and rivers of Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Syria and as a consequence in some recent years the phenomenon of dust that goes in the air from those countries has very much reduced the quality of the weather of the Western and South-Western provinces and has created some problems for the residents and the nature of the area. The activity of Ilam's gas refinery has intensified the effects of the pollution. As such the trend of drying of the trees in that province compared to other provinces is more intensified. Presently 10% of Ilam province's jungles because of the impact of the phenomenon of drought and dust and pollution due to refining activities has been dried. The dominant kinds of the trees of these districts are corms and acorns and they have wide and oily leaves and as a result they attract pollution and the blocking of air holes leads to the drying of them.

Because of a delay in launching the industrial refinery of that during the past few years industrial backwaters only after a depositing process in the basin entered the surface waters of that and as a consequence polluted the water of the river. And because of the existence of agricultural lands beside the river and the employment of some of the people of the area in the area of agriculture and animal husbandry the pollution of the river water has damaged agricultural products and in some cases has killed people's livestock.

As refining gas requires spending much energy and much pressure is exerted on the equipment and as a result much heat is produced once no action is taken to cool the equipment that are being used the heat damages them and in some cases causes explosion. Thus to cool the

equipment water and cooling equipment are used. Also concerning the production activity cool water is used. The volume of the water used in these units along with water used in office, fire-fighting and green space is very much and the water of the surrounding rivers does not satisfy this volume of water. Thus, a design of constructing a dam near the refinery to secure the needed water for the refinery and also agricultural lands is being implemented. But until the time of completion of that project the water that is being used for the refinery is secured by digging three wells in the area of Imamzadeh seyed Abdullah of Eyvan city. On one hand ample use of the water of the refinery and the draught of the past few years has led to the lowering of the level of underground table linen in the city. As such securing water for use for the city is facing a problem and thus one of the wells dug to secure water for the city has been made available to the water and sewage firm of Ayvan city.

To reduce environmental effects related to the activity of the refinery until now some actions have been taken which are: Replacement of the exiting gas from the top of the tower that gets rid of ethane with the fuel used in the boilers with one milliard cost reduces the level of the use of gas of the refinery's fuel as much as 142000 m³ in the day time; and a reduction of the level of burned gases in the main torch of the refinery as much as 8000 m³ and a reduction of the level of environmental pollutants (CO and CO₂) as much as 27000 kg in the day time and as a consequence economic saving of 142000000 rials in a day and 47 milliard rials in a year.

The launching of the direction of the gases that are flushed from the sweet-making unit towards the incinerator of the Sulfur unit that has reduced the use of fuel's gas by 12000 m³. The launching of the tap of anti-search in amen unit that has led to a reduction of the use of gas of the fuel up to 8000 m³.

Construction of separation stage and temporary keeping of solid residues with a cost of 3/74 milliard rials. Construction of a filtration house of industrial backwaters with a cost of 50 milliard rials to filter oil and lubricant backwaters coming from the activity of the refinery and making use of those to water green space. That project will come to operation in 1395.

Construction of a filtration house of human sewages and making use of the water that has been filtered to water green space. Creation of green space with an area of 14/5 ha in the first phase and when the second phase ends until 1394 that amount will reach 20 ha meaning 25% of the area of the firm 7. Despite employment of a large number of people of the surrounding area of the refinery in the project environmental problems related to its activity and subordinate firms like petrochemical and

Tangebjar has led to the migration of some of the people in some recent years. So, some people have migrated from Chahr city to Ilam city. As Ilam province is a border province and the closeness of gas refinery and gas wells of Tangebjar to the border emptying of the villages of the area is considered a threat for the security of that and the nation. Also the activity of gas refinery and the subordinate firms once a fundamental solution is not found for the environmental problems of those along with the effects of the dust that comes in from neighboring countries can intensify the trend of the drying of surrounding jungles and pastures. And even in future it can change the area's eco-system and the country's national security can face serious challenges.

Economic impacts of the refinery on national security:

Economic injustice challenges national security through threatening national solidarity and also the stability of the political system. Considering this point that the variable of national solidarity and territorial integrity is to a large extent influenced by the way economic values are distributed this conclusion can be reached that economic injustice can threaten national integrity. The feeling of relative deprivation becomes particularly problematic when it is along with a kind of a feeling about discrimination related to the ruling due to ethical, religious and cultural considerations.

