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**Original article**

**The investigation of the role of small towns on economic and social development of surrounding areas, case study: Zahak city**

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ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

*Article history:*

Received 25 June 2014

Accepted 19 July 2014

Available online 25 July 2014

*Keywords:*

Zahak city  
Surrounding area  
City  
Village  
Interaction

The interaction and link between cities and rural areas is considered as the main factor in the process of social, economic and cultural changes. In spite of the fact that, most developmental theories and executive procedures insist on the duality of the population and activities of rural areas and cities, allusively. This study seeks to investigate the interaction between Zahak city and surrounding rural areas. In fact the aim of the study is investigation the question that whether Zahak city caused the development of the surrounding rural areas or visa verse? And whether development of Zahak city had an influence on the reduction of migration and organic development of the area? To answer the research question quantitative and qualitative, librarian and field research (questionnaire) studies and related soft wares were used. The result of the study reveals that development of Zahak city can cause provision of production services, use and infrastructural for surrounding villages and vise verse. Rural areas also provide suitable services for citypeople.

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## **1. Introduction**

In planning city and village development, investigating the interaction between city and village is highly important because city and village are interacting and affecting each other and for planning, these two must be considered with the influence and link on each other. Natural problems and population migration and the large number of villages in the area, for planning and provision of better service for the inhabitants of village and surrounding cities, are factors which show the importance of this study.

If the connection is an unfair connection, it causes abysmal dependence of rural areas to cities and instead of instauration of working character of villages as production, service and commodity presentation, having production excess and in the end economic dynamism has led to failure of economic and social structure of villages and with migration of villagers to cities that the result of this process is the advantage and ascendancy of cities to beneath villages that leads to colonization of villages by cities. By considering the fact that the existence of cities and villages are completely tied together and these two constitute a single biological set; development or emergence of problems in one of them may affect the other as well. In general the relation between city and village in most part of the country is unidirectional and this has caused migration of villagers to capital cities, on the other hand the surrounding cities and villages have depended a lot on Zabol city from the official, service, political, economic and other aspects and this matter is detrimental to the district and may imbalance planning and development of the district.

Zahakcity is considered as a trade center and service market for the villages of the district. Although the role of city and village is different but in planning issues such as relation between city and village, the central palace, the area of influence, hierarchy, urban network, spatial relations, systematic method and systematic analysis of district for service provision is important.

## **2. Theoretical underpinning of the study**

Since 1980 in most developing countries, one of the distinct aspects of regional planning policy is directed toward small towns. Governments have concluded that the main obstacle of economic and social development and holistic improvement is unbalanced distribution of population and not its excessive growth (Ghadermazi, 383:50). MortezaShojae (1372) in his study as (planning and designing city and village pattern, Sistanarea case study) has investigated the concept and current methods of developmental planning, the concept and characteristics of village cities and its role on the hierarchy of habitation. He concluded that the development of village cities in rural areas and employment modifies the villager's migrations and accelerates countries development. (Hassan Afrakhteh, 1382) in the conclusion of the (evaluation of the role of cities in the development of district, SistanBaluchestan case study) has shown that there is a positive relationship between extension of central cities and creation of economic success. Extension of center of city, has raised population durability of village influence area, amend people access to servicing. AsgharNazarian (1375) has studied the place of small towns in spatial organization and national development (Zanjan city) and concluded that the distribution of population in city groups in the past decades had a detrimental effect on small and less depopulated cities and despite of their accumulative increase in number has weakened its role on the population attraction. ZohreFani (1375) in her thesis dissertation as (the role of small towns in regional development case study, Khozestan state) has investigated the function of small towns in regional development and has considered as an important and functional factor in organizing and counterbalancing the population centralization in the district.

## **3. Definition of city and village**

Village is defined as a social situation in that by considering comparatively considerable population, agricultural activities are dominant. In a place which is based on special social economic relation, special environmental ecological links create specific society that can be called village (Saeedi 1385:19).

