

Assessment of Citizen's Satisfaction of Security According to the Economic Role of the Border Areas (Case Study: Zahedan City, Iran)

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Abstract

Border areas are sensitive and strategic parts of a country. Potential inability to produce, lack of employment, low income and lack of achievement to basic needs are the most important socio - economic feature of these areas that has created the conditions for problems and crises, such as immigration, smuggling, insurgency and insecurity. Today economic establishment and development in the border areas is one of the new approaches to promote security in these areas. In this regard, the aim of this study is the assessment of citizen's satisfaction of security according to the economic role of the border areas (case study: Zahedan city, Iran). The research method is descriptive and analytical and based on documentary and field study. To analysis Expert Choice and SPSS was used. Single-sample T-test results revealed that in all the proposed indices, resulting average is less than the median number that is 3. And this is show that the rate of citizen's satisfaction of urban security is low according to economic role of border areas. Also the Expert Choice results showed that strategy of need to get out of seclusion and development of communication with inside and outside by obtained weight about 0.346, and the need for adherence the border areas with the center by obtained weight about 0.163, were assigned to the highest and lowest rates respectively.

Key words: Security, Economy of border areas, Citizens, Zahedan city

INTRODUCTION

In all periods of human life across the universe the security was as the main elements of human needs and in modern times is increased the importance of this that according to some the especially and unique work of governments in today's modern society and the era of modernity, is establishing and maintaining security in its widest concept. The objective concept of security, is nonexistence of threat against values, and in its subjective concept is as nonexistence the feeling fear that this values be attacked. Feeling safe is a social and psychological process that can not simply be imposed on people but most individuals based on their needs, interests, personality and psychological needs

and capabilities have basic contribution in creating or destroying it (Moazen Jami, 1999:18). Concept of feeling safe is one of the parameters of quality of living in cities and Social pathologies are various outcomes of the rate of security. The concept of security and Feel safe that recently has entered to in the literature on urban problems and planning in summary includes security and resources of institutions, social relations and norms that forms social interaction of urban population in terms of quality and quantity (Musavi, 2008:40). Over the past decades the concept of security in cities, with the development of urbanization and urban sprawl and the complexity of social relations of citizens in cities from initial state and obvious physical aspects have been removed and takes the various aspects of economic, social, cultural and political, so that today security in cities, includes the issues such as poverty, unemployment, inflation or quality of public services, crime, social disorder, and addiction (Musavi, 2008: 40). However, the urban space as the substrate of life and citizen activities, due to the similarities and differences between people and age, sex and social groups should be able to provide safe and healthy and stable and attractive

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environment for everyone and give an appropriate response to the needs of all social strata and to be responsible to the minimum requirement (Shariati, 2005:10). The impact of citizens also because of various and numerous contacts with urban around environment in all aspects of social, economic, cultural and etc. can become objectivity. In this connection, the economic impact on the security of citizens is one of the most important issues in recent decades that has been seriously considered.

Border areas are sensitive and strategic parts of a country. Secluded and infertile nature of the border areas, especially in mountain and bald areas of Iran cause lack of welfare and lack of required incentive for living there was a facilitating context for problems of political, economic and security to the government of the time. Potential inability to produce, lack of employment, low income and lack of achievement to basic needs are the most important socio - economic feature of these areas that has created the conditions for problems and crises, such as immigration, smuggling, insurgency and insecurity (management organization, 1999: 49) Emptying borders of residents and migration them from border areas to major cities due to lack of required incentive for living in border areas, have an increasing trend in the past that its impact on border security was very clear (Department of Commerce, 2000:1). Since the protection of the borders of each country one of the main problems of government, the governments of the past hundred years on Iran have been adopted several policies for the border inhabitants. These policies mainly was to reduce the crisis of unemployment, poverty, variety social corruptions, create jobs, reduce smuggling, social justice, and reduction motives to immigration. Paying attention to the economic affairs of people was a political purpose; because economic welfare, encouraged the people to stay in border areas and in this way protection of border areas has facilitated to the governments and also border inhabitants in the political critical situations, such as war, are the first defenders of the country boundaries. So the issues of Border areas inhabitants has placed on their focus. In some countries to maintain and expand of security in Border areas used militarist strategies and tried to security of borders established by strengthening the military forces in border and security strict controls. But these methods are not effective on the different reasons and have not led in positive results. So other solutions have been proposed in recent decades for this purpose that persist not only on military force, but also on the social and economic forces. These views suggest that by development of economic and social level in border areas can Sustainable security can be ensured in these areas. In this context, the strategy of sustainable development of the border areas has been proposed and emphasized (Niebuhr, 2005: 71).

