

Assessment and analysis of small-town Bonjar role in providing services to surrounding villages

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Abstract:

First link close city and area of by relation is that city with villages area proved they may. During the last decades, several strategies have been proposed for rural development, one of the strategies that have a spatial approach is the creation and strengthening small towns and rural areas - cities. Purpose today development towns small to title one process changes social, economic, cultural and space - a place at environment rural cause improvement and increase services to the villagers and reduction intensity dependence they to towns category above own by and to title centers take at spaces rural with target solidarity space case emphasis be from it is. Therefore the aim of this study was to analyze the role of Bonjar small towns surrounding villages is the service. Descriptive research method - an analysis based on a library of documents and field studies using the chi-square test and one variable is. End according to analysis presented a proposal will be presented.

Key words: small town Bonjar, Economic – social structure, Rural development

Introduction

Of past until to today, at all civilizations or countries urbanization the most striking how the evolution communities human to is considered. With appearance revolution technology and with spread hastily cities especially metropolis thanks, communities human residents at they, with problems many a face by have. One of the most striking the problems, centralization severe at a several city and failure system series hierarchical urban at most countries are. With attention to rush more of limit towns large and problems due it and cost the high construction towns new at Iran and lack success full it s (Sarai & Sani, 2007, 166) and the strengthening towns satellite the own at long-term lead to decentralization and pressure more to metropolis the be one of best ideas thanks, direction decentralization and development the all areas country and strengthening network the urban regular creation towns small the (Izadi Kharam, 2001, 147). ¹Because towns small rural creation opportunity of job other crop and offer services case needs, at discount emigration villagers to larger cities, role effective play and background distribution moderate population, facilities and capital the prepared the turn. Such approach nowadays at format strategy functions urban at rural development first proposed the, which creation towns small at link functional with area of rural-based be the (Sarafi, 2000, 130). First link close city and area of by relation is that city with villages area proved this. Town what small and what large organ they

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could about their especially villages around affect would and each greatness power more at guidance area have , the two equally area influence be larger was and radius radiation it at background of financial shipping and transport and other services range more the will and at the along all units geographic especially villages that at path radiation be the area of city effect the accept exactly like other communications and currents social other currents the basic and important of went and was people commodity and capitalism, between city and village existence there. Therefore relations urban - rural at process program planning should accepted be. Role cities at development rural off by links and relations rural - urban realization the mends. The between focus of small urban first core of urban and immediate points and areas rural to title ring binding regions rural with towns elder as the bee. Every species mobility and activity at the focus thanks, at place first and of field intermediary of rural the under pair effect be the (Fani, 2003, 4). Hinder dink & Titus (1998) stated they have that at between rural - urban role towns small more important is but mainly ignore from the bee. To special rondinelli (1983) the role of a cities the at security domain a services the area influence case emphasis be the will (Hinderdink & Titus, 2002: 100).

City Bonjar to title small-town at Sistan and Baluchistan the of withdrawal and development underdevelopment relative have. With forgiveness 11 years currency be the city to center section central witness spread facilities, activity of business shipping transport and services at city the nowadays at state transition and symbiotic section of traditional to new was but mobility is relatively low at economy rural and the total area and low significant to capacity of internal section until range large change and evolution positive the of area rural city Bonjar.

Recognition capacity news city and areas (agriculture, livestock, tourism and...) And offer program use right of it news they could status the current area the improvement binding. At the research try by until with survey issues and problems available at section central and with foundation seeking guidelines on how strengthening role city Bonjar, strategies to purpose distribution proportional facilities and services to area rural and thus to development socio-economic area offer be.

Research theories

- Bonjar performance improvement services to the rural small town are around.
- Commercial roles - services small-town Bonjar reduce dependence on nearby villages to urban centers has provided greater.
- Bonjar small town on the socio - economic impact of its surrounding villages.