City is one of the elements of the countries' division that according to article 4 of law definitions and criteria for country division authorized at tir15th 1362: city is a place with legal boundaries which is located in a specified geographical boundaries and has special features for structural texture,

employment and other factors, in that most of its permanent inhabitants are involved with official work or industry and are dependent in city servicing matters. City is the center of social, economic, cultural and political surrounded interactions and at least has the population of 10 thousand people. (Razavian 1381:23) city in general sense is an open system, it means that it cannot be complete in all aspects and a set which has all necessities to live alone and separately and apart from other districts cannot continue its activities.

#### **4. Small towns**

Usually different countries use statistical data for dividing small towns from large cities (above 250 thousand people), to average (between 50 to 250 thousand people). The criteria which is provided by international organization for recognizing small towns from other cities involve the number of 100/000 inhabitants and less. The preparation project of Islamic Republic of Iran announced less than fifty thousand number of people as a criteria for recognizing small towns (Fani 1382:14-15).

In statistics less than fifty thousand is considered as a suitable criteria for recognizing small town (Shahabadi 1384:10) the definition of small town is variable but usually if the number of population of a town is more than ten thousand, the town is called small (Seifodini 1378:422). In preparation land study project (first step 1364) the categories of small, average, and large cities are as follows: small towns (less than 50 thousand) average cities (50-100 thousand) large cities (100-250 thousand) average large cities (250-500 thousand) large and very large cities (500 thousand to 2 million people) (basic preparation studies of Islamic Republic of Iran).

The size of the city in each country is defined by the size of largest and smallest city in that country. For community understand of small towns the concept of small is relative and this concept has a relation with living pattern of cities habitants, the level of development and economic structure of other countries (Alibabaiee 1381:10). In the current study, cities with the population of less than thousand are considered as small.

#### **5. Characteristics of small towns**

Residential accumulation increase, the number of city passages in comparison to the time it was a rural habitation

Official and servicing use increase such as banks, offices, medicinal and others in comparison to the past. More supervision on constructions and increase in the use of resistant materials, the old texture of this city has a rural skeleton and the modern texture has an urban frame.

Increasing rural economy feature in these cities, employment opportunity increase because of the increase in servicing and facilities in these cities, expansion of market and rate of demand for goods and services in comparison to time it was rural; increase in the price of land and houses, cooperation between citizens, social control is mostly individual; public awareness increase, production operation increase as a result of further relationships with market.

#### **6. The role of small towns in national and regional development**

Among small towns development results are the followings: Resistance against urban domination and irregular inflation; facilitation of large city development and decentralization, connection between city and rural areas, expanding integrity of national space and population distribution; intelligent distribution generative forces and controlling the size of large cities and development of health. Education and culture of rural areas (Part consultant engineers 1378:224). Regional development is defined as exercising the concept of development in smaller areas than national wide and wider than local living centers (village or city). (Sarafi 1879:41) the important role of small towns in regional development can be summarized as follows: providing and gathering required background for development of minor industries if the government pays attention and supports; providing a favorable situation with all facilities suitable for families permanent habitation and absorption of excessive region population, a full-scale attempt to resist villagers continuous stream of migration by increasing urban jobs in beneath rural areas as a center for

creation and enhancement of regional and local market system and formation of a node like system in relation with transportation locations in all the region (Fani1382:39).

### **7. The role of small towns in rural development**

Small towns can be considered as places for industrial decentralization because many of the development researchers believe that industrial decentralization from large cities lead to income generation in rural areas and spatial industry distribution, a kind of balanced social organization may develop in rural areas (Nozari1386:43).

Most researchers such as Randinli,Perkashmator,Richarson and others believe that one way for uncultivable job opportunity development in these small towns, is small industry investment and one of the requisite factors is encouraging private sector to work on small towns by creating industrial cities, provision of infrastructure such as water, electricity and etc. by government tax breaks, paying helping rate in small towns and limiting industrial development in large cities(Shekooi1385:415).

