



The Evaluation of the Effects of Borderline Markets Establishment on the Changes of Villagers' Life Quality Level (Case Study: Dezli Dehestan of Sarvabad County)

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Abstract

Purpose- The present applied survey has been done for the purpose of the evaluation of function quality and effectiveness of Malakhord borderline market on the changes of villagers' life quality level in (Dezli Dehestan of Sarvabad County).

Design/methodology/approach- This research is descriptive-analytic from the view point of method and library and field methods have been used on the basis of questionnaire distribution and interview to collect data. The sample size includes 250 people from the head of the households of active villages in the market that their number was specified using Corcoran formula and the questionnaires were distributed according to their class among the sample villages and distributed randomly among the head of the households.

Findings- The analysis of the data using descriptive statistics indexes and the tests of inferential statistics (Chi-Square, one-sample t-test, Friedman test, Paired Samples t-test, path analysis) showed that generally the market has caused the improvement of the villagers' life quality level in comparison to the previous period before the establishment of it and it is this economic aspect of the villagers that has had the most improvement and positive change.

Research limitations/implications- Being faraway, the dispersion and the location of a large number of villages in the zero region, the villagers lack of familiarity with questionnaire completion, and not accessing easily to family guardians with the questionnaires were among the limitations of this survey.

Practical implications- According to the survey findings, solutions like the improvement of the roadways to the market, the will of domestic organizations to prevent sectional holidays, the improvement of services and welfare facilities across the market, using local people to manage and coordinate the market affairs, exporting the village's products to the neighboring country, allocating a part of the market income to the construction and physical development of the villages, and devoting another part to the young villagers looking for jobs as loan are suggested.

Originality/value- Trading in the form of borderline markets, purposefully and lawfully, can pave the way for economic, social and physical development of the borderline rural areas and as a result will prevent migration, population leaving and the instability of the villages that can have negative consequences in the local, regional and national level.

Key words: Borderline market, Life quality, Dezli Dehestan, Sarvabad County.

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1. Introduction

The quality of the resident's life has been vastly dealt with in speeches and developmental programs in this century in order to be able to provide a better life for people by promoting it (Gondos, 2014). During previous decades, the quality of life, as the main goal of the society development, has influenced the policy making of many countries, societies, and nations (Costanza, 2007; Majedi & Lahasaiezadeh, 2006). Because after the passage of decades from the implementation of developmental programs, rural places, from the viewpoint of living and life atmosphere, still live in a complicated and unorganized life hence. From 1970's approaches and developing programs faced a basic turn and apart from the emphasis on quantity, income and cities, developing quality properties have been noticed and the villagers and creating desirable quality and life worthy space in villages have been their main goal. Hence, the full-scale rural development approaches, providing main needs and finally stability approach became the core of the development programs implementation to create a livable space i.e. a space having desirable life quality for villagers (Rezvani, 2009; Papoli-e-Yazdi & Ibrahimi, 2008; Jomepour, 2008; Hosseini, 2015; Vanzerr, 2011). Considering the effective role of accessing an inhabitable environment with an increasing life quality in the fulfillment of stability (Gough, 2015) improving the resident's life quality that is the provision of public welfare is the main goal of the implementation of policies and development programs in international development organizations (Dymitrow, 2014; Farahani, 2008). A desirable life quality has always been the wish of human beings and still it is. At first, the wish was limited to the improvement of the individuals' appearance status like income rate, education, physical health and suitable habitat provision but now alongside quantity variables, vast spectrums like quality and mental variables are considered (Mokhtari & Nazari, 2011; Shucksmith, 2006; Theofilou, 2010). The quality of life depends on feeling happy, satisfaction or dissatisfaction from life (Sonja, 2003; Kamp, 2003). All concepts like health condition, life style, satisfaction from life, mental health, being good, and mental welfare show the multifaceted nature of individuals' and the society's life quality (Mudey, 2011; Diener, 2006).

The subject of life quality from the beginning of 1990s afterwards in theoretical literature and development have received an extraordinary importance and have become a differentiation base

and new classification of the countries in recent years and an effective base of evaluation of implementation policies of public welfare (Nanbari, 2011; Brown, 2004).

Life quality is a concept which has been influenced by components like time, place, individual and social values and its situation depends on the degree of development rate of the societies. So, there is a meaningful and effective relationship between development rate and life quality level so that nowadays development is considered as equal to better and more desirable quality of life (Papoli-e-Yazdi & Ibrahimi, 2009). Meanwhile, the role and position of villages in the process of economic, social and political development in the local, regional and national scales and numerical development consequences of rural regions like vast poverty, increasing inequality, rapid growth of population, unemployment, migration, urban margin living and finally insecurity have caused focus on rural development and as a result the promotion of life quality level of villagers (Sadr Mousavi & Talebzadeh, 2014). Considering the invincibility role of rural regions in production, growth and national development, the necessity of increasing the level of life quality in these regions is evident to everyone (Ghanbari, Rahimi, & Ahmadian, 2014). In this regard, the governments are obliged to provide a suitable and worthy life atmosphere for village residents by planning and developing the villages so that the villagers have the possibility of life and growth and development. The creation of a desirable life with high quality for the villages requires the implementation of village development plans in the country. These plans should be able to solve the existing problems and difficulties in the economic, social, environmental, and physical fields so that the quality of a desirable life for the villagers will be fulfilled (Rabiefar, 2015). Meanwhile, the economic aspect and the promotion of its indexes like income and employment has undeniable effect on life quality in rural areas; these effects are doubled in far and borderline rural areas because rural areas in these regions have been in unequal conditions from the view point of opportunities and advantages created by growth and development (Manouchehri & Tayebniya, 2016). Having a quick look at borderline rural areas, it can be seen that these regions suffer from the double pressure load of numerical development and being marginal (Afrakhteh, 2013) in such a way that the main question in some of these regions is attempt for survival. One of the effective solutions corresponding with the potentials of these areas to solve these problems and the fulfillment of desirable life quality is focusing on trade exchanges and creation of

borderline markets. Markets can act as an economic gate and can be considered a good engine for increasing formal exchanges, the prosperity of relative advantages and the extension of cooperation and the spreading of inter region markets, the stability of prices, the leading of trade benefits, the increasing of employment, welfare, and finally the promotion of life quality level for borderline rural society (Kamran, Mohammadpour, & Frahadi, 2010). Meanwhile, Kurdistan province as one of the borderline provinces of the country having a lot of village inhabitants has always been one of the borderline trade poles especially with Iraq and having a formal customs and five active borderline markets in borderline cities like Baneh, Marivan, Saghez and Sarwabad have major size of exchanges with Iraq. The region under study of this survey is Dezli rural district in Sarwabad County. A region that due to unsuitable natural conditions and poor economic and social infrastructures on the one hand and on the other hand the geographical isolation, lack of dynamism and movement in rural areas can be seen in its rural areas that the reflection of this issue has been the low level of villagers' life quality level and consequently the vast migration of rural work force to big cities either temporarily or eternally and finally the reduction of village population and the wasting water and soil resources. Considering this situation, the county and province rural development decided to establish a market that can act as a stimulus for economic and social development of the villages in order to exploit the major potential of the region in borderline trade and to have a long experience of trade with Iraq and consequently to promote the life quality level of the villagers. Now, the main issue that is dealt with in this survey is this point that what effects this established market had had on life quality level of the villagers of the region under study after two years activity so in this survey we have tried to evaluate the changes in life quality level of the villagers as the result of this action, with a comprehensive view and wide study, so that this comprehensive recognition of the current situation paves the way for applied solutions in the direction of eliminating weak points and having more and more desirable effect on improving the life quality level of the villagers. In this regard, the main questions of the survey are raised as the following:

1. Has the establishment of this market caused the improvement of life quality level of the villagers in comparison to the period before it?
2. Which measured aspects of life quality of the villagers life have been influenced the most by changes of the condition due to the effect of the borderline market?