According to Copenhagen school of thought economy plays a decisive role relating to securing national security because economic well-being is the most important factor in increasing the level of employment and the going up of the level of people's leisure in society and as a consequence of that they become loyal to the ruling system and national security's basis gets firm. One of the most important instigators of economic activities in every country is the access of its industries to cheap and ample energy resources. The province of Ilam that has the second rank with respect to having gas deposits and has the third rank in having oil deposits in the country and has the only gas refinery in the Western part of the country plays a big role in securing the needed energy for Iran but due to the weakness of industrial and reconstructive infrastructures as a result of a lack of suitable investment in that area by the government and the private sector that has always been a deprived and underdeveloped one in the country and its unemployment rate has been high and its income per capita has been low. These factors along with the growth of population and an increase in the number of people seeking to find a job in recent years has led to this that many of the province's active workers have either migrated to other provinces in search of a job or have tried to find fictitious jobs. The activity of refining complexes and petro-chemical and

firms that are under their supervision since it creates ample direct and indirect jobs can help improve the economic position of the provinces that have them. The activity of constructing Ilam gas refinery firm became operational at the same time as the activity of making use of gas arenas of Tangebjar and Kamankuh in 1380 began and in 1387 its first phase got finished. At the time of this project and construction of facilities of making use center of Tange Bjar and Kamankuh approximately 6000 people directly with respect to the projects have been active and with the beginning of construction of petro-chemical complex of Ilam in 1382 the number of the people has increased and 8000 people have been active. With the beginning of the first phase of the refinery 850 people directly in that complex have been active permanently. Considering the permanent employees of the first phase of Ilam's petro-chemical and making use center of TangeBjar and Kamankuh 2000 people have been active. This statistic considering the high unemployment rate of the province is considerable and as >80% of those that are employed are local people who are working have become more economically able and have not migrated from the province. Ilam's gas refinery produces 5/6 million m³ of methane gas each day, 44% million m³ of ethane gas, 1330 m³ of crude liquid gas, 1200² m of gas liquidities and 350 tones of sulfur in the first phase. As such it plays a very important role in the production of raw materials that are needed for the lower part industries and it deposits a big income in the government's treasury and in securing the yearly budget of the country it plays a suitable role. As according to legislative branch's resolution 5% of the income of oil and gas industries should be spent for bringing about prosperity in the provinces that have oil that income can play an important role in the development of the province. Also Ilam's gas refinery in the direction of following the country's tax system law from 1383 to the end of 1393 has paid more than 75 milliard tomans of tax.⁹ On the other hand as Alfin unit of Ilam's petro-chemical complex has not come to operation gas liquidities of that firm is transported through road transportation and by more than 400 tank trucks. Those transport liquidities are for the use of petro-chemicals of the entire country or for export to the country's exit elements. And also >100 freight pulling equipment have the responsibility with respect to transportation of sulfur produced by the refinery for the entire country. That as it has meanwhile created jobs for those individuals it has reinforced and created work for heavy transportation fleet in the province. As Ilam province is a neighbor of Iraq and that country really needs gas the design of development of gas arenas of Tangebjar and Kamankuh with an increase of the

capacity of taking from them up to a ceiling of 20 million square meters each day is in the looking to the future of the oil firm of central areas for the next 10 year. Because of that with the development of Ilam gas refinery and construction of new phases to increase production capability of the refinery that can play an important role in export of gas to Iraq as its distance to the border line is little. On one hand these factors have led to the well-being and development of the province and on the other hand through creating jobs in the province have led to economic vigorousness of the people of the districts surrounding the refinery and they have blocked their migration and the emptying of the area as far as people living in there is concerned. From a bigger dimension it has played a suitable role in making the country's economic security and national security firm. But despite the existence of Ilam's gas refinery and the firms that are under its supervision unfortunately due to lack of introducing the benefits and capacities of these complexes to investors from the outside of the province and lack of support of the banks and the government of the province's local investors in the area of founding industrial big and small units that consume the refinery's products and petro-chemical products in the province a suitable step has not yet been taken. That matter along with a delay in construction of refinery and petro-chemical complexes in Mehran and Dehloran cities due to a lack of securing financial resources and the government's sufficient support of investors has led to this that Ilam province is still from the standpoint of indicators of industrial and economic progress has one of the lowest rankings in the country though such big industrial complexes are in operation. In 1392 Ilam province has the highest share of deficient employment of those who are 10 years old and more and the respective percentage is 20/5. Meanwhile this indicator for the whole country is 9/2% 10. And in 1393 unemployment rate in Ilam province reached 15/6%. It is proclaimed that in Ilam province 45 thousand people are unemployed. Based on the statistics that has been announced between 1386 and 1391 >100 thousand people in that province migrated to other provinces or foreign countries in order to find a job.¹¹ These figures show a bitter reality and that is that with construction and making use of one or two industrial projects it is not possible to solve all of the economic problems of a province and Ilam province is yet deprived though it has many natural reserves.