In Iran, according to number of people living in border and engage them with people over the border will determine the economic, cultural and security special impacts. On the one hand organizing of these interactions and instability of the populations of the borders and the lack of balance in the region and space between the border and the center in the other hand, lead to major impacts on the spatial development process in So that population of border areas put in national socioeconomic seclusion. The border areas according to their economic role are important and strategic areas to increase security in surrounding areas that if organize to scientific and rational way can greatly ensure the security of citizens.

Therefore, this study evaluate the satisfaction of the citizens of urban security according to the economic role of the border areas in Zahedan city, Iran.

Research Questions

1. How much is the rate of citizen's satisfaction of urban security according to the economic role of the border areas?
2. Which strategy to planning to economic development of border areas to citizen security have most impact?

Research Hypothesis

1. It seems that citizen's satisfaction of urban security has a significant correlation with the economy of border areas.
2. It seems that the indices of planning to economic development of the border areas in order to achieve the security of citizens have different importance.

Research Purposes

- Emphasize to undeniably and important economic role of border areas in security of citizens of Zahedan city.
- Providing sustainable solutions to planning the economic development of border areas for security of citizens.

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Yaghfori and Beheshtifar (2012) in a study as Capacity analysis and constraints in the regional development with a focus on border planning of Iran Concluded that the spatial planning border areas trying to eliminate obstacles to development in these areas and by providing a spatial- strategic planning and substantiate the national unity and sustainable development. Also, research findings represent the strategic situation near to offensive situation in region that take advantage and opportunities in contrast by weaknesses and threats and implementation of the proposed strategies can be hoped to improve the socioeconomic and cultural situation and

development of south east of Iran and achievement to offensive situation.

Asheri et al. (2012) in a study as assessment of socioeconomic and security impacts of construction of border markets and its role in development of border areas achieve to this results: 1. Border markets activity creates direct and indirect employment also job activity of of border areas that contribution of indirect jobs is more than direct jobs. 2. The activities of border markets increased income border residents of Javanrood city, Kermanshah province, Iran. 3. The establishment of border markets in Javanrood and creating jobs for residents of this city could reduce migration to cities and also reduce many of the informal economy in this region. 4. Javanrood border market have a significant impact in supplying the needs of residents of border regions and commodities traded mostly have ultra-provincial and ultra-regional approach. 5. The establishment of Javanrood border market could create the relative economic and social security in the region and increased capital investment.

Bemaniah and Mahmudinejad (2008) in a study on the factors that influence the feeling of urban security in Kerman city conclude that the security in various aspects in the case study is at acceptable levels but among the two categories of environmental security- security against natural disasters and religious security of citizen's views is not pleasant. Accordingly, it seems that it is need to improve and enhance the feeling of religious and environmental security in city will do the efficient measures in the context of effective interventions.

Rabbani and Afsharkohan (2004) in the study as Urbanization and the importance of research on factors and conditions affecting security in cities by citizen's views in Baharestan new town revisit the role of institutions that create security in economic, social, political and security aspects, to revisit the role of institutions that create security. The results show that high expectations have been met partially. In this regard, the social conditions of the community, location, composition of the residents of the new city is considered as important variables.