3. Which measured aspects of life quality of the villagers' life have been influenced the most in changing the life quality level of the villagers due to the effect of the borderline market?

2. Research Theoretical Literature

Although the discussion of life quality has been raised recently, the root of this concept can be found even in the philosophers' ideas like Aristotle as well. He talked about good life and the improvement of life and the effect of public policies affecting it (Sonja, 2003). Nowadays, there is a lot of discussion about the concept of life quality in scientific forums. In social sciences, life quality means the sense of mental well-being and being good after meeting the needs; in economy, it means the increase of material welfare in life; and in medicine, it means the degree of mental and physical health of the individuals (Susniene, 2009). There are four approaches regarding the analysis of life quality. Religious approach, which according to religious teachings, considers life quality in helping the others; philosophical approach defines the desirable life quality according to Kant teachings, depends on desirable behavior on the basis of rational and logical thought; another approach, which exists more in economy area, relates to satisfaction from the choices and puts emphasis on the availability of different and various choices to meet individuals' needs; and finally, the individual approach that considers being good and satisfied with life as the criterion of desirable life quality (Diener, 2006). World Health Organization, also, defines life quality in connection with individuals' mental standing from their status in life in the framework of culture and the values they live in and in connection with goals, expectations and standards (Orley, 1996). In the late 1960s and early 1970s, the focus was on quantity growth and lack of employment and having income as the only measurement criterion of life qualities; researchers in response to this approach with less severity, spoke of measuring the individuals' mental experiences as the quality approach in life quality measurement as well (Theofliou, 2010). So, the new scientific approach is life quality measurement, its classification into life quality concept in two mental and objective aspects (Shucksmith, 2006; Diener, 2010; Badri, Rezvani & Gharanjik, 2012). The expression of objective refers to two those groups of properties that can be measured without asking the individuals, like income, possession and employment rate (Costanza, 2007). There are also mental indexes of life quality only in the individuals' own knowledge like sense of satisfaction from life, happiness, security and so on (Pospech, 2009).

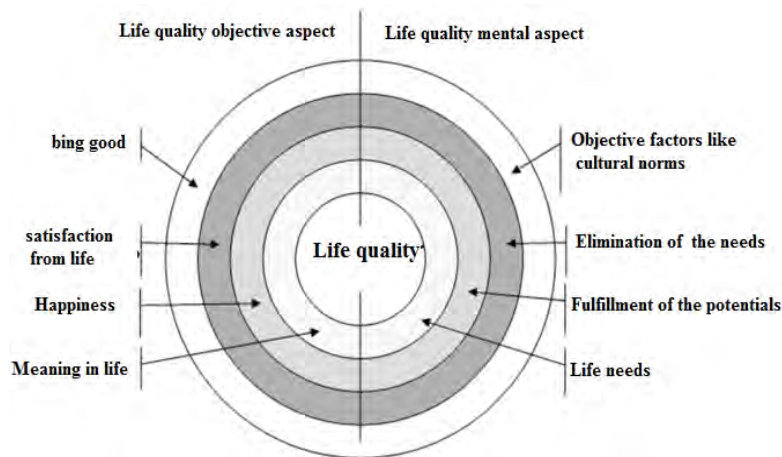


Figure 1. life quality classification
source: (Susniene,2009, p.159)

As it has been shown in the following Figure (2) and according to the report of evaluation group of rural development of Europe, life quality has three economic, social and environmental aspects that their desirable status paves the way for the fulfillment of conceptual life quality in rural areas. Conceptual life quality as the concept of being good in rural areas includes the promotion of two important aspects, that is livability (access to the

services, environment quality and social networks) and "livability" (www.tgtt.immobilier.com) (Cagliero,2010). Dymitrow (2014), also thinks that life quality in rural areas depends on the improvement of the status of these two aspects of accessing to the basic services and the dynamicity of rural economy and preservation and the promotion of natural resources (Dymitrow, 2014).

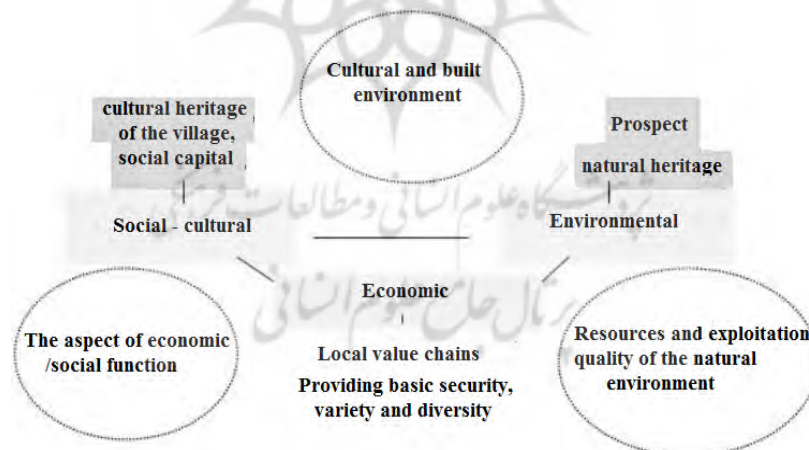


Figure 2. life quality aspects in rural areas
Source: (Cagliero, 2010, p.316)

Life quality in rural environments from the view point of Philips have been described as a multifaceted phenomenon with interactive and cumulative effects, and depends on the improvement of several and various factors like housing conditions, surface structures, accessing to the different facilities, income, life standard, satisfaction from environment and social environment (Zaid,2010). Attention should be paid

that according to the Figure (3) the success in village development and the promotion of life quality level of villagers depend on planning processes and making strategic development for establishing logical balance between urban and rural habitats and eliminating the existing imbalances regarding the life quality standards (Saidi, 2005).