Basics theoretical Town

Mainly defined small-town on the population size is emphasized the reasons for the limited information on other characteristics of these cities (Fani, 2003,14) To towns, cities which are less than 10 thousand to 50 thousand populations and have some roles such as urban retail, marketing, and transport center of the local administration (Shakvei,1998, 414). The Islamic Republic of Iran Cities SETIRAN and land use planning initiatives between 5 thousand to 25 thousand people were considered as small towns. The National Physical Plan into compliance with the standards provided by the United Nations, the city of 50 thousand people is seen as a small town. (Izadi Kharamé, 2001, 138).

Small towns and reasons affecting their ductility

Reasons different at form accessibility towns small involved is with attention to location geographic and other factors environmental, city small, to title focus area the influence own known by and with charge catch other the role of service and social and cultural, with development agriculture and creation centers market at the species areas set to name city small the people the if (Shirazi, 1999, 27).

Small towns and their socio-demographic characteristics

Role city small to title a location central at an area more dependence space the between the location and villages prepared the won. Prove connection economic with city, preparations a series movements population the provided and at towns small section wide of population to activity of agriculture occupation have and of the as in same enjoying of some utility of life at city, of quality environment rural and small the interest brand. (Babie, 2002, 27).

Small towns and service characteristics and economic

Study of urban geography mainly focuses on large cities but also smaller paths influence of geography on urban issues (Yamashita, 2004:473). Provide services support agriculture and services other to villagers under area influence one of tasks the basic towns at a system series hierarchical and accommodation proportional the bee. rural to reason close to city small can at form location services the basic at the cities to easily of the facilities use do. One of the roles of the small towns that economic performance through various markets, capital flows, consumption and the order of the income is realized. cities small share large of occupation at section agriculture industries manual and workshop small scale and services category low that rate growth rather lower at total occupation the city is on responsibility have. (Razaei, 1999, 19). To general of perspective economy areas rural cities to title centers market business role axial at strengthening durable sector agriculture expand its creation base the diversity activity of economic area and process increase regional income have farms of by marketing export their the first tools business income of economy external to within a area rural to count the come (Shakvei, 1998, 295). Creation centers market with reliance on form a series more proper of centers development, one of elements development rural is and towns small at form the series more role important have and the gap can between towns and megalopolises the full do and centers marketing the at level local distribution to (Izadi Kharam, 2001, 198). At a sum classification final the power said that strengthening role town's small, opportunity and background of new for employment, capital mark, mobilization services and facilities welfare and social area to existence the won. These action development process the center to areas margin a brought is (Dashtei Brinje, 2000, 31).

Place in small towns in rural development

The most important place towns small at development rural they could market towns mentioned be. Market where that rural surplus product agriculture owns the offer them is and the result sale own the two village returns. Therefore important the most principle the villagers market is that they to it trust said. Means consumer products at it market guarantee be. (Shirazi, 1999, 35). The overall roles towns small at development rural and affect the villages this cities accept, are from:

- Service usable
- Economic usable
- Education usable

- Socio – cultural usable
- Administrative – political usable

Introduction to the study area

Bonjar of district of section Central City Zabol the bee. which of north to section back water of south to Karbasak village of east to city Helmand and of west to section slope water contact 's. Bonjar at the geographical coordinates of 31 degrees, 2 minutes and 28 seconds north latitude 61 degrees, 33 minutes and 58 seconds east south-east of the country (Sistan and Baluchistan province) located . Altitude of level sea 500m free is the rural district at margins and vicinity city Zabol be there. area estimate Bonjar at census 1385, around 290 km square is that of me joining the 74 villages formation is that center the rural district Bonjar name there. Bonjar city in the region is almost flat and the north east posts and 5 km east of Sistan and Baluchistan province of Zabol.

