Geographical Analysis of the Drug Development on Political Organization of the Gilan Province

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Due to the fact that the province of Gilan is located in the direction of the transit of drugs like other provinces such as Zanjan, Mazandaran and Golestan to Central Asia, as well as Europe and the consequence of the discovery of materials across the borders, it is imperative that the authorities of the province and the country take some measures in this regard. It is a descriptive-analytical method, and used documentary, library and field studies. The aim of this study is the geographical analysis of drug development and investigate the development of narcotics in different cities and present a geopolitical strategy to reduce the development of narcotics in the political organization of gilan province. The results of the research indicated that in one year more than 17 tons of material entered the province of Gilan and the estimated amount of drugs entering the province is 47kg per day and the approximate number of addicts in the province is 50,000 individuals. Of the total drug users in Gilan, 25,000 people use opium, 6,000 cannabis, 8,000 heroin and 11,000 methamphetamine. Also, among the total population of the province, there were 272 smugglers. The most of them were in Rasht city by 60 people, and then Bandar Anzali and Lahijan with 40, and the smallest smugglers were in Shaft city with three people. There are three inspection stations in Gilan province, the oldest of which is the inspection station of Chaboksar, which began its activity in 1999, after that the Qaleh-Talesh junction which started in 2003. Another station is the inspection of Lushan (Rudbar), which started in 2011, and none of the above stations were equipped with technical and electronic equipment and among these three stations, only the Lushan stations is approved. Therefore, it can be concluded that the factors including the lack of inspection stations, the lack of equipping inspection stations and the lack of proper distribution of checkpoints in the studied cities are among have a huge impact on the development of drugs.

Keywords : Geography, Development, Drug, Political organization, Space, Gilan Province

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