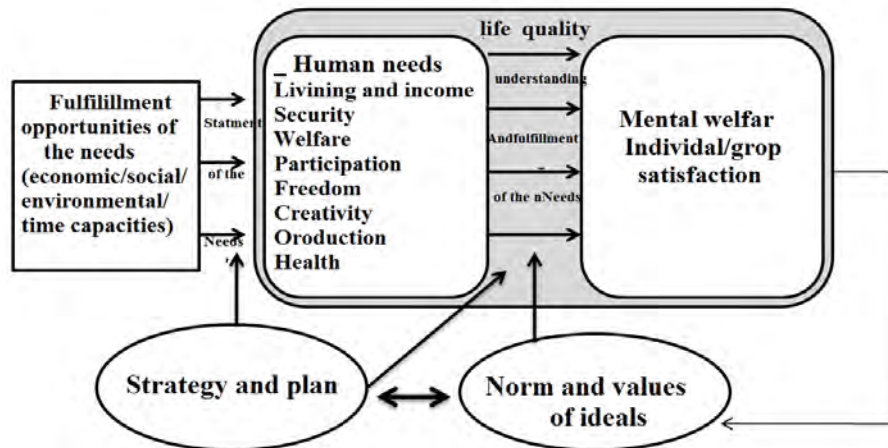


Figure3. the role of making and formulating plan and strategy in the fulfillment of desirable rural life quality.

Source: (Costanza, 2007, p.269)

Meanwhile, considering the several weaknesses and shortages of economic and social structures in borderline rural areas which has caused an isolated and passive environment and as the result with a low quality for the villagers, it is necessary to establish agencies and structures on the basis of abilities and their potentials that can pave the way for economic and social development of these rural areas as a stimulus which the total of this on the basis of dependence and convergence of development with life quality will also be the improvement of life quality of borderline inhabitants. In this regard, the focus on trade exchanges purposefully and lawfully in the form of borderline markets can cause the increasing of life quality level of villagers by creating and distributing developmental results. Borderline market is an enclosed environment located in the zero-point border and near customs office which is allowed to release goods, or places that is determined according to agreed memorandum of understandings between Iran and bordering countries. (Kohnaposhi & Anabestani, 2013). As borderline markets can create a fundamental change in production, employment and population stability, income increase, prevention of smuggling (Kohnepoushi & Jalaliyan, 2014) security development, the provision of costs of the creation of economic, social infrastructure and the welfare of the local residents they are considered as one of the major potentials of eliminating bias and economic and social development of borderline deprived areas (Ebrahimzadeh, 2013).

The establishment of borderline markets will pave the way for a horizontal, endogenous and from below development that consequently in addition to people participation in the development through the population preservation and resources and preventing their decline in villages the way will be paved for national stability. Economists believe that opening the borders of neighboring countries to each other and the development of economic activities through trade in borderline markets, considering the increase of understanding and friendship, it directs the economic resources of the nations in the direction of activities having higher productivity and will speed up growth trend and their development and will weaken poverty and unemployment as the main barriers of village development fulfillment. In fact, the establishment of borderline markets as strategies that cause dynamicity and variety in rural economy, have the ability of solving many of the current problems in borderline villages and their movement in the direction of development and as the result the increase of life quality level of the villagers (Manouchehri & Tayebniya, 2016).

The spread of borderline areas of the country and the necessity of increasing the level of their life quality using the borderline trade potential has caused the establishment of many borderline markets and the performance of some dispersed studies related to the effectiveness of these borderline markets. A review of these studies and some others have been given based on the international level in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of previous research
Source: Theoretical Findings of the Research, 2017

Researchers	Survey topic	Results
Faiz et al (2012)	Stable rural roads for living and the inhabitability of the villages	Providing the necessary infrastructure and services, and the most important of them, the communication road as catalytic, has increased the productivity of rural infrastructure, which is the basis for solving many problems and thus increasing the quality of life of villagers.
FAO with the cooperation of WFP	A report of the function of Dovaily borderline market in the border of Kenya and Somalia	Providing the surface structures and the necessary services and of the most important ones, the roadways as a catalyzer has caused the increase of productivity of the rural surface structures and this paves the ways for the elimination of many problems and consequently the increase of life quality of the villagers.
Mudey (2011)	A report from life quality among rural and urban population of Vardha area in India	Although this market has been able to have relative effects in improving the income and job situation of the borderline villagers, seasonality of the market, being influenced by price rise and falls, political tensions and war, currency changes, lack of surface structures and necessary facilities, lack of clear laws and proper and careful supervision are considered the most important problems facing this market.
Wanyonyi (2010)	The function of borderline market in the west of Kenya and the east of Uganda	Physical and mental Life qualities in rural areas are more than urban ones. In social relationship aspect the life quality of urban old men are better than rural ones which are due to the difference in social support levels and available sources, life style and desirable income in urban areas in comparison to the rural ones.
Manouchehri and Tayebniya and (2017)	The role of borderline markets in economic and social development of rural areas of Khaw-mirabad region (Marivan)	Lack of and improper communication surface structures and the increase of transport costs are the main reasons that prevent the desirable function of the borderline market in economic and social development of borderline inhabitants.
Manouchehri, Amanpour, Akbari and Abbasi (2016)	An analysis of the effects of eliminating the goods smuggling on the life quality of the villagers(case: Marivan county villages)	From the viewpoint of officials themarket has been able to have a desirable effect on increasing security. Smuggling reduction and job security of the villagers and from the view point of villagers also this market causes the increasing of job security facilitate transit and the increase of their security.
Ghanbari,rahimi and Ahmadiyan (2013)	Measurement and evaluation of life quality indexes in rural areas in Fasa county	Goods smuggling as an unacceptable phenomenon has been left out but on the other hand the social and economic life quality of the villagers has decreased and only in physical aspect we observe the promotion of life quality of the villagers.
Nourbakhsh and Saraskanroud (2012)	The evaluation of the rdddanss' ssssfccooa from life quality and its effect on borderline areas security; case study Syahrud in Jolfa county	Life quality status in the region numerical study from the viewpoint of sample society are not satisfactory and among the life quality variables three variables of spending free time, environmental quality and physical quality are more effective than other variables on security in this region.

Analyzing the survey backgrounds, it seems that life quality from the beginning has been a multifaceted structure and its analysis requires systematic and comprehensive principle to account for all of its aspects. On the other hand, borderline markets in rural areas have had successful and unsuccessful effects and their positive effects in promotion of living level of local people due to several economic, social and environmental

weaknesses in isolated borderline areas depend on the existence of desirable service, communication and management of surface structures.

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Geographical Scope of the Research

Sarvabad County is one of the counties of Kurdistan Province which is located in the west of the province. This county has 8 rural districts of which Dezli, having 8 villages, is one of the most

populated rural districts of this county, and is located in the central part. Lack of economic variety in the region has caused much of the active population and workforce of the rural district villages to migrate to small and large cities around to get income and job. Meanwhile, this county, having joint border with Iraq since ancient times, has had trade exchanges which was blocked a few years ago after the USA attack on Iraq and trade activities were stopped as well. But, Malakhord

borderline market was opened again recently with the permission of the Ministry of the Interior and county bordering management, so that the way will be paved for the economic and social development of the rural district villages. But, right now just four nearby villages with the borderline of this county meaning Dezli, Daraki, Damayo and Daranakhi villages have the permission of presence and activity in the market.