Qarayi et al. (2010) in the review as evaluation of feeling of security in different parts of city (districts 2 and 11 of Tehran). The first research hypothesis was based on have a feeling of security for urban residents is different in different parts of city. People cite the presence of police, promotion of cultural and suitable conditions, the most important factor in create feeling security.

Navidnia (2010) in a study as security priorities of citizens in the different parts of Tehran examines the citizen status in terms of their security priorities in different parts of city. The results indicated that the citizen security is a subject of their security priorities in the different parts of Tehran.

Jeffrey (1971) in the prevention of urban crime with environmental design of defensible spaces refers to the undeniable role of security in urban spaces. Also George Kling and Wilson and Paul Bratingham in the separate books as urban criminology imply to this point.

Lagzayi (2012) in a study as evaluation of the security challenges and opportunities in the eastern border of Iran concluded that the establishment of sustainable security in any region undoubtedly require a lot of components, including the interaction between economy and security, trans-regional factors, culture and beliefs. In addition to the hardware components of security in the border areas, according to the livelihood of the border residents, creating border markets, providing the business, including the effective capacities to create the sustainable security in the border areas.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methodology of this research is descriptive- analytical and based on field survey by questionnaire. The data analyzed by SPSS and Expert Choice softwares.

The Data Collection Method

The library-documentary method

Initially, for obtaining data in the field of theoretical foundations of research, we will collect the theories relevant to the issue by using books and dissertations and scientific-research then collect the required information referring to the organizations, agencies and....

The field researches

In this part, questionnaires were used to collect and analyze the data and information.

The Statistical Population and Sample

The statistical population of this study is the Zahedan citizens that the sample through the sampling Cochran according to population of Zahedan city in 2011 is about 560725. 384 set. The 15 experts in the field of urban security have also been used.

Studied Indices

The following table shows the indices about urban security measure of citizens' satisfaction with regard to the economy in border areas.

THE STUDY AREA

Zahedan is the capital of Sistan and Baluchestan as the largest province in the country. Zahedan is limited to Sistan from the north, Kerman from the west, Pakistan from the east and Khash city from the south. According to the 2011 census, it has 575,116 inhabitants. The area of Zahedan is 8123 of which, about 20 percent i.e. 1325 hectares are old texture back more than 30 years. The south and southwest of the city is tall while its height is reduced by moving to the north. The city has five urban districts. The following figure has shown the geographical location of Zahedan city.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Some indices have been used to study citizen’s satisfaction of security according to the economic role of the border areas according to theory and perspectives relevant to the research topic and the goal of the research. A questionnaire was also prepared to analyze responses of participants according to various indices and it was distributed among study participants which includes 384 persons. In this part, the questionnaires will be analyzed based on the responses of respondents

As the results of responses show The majority of respondent’s Urban security is not satisfied with the economic role of the Zahedan border areas.

As it is seen in the table above, among the proposed indices, the indices of Physical and emotional safety for women in the city access with an average of 2.95, and the increase of Not afraid of the presence of citizens at night with an average of 2.11, have the highest and the lowest averages respectively.

Assessment of Citizen’s Satisfaction of Security According to the Economic Role of the Zahedan Border Areas

In order to investigate analyze the citizen’s satisfaction of security according to the economic role of the Zahedan border areas sample T-test was used to by SPSS software.

whatever average amount is greater than the number 3 The level of citizens’ satisfaction with urban security is higher and whatever average amount is less than the number 3 The level of citizens’ satisfaction with urban security is low.

Table 1: Indicators studied

Indices
Physical and intellectual security,
Psychological and financial security
Reducing crime and pathologies and social raucousness
Feeling of security and safety for women
Feeling of security and safety for children
Reducing poverty
Physical and emotional safety for women in the city access
Not afraid of the presence of citizens at night
Enough income security
Income stability security
No threat or injury of environmental pollution