### **8. Centralization and small town development**

Development of small towns is an urban policy program that is in accord with the aim of decentralization and in long term may lead to a situation which develops production activities in these towns and influences the entire region by its role and function. Since development of small towns is in line with better income distribution by providing job opportunity in places with excessive workforce< this decentralization policy with social development specially in Latin American countries and Asia has been welcomed >(Sliberfein,Marilyn&Shelly,1998).

In fact, small towns with considerable proportion in production factors, investment and human forces and regional population, in an proportionate distance with area, work as weights far from the capital ofthe city and are able to fix a set of required factors to thrift the ambience(Fni1382:40).

### **9. Methods**

Since the aim of the study is attaining the influence of village and town in area development. Khaje Ahmad villages which are one of the central sectors of Zahak are considered as the population of the study and 20 percent of villages were chosen based on stratified random sampling in the sense that in general 5 villages (YadegarDeh, Khaje Ahmad, Amir Nezam, Mohamad Shah Karam, Mirzafoon) where chosen as the sample and with regard to relatively close assimilation between village families in sum 20 percent of the families of each village were chosen as sample of the study. By considering the purpose of the study a questionnaire was developed for these families, also, sample families were chosen randomly. In choosing sample village the following criteria were used.

Be located in different distances from Zahak city and in general be distributed disproportionately in all the area

The chosen villages have different population size for analyzing the role of Zahak town in development of surrounding area 2 factors such as income and economic prosperity were considered. For getting information about each of the above factors some questions were proposed in the questionnaire and the questions were answered based on the continuum of Likert scale from weak to tense. For income and economic prosperity factors such as income rise, purchase ability, facility increase, animal and dairy products sail were being questioned and for job variety factors such as job changing possibility in the village, job opportunity increase, the possible opportunities for job changing form Zahak were questioned. For analyzing the social influences of town in surrounding villages 2 factors such as immigration and literacy increase, people's awareness were being proposed. The population of the current study includes citizens of Zahak city and surrounding villages. According to general population censuses in 1390, the population of Zahak city and surrounding villages was about 75 thousand people.

### **10. The size of sample population**

For specifying the size of sample population Cochran formula was used. Since the population of the study (Zahak city) has the population of 14324 and its surrounding villages have about 75 thousand people. The output of the current formula (the size of sample population) shows approximately 312 people (according to formula for each 100 thousand people 312 people should be chosen) data gathering should be done in city and villages. In humanistic researches there are different ways for data gathering. In the current study cluster and random sampling were used. So according to cluster sampling 80 percent of villagers and 20 percent of city people were chosen. Villagers and city people were chosen based on simple random sampling. For analyzing the role of villages and cities in development of surrounding area in Zahak city and central village the spss software was used. The data was analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative methods. Descriptive statistics (mean, media, mode, variance and standard deviation) and inferential statistics (sample T-test, two independent sample T-test, one way analysis of variance, pearson correlation) and according to the variables pie chart and histogram also will be used.

**11. Library findings**

These results appear in three social, economic and physical-biological dimensions. T first social dimension is presented. As the social services increase in city villagers can have access to social and welfare servicing with less time and cost. After being considered as a city, as the number of services increase the influence of Zahak city on surrounding cities increases. Development of physical-biological dimension in comparison to social and economic dimensions has lower influence on villager’s welfare. However its role cannot be ignored completely.

**12. Field activities and questionnaire data analysis by spsssoftware finding**

The findings of the first section are descriptive statistics and in the second section the findings of the analytical statistics are presented. As it is shown in table (1) most of the respondents are between 20-60 years old. In general distribution of age pattern of respondents is in a way that all the ages (teenagers, adolescent, adult and elderly) are being questioned.