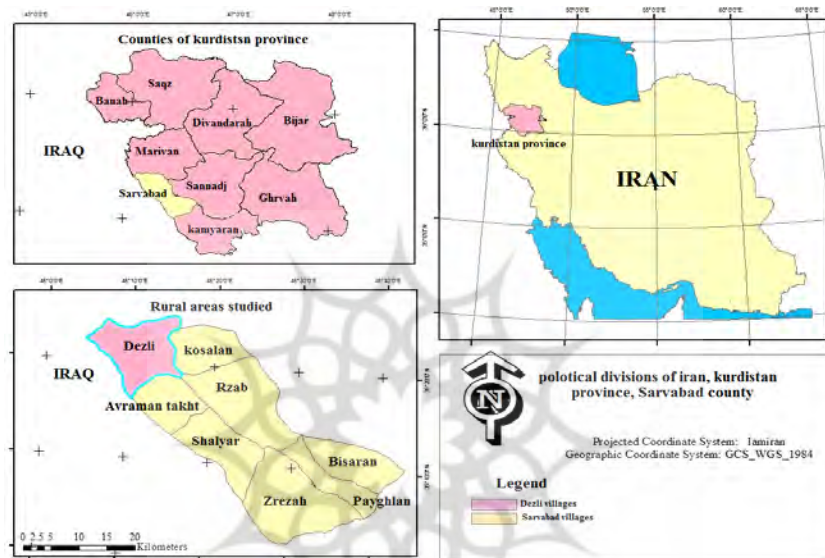


Figure 4. showing the situation of the region numerical study

Source: Research findings, 2017

3.2. Methodology

The present survey from the viewpoint of descriptive-analytic and research type is applied. The method of doing this research from the theoretical aspect is library and documentary and from the practical aspect is survey. In the library method, fiche, reports, articles and statistics of related organizations and in the field method, questionnaire, interview and observation have been used. Considering the goal of the research, the rural families residing in the four villages of Dezli rural district (Dezli, Daraki, Damayo & Daranakhi) that had the permission of activity in the market were analyzed as the statistical society. As these four villages, according to the county health center (2016), consisted of 1296 families, first of all on the basis of Cochran formula (confidence level of 95%, error rate of 5%, $q=0.30$, $p=0.70$). To specify the sample size, 240 families were chosen as sample and the total number of questionnaires were specified. Then, according to correspondent sampling, the share of each village from the questionnaires was specified and the questionnaires were distributed randomly among the

head of the households. Questionnaire items are closed and in Likert five-choice spectrums (1= very rare...5 = very much).

To fulfill the research goals and to answer the questions, 36 variables in the form of 3 aspects and 65 maxims were used (Table 3). Reliability of the survey was verified by the verification of the experts who had the experience of previous studies and it was also verified through the calculation of Cronbach's alpha coefficient as 0.74%. The analysis of the obtained data from questionnaires was also done by using descriptive statistics' important index meaning the average and inferential statistics tests like Chi-Square, one-sample t-test, Paired Samples t-test, Friedman rank and path analysis.

Table 2. sample villages and the distribution of the total number of the questionnaires among them.

Source: Research findings,2017

Village name	Family number	Questionnaire number devoted
Dezli	688	127
Zakiryan	72	14
Daranakhi	111	21
Daraki	425	78
Total=4	1296	240

Table 3. research indexes and thereliability rate

Source: Manouchehri & Tayebniya, 2016; Manouchehri et al., 2015; Ghanbari, Rahimi and Ahmadian, 2013; Nourbakhsh & Saraskanvandi, 2011.

aspects	variables	Goya number	reliability	
				Life quality
social	Sense of individual security, social security, hope for the future, ability to provide the basic needs of the family, satisfaction from family, willingness to stay in the village, satisfaction from social status, art and cultural facilities development, improvement of inhabitants' nutrition, the increase of education and literacy, enjoyment from life, the increase of free time, the increase of various ways of spending free time, the degree of emphasis on life affairs, information and communication facilities	35	0.73	
economic	Satisfaction from income rate, saving rate, job, the reduction of economic inequality, affording life costs, the decrease of poverty, creating motivation to improve work conditions, ability to receive financial and credit, the improvement of quality and price of used and produced goods, the increase of job security, the increase of work potentials	18	0.82	
Environme ntal-physical	Access to the recreational and sport facilities, the quality of house from the view point of used materials, housing equipment, ability to provide and rent houses, preserving and surviving the natural resources, the condition of transport surface structures, satisfaction from life place	12	0.68	
total	3	36	65	0.74

4. Research Findings

In this part, on the basis of measurement scales differences, Chi-Square and one-sample t-test have been used to analyze the data.

4.1. Social Aspect

The findings produced by the analysis of the given responses to the manner of situation change of the variables of social aspect of life quality of the villages using the Chi-Square test show that in the level of meaningfulness 0.05 and considering the average of 3.24, we can say that from the view point of the villagers, the establishment of market and activity in it has caused their ability in meeting their basic needs. The average equals 3.46 and the calculated of meaningfulness level less than alpha level of 0.05 also shows the effectiveness of the market in the improvement of the index of accessing the educational facilities and the level of literacy. In this regard, the villagers stated that the benefits of activity cause the increase of its abilities to afford their children's

educations and this causes the increase of the villagers' level of education. The villagers also with the average of 3.14, consider the activity in the market and the incomes related to it as a factor in the increase of facilities and the information and communication tools (intelligent cell phones, access to the internet, handheld computers and so on) in a meaningful level of 0.05. Regarding the indexes related to the villagers' free time, the Chi-Square tests also show that with the establishment of market and the villagers' activity in it, due to the decrease of work duration to gain enough income and the increase of various ways of spending free time and due to the income increase, their ways of spending free time has improved. The calculated average equal to 3.16 in the confidence level of 95% show that the villagers believe that their social status as a rural individual following the establishment of the market has improved. In this regard, the villagers stated that right now many of the urban citizens, due to the boom of the borderline market and its bright future in the case of continuity, complimented the

life status and the old imagination associating with poverty and inferiority has disappeared. The total of these effects can be seen in the improvement of the status of indexes like the increase of hope for life and life satisfaction with the averages of 3.31 and 3.17 accordingly that the villagers believe in the relative improvement of the status of these indexes in the level of 95%. One of the important problems in planning country

rural development is the control of the rural migrations and the increase of the villagers' willingness to stay that the desirable average of 3.54 and satisfactory statistics of chi-square in the meaningful level of 0.05 show that following the establishment of market and feeling its results by the villagers, the villagers' willingness to stay has increased (Table 4).

Table 4. the measurement of the villagers' belief in effectiveness of borderline markets in the promotion of social aspect of their life quality

Source: Research findings, 2017

variables	Very much	Much	Medium	Little	Mode	average	chi-square statistics	Meaningfulness	Result
Hope to future	53	59	78	31	3	3.31	32.16	0.003	verified
Ability to meet basic needs	30	62	116	24	3	3.24	132.1	0.017	verified
Satisfaction from life	36	74	76	29	3	3.17	42.28	0.008	verified
Willingness to stay in village	83	76	24	28	5	3.54	60.92	0.024	verified
Satisfaction from social status	53	65	50	44	4	3.16	10.48	0.033	verified
Literacy and education facilities	66	73	49	34	4	3.46	30.52	0.000	verified
Increasing free time	45	59	91	37	3	3.30	59.60	0.011	verified
Increasing the verity of spending free time	30	46	120	32	3	3.12	128.1	0.004	verified
The degree of focus on life affairs	59	45	87	45	3	3.38	56.76	0.016	verified
Communication and information facilities	49	40	95	38	3	3.14	54.90	0.021	verified

Table 4.