The effects of the gas refinery on the country's political security: It is possible to consider political security as the most important subdivision of national security since when a country lacks political stability other national

security divisions such as economic security, social security, cultural security and also lack stability. According to Buzan political security is related to the stability of organizations, governments, reigning systems and ideologies that bestow legitimacy and its existential threats are defined based on this segment's formative and fundamental principle meaning reigning and sometimes it is the government's ideology. Political security oversees organizational stability of social systems. The essence of political segment is threats seen with respect to the government's ruling. Political threats target the organizational stability of government. These threats are various and they include putting pressure on the rule up to overthrowing it, encouraging seeking separation and tearing the government's political mold with the intention of weakening it.

In the Middle East after the discovery of oil and gas due to the need of the industrial world for such materials in order to make active its industrial wheel those two have always played an influential role in securing security and political stability of governments and countries. In Iran also since the beginning of the discovery of oil and gas arenas due to the weakness of Ghajar kings and the dependence of the king and the court to Britain and Russia extraction and making use of these resources has been in the hands of foreigners and particularly Britain. These countries in order to protect their penetration and dominance have always interfered with Iran's domestic affairs overtly or covertly and some samples are the 1907 agreement between Britain and Russia and through that Southern and Northern area that have oil were divided between the two countries and the 28 Mordad 1332 coup and the toppling of the populous and lawful government of Mossadeq and the enforced war that lasted 8 year. Through the war Iraq fought against the Islamic Republic rule that had just been formed and supported terrorist and separation seeking groups.

Existence of oil and gas resources and the gas refinery in Ilam province on one hand through creating employment and income for the country is seen as a credit to the country's stability and political security in the area. It promises a bright future along with hope for the residents of the area. As a consequence residents are enthusiastic and loyal to the central government and that has stopped them from being unsatisfied.

But historical experience has shown that Iraq in most times has been politically unstable and the country's rulers have always looked at Islamic Iran with greed and now that there is a populous rule and it is in line with Islamic Iran in the country different terrorist groups including Daesh are active in that country. That is because Iran has rich oil resources and religious and

ethnic differences has paved the ground for divisiveness in the country. One of the important goals with respect to formation of terrorist groups in the Middle Eastern countries is their domination over gas and oil resources of countries and blocking formation of populous rules and establishment of political security in those countries. Terrorist groups including Daesh dominate 60% of gas and oil arenas of Syria and two provinces in Iraq by the name of Salahodeen and Naynova that have oil. 12 As such oil export of these countries reaches 100-125,000 barrels a day with an income of 3-5 million dollars. Total 13 considering that Ilam province is a border province and the closeness of Tangebjar's gas arenas and Ilam's gas refinery to the border line if sufficient attention is not paid to the security of borders and the security of these facilities their existence can be seen a threatening factor with respect to energy security and political security and following that the country's national security. Though due to anathema ideas most of these groups and their opposition to Shias ideas and the residing of 12 Imamiyeh Shia majority in Ilam province these groups propaganda has really gotten no where with respect to the people existence of high unemployment rate in there and the very strong credit of those that is secured through the selling of oil and financial supports of some of the countries in the Middle East that have oil of those such as Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates it is possible that some of the residents cooperate with them and then the country's political security may be endangered.

The effects of Ilam's gas refinery on social security:

Social security in every society means existence of conditions in which society's calmness and social security with respect to body, belonging, work, reputation, education, residence, all of the moral and material values of all individuals and social groups in a traditional manner inside country's framework of laws vis-a-vis threats is secured.

Social security follows factors such as ethical, religious, racial, language, cultural and dependencies and the weakness and intensity of those in different societies varies. Particular feature of Third World countries and particularly most of the Middle Eastern countries is tribal and ethnical prejudices. Thus most rulers of those countries not based on people's vote but through a coup or domestic war have become rulers and they are representatives of a particular group or tribe and those countries lack democratic and populous rule. With the victory of the Islamic Revolution and the toppling of the Shah's regime and the establishment of republican rule our country has had no longer a dictatorial rule and has a populous rule and it is based on Islamic laws. Despite a democratic rule as a traditional and local culture in most