**Table 1**  
descriptive statistics related to the age of the participants of the study.

sum	More than 60 years	Between 45 to 60 years	20 to 40 years	15 to 20 years	age
363	65	95	140	67	frequency
100percent	18	26.17	38.56	18.40	percent

**Table 2**  
descriptive statistics related to the gender of the participants of the study.

sum	female	male	gender
363	173	190	frequency
100	47/66	52/34	percent

According to the results of table (2) both male and female had and equal proportion of participants to have the analysis of the influence of development of Zahak city on both male and female groups.

As the results of table (3) shows participants of the study were chosen in a way that all the ranges of educational statuses be considered, because in this way the influence of the development of Zahak city could be analyzed using all ranges education and literacy and so it was better.

**Table 3**

descriptive statistics related to the educational level of participants of the study.

sum	uneducated	Under diploma	bechelor	Master and higher	The level of education
363	11	145	125	84	frequency
100percent	3.03	39.94	34.43	23.14	percent

As table (4) shows 66 percent of the participants are villagers from surrounding villages of Zahak city. And 33 percent are city people.

**Table 4**

related to office or work place of the participants of the study.

sum	Another place	Surroundingzahak villages	Zahak city	Work place
363	3	240	120	refquency
100percent	0.82	66.011	33.05	percent

As table (5) shows participants of the study are mostly farmers (around 64 percent). 21 percent also work in official and industrial places and 15 percent run businesses or have unofficial works.

**Table 5**

descriptive statistics related to the participants occupation.

sum	Business and unofficial jobs	farming	Official-industrial	occupation
363	53	232	78	frequency
100percent	14.60	63.92	21.48	Percent

Income is the most important economic factor in every society. Zahak city is also in a situation where income factor should be in a satisfactory status to prevent villagers from going to other locations. Results of the current study as are presents in table (6) shows that people’s income is relatively satisfactory. People with low income are less and are 11 percent of the population of the study. Almost about 62 percent of the sample population has the income of more than 500 thousand.

**Table 6**

descriptive statistics related to the income scale of participants.

sum	Less than300 thousand tomans	Between 300 to 500 thousand	500 to1 million tomans	More than 1 milliontomans	the monthly income scale
363	56	79	91	137	frequency
100 percent	13.40	21.68	24.17	37.74	percent

**Table 7**

descriptive statistics related to the living expences of the participants.

sum	Very low	low	fair	high	Living expenses
363	107	93	113	50	frequency
100 percent	29.47	25.61	31.12	13.77	percent

The result of table (7) reveal that the living expense of the participants of the study is low to average. In that most of them have said that their living expenses are low to average. Only 13.77 percent has said that their living expenses are high. Table(8) shows that the amount of people satisfaction from their income is mostly average to high. Almost 40 percent are dissatisfied with their income.

**Table 8**

descriptive statistics related to the amount of income satisfaction of the participants of the study

sum	Very low	low	average	Very high	The amount of income satisfaction
363	50	110	111	96	frequency
100 percent	13.77	26.61	30.12	28.51	percent

Table(9) shows that the job satisfaction of people is mostly average to high. Almost 39 percent have said that they are dissatisfied with their jobs whereas more 60 percent have said that they are satisfied with their job.

**Table 9**

descriptive statistics related to job satisfaction of the participants of the study.

sum	Very low	low	average	Very high	Job satisfaction
363	50	93	113	107	frequency
100 percent	13.77	25.61	31.12	29.47	percent

Table (10) shows that the average of people’s answer to the influence of Zahak city on economic development of villages is high. Point 1 means very low and point 5 means very high. If the influence of Zahak city on different aspect of social development of Zahak city is more than 3 it means positive influence of city on village development. So it is concluded that people believe that Zahak city had apposite influence on village development and only crafts industry and income increase haven’t raised much. Although Zahak city has provided job opportunity in the city and surrounding villages, people are not much satisfied with their income. So it is concluded that Zahak as a small town, has helped to the economic development of surrounding village.