Indexes	Numerical desirability numerical test=3				95% confidence		Result
	Difference from desire extent	T amount	meaningfulness	average	lower	higher	
Feeling individual security	0.1840	2.14	0.033	3.18	0.148	0.353	verified
Feeling social security	0.344	3.77	0.021	3.32	0.164	0.523	verified
The development of cultural and art facilities	-0.376	-5.05	0.001	2.62	-0.522	-0.229	
Increasing the participation of rural people in construction projects and charity affairs	0.588	6.98	0.000	3.58	0.421	0.753	verified

Table 4.

Indexes	Numerical desirability numerical test=3				95% confidence		
	Difference from desire extent	T amount	meaningfulness	average	lower	higher	Result
Increasing relationship and correlation of the inhabitants	0.0881	1.97	0.038	3.08	-0.809	0.256	verified
Improvement of inhabitants' nutrition	0.468	5.57	0.011	3.46	0.302	0.633	verified
Enjoyment from life	0.1600	2.033	0.043	3.16	0.005	0.315	verified

The analysis of the status of the indexes of this aspect measured by interval scale and analyzed by one-sample t-test show that in indexes of feeling individual and social security the calculated average (3.18, 3.32) are more than numerical desirability of numerical test and this shows their relative improvement, following the establishment of the market. To explain this, villagers stated that the reduction of employment, increase of investment in productive activities inside and outside the village and the increase of activities like construction boom have caused the reduction of crimes like bothering, stealing, reduction of insecure and fearful places, and so on. The highness of calculated average from numerical desirability of under test, positivity of both low and high extents and finally lowness of calculated meaningfulness level from 0.05 alphas shows the improvement of inhabitants' nutrition status, the increase of rural people participation in construction projects and charity affairs and the increase of relationship and correlation of local people. The villagers stated that the increase of incomes stemming from activity in the market or investment from it inside and outside the village has caused more participation of the villagers in public and charity affairs and activities like, helping cleaning up the village mosque and schools, helping the poorer class, lending money to each other.

4.2. Economic Aspect

The findings of the analysis of the offered responses by the villagers to the manner of economic variables status

change of the their life quality, following the establishment of the market and activity in it also shows the meaningfulness of 0.05 with the desirable amount of chi-square statistics and satisfactory averages of 3.68 and 3.31 respectively for the indexes of satisfaction from income and savings, local people believe in the improvement of the income and their savings so they seek activity in the market. The result of this, is the 54% response (137 people) to the choices “much” and “very much” and the mode of the responses equals 5 that is “very much” choice to the effective role of markets in the relative reduction of villagers' economic inequalities with citizens' and among the villagers. The mode equals “much”, choice (4), and the calculated average equals 3.17 in chi-square test which also shows that, following the establishment of the market and activity in it, the villagers believe in the increase of their abilities in meeting their life costs but on the other hand, in satisfaction index from created jobs from the market, the undesirable average equals 2.95 and to explain this, most of the respondents pointed to the difficult conditions of activity in the market and just creating simple works, that is using the rural people for carrying the loads and stated that the market has not been able to create more productive jobs like driving, chamber owning and retailing for the villagers (Table 5).

Table 5. the measurement of the villagers' belief in effectiveness of borderline markets in the promotion of Economic aspect of their life quality

Source: Research findings, 2017

variables	Very much	Much	Medium	Little	Mode	average	Chi-square statistics	Meaningfulness	Result
Satisfaction from income	87	66	47	30	20	5	58.68	0.000	verified
Satisfaction from saving	49	56	92	31	22	3	58.92	0.010	verified

Table 5.

variables	Very much	Much	Medium	Little	Mode	average	Chi-square statistics	Meaningfulness	Result
Satisfaction from job	24	55	59	50	32	3	50.92	0.021	rejected
The reduction of economic inequalities	79	58	48	44	21	5	38.60	0.013	verified
Affording life costs	47	72	47	45	39	4	12.96	0.022	verified
Ability to receive credit and financial services	36	44	93	43	29	3	60.52	0.015	verified
Indexes	Numerical desirability numerical test=3				95% confidence			Result	
	Difference from desire extent	T amount	meanings	average	lower	higher			
Feeling individual security	0.8600	12.42	0.000	3.86	0.723	0.996	verified		
Feeling social security	0.3000	-4.55	0.009	2.70	-0.429	-0.170	rejected		
The development of cultural and art facilities	0.2280	2.65	0.009	3.22	0.058	0.397	verified		
Increasing the participation of rural people in construction projects and charity affairs	0.116	1.28	0.032	3.11	-0.061	0.293	verified		
Increasing relationship and correlation of the inhabitants	0.2360	2.43	0.023	3.23	0.045	0.426	verified		

In indexes of the villagers' life quality, economical aspect that were measured and analyzed by one-sample t-test, the findings also indicate that in the meaningfulness level of 0.05, the calculated averages in the following indexes were more than numerical desirability of numerical study and with the confidence of 95%, the establishment of the market has caused the creation of motivation to improve the status and the development of the villagers' work potential increase and the increase of the villagers' job security. The market has also been able to act as a stimulus and developmental agent and control the rural poverty in the region relatively. Confirming this, positive value of T statistics, positivity of both high and low extents and the calculated average value equals to 3.11 that is more than the numerical desirability of under study(3). On the other hand the market has not succeeded in the indexes of quality and price of produced and consumed goods of the villagers because most exports of the market are goods that villagers do not consume and nothing has been done to export the agricultural products

and produced hand-made goods of the villagers through the market.

4.3. Environmental-Physical Aspect

The findings of the analysis of the offered responses from villagers to the manner of the changes of the status of their life quality environmental - physical variables show that, following the establishment of the market and the villagers' activity in it, two indexes of ability to provide and rent housing and also the improvement of the quality of the used materials in the new rural housing from the villagers' view point has had a lot of improvement. In these two indexes, mode of the responses equals 4 that shows the high effectiveness of the market on their status improvement. One of the most important and effective mental indexes of life quality is the index of enjoyment from environment that the villagers with the satisfactory average of 3.65 and chi-square desirable statistics in meaningful level of 0.05 have verified the desirable level of this index in the level of the villages of this region, following the establishment of the market and feeling its

advantages. The mode of these responses equals 5 which means “very much” choice, that shows the meaningful

effectiveness of the market in the improvement of the status of this index.