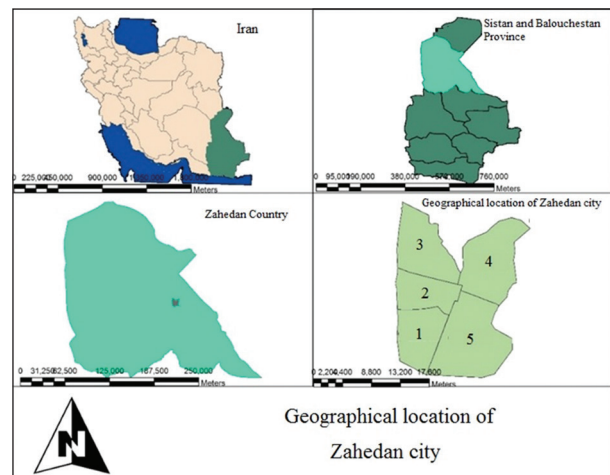


Figure 1: Location of Zahedan

Table 2: Questionnaire responses

Indices	Percent				
	Very much	Much	Average	Little	Very little
Physical and intellectual security	18.8	16.7	13.5	25.5	25.5
Psychological and financial security	8.8	8.3	11.5	37.5	33.9
Reducing crime and pathologies and social raucousness	10.4	16.7	7.8	37.0	28.1
Feeling of security and safety for women	18.1	2.03	8.3	26.2	27.126.2
Feeling of security and safety for children	11.4	15.1	11.5	25.5	36.5
Reducing poverty	7.3	10.4	10.4	27.6	45.3
Physical and emotional safety for women in the city access	11.5	17.2	13.5	32.8	25.0
Not afraid of the presence of citizens at night	13.0	18.8	12.0	32.8	23.4
Enough income security	13.01	15.0	10.4	44.8	17.7
Income stability security	13.0	13.0	13.5	24.0	36.5
No threat or injury of environmental pollution	7.3	10.0	8.9	36.9	35.9

In this regard, as it can be seen in the table above in all indices, the obtained averages are less than number 3 and it means that Urban security measure citizens' satisfaction with regard to the economy of the border region is low.

Prioritize Factors for Planning the Development of Border Areas for the Security of Citizens of Zahedan By Expert Choice Software

In this study, decision makers include elites and people familiar with the border situation in Zahedan and urban areas.

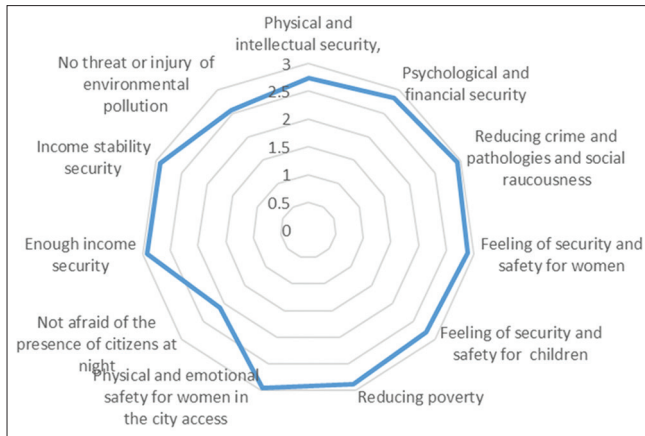


Figure 2: Mean indices studied

Table 3: Mean indices studied

Indices	Mean
Physical and intellectual security,	2.73
Psychological and financial security	2.83
Reducing crime and pathologies and social raucousness	2.94
Feeling of security and safety for women	2.89
Feeling of security and safety for children	2.79
Reducing poverty	2.88
Physical and emotional safety for women in the city access	2.95
Not afraid of the presence of citizens at night	2.11
Enough income security	2.93
Income stability security	2.92
No threat or injury of environmental pollution	2.57

Comparison matrix to determine the binary parameters (A = a_{ij}) question are results and their importance and expertise of specialists in this field is used.

Now the same steps for all choices of (a, b, c,) we do. This step must be calculated to determine whether the inconsistency rate between paired comparisons we are compatible or not. Here are just a couple of inconsistency rate for comparisons of account we choices of similar operations to be performed on every indicator.