**Table 10**

descriptive statistics related to the influence of Zahak city on economic dimension of surrounding villages.

Terms	Number of people	mean	variance	Variance mean
The influence of Zahak city on job development	633	3.5153	.92533	.07248
The influence of zahak city on income increase	633	2.8528	.95732	.7498
The influence of Zahak city on reducing living expences	633	2.9325	.95665	.07493
The influence of Zahak city on job development	633	2.9325	.95665	.07493
The influemce on Zahak city on crafts development	633	2.4540	1.04351	.08173
The influence of Zahak city on crafts market	633	.18403	4.10847	.32180
The influence of Zahak city on providing insurance services and capital investment	633	3.4785	.84865	.06647
The influence of Zahak city on providing seed, fertilizer, pesticides for agricultural production	633	3.4969	.82682	.06476
The influence of Zahak city on ameliorating the investement status in villages	633	3.5031	.83425	.6534
The influence of Zahak city on ameliorating access to agricultural machines	633	3.4969	.82682	.06476
Development and maintenance of agricultural locations	633	3.4908	.82677	.06476

The result of table (11) shows that people’s answer mean to the influence of Zahak city on social dimension of village development. Point 1 means very little influence, and point 5 means very much

influence. If the influence of Zahak city on different social development of Zahakcity be more than 3 it means desirable influence of city on social development. The influence of Zahak city on health and education dimensions is more than other dimensions. So it is concluded that Zahak as a small town caused social development of surrounding villages.

**Table 11**  
descriptive statistics related to the influences of Zahak city on social dimension of surrounding villages.

<b>terms</b>	<b>Number of people</b>	<b>mean</b>	<b>variance</b>	<b>Mean variance</b>
Extension and scientific guidance	363	3.4908	.82677	.06476
Ameliorating villagers access to consumer goods	363	3.4785	.83398	.06532
Ameliorating villagers access to information technology and communication like internet, mail, post bank	363	3.5031	.83425	.06534
Reducing commerce expenses of villagers to city center	363	3.5031	.83425	.06534
Reducing permanent migration of villagers	363	3.4969	.84162	.06592
Increasing villagers awareness	363	3.4908	.82677	.06476
Ameliorating people presence in political and social dimensions	363	3.4969	.82682	.06476
Increasing production, distribution and use cooperation	363	3.5092	.84888	.06649
Increasing peoples reliance on government( offices, and employees of the state)	363	3.4969	.84892	.06649
Ameliorating villagers access to educational services	363	4.3865	.84865	.06647
Ameliorating villagers access to hospitals, health centers and medical products and medicine	363	4.4663	.62145	.04868
Ameliorating villagers aces to sport gyms	363	3.4786	.67883	.05317
Ameliorating villagersaccess to entertaining places	363	3.5276	.92505	.07246
Access of villagers to insurance services	363	3.5521	.93064	.07289

**Table 12**  
descriptive statistics related to the villagers idea about the influence of Zahak city on surrounding villages.

<b>Terms</b>	<b>Number of people</b>	<b>mean</b>	<b>variance</b>	<b>Variance mean</b>
<b>The number of respondants:240</b>				
The influence of Zahak city on reducing villagers migration	240	3.3988	.66239	.05188
The influence of Zahak city on increasing agricultural and animal productions	240	3.4233	.67491	.05286
The influence of Zahak city on providing servicing needs	240	3.4356	.67620	.05296
The influence of Zahak city on agricultural and animal production	240	3.5399	.93786	.07346
The influence of Zahakcit on small industrial units and work shops	240	3.2515	.93850	.07351
The influence of Zahak city on ameliorating village roads	240	3.5276	1.02628	.08038
The influence of Zahak city on ameliorating villagers employment	240	2.9387	.42591	.03336



**Table 13**  
descriptive statistics related to city's people idea about the influences of Zahak city on surrounding villages