Table 6. the measurement of the villagers’ belief in effectiveness of borderline markets in the promotion of Environmental-physical aspect of their life quality

Source: Research findings, 2017

variables	Very much	Much	Medium	Little	Very little	Mode	average	chi-square statistics	Meaningfulness	Result
Housing quality regarding the used materials	57	93	41	29	30	4	3.45	56.40	0.002	verified
Ability to provide and rehousing	69	98	31	17	35	4	3.62	96.68	0.000	verified
Satisfaction from life place	89	61	47	26	27	5	3.65	55.12	0.000	verified
Indexes	Numerical desirability numerical test=3						95% confidence			
	Difference from desire extent	T amount	meaningfulness	average	lower	higher	Result			
Accessing the sport and recreation facilities	-0.620	-6.66	0.000	2.38	00.803	-0.436	verified			
Housing equipment and facilities	0.412	5.20	0.000	3.41	0.256	0.568	rejected			
Transport surfaces structures	-0.168	-2.22	0.019	2.83	-0.316	0.019	verified			
Preservation and survival of the natural resources	0.332	5.95	0.027	3.33	-0.351	0.642	verified			

Besides, the analysis of the offered responses from the villagers to the manner of status change of their life quality index in environmental-physical aspect, analyzed by one-sample test, shows that in the meaningful level of 0.05 and by the calculation of the average more than numerical desirability (equals 0 3.41) we can say that the establishment of the market and the villagers activity in it have caused the improvement of the status of the used equipment and rural housing facilities(health, decoration and beauty).On the other hand, in the index of increasing access to sport and recreational facilities in the level of regional villages, the villagers have evaluated the market in improvement index with the undesirable average of 2.38 and T statistics negative value as unsuccessful. In the indexes of transport surface structures, also, the average equals to the undesirable value of 2.83 has been obtained so that we can state that the created economic boom from the market in the improvement of transport surface structures in the level of the regional villages has

not been effective. In this regard, the villagers evaluated the roadways to the villages as satisfactory but, on the other hand, considered the roadways to the market and the traditional ways of accessing it as hard and undesirable. In the indexes of preservation and survival of the natural capitals of the villages, the calculated average equals 3.33, that is more than the numerical desirability under study and the desirability value of T statistics in the meaningful level of 0.05 shows the status improvement of this index, following the sstall immttt ff th mrrktt ddd th villggrr” activity in it. Among the reasons of explaining this issue, we can refer to less pressure on farming and gardening field following the created economic variation, economic ability to use new ways of preserving the garden trees of the region and the reduction of natural environment devastation to gain income (providing charcoal, selling wood) by the villagers that did not have any secure income source. In sum, results of the paired t-test that was mmmrr e th villagrr” lif uullity lvlvl,

before and after the establishment of the market, show that in all three aspects of life quality in the meaningful level of 0.05, the average of life quality level has improved. In sum, considering the aalcll atdd vvr ggr ff tee villgrr'' lif qlll ity

level before and after the activity of the villagers in the market equals 2.82; we can also say that the establishment of the market ddd th villgrr'' activity in it cause the relative improvement of the villgrrs''lifaaaaaityii t rggi...

Table 7. Paired T test results comparing with the status of averages of the villagers' life quality before and after the establishment of the borderline market

Source: Research findings, 2017

Double meaningfulness	Freedom degree	T statistics	Paired difference				Pair	
			Confidence level of 95%		Average standard error	Couples difference		
			Upper bound	Lower bound				
0.011	249	7.75	0.248	0.147	0.258	before	3.01	The period before and after environmental-physical potentials
						after	3.23	
						difference	0.221	
0.009	249	9.68	0.571	0.378	0.049	before	2.78	The period before and after social potentials
						after	3.25	
						difference	0.475	
		16.07	0.660	0.515	0.036	before	2.67	The period before and after economic potentials
						after	3.26	
						difference	0.558	
0.003	249	16.29	0.660	0.515	0.036	before	2.82	sum
						after	3.24	
						difference	0.420	

Besides, the results of Friedman ranking test shows that in the level of meaningfulness 0.05 there is a meaningful difference between ranking the average ff th villgrr'' lif uull ity sscctt fftr ctivity in the borderline market and this economic aspect of

tee villgrr'' lif qlll ity thtt aaving the most ranking average has the best status of promotion and improvement status and social and environmental-physical aspects exist after this.

Table 8. The difference between ranking averages of local society's life quality level due to the effectiveness of the borderline market on the basis of Friedman test

Source: Research findings, 2017

potentials	Friedman ranking average
economic	2.15
social	2.01
Environmental-physical	1.80
Freedom degree	2
Meaningfulness level	0.002
Khi2 statistics	20.65

Path analysis test results also shows the importance of economic aspect as the most effective aspect in the promotion of the inhabitants' life quality, following the establishment of the market because in addition to direct effectiveness on the villagers' other aspects of life quality, it has been successful indirectly. This test was done on the basis of the experts' approach in the fields of rural and regional development. So, total compilation of aspects

(life quality) as a dependent variable and all the aspects as independent variables and besides each aspect also entered as independent variable and their effectiveness were measured accordingly with the experts' approaches that had similar studies. Besides, after entering and replacing the aspects as dependent variables and other variables as independent variables one by one by multiplying all the paths in the intended aspect and finally

collecting all the multiplied paths in the intended aspect, the degree of direct effects also was specified and finally by collecting direct and indirect effects, the total load and final degree of effectiveness of each aspect on the current status of life quality of villagers were determined. To explain this finding, we can refer to the importance of economy and rural economic variation principle in the rural development category by the experts in the field of rural development. To fulfill stable rural development, most theoreticians emphasize the villagers' living improvement principle in rural environments with the increase of diversification to the economic activities especially outside the farm because the existence of economic weaknesses in the rural environments due to geographical isolation and being far away from the center of these areas in the centralized and polarized planning system causes villagers' other aspects of life quality to decline and the villagers with a low level of living capital have a high vulnerability to natural and human threats on

their living systems and migration would be chosen as the last solution of escaping from poverty and unemployment in villages, while the promotion of economic indexes act as a stimulus and can pave the way for the desirable function of other social and environmental indexes of the villagers' life quality. The principle that happened in the area under study and diversification into the economy of the villages through the establishment of borderline markets along with the improvement of economic status, social and environmental status has improved as well and with the analysis of drawn paths (Figure 5) it can be seen that the economic aspect has had a meaningful effect on social and environmental-physical aspects of life quality of villagers' under study. In fact, the improvement of economic status has acted as a stimulus and catalyzer for dynamicity and improvement of other development indexes in this borderline rural and faraway environment.