regions of the country is dominant traditional prejudice rules and those in districts that from a standpoint of industry and science are more backward are more visible. The closing of social space, these spots long distance from industrial and population centers, low level of knowledge, high unemployment rate in such areas and the dominance of tribal and village life spirits are among factors that encourage prejudices in those districts. As a consequence entrance of new industries to these districts along with entrance of working specialists in those industries that are mostly not local face resistance of the residence of the districts. The long distance of Ilam province from population and industrial centers of the country and inattention of present ruler to the province and lack of knowledge of most of the province and intense economic deprivation of that as it is unattractive for investment by the private sector has led to this that most of the people still live in villages or have a nomadic life. As a consequence people are dominated by traditional prejudices and spirits and sometimes they are wrong. The low level of relationship between the people with the people of other provinces and the people that reside in cities has intensified such features. These factors had led to this that those people react to and accept with difficulty any kind of change and entry of foreigners to their limits. Though during the holy defense many people from the whole country to confront the enemy came and went from this province due to the spirit that dominated that period and the presence of those people as defenders of the nation not much conflict occurred between the local residents and them. With the discovery of oil and gas arenas and founding of gas refinery in the province and the activity of different firms in the area of discovery and making and making use and entry of specialists and employees of them to there and most of them were not local people important changes took place in the area of social life of the people of the province. The discovery of the gas arenas of Tangebjar and Kamankuh and the activities of making the center of making use of those and construction of gas refinery are some of the most important of such activities. Ilam's gas refinery has been constructed in an area which is 25 km away from Ilam city and it is 12 km away from Chavar city that is the center of Chavar district. Chavar city is the nearest city to the refinery and its population is approximately 5000 people and has weak urban facilities and most of its residents have come to the city from surrounding villages and it is more like a big village and it is less like a city; its people still have village life spirits thus those of the margin still have kept their tribal and village life style and most of the people have agricultural lands and farming is their first or second job. In Ilam city

though the people have more jobs that relate to the service sector and are non-agricultural as the majority of the residents have migrated from cities and surrounding villages they have still kept their previous life spirits thus still in different parts of Ilam province people know each other as members of a certain tribe; and every old neighborhood of Ilam city belong to a certain tribe and their residents have blood relationship with each other. Ilam city is the center and the biggest city of the province. The gas refinery is in the natural arenas and farm lands and is in Tajrian region which is one of the jungle places for recreation and it has been constructed in a village area. Increase in population and insufficient farm lands and the limited number of industrial centers in the city and Ilam province has led to this that a large percentage of active work force in the region do not have a job or have migrated to the country's other provinces to look for a job. All of these factors have created a number of problems in the first years after the refinery has been constructed and below some samples of them are pointed to. Among rural people farm land is considered very much important and having farm land is a sign of identity of villagers. Because of that most land owners were seldom ready to sell their lands for the construction of the refinery.

Land owners were ready to sell their lands if they were to work for the refinery. As most residents of the region did not have technical skills and on the other hand building and making use of the refinery needs a technical and specialist work force employment of these many simple workers for the managers was not advantageous. 3-Entry of work forces that are not from the local places to the project of construction of the refinery has faced the resistance of the region's indigenous people and they looked at them as enemies and intruders and that factor led to creation of tensions and sometimes conflicts between indigenous individuals and un-indigenous individuals during the years of construction of the refinery.

Gradually and with the progress that the project was making little by little dealings between indigenous people and un-indigenous people increased thus in 1380 conflicts that resulted in registered wounding was >20 cases and these in 1387 when the refinery began operations and last days of the building of the project has been 4; official statistics of Ilam gas refinery firm in 2011 that shows a change in the outlook of the region's indigenous people concerning un-indigenous people and more dealing with them and the dominance of a quiet space in the environment of the project.

A look at the trend of construction of the refinery project and after that petro-chemical in Ilam province

shows the effects of these two projects on a change in the outlook of the indigenous people of the region relating to un-indigenous individuals and also a change in the social life style of them; as a consequence tensions in the region are less visible and the going up of the dealings between indigenous residents with un-indigenous people and improvement of the former's standard of living has helped the growth in scientific thinking of the region's residents and as a result improvement of social and cultural indicators and at a higher level helping to improve national security.

The effects of Ilam gas refinery on the country's military security: Military security is a basic segment of foreign security and is a level of defensive security and it is defined in the domains of armed forces of every country. Based on that "defense" means confronting any kind of threat which targets the security of a player. In this condition dangers that challenge security and national interests of the player through the defense act are reduced to the lowest limit and reduce the player's capacity to get hurt.

Between economic power and military power there is a direct link. Economic power is a credit to an increase of military capability of a country and military power guarantees protection and survival of economic power. Today one of the important factors concerning an increase in the power and economic capability of countries is having natural resources and rich reserves including oil and gas. Having that resource can lead to strengthening of military power and at a higher degree national security of countries. It can also be a factor that weakens those two factors.

