



Marine role of Jask for Islamic Republic of Iran

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ABSTRACT

There are sea and coasts in some parts of Iran. Iran is considered as coastal and aquatic land. These coasts provide military, security and economic opportunities, but, unfortunately, Iran has not been able to use these coasts very well; so that, the most important parts of these coasts and shores have not already been used. In Iran, the history of sea and navigation and using sea capacities dates back to the past. Presently, straits, channels, ports and marine lands play a key role in economy and security of the world. Jask, located in the coasts of Oman, is considered as one of the key marine points for Islamic Republic of Iran. Also, it is an important and strategic region .although this important port has been ignored due to different reasons for several years, it can be used as an important economical and multi -purpose port, even in terms of energy. Jask is a key port, having special position in the coast of Oman and Indian Ocean. In stating problem, Mahan's theory of sea power have been used; according to this, sea is a base of national power. In the present study, this port has been scientifically analyzed based on the theories on sea. Also, research methodology is analytical.

Keywords: *Jask, Marine Power, Iran*

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INTRODUCTION

1- History of Sea and Navigation

Iranian people are considered as the oldest navigators in the world. Also, they were very famous in Persian-gulf, Indian Ocean, east of Mediterranean and Red sea.(Tolooei, Mohmood, 1987) Herodotus, a Greek historian, wrote "Dariush I "has established the first navy in the world. Also, he commanded to dig out a channel in Egypt, connecting Red sea to Mediterranean, by Nile.(Mojtahedzadeh Pirooz, 2009)

During Parthian and Sassanid dynasties, Iran's relations have been on the basis of marine business. Toward the end of Sassanid dynasty, Iran had significant numbers of warships and merchant vessels in Persian Gulf. Even, captains of these ships had permission for navigation, form Persian Gulf and Oman Sea, to Indian Ocean and Sri Lanka. In next periods, Portuguese navigators have used them.(Nafisi Saeed 1964)

In 25 centuries ago, Sillac, Achaemenid admiral, has been a creator of strategy. He believed that each country which rules 3 key and strategic regions, including Bahrain, Oman and Yemen, shall rule the world. According to this strategy, Iran had a powerful navy during Achaemenid, Sassanid and Parthian dynasties. Also, they had ruled seas and lands located in two parts of Persian Gulf and Oman Sea. (Elahi, Homayoon, 2008)

It is possible to say that Iran is considered as a few countries which have maritime borders, throughout all southern land and a wide area of northern lands. This is considered as the most important advantage for Iran in terms of economic and political views. Since, Iranian people lived beside the sea; they tended to move throughout the sea, by constructing various ships. Also, they found many ways in sea, coasts, ports and islands in far and near lands. Therefore, historical background

of sea and navigation is very important for Iranian people. Different works and documents on ancient history have repeatedly mentioned to the profitable maritime trade, in coasts of Pars, China and India. (Keirandish Abdorrasoul & Mojtaba khalifeh,2008.)

Sea is very critical for poets and representative of Persian literature; for example, Ferdowsi has mentioned Jamshid as the first one who taught swimming, navigation and constructing ships to others.

2-National power

National power is considered as one of the fundamental meanings, having an especial value, during all periods. In each period, some elements have been determined as national power for any state or country. These elements are both constant and variable. There are different definitions for national power, but, national power means potential and capabilities of the states which are resulted from economic, political, social and cultural factors. In other words, national power is those capabilities used for obtaining national goals. It is collection of material and immaterial capabilities in the realm of a political and geographical unit named country or state. (Hafeznia Mohammadreza, 2007)

For each country, national power factors include land geography, population, kind of government, economy, technology, military forces, culture of people, ideology, etc.

2-1 National Sea Power of Jask

Sea power is capabilities of a nation in acquiring its benefits from sea, reaching political, economic and military aims during peace and war to cover its national goals.

For Islamic Republic of Iran, sea and coast of Jask are considered as one of the meanings of national power. These factors shall be analyzed in the present study. National power of Iran shall

increase, as a result of its geographical position. From ancient time to now, having access to sea has been one of the most important factors for economic and political developing countries. It is assumed that having authority in open water is a requisite term for becoming a global power. Today, this need is completely felt.