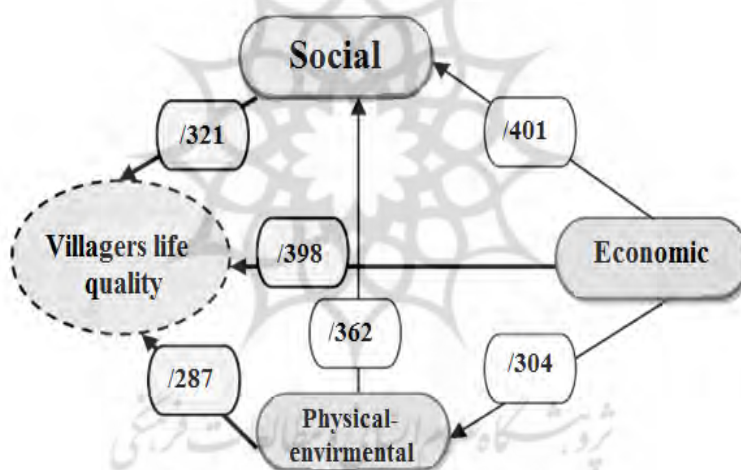


Figure 5. results of path analysis of the aspects affecting the life quality of the villagers due to the borderline market effectiveness

Source: Research findings, 2017

Table 9. specifying the direct and indirect effects and status total load of effectiveness of the inhabitants' life quality aspects due to being affected by the borderline market

Source: Research findings, 2017

Life quality	Aspects	Direct effect	Indirect effect	Total load
	Economic	0.398	0.251	0.469
Social	0.321	---	0.321	
Physical-environmental	0.287	0.116	0.403	

5. Discussion and Conclusion

In the present research, the effect of the function of the established borderline market in Dezli rural district t villgrrs' lif uullity lvll was analyzed. In this regard, the main question of the survey was based on this subject that whether the

establishment of the market has caused the imrr vvemttt ff t villggr' lif aality lvll in comparison to the period before it or not?

The obtained findings showed that totally with the calculated average equals to 3.24 and confidence of 95%, the establishment of the borderline market and local

people's activity in it has caused a relative improvement of the villagers' life quality level in comparison to the period before its establishment. In all the measured aspects of the villagers' life quality, the calculated averages after the establishment indicate the improvement of their status in comparison to the period before the establishment of the market. This shows that the borderline market has been able to act as a stimulus agent and a strong motivator in the direction of rural areas development of the region that finally leads to the improvement of its life quality level and in fact direct the function of the border from just a security and threatening approach toward an opportunity-based approach and with social-economic desirable efficiency. In this regard, the findings of the survey indicate this fact that in the social aspect of the villagers' life quality, two indexes of people participation increase in construction projects and charity affairs with the calculated average equal to 3.58 and willingness to stay in the village with the calculated average equal to 3.54 had the most calculated averages, which means the most improvement status. In economic aspect, the index of income increase with the calculated average equal to 3.68 and motivation and willingness to stay in villages with the calculated average equal to 3.68 had the most improvement status, following the establishment of the market. In environmental-physical aspect also, two indexes of the ability to provide and rent housing with the average of 3.62 and satisfaction from life place with the average of 3.65, devoted the most calculated average and in fact the most desirable status change and improvement to themselves. In this case, local people stated that the increase of their income from the activity in the market has caused them to have more ability to pay self-help and free time to work without salary in construction and cooperation activities of the village. On the other hand, also with the villagers' income increase and saving, absolutely, they have gained more ability to buy independent housing and pay the rent, following the boom of the market and the obtained benefits of it in these villages. The resultant of this status improvement in objective and quantitative indexes of life quality can be seen in status improvement of the mental indexes, that is, their interest in village environment, and interest in its development and also the increase of the villagers' willingness to stay. In fact, considering the reduction of unemployment and poverty as two main barriers of the fulfillment of life quality and livable space in borderline rural areas and with the increase and improvement of local people's living capitals, their satisfaction from their environment has increased and consequently their willingness to stay in the village

environment and effort to develop and construct it has increased. To answer the second question of the survey based on the subject that which aspects Evaluating the villagers' life quality had the most improvement and status change due to the effectiveness of the borderline market, the findings of the survey showed that it is the economic aspect of the villagers' life quality that has had the most change and function improvement. This subject is considered as a desirable result and important gain for the function of the market because in far and borderline areas, unemployment and poverty are two main barriers of the fulfillment of the villagers' desirable life quality because of the direct effect on other social and environmental indexes, the effectiveness of any action for development and the improvement of the villagers' life quality are encountered with main challenges. So, it is necessary that each developmental action that is done to promote the borderline villagers' life quality level should be directed first toward the improvement of economic indexes especially poverty and unemployment so that the improvement of these indexes and other economic indexes paves the way for promotion and improvement of other social and environmental indexes and in this way the final goal of performing developmental projects, certainly the promotion of the villagers' life quality level, is obtained, a principle that has been fulfilled with the establishment of the borderline market in the region under study and poverty and unemployment has been weakened relatively in the region so that the social and environmental indexes of which the most important is migration and environment destruction also be promoted so that totally the life quality of the villagers be promoted as well. The verification of this can be observed though answering the third question of the survey that is the most effective aspect of change in the villagers' life quality level in evaluating the region which the findings of path analysis also indicated the effectiveness of the economic aspect as the most effective aspect in the improvement of the villagers' life quality level, in such a way that in addition to direct effectiveness on the improvement of the villagers' life quality it improves social and environmental-physical aspects status of the villagers in the region but along with this positive effectiveness, there were indexes as well that their satisfactory status had not been evaluated. These indexes included job satisfaction, the condition of transportation infrastructure, the improvement of quality and price of produced and consumed goods. Regarding the indexes of job satisfaction, as the created jobs in the market were in the form of unprofessional works and the villagers were just used for carrying loads and profitable service and trade

jobs were not created for the villagers or at least the way was not paved for their presence in this field, the job promotion that provides job satisfaction in a satisfactory way were not obtained by the villagers. It is necessary to mention that it is one of the important weaknesses of this market because right now most of the citizens are active in the profitable fields of the market. Likert ailing, trading and service jobs like driving and carrying the imported goods to the center of the county and neighboring counties and this issue has caused the villagers to get the most profit that are considered as the main class and beneficiaries of the market establishment remaining in the margin. Another limitation and weakness is also the problems related to transportation surface structures that in this field the main emphasis of the villagers is on the unsuitable quality of the roadways to the market. Of course, considering the uneven and rough topography of the region, it was necessary that this principle should be noticed in locating the market so that the reduction of the costs and time and also the ability of creating qualitative roadways to the market are obtained. Another weakness and limitation is lack of desirable effect of the market on the improvement of quality and price of produced and consumed products of the villagers. In fact, the import approach of the market with emphasis on imported goods carried outside of the county cumulatively is the main affecting factor in creating such a weakness. Meanwhile, the villages of the region have agricultural products and desirable and valuable hand-made industries that the proximity, cultural and ethnic similarities, currency difference price and finally willingness to high consumption beyond the border have provided a desirable market to export the villagers' goods and products. Another limitation of the market that is seen clearly is the shortage or lack of suitable residence and welfare facilities like resting place, drinking water, restaurant, and sanitary facilities and so on. Finally, it should be mentioned that one of the most important weaknesses and limitations of the market is the presence and activity of just four villages under study rather than all the neighboring villages. Definitely, the continuation of this imbalance distribution of the obtained profits of the market among all the neighboring villages will cause the

formation of inequality in the development of the villages that those contradictions also will pave the way for other problems like deprived villages vast migration, dissatisfaction from government officials and lack of cooperation with them in performing other developmental projects, conflict with neighboring villages, Accepting population more than the capacity of not deprived villages and so on.