So the inconsistency rate calculations in the present study, 0.07 is. Since IR = 0.07 smaller than 0/1, then the paired comparisons, there is a remarkable consistency.

Expert Choice results showed that strategy of need to get out of seclusion and development of communication with inside and outside by obtained weight about 0.346, and the need for adherence the border areas with the center by obtained weight about 0.163.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this regard, the aim of this study is the assessment of citizen's satisfaction of security according to the economic role of the border areas (case study: Zahedan city, Iran).

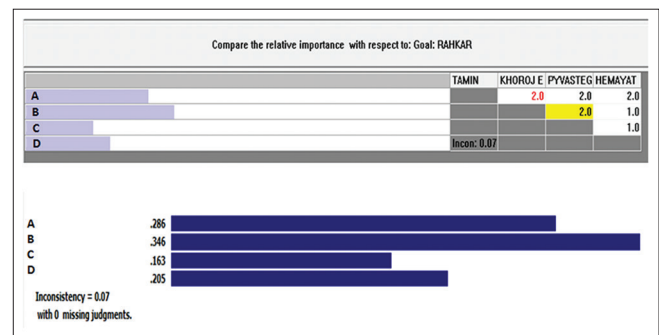


Figure 3: Indicator weights based on the expert choice method

Table 4: Single-sample T-test

Indices	Mean	T	Significant (second range)	The difference 95/0	
				Top	Down
Physical and intellectual security	2.73	33.399	0.000	2.86	2.61
Psychological and financial security	2.83	43.734	0.000	2.96	2.71
Reducing crime and pathologies and social raucousness	2.94	47.8	0.000	3.06	2.82
Feeling of security and safety for women	2.89	49.11	0.000	2.97	2.80
Feeling of security and safety for children	2.79	51.922	0.000	2.85	2.72
Reducing poverty	2.88	45.2	0.000	2.91	2.76
Physical and emotional safety for women in the city access	2.95	43.512	0.000	2.98	2.83
Not afraid of the presence of citizens at night	2.11	49.176	0.000	2.24	2.00
Enough income security	2.93	47.876	0.000	2.98	2.81
Income stability security	2.92	47.2	0.000	2.98	2.87
No threat or injury of environmental pollution	2.57	48.123	0.000	2.70	2.50

Table 5: Indicators of economic development planning for border regions for the security of citizens

Effective strategies	
The need to provide conditions and infrastructure for the development of borders	A
Strategy of need to get out of seclusion and development of communication with inside and outside	B
Need for adherence the border areas with the center	C
The need for special support and support from these areas to exit from restrictions and to achieve development	D

The research method is descriptive and analytical and based on documentary and field study. To analysis Expert Choice and SPSS was used. Single-sample T-test results revealed that in all the proposed indices, resulting average is less than the median number that is 3. And this is show that the rate of citizen’s satisfaction of urban security is low according to economic role of border areas. Also the Expert Choice results showed that strategy of need to get out of seclusion and development of communication with inside and outside by obtained weight about 0.346, and the need for adherence the border areas with the center by obtained weight about 0.163, were assigned to the highest and lowest rates respectively.

According to the results of field studies, a special kind of border economic activity is formed in this region and economic and social status of people living in these areas have changed compared with the past. New jobs, diversity of groups and economic actors, are the economic methods consequences in these areas. But on the other hand, some jobs such as the smuggling of illegal goods is very effective in reducing the physical and psychological security of women and children of multiple regions of Zahedan and the reduction of income security and increase of crime and social problems of citizens. In this study, in a survey of experts some solution proposed in this area and so in the following the same solutions provided by experts and also we have a suggestion according to field study of the region.

- Because these border areas in order to economic strengthen of border and urban residents, suggest that by creating rules and regulations the possibility of extending security in urban areas provide in this economic exchanges more than past.
- The goods that smuggled imported or exported of country after an initial check by the city governor, can add to Exportable or importable goods through border markets to reduce the smuggling of goods across borders.

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