Terms	The number of people	mean	variance	Mean variance
<b>The number of respondents:120</b>				
The influence of Zahak city on reducing villagers migration	120	3.4785	1.00822	.07897
The influence of Zahak city on villagers employment	120	3.0184	1.04511	.08186
The influence of Zahak city on increasing agricultural and animal production	120	3.2638	1.18545	.09285
The influence of Zahak city on agricultural development in the region	120	3.0613	1.11496	.08733

**13. Analytical findings of the study**

In line with hypothesis testing that says A. development of small towns bring about organic changes in village; one sample T-test in spss has been used. Organic changes mean economic, social and physical changes in village development that is resulted from the interaction between village and town. So to the amount of organic changes in zahak village's development it is possible to refer to the influence OF Zahak city on villager's living condition.

Table (14) shows the influences of Zahak city on economic development of surrounding villages. Analysis of the table shows that there is a significant difference between mean and the values and this difference is positive. The value of sig shows that there is significant level less than 0.05 for every term in the table. And so there is a significant difference between values and the mean. The mean is (3). Values in most terms are more than 3. Only in crafts development and employment the value is closer to the mean.

**Table14**  
one samleT-test to examine the influence of Zahak city on economic development of surrounding villages.

Terms	Test Value = 3		
	Degree of freedom	significan ce	Mean difference
<b>Number of respondents:363</b>			
The influence of Zahak city on ameliorating employment condition	362	.000	3.51534
The influence of Zahak city on increasing income	362	.000	2.85276
The influence of Zahak city on reducing living expenses	362	.000	3.93252
The influence of Zahak city on money making employment	362	.000	2.93252
The influence of Zahak city on carafths development	362	.000	2.45399
The influence of Zahak city on crafts market	362	.000	2.18405
The influence of Zahak city on you villagers access to loan services and funding	362	.000	3.47853
The influence of Zhak city on providing seed, fertilizer and pesticides.... For agricultural production	362	.000	3.49693
The influence of Zahak city on ameliorating investment status in rural areas	362	.000	3.50307
The influence of Zahak city on ameliorating access to agricultural machines	362	.000	3.49693
The influence of Zahak city on development and maintenance of rural areas	362	.000	3.49080

Table (15) reveals the influences of Zahak city on social development of surrounding villages that is gained by the use of one sample T-test. Analysis of the findings of the table show that there is significant

difference between mean and the result values and this difference is positive. The sig value shows that significant level for each one of the terms in table is less than 0.05. And so there is a significant difference between result values and mean. The mean is (3). The result values in all terms are more than 3. The most influential dimensions of Zahak city are health and education.

According to table (16) the results of independent T-test show that the hypothesis of the article that is Zahak city bring about organic changes on surrounding villages is significantly less than 0.1 and at the confidence level more 9 percent is acceptable. And this hypothesis is acceptable by both villagers and city people. So it is concluded that both villagers and city people believe that Zahak city had a reciprocal positive influence on surrounding villages

**Table15**

one sample T-test for analyzing the role of Zhak city on surrounding villages.

Terms	Test Value = 3		
	Degree of freedom	significanc e	Mean difference
<b>Number of respondants:363</b>			
Extension and scientific guidance	362	.000	3.49080
Ameliorating villagers access to consumer goods	362	.000	3.50307
Ameliorating villagers access to information technology and communication like internet, mail, post bank	362	.000	3.47853
Reducing commerce expenses of villagers to city center	362	.000	3.50307
Reducing permanent migration of villagers	362	.000	3.50307
Increasing villagers awareness	362	.000	3.49693
Ameliorating people presence in political and social dimensions	362	.000	3.49693
Increasing production, distribution and use cooperation	362	.000	3.50920
Increasing peoples reliance on government( offices, and employees of the state)	362	.000	3.49693
Ameliorating villagers access to educational services	362	.000	4.47853
Ameliorating villagers access to hospitals, health centers and medical products and medicine	362	.000	4.46626
Ameliorating villagers aces to sport gyms	362	.000	3.38650
Ameliorating villagers access to entertaining places	362	.000	3.52761
Access of villagers to insurance services	362	.000	3.55215

**14. Answer to hypothesis and conclusion**

**Table16**

descriptive statistics to compare differences between villagers and city people idea about the influence of Zahakcity on rural development.