Based on the field observations, the findings obtained from the survey and interviews, the following solutions to make the established borderline market have more and more desirable effects on the rural district are recommended:

1. The improvement of roadways to the market;
2. Increasing the exchange size of the market;
3. Signing cooperation agreement with Iraq and the determination of domestic organs to prevent seasonal holidays of the market;
4. The improvement of services and facilities all over the market;
5. Changing of the market toward creating service jobs;
6. Using local inhabitants in management and coordination in the market affairs;
7. Changing the market toward exporting the villagers' produced goods to neighboring country;
8. Devoting some parts of the income of the market to rural municipality to develop constructive and physical development of the rural district villages;
9. Devoting some parts of the income as loans to young villagers looking for job to establish productive jobs in the village;
10. Paving the way lawfully to increase the share and capacity of importing the market to cover the activity of more villages of the rural district in the market;
11. Creating trade cooperation's by collecting small saving of local people.

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چکیده مبسوط

۱. مقدمه

نقش و جایگاه روستاها در فرایند توسعه اقتصادی، اجتماعی و سیاسی در مقیاس محلی، منطقه‌ای و ملی و پیامدهای توسعه نیافتگی نواحی روستایی مانند: فقر گسترده، نابرابری فزاینده، رشد سریع جمعیت، بیکاری، مهاجرت، حاشیه نشینی شهری و در نهایت ناامنی موجب توجه به توسعه روستایی و در نتیجه ارتقای سطح کیفیت زندگی روستاییان گردیده است. در این بین استان کردستان به عنوان یکی از استان های مرزی کشور که دارای روستانشینان زیادی نیز می باشد، همواره به عنوان یکی از قطب های تجارت مرزی کشور به ویژه داده و ستد با کشور عراق مطرح بوده و هم اکنون نیز با دارای بودن یک گمرک رسمی و تعداد ۵ بازارچه مرزی فعال در شهرستان های مرزی بانه، مریوان، سقز و سروآباد دارای حجم عمده ای مبادلات با کشور عراق است. منطقه مورد مطالعه این پژوهش دهستان دزلی شهرستان سروآباد می باشد. منطقه ای که از یک سو دلیل توپوگرافی خشن و شرایط اقلیمی نامساعد و ضعف زیرساخت های اقتصادی و اجتماعی و از سوی دیگر انزوای جغرافیایی به دلیل در حاشیه و مرزی بودن، انزوای اقتصادی و اجتماعی و عدم پویایی و تحرک در نواحی روستایی آن به چشم می خورد که بازتاب این امر، سطح نازل شاخص های زندگی روستاییان و در نتیجه مهاجرت های گسترده نیروی کار روستایی به صورت موقت و دائمی به شهرهای بزرگ و در نهایت کاهش جمعیت روستاها و اتلاف منابع آب و خاک بوده است. با توجه به این وضعیت، مسئولین توسعه روستایی شهرستان و استان به منظور بهره گیری از پتانسیل عمده منطقه در تجارت مرزی و سابقه طولانی تجارت

با کشور عراق، تصمیم به تاسیس بازارچه های گرفتند که بتواند به عنوان محرکی جهت توسعه اقتصادی و اجتماعی روستاها و در نتیجه ارتقای سطح کیفیت زندگی روستاییان عمل نماید.

۲. مبانی نظری

کیفیت زندگی دارای سه بعد اصلی اقتصادی، اجتماعی و زیست محیطی است که وضعیت مطلوب آنها زمینه ساز تحقق کیفیت مطلوب زندگی در نواحی روستایی می گردد. کیفیت زندگی مفهومی مشابه با مفهوم خوب بودن، در نواحی روستایی در برگیرنده ارتقای دو بعد مهم یعنی: قابلیت زندگی (دسترسی به خدمات، کیفیت محیط زیست و شبکه های اجتماعی) و معیشت مردم (چگونگی کسب درآمد) است. کیفیت زندگی در محیط روستایی پدیده چند وجهی با اثرات تجمعی و تعاملی در گروه بهبود عوامل متعدد و متنوع توصیف شده است مانند: شرایط مسکن، زیرساخت ها، دسترسی به امکانات مختلف، درآمد، استاندارد زندگی، رضایت در مورد محیط زیست و محیط اجتماعی. تاسیس بازارچه های مرزی به عنوان راهبردی که موجب پویایی و تنوع بخشی اقتصاد روستایی می گردند، توانایی حل بسیاری از معضلات کنونی روستاهای مرزی و حرکت آنها در مسیر توسعه و در نتیجه افزایش سطح کیفیت زندگی روستاییان را دارند.

۳. روش تحقیق

تحقیق حاضر از نظر روش، توصیفی- تحلیلی است و نوع تحقیق، کاربردی می باشد. روش انجام این تحقیق در بخش نظری، کتابخانه ای و اسنادی و در بخش عملی، پیمایشی است. در روش کتابخانه ای از فیش، گزارش ها، مقالات و آمارهای سازمان های مربوطه و در شیوه میدانی از پرسشنامه، مصاحبه و مشاهده استفاده شده است. با توجه

شاخص بهبود کیفیت مصالح بکار رفته در مسکن روستایی جدید از دید روستاییان بهبودی رضایت بخش داشته اند.

۵. نتیجه گیری

تأسیس بازارچه مرزی و فعالیت مردم محلی در آن موجب بهبود نسبی سطح کیفیت زندگی روستاییان نسبت به قبل از دوره تأسیس آن گردیده است. در تمامی ابعاد مورد سنجش کیفیت زندگی روستاییان؛ میانگین های محاسبه شده در دوره بعد از تأسیس بازارچه نشان از بهبود وضعیت آنها نسبت به قبل از تأسیس بازارچه داشته است. همچنین این بعد اقتصادی کیفیت زندگی روستاییان است که دارای بیشترین تغییر و بهبود وضعیت بوده است.

کلمات کلیدی: بازارچه مرزی، کیفیت زندگی، دهستان دزلی، شهرستان سروآباد.

تشکر و قدرانی

پژوهش حاضر حامی مالی نداشته و حاصل فعالیت علمی نویسندگان است.

به هدف تحقیق، خانوارهای روستایی ساکن در ۴ روستای دهستان دزلی که اجازه فعالیت در بازارچه را داشتند، به عنوان جامعه آماری مورد بررسی قرار گرفتند.

۴. یافته های تحقیق

یافته های حاصل از تجزیه و تحلیل پاسخ های داده شده به شاخص های بعد اجتماعی کیفیت زندگی روستاییان با استفاده از آزمون خی دو نشان می دهد که در سطح معنی داری ۰,۰۵ و با توجه به میانگین ۳,۲۴ می توان عنوان کرد از دیدگاه روستاییان تأسیس بازارچه و فعالیت در آن موجب افزایش توانایی آنها در تأمین نیازهای اساسی شان شده است. همچنین با مقدار مطلوب آماره خی دو و نیز میانگین های رضایت بخش ۳,۶۸ و ۳,۳۱ به ترتیب برای شاخص های رضایت از وضعیت درآمد و پس اندازها، مردم محلی معتقد به بهبود وضعیت درآمد و پس اندازهای خود به دنبال فعالیت در بازارچه هستند. در بعد کالبدی نیز دو شاخص توانایی تهیه خانه و اجاره آن و نیز

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