Now, sea is an important source of power, for Iran. By practice and experience, it is approved that those countries which have accessed to open sea, had been considered as super-power. In past, discussion about sea was summarized in military and relational capabilities, but, today, it is used in different fields, including science, economy, energy, etc. Therefore, competition on water, sea and coast is ever increasing, in these regions. Some researchers believe that future wars are associated to water and its sources. Global resources institution states future wars and conflicts in Middle East will be about war. Iran, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar ,UAE, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Lebanon, Iraq ,Jordan, Libya, Azerbaijan, Syria and Tunis are of those countries will face with the most sever conditions, in case of water conflict. Also, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Azerbaijan, Turkey, Kyrgyzstan, Marrakesh , Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and some parts of China, India and U. S. A, especially, southwestern points of Iran and other countries, such as Chile, Namibia and Botswana face with this most sever conflict, today. These conflicts are as a result of drought. (<http://saraneh.com/market/%D8%Ac%D9%86>)

2-2 Mahan's sea-power Theory

Alfred Mahan (1840-1914) is one of the most important American theorists, in the field of geographical policy. He is considered as establisher of marine strategy. (Hafeznia Mohammadreza, 2001)

He knew sea power as a base of national power. He concluded that having authority on sea, especially strategic straits is necessary for being super powers. According to this analysis, sea-power has a determinant role in national power and its development. (Boston: little Brown , 1897)

Also, he has focused on navy, as a key global power. From his viewpoints on conflicts between powers, those countries which have superior marine positions, enjoy more facilities, for the purpose of obtaining initiative. Mahan reminded us that 1/5 of the world consists of water, therefore, sea was very important, because lands are smaller than Oceans in terms of physical aspects. On the other hand, accessing to lands is performed by sea. He believes that controlling sea, as a historical factor, has never been understood in strategic manner. His intent to sea power is to have authority in sea, as a result of Navy, to have

access to different marine trading and to occupy those lands, to be situated abroad and to obtain foreign markets. These three factors shall results in producing wealth and national authority (according to production, resources, colonies and markets).

Mahan could recognize 6 factors, that sea-power is mostly associated to them. These factors are as follow:

1. Geographical situation, 2- Natural characteristics, 3- Length of coast and extent of realm, 4- population, 5-national characteristics, 6- policies of government and political leaders. (Hafeznia, mohammadreza &kavianirad, Morad,2009)

By paying attention into geographical place of Iran, it is found that many of aforementioned factors, have been existed in coasts of Caspian Sea, Persian Gulf, Hormoz Strait and Oman Sea. Also, Islamic Republic of Iran is considered as a bridge, between the countries on the borders between Caspian Sea and global open-Sea. This country has a special strategic importance, in this region. Today, following factors result in increasing importance of sea and sea-power.

First of all, more than70%of the world consists of water. Secondly, 90% of global trade is performed by Sea. Thirdly, maximum numbers of metropolises and densely populated regions in the world are located in distance of 200Km far from shore-line.

Fourthly, international law of being free of waters (seas) has been recognized.

2-3 Professor Mohammad Hafeznia's Theory about sea

Among thinkers of Iran's geography, professor Hafeznia has considered marine resources as power for countries that in his book, they are called "new horizons in political geography". From his viewpoints, bases of sea-power in each country are as followed.

A) Economic aspects of sea

1. Resources of continental shelf, bed and substrate
2. Marine nutritional resources
3. Marine resources and tourism resources.
4. Various economic resources, such as energy, aquatics, salts, water, etc.

5-Local benefits, for the purpose of establishing economical institutions, such as trade and industrial free areas.

B) Geopolitical aspects of sea.

- 1-Planning for establishing regional unions
2. Effective resources for regional and global processes, like fuel.
- 3- Sea taxes, such as strategic or control points.
- c) Relational aspects of sea

In fact, relational role of sea reflects connection of different societies and making relations between producing centers, consuming goods and services. Its relational role is outstanding, in following fields:

1. Transporting raw materials
2. Transporting fuel
3. Transporting foods
4. Transporting industrial products
- 5 -Transporting passengers
6. Transporting equipment, navy, etc.
7. Transmitting communicational messages using electronic webs.
- D) Military aspects of sea in realms of surface, depth, upper part and even polar.
1. Military presence of ships, for using political power, especially during peace, which is called sea diplomacy
2. Providing access to other parts of the world, which is out of land -territories, such as capabilities of U.S.A, in this field.
3. Making land- replacing role, in different parts of the world, by dispatching heavy and powerful ships and having all land-based law.
- 4- Possibility of sea surrounding lands. Generally, lands are surrounded across the world by sea. Sea makes possible for sea-power to surround lands and it also plays environmental role.
5. Possibility of Atomic and non-atomic attacks on lands and aims of land, waters and airs using sea or submarines.
6. Amphi-B operation (aquatic / land) and providing possibility of attack, from sea on land.
7. Providing possibility of controlling sea-channel and having authority on strategic places, especially, during war.