Terms	Number of people	mean	variance	Variance mean
<b>Number of respondants:360</b>				
villagers	240	2.8267	.47665	.03733
City people	120	3.2055	.76271	.05974

- a) Development of small towns has led to villagers less migration in surrounding villages.
- b) If small towns find the appropriate place in the hierarchy of habitation and have various functions they can bring about villages development.
- c) Development of small towns may cause organic changes in rural areas. To test the first hypothesis librarian findings show that servicing to the region has improved after Zahak city being considered as a city, social-economic services are provided in all the region and this led to the reduction of migration, also according to the findings of table (14) it is concluded that for all participants of the study migration from

village to city has reduced after Zahak being considered as a city. Also according to table (15) it is concluded that both villagers and city people believe that Zahak city influenced the reduction of migration. To test the second hypothesis findings and organizational statistics in 3 social, economic and physical-biological dimensions revealed that development of Zahak city has increased social and economic services for its citizens and village's inhabitants in surrounding villages. The effect of physical-biological dimension is less felt but the social and economic dimensions are more prominent. For social dimension it is possible to say that health services and educational services have caused improvement in both education and health in the region. In economic dimension also, development of industries such as food industry and drinking water, chemical industry and metals has improved employment and economy in the region.

Analytic findings of field investigations show that Zahak city has influenced economic development on its surrounding villages. Interpreting T-test reveals that there is a significant difference between mean and outcome numbers and this difference is positive. The significant value shows that in each one of the phrases in the table there is a significant value less than 0/05 and consequently there is a significant difference between outcome numbers and the mean. The mean is calculated to be 3. The outcome numbers in most of the phrases are more than 3. Only crafts industry and employment are closer to the mean.

Moreover one of the aims of the current study is investigation villagers and city people belief of the role and function of Zahak city and comparing their idea. Results show that both villagers and city people had a positive idea about the organic influence of Zahak city on surrounding villages. The results of independent T –test have also shown that it is acceptable to hypothesize that Zahak city has an influence on economic development of surrounding villages and there isn't a significant difference between village society and city society about the development of Zahak city and its surrounding villages. Both groups of villagers and city people believe that Zahak city had a two-way positive effect on its surrounding villages. Because villagers were satisfied from Zahak city both in supply and demand services and in-use goods. Towns people were also satisfied from village in supply and demand services. About the third hypothesis also healthy and organic relationship between city and village had advantages which at least led to the sustainable development and economic growth and living condition advances for both groups as for towns people the use of agricultural goods, healthy and natural water and.... And for villagers quick and easy access to scientific, cultural, official, academic, medical, insurance and bank and other state institutions.

## 15. Presentation of some proposal solutions

To implement balance between Zahak city and other city and villages around Sistan and harmonious development of both it is necessary to pay attention to living condition of villagers and servicing and investment condition in the city. And it is not possible only if agricultural part, convergent agricultural industries, crafts industries, related services compatible with living condition quality of all the Sistan region escape stand state. And develop simultaneously with economic condition of Zahak city in that the hole between Sistan city and villages and Zabol city has reduced as possible. And it is possible through exercising policies and programs to prevent unidirectional stream of surrounding regions capitals to city. Advantages of towns are as follows:

The Hirman river current in the region and fertile soil

Tourism capabilities such as: the existence of half wells as important attractions and tourism centers in the region, some traditional customs and unique arts such as (swore dance), existence of historical-traditional works of art like DhaneyeGholaman, traditional old Zahak city, Zahak dam,...