Construction of Ilam gas refinery in a border region and existence of military and political insecurity in Iraq from several aspects can damage the country's military and national security. Ilam province has a long land border with Iraq. And historical evidences show this reality that that country is a refuge for the dissidents of Iran's central government. Ilam gas refinery is 60 km away from the border line and though Ilam province has a long border with Iraq along the border line there are a limited number of border police stations and those number of forces are not sufficient to safeguard the border and foreign forces can easily pass the border.

Ilam's gas refinery has been constructed in a mountainous and woodland area and existence of such factors on one hand are a natural refuge for that complex and on the other hand those if information knowledge is lacking in the area are threatening. Because due to the closeness of the refinery and its wells to the zero point of the border penetrating elements can easily use those to hide and not be seen by the military forces and they can commit subversive acts.

A look at the map of the place of stationing of air force bases and armored divisions and the ground forces of the land force in Bandar Abbas, Bushehr and Khuzestan provinces shows that those have the shortest distance possible from oil and gas centers and their facilities. But unfortunately though there are huge oil and gas resources in Ilam province and particularly the petro-chemical and gas refinery firm that lacks those protection sites and except for Amirulmomenin first brigade of Sepahe Pasdaran (army guards) that includes afoot forces and not armored ones there are no big military centers in there. Considering the points that were made it would be right if the governors took the necessary steps to do away with the weak points and strengthen the strong points so that that refinery can spend all of its human resources capability to produce more and for the blossoming of the province and the country.

CONCLUSION

The role played by energy resources and particularly oil and gas with respect to the national security of countries that have them is undeniable. From the beginning of the discovery of oil and gas the destiny of those two has been tied to the security of such countries. Most of the big changes of the recent two centuries and particularly the last decades of the 20th century and two beginning decades of the present century has its root in competition of global and regional big powers concerning domination over such resources. As Iran has rich oil and gas resources and due to its strategic position in the Middle East it has always been a center of attention of regional and sub-regional powers and that has led to the interference of those in Iran's domestic affairs. The 1907 agreement between Russia and Britain, collapse of Ghajarieh and the establishment of Pahlavi rule, occupation of Iran by the allies during World War two, Mordad 28th coup of the year 1332 and collapse of the populous government of Mossadeq, the forced 8 year war against Iran and the economic sanctions of the recent several years are samples of such interferences and their main goal has been to dominate our country's oil and gas resources. A look at geology maps shows that most of Iran's fossil resources are located in the Persian Gulf and the South-West and West of Zagros. Here Ilam province having 11% of gas resources and 5% of oil resources of the country has an especial position in this region. As such from the aspect of gas resources after Asaluieh it has the second rank and from the aspect of oil resources it has the third place among the country's provinces that have oil. Also existence of the only active gas refinery in the country's Western region in that province has

increased the importance and the strategic place of Ilam province as they relate to national security. Ilam gas refinery's goal was to secure the gas that was consumed and needed by Ilam, Kermanshah, Lorestan, Hamedan and Kurdistan. It was to secure the course needed by Ilam's petro-chemical complex that in 1387 came to operation. It was 12 kilometers away from Chavar district which was one of the subordinates of Ilam city. Inauguration of that complex has had ample negative and positive effects on that region's people's different life dimensions and in a wider dimension on our country's national security.

From an environmental aspect the effects of exiting gases and the residues obtained from the activity of the refinery on pollution of surrounding nature and as a consequence residents of the area is completely evident. Based on an economic dimension that firm and its subordinate ones like the center for coming to operation of Tange Bijar of Ilam's petrochemical firm have played an important role in creating employment in the region and using specialists and as a result empowering the region's residents.

Based on a social and cultural dimension Ilam province is a border province and has a traditional culture and until before the construction of the gas refinery did not have a big industrial unit; most of its residents have had a job relating to agriculture and animal husbandry; and with non-indigenous individuals they have had less work relationship as collaborators. As a result founding of big industries such as the gas refinery which has led to entry of non-indigenous individuals to the province has faced people's resistance and consequently some tensions was created between these two groups. But gradually the kind of encounter of indigenous people with non-indigenous people has changed and more dealings has been created between them. Also a change in the occupation of the region's people from agricultural and animal husbandry to industrial jobs has caused a change in the life style of the region's residents.

Based on a military dimension establishment of refinery industries close to the border line due to existence of existing insecurities in neighboring countries and particularly Iraq can be seen as a threatening spot for national security. Mentioning these matters shows the indirect and direct impacts of the gas refinery on different dimensions of security of the residents of the province and the country's national security. Unfortunately though these subjects are important until now an effective action has not been taken to do away with the weak points and strengthen the strong ones by the upper echelon of the country and the province's government people and Ilam's gas refinery and issues related to that have been ignored.

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