3 Role of sea in lives of Iranian people

Since the past, sea has played a key role in lives of Iranian people. Iran is located along the coasts. The relation between sea and their lives has resulted in changing the conditions of Iranian people, so that it has influenced their lives.

In the theory of Mr. Hafeznia, sea is clearly analyzed in terms of all dimensions, but, it is possible that another factors will be add to them, in future. The role of sea in aggressive condition of civilization and governments indicates that observing future of history shall be possible by paying attention to sea. Therefore, sea and its uses are considered even in technology era. Also, they include economical activities. In the world of developed economies, maximum part of settlement, employment, transportation and nutrition shall be covered by exploiting sea and littorals.

In accordance with geo - political and geo- economical considerations and provident view, Islamic Republic of Iran can stabilize its place, in new international system, for the purpose of connecting northern, southern, eastern and western points. Also, it can improve its strategic value, by far. Based on these great changes, new capacities shall be created to attract investment and to be considered as the cause of developing country and eastern axis. (Ebrahimzadeh, Eissa, 2010)

Iran has marine boundaries in Caspian Sea, Oman Sea and Persian Gulf with the length of 657km, 784Km and 1259 km, respectively, therefore, it enjoys its defensive and economic benefits. (Malakootian Mostafa, 2004)

At the same time, suggested project of transporting energy of UN (UNIDO), which will connect the western points of Europe, Middle East, central Asia, Persian Gulf and eastern Asia together in next century, has placed Iran in main connecting chain of this system. As a result, southeast Iran has enjoyed related benefits. In "UNI DO" plan, the coasts of Oman Sea has been considered

as the nearest route, for transporting energy, between continents. In this plan, Chabahar is the main terminal, for liquidity of gas and transporting it to consuming market of south-east of Asia, such as China and Japan. (Ebrahimzadeh, Eissa, 2010)

Present trend of changing international system states that country which dominates resources and lines of transporting global energy, especially oil and gas, plays a role of superpower in 21th century. This strategic thought necessitates controlling a region, from Suez channel to strategic passage of Malacca. This new geo- strategic zone includes three geographical regions, mentioned as follows:

1. Southwest Asia, with a focus on Persian Gulf, especially Iran.
2. South Asia, with a focus on India
3. Southeast and East Asia, with a focus on Japan

In this new strategic triangle, Iran has played a key role, because, it is the only country which especial facilities, for transporting energy, from central Asia into Oman Sea and Persian Gulf. Iran has the most important and basic role in geopolitical conditions of Caspian Sea and Persian Gulf, therefore, according to aforementioned factors and being familiarity with sensitive conditions of Iran's waters, throughout the region and world, it is necessary to adopt a marine strategy, for the purpose of keeping national benefits and improving national security. (Sea strategic role in developing sea-power of Islamic Republic of Iran, 2013)

4. Advantages of the sea

1. Maximum nutritional resources of country is found in sea. Most part of these edible things is unfamiliar, for us, but, it is possible to access them, by a low cost.
2. Trade of Iran is performed, by Oman Sea. High percentage of exportation is carried out through the sea and piers.
3. Sea is considered as an attractive route, for tourism. Sea is a symbol of beauty and elegance, for tourists. A country, like Iran, which has access to sea, can enjoy maximum benefits of the sea .In fact, it is possible to make employment on sea; so that most people shall enjoy related job.
4. Sea is considered as new energy. Among renewable energies, sea-based energies are the cleanest one and having maximum capacity compared to others. Generally, usable energies extracted from sea are including sources of tide, waves, flows, thermal difference, density difference, environmental resources and sea sediments. (Pishraft-darya.blog.ir)
5. Sea plays a key role in economic development. Its important and key role in economy and lives of people is evitable. There are direct relationship between the benefits of those countries having sea boundaries and their needs, abilities and culture. In fact, their marine policy is codified, on the basis of these characteristics. From an economic point of view, Sea-based industries have an especial place in the economy of a country. In Iran, these industries in Iran have faced with problems and difficulties, during history. (Nader Qafarinassab)