1. Existence of the race of Sistani cow in this town
2. Unique situation of the town neighboring borders and half well water sources
3. Sistan 120 days long winds is a unique capability for energy generation in the region
4. Research capabilities and academic proposals- solutions and suggestions are provided are presented in different sections below.

## 16. Sociocultural proposals

- Paying attention to human resources, development of multi-purpose places as cultural-artistic and athletic for adolescent and women.
- Culture-building practices and creation of required discipline to prevent (use, distribution,....) drug smuggling by creation of job opportunities, creation of healthy and generator development and if required struggle against entering drugs by smuggling
- Development of public education and expansion of professional and technical training
- Regeneration of performance-traditional art such as swore dance
- Paying a lot of attention to values and attitudes and gentility-regional organizations in policy making and adoption of cultural, artistic and social devices and decision in Zahak city
- Excessive attention to traditional arts and to the culture of the community
- Attempt to do culture-building practices basically to reduce impregnation and prevent excessive growth of population
- Normative attention to improving environmental condition by considering creation of the town in the past in the region with the aim of sustainable development in the region
- The use of effective experiments and the use of successful patterns of village development in other parts of the country
- Training local and village directors
- Moe attention to development and community development in the city

### **17. Economic proposals**

- Development and equipment of developed and new servicing centers to recover agriculture
- improving small, middle and large cooperation which exist in village and city and produce and exchange organizations and goods between city and village
- elimination of unbalance health and medicinal centers or servicing to the sick villagers in Zahak city between city and village
- quantitatively and qualitatively improve electronic services in rural areas
- developing fundamental and luxury goods shopping centers that are accessible for villagers
- developing public service centers and specific information for villagers
- Connection of Zahak city and national and regional malls for selling crops and crafts
- Development and expansion of basics in different sections such as development and creation of necessary infrastructures to facilitate attractions of the city
- The use of fundamental devices in creation of centers, towns and (financial centers)
- Speed up construction and development of Choto and Mil64 marginal shopping centers and support of good exporters in Zahak city
- Conduction of different projects to supply water to support development centers of town
- Creation of motivational factors and implantation of required incentive to gather more investments by native, nonnative and foreign people
- development of water shedding and support implanting more and more water-soil projects
- development of new watering methods
- support private sector investment for macro projects to produce energy from wind and sun
- development of projects to settle nomads and support more and more multi-purpose operations
- Expansion of electricity lines to utilize production capabilities of villages
- regulation of off shore exchanges and changing illegal ways of goods and fuel to legal ways
- attempt to supply sustainable water resources of Zahak
- doing studies related to implementation of non-fossil energy production projects and proposing research, study and applied proposals to utilize natural energy such as water, wind and sun
- attempt to utilize Hirmand river permanently, Sistan region
- support public insurance by emphasizing on insuring individuals who have suffered hurricane and dust
- utilizing margin of half wells to grow fish

- lubricating issuing living cattle exit license
- solving cattle feed supply in the region and providing required facilities to enter feed in the region
- covering insurance services for cattle
- support and development of greenhouse centers in villages
- creation of plant cover to fix sand dune
- Attempt to develop and endemic hen and turkey
- Attempt to send back foreigners to their own countries (especially Afghan foreigners) from Zahak city

#### **18. Proposals related to physical domain**

- dredge rivers, canals, ravines and urban alleys
- develop and repair and expand village to town roads
- continuous investment of public sector to develop and construct required basics and infrastructure to implement regional balance national widely
- create fruit centers to support users and prevent heavy traffic
- support private sector to create health-medicinal centers
- exceed and develop road basics and energy
- create carts booth in tourist places and near historical and tourist attractions
- create cultural, artistic and athletic centers especially for women
- create spare time green spaces and parks and required equipment for different age groups of people
- create boarding schools for poor and support to develop private centers

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