5 Role of coasts in the cities of the world

Since the 16th century and the beginning of the revolution of navigation, the coasts have become the gravity of human civilization. The result of trade revolution in the 17th and 18th centuries and its continuation up to now has been the human's approach to the coast and the relative dominance of sea-based economy on land-based economy. In fact, using sea for the purpose of performing global exchange has paved the way for creating coast-based economy throughout the world. Global coastal economy means centralization of population, trade, industrial activities, tourism and fishing coast and in 1995, about %40 of people settled in the distance of 60km from the coast. They were busy with merchant, industrial, fishing and

tourism activities. (Karompoor, Yadollah & Hamidreza Mohammad, 2010)

Today, some great cities in the east USA, east Europe and Far-east have begun their economic relations and independent trade exchanges with different parts of the world. These kinds of global sea-based trade have influenced the world. Cities have global trade exchanges, with each other, in addition to making decision and governmental controlling. This new role directly resulted from two great and simultaneous changes, including globalization of economy of free-market and revolution of formational technology, has converted these great coastal cities to the world cities, enjoying the possibility of trading at the international level and beyond legal and tax limitations of the states. This city is considered as "world city", when it is located along the sea and enjoying port facilities and having wide Aerial and terrestrial relations for the purpose of transporting produced goods. Also, it is necessary, it enjoys unlimited capacity of using Cyber-space (electronic communications) in order to facilitate unlimited trade. (Pirooz Mojtahedzadeh)

The most powerful cities and ports have been located beside the seas. For examples, Singapore enjoys many advantages of sea although, its area is equal to half area of Qeshm Island areas in Iran. Moreover, Dubai or Shanghai in China enjoy sea enormously. The fact is that 70% of the earth consists of waters and 8% of people live beside the sea or in distance of 200 km from the sea.

6. Sea-based economy

Researches indicate that the share of sea in GDP is 50% in developed coastal countries, like European Union. This share in Iran is just 2%, in spite of having about 6000 Km shore-lines. It should be noted that in Iran, 5% of the coastlines was allocated to the urban and rural limits, port and military constructions and 95% of its coastal capacity has not been utilized. In Persian Gulf region, a small country, having minimum natural resources and population and without any industrial and technology investment, can introduce itself as a trade-hub in the region during 3 decades by understanding the benefits of vicinity of open waters and structural changes. However, its high trade activities and its related added-value shall be enjoyed by the susceptible islands or port of Iran. This condition is common in ports of Iran. Iran's ports have not already developed, like other great ports, throughout the world. This issue indicates that port-based activities in Iran have not been defined based on Sea-based economy.

In terms of historical, social and residential attractions, littoral regions are considered as one of the most attractive regions of the world and the bed of performing great economic and social activities, so that, about 2/3 of population throughout the world, have settled in distance of 60 Km from the border of the sea. Also, today, more than 80% of metropolises in the world are determined as trading poles. These cities are located in the coastal regions. Some of populous cities in the world that can be mentioned port cities are as follows: Bombay, Kolkata, Karachi, Lagos, Shitzen, Seoul, Taipei and Shanghai. This important issue indicates the role of sea-based economy, in developing and flourishing these cities. Developed and developing countries try to take maximum use of the coasts and sea-joint regions of the earth. For example, India, Japan, USA, China and several other countries have enormously used the sea in the fields of tourism, energy, cheap transportation and fisheries; so that, creating a job in the sector of sea economy is followed by 4 secondary.

7. Making culture and sea

Sea is the most important basis of the culture. We must consider sea as culture and cultural basket. Iranian people are unfamiliar with sea, although sea is a source of abundance and welfare for all people. Making culture for the purpose of developing

sciences and other industries related to the sea, provides necessary condition, for making employment and economic (not oil activities) development. Its final aim is to keep the ecosystems of the sea.

8. Universities and sea

The most important shortage about the researches and education on the sea is the lack of consistency between the potential of the seas in Iran and research-scientific center of this field. University and scientific centers play a key role in this part. The most important or maybe, the first step in increasing centralization and population congestion in southern coasts of Iran, is introducing the potential of the seas and making tangible the utilization of the seas to people.

9. Marine role of Jask

For many centuries, sea and marine industries have been most important in determining the policies of those countries enjoying the Sea. But, Iran has not been able to improve its place in this part, in spite of enjoying more than 3000 km valuable sea boundaries mostly accessed in open waters.

In this condition, a country like Iran that thinks about making trade and economic relationships between its coasts in Indian Ocean and surrounded countries extensive beyond its northern lands, can carefully determine its excellent geographical position using intelligence and obtaining power. Also, it can change this condition to a new Hartland in geo-politics of eastern hemisphere. In this equation, it is evident that expanding the role of navy, both for making sea-power of Iran tangible and security of southern sea (Indian Ocean) has been placed in the first priority. Special attention of Iran to geo-politics of Indian Ocean dates back to 1970s, when Tehran presented the plan of making organization of countries, located in the border of Indian Ocean and began the process of constructing the most important 3-purpose (sea-air-land) strategic basis of Indian ocean. That time, Tehran correctly stated... "each country, being familiar with geography and strategic capacities, especially aerial and marine capacities, knows that our security boundaries shall be extensively further than Chabahar". On the other hand, it should be noted that all countries, separated from Soviet Union in Caspian - central Asia region are surrounded in land and deprived from direct or easy access to international merchant trade. Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Russia and Iran have common coasts in the Caspian Sea. This kind of especial geography encourages merchant trade, between 5 littoral countries. But, this development has not solved the problem of lack of direct access to international market. The only practical solution is making relation between these Republics, Afghanistan and Oman Sea by constructing different channels of road-way, rail-way and oil and pipe-lines.

9-1. Connecting the south to the north

However, Iran paves the way for making direct access to Caspian sea-central Asia for Arabic countries, producing oil in Persian Gulf and Oman Sea: Those countries supposed to make decision correctly, seek their national benefits in neighboring regions and are able to compete with them in extensive global market. Presently, Oman is developing Sahara port quickly. This port is ancient capital of this country. Developing steel and iron industries in this free port is performed according to anticipated plans of Oman, from Jask to the markets of central Asia. These coasts of Makran located in Oman Sea and considered as a bridge, connects the central Asia to Indian Ocean and have key roles in developing trading attempts of India.

10 The reasons for the lack of attention of Iran to the sea

Some reasons are considered for the lack of attention of several governments in Iran, as follows:

A- Lack of existing codified strategy for developing national dominance on other countries in different political, economical, social, cultural, scientific and industrial fields.

B- Foreign invasion, occurred from the land and attracting attention of those governors

C- Northern and southern marine regions have been considered as domestic sea regions, being far from any military competition.

D. Conflict of governments, in case of interior issues

E-- Lack of independency in marine technology.

F- Existing unfavorable weather and lack of suitable vegetation in littoral regions especially Persian Gulf and Oman Sea.

G- Lack of experts' knowledge of potentials of the sea in different political, economic, social, cultural, scientific and industrial fields.

H- Lack of familiarity of people with sea and culture of sea

I – Strong centralization of governmental regimes in Iran and focusing on single - product economies.

Each of aforementioned reasons or a set of them indicate lack of paying sufficient attention of Iranian governments to sea power. Performing land-based policy has resulted in lack of developing shoreline, ports and island in Iran (each has considerable effect on improving national power and keeping national benefits). This kind of trend has resulted in limiting utilization of sea in using and selling oil and gas. Single-product economy was imposed on economy of Iran, as dominant way. The result of this economy is strong centralization and creation of center-periphery phenomenon in the boundaries of Iran.

By changing policy from land to sea, adopting marine strategy and paving way of being familiarity of politicians and nation with the culture of sea, we shall be able to utilize this divine gift (especial marine condition of Iran), in different dimensions, such as marine transportation, sea tourism, marine trade, marine and submarine resources, producing energy from waves of sea and improving knowledge and technology of sea and presentation of them to other countries. Also, it provides possibility of settling more population in littoral regions of country through making suitable infra-structure. Therefore, we try to develop employment, to promote cultures, to develop marine industries, to improve national unity in rural region and to increase extent of security in marine boundaries that are effective on increasing national security.

Opportunities, threats, weaknesses and strengths of Jask region have been studied in terms of all different dimensions.

11. Strengths and capabilities

1. Constructing infrastructure of economical trade and especially Jask energy free area.
2. Existing most suitable coasts.
- 3-Suitable slope of ground and coasts, along the Jask coast
- 4-Existing excellent beds for transit and navigation
5. Existing marine regions and bases of Islamic Republic of Iran
6. Existing small guts (inlets)
7. Accessing to open water, Indian Ocean and Oman Sea
8. Important geo-strategic, geo- economic and geo- politic conditions of Jask port, in the Oman coasts.
9. Existing most suitable coast, for constructing petro-chemical infrastructure
10. Being near into Oman and those countries placed in the border of Persian Gulf
11. Rich marine and nutritious resources.
12. Existing ancient historical attraction and civilization, for tourists.

12. Weaknesses

1. Lack of public welfare for people in the region.

.2. Being far from the center of region

3. Ethnical culture of people.

4. Smuggling and transit of drugs from neighboring countries.

5. Existing unlawful weapons resulting in insecurity in region.

6. Smuggling goods in the region.

7. Undesired and unfair distribution of facilities and economic, social and cultural infrastructures.

8. Lake of permanent employment

9. Warm and sultry weather and shortage of water

10. Lack of organization for the purpose of fishing at the industrial scale.

12. Lack of attention of government to this region and lack of understanding of its capabilities.

11. Unsuitable accumulation of population and lack of any habitation in coastal strait of Jask.

13. Lack of routes for transporting energy through Jask due different reasons.

14. Inflation and more increasing unemployment in this region.

15. Lack of using available potentials of region in economic, agricultural and Tourism fields.

16. Lack of existing rail-road, a metro and aerial lines in Jask.

13. Opportunities

1. Possibility of constructing petro chemistry-refinery (oil -gas- petro chemistry) and exporting energy- based by-products
2. Possibility of transiting energy from Jask to other countries.
3. Possibility of constructing secondary exporting terminal, in emergency condition.
4. Potential of constructing multipurpose and mother-port, in Jask.
5. A desirable region having more capabilities, for the purpose of attracting tourism.
6. Possibility of establishing cooperation organizations and different unions (military, political and economical ones), in Jask.
7. Possibility of constructing important base of Navy.
8. Having desired potential for the purpose of investing
9. Being near into Oman and Pakistan and consuming markets of different countries, like China.
10. Accessing to international and open water
11. Potential of accessing to the producing and consuming energy centers
12. Possibility of constructing rail-road, Metro and aerial lines.
13. Developing trade, industrial and energy free areas

14. Threats

Jask had faced with more foreign threats, in Oman coasts, as follow:

1. Presence and influence of foreign powers in the Oman Sea.
2. Security - based problems, terrorists, drugs, kidnapping and taking hostage by those forces provoked by other countries.
3. Presence of Taliban, terroristic forces of Afghanistan and Pakistan and other issues, such as smuggling goods, fuels, drugs and weapons.
4. Tribal and religion al insecurity in Pakistan.
5. Supporting relational forces of region by Pakistan
6. Boycotting Iran by the western countries resulting in decrease in investment.
7. Lack of investment and paying attention to Jask and privation of this region, in all economic and political dimensions.
8. Lack of trading and travelling piers
9. Lack of existing powerful Navy in region.
10. Competitive ports of neighboring countries, such as Gawater and Jebel-Ali

CONCLUSION

Jask Port is considered as one of the sea axis- points, for Islamic Republic of Iran, being situated in coasts of Oman Ocean. Also, it is an important and strategic region. Jask Port is a key port, having special condition in coast of Oman and Indian Ocean. Sea is one of the important factors of national power of Iran. For Islamic Republic of Iran, Jask is as one of the meaning of national power. Jask is the base's position provides the Iranian Navy with the capability to close the Strait of Hormuz in order to block the entry of an "enemy" into the Persian Gulf. Jask port plays an important role in Iran's foreign policy. Geographical characteristics is considered as one of the most important standards in strengthening related regions. Jask Port coasts-being situated in south-east of Iran, is very important, as a result of geo-political potentials and powers, so that, these coasts have important geopolitical, geo-strategic and geo-economical potentials; however, during recent decades, these potentials have not been used, as a result of more emphasizing on harbors and coasts of Persian-gulf. Future development of country-especially, eastern regions is strongly dependent on geographical and coastal condition of Oman Sea. Among most important potentials of Jask Port, there is its geo-economic performance. Today, on the basis of important role economy, in place of countries and definition of geo-economic word, those regions, having economical role, shall be considered, as important places. So, world is today divided into 6 parts, so that each part is situated out of this division, has no value. These regions are as followed: 1-North America 2-West Europe 3-Middle East (Persian Gulf) 4.south-east of Asia 5-Axis of Moscow-Leningrad 6-India. All of these regions have geo-economic power. Among these 6 parts, 4 regions exports their goods, into other countries and enjoyed from bulk-production. There is just one region, exporting raw materials. It is Persian-gulf, being considered as most important passage of translating and entering into open-waters. Raw-materials (Oil & gas) are translated from Persian-Gulf into Hormuz straits. Today, Jask Port become as an international and well-known commercial port. The advantageous of Jask Port is not only in national level, but, it shall be designed as an international multi-purpose harbors. For example Jask has important geo-economic benefits, for Iran. These benefits shall become Iran, into a weight, in international and global system, in 21st century. Some benefits of this region have been effective, throughout the country and some are related into condition of Iran, in structure of global regime.

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