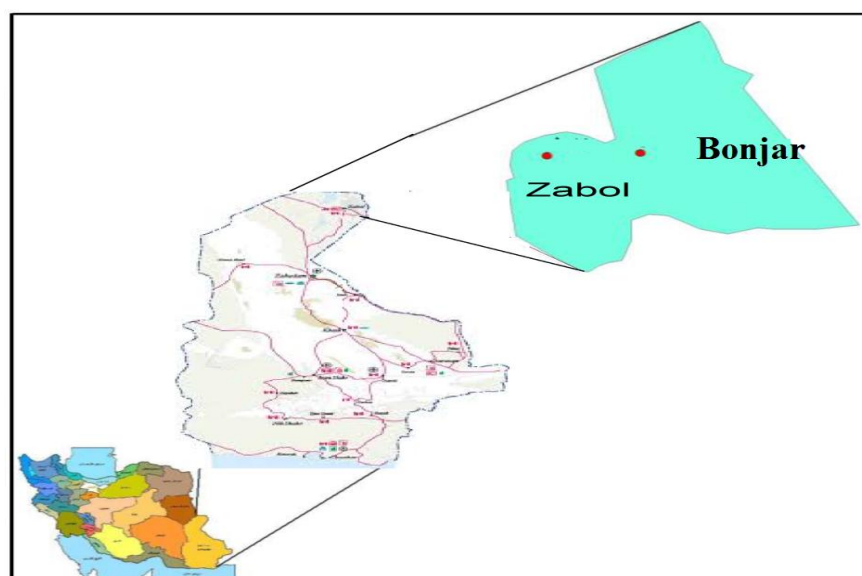


Figure 1: The study area, authors 2013

Table 1. Background research on the topic under study

Research Title	researchist
"Analysis of the role of small towns in the socio - economic development surrounding villages	M. Housain abadi, 2011
"The role of small towns in sustainable development."	B. Naderi, 2008
small town and its position in third world , New York.	UNCHC,2009
concept of urban centers and small town in latin America: Brazilia.	Kamanda,2007
small Towns and urban planning in developing country, Urban studies	Nile Hinrey,2007

Source: The researcher, 2013

Methods of data analysis

The study of geography-related applications such as GIS-Excel-Spss are drawing graphs of graph is used, as well as the two models are used to describe the full extent of the central figures describe the distribution histograms (mean) proportional to the full extent variables measuring the type of theory tests (one-sample T-test, chi-square test (chi-square)) was used.

Analysis of theories

The object of this research study entitled "The role of small towns in rural development surrounding (case study: the small town Bonjar)" theory is presented using the chi-square test and univariate, they'll study payment.

First theory:

The first theory of this study: the small-town Bonjar performance improvement services to the village are.

To analyze this theory, chi-square test (chi-square) is used. The formula for this test is as follows.

Equation (1)

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(O_i - e_i)^2}{e_i}$$

The results of the evaluation are summarized in the following table.

Table 2: Analysis of the villagers consider the impact on the surrounding areas meet their needs

Health Services		Educational Services				Location enjoyment
Doctors, Clinics and ...	Delivery facilities.	High School	Middle School	School	Kindergarten	
F _o =17 F _e =91.3	F _o =9 F _e =91.3	F _o =86 F _e =91.3	F _o =189 F _e =91.3	F _o =330 F _e =121.7	F _o =327 F _e =91.3	village
F _o =14 F _e =91.3	F _o =13 F _e =91.3	F _o =129 F _e =91.3	F _o =155 F _e =91.3	F _o =29 F _e =121.7	F _o =24 F _e =91.3	surrounding villages
F _o =127 F _e =91.3	F _o =131 F _e =91.3	F _o =90 F _e =91.3	F _o =2 F _e =91.3	F _o =0 F _e =121.7	F _o =1 F _e =91.3	Bonjar
F _o =207 F _e =91.3	F _o =212 F _e =91.3	F _o =60 F _e =91.3	F _o =19 F _e =91.3	F _o =6 F _e =121.7	F _o =13 F _e =91.3	Zabol
χ ² =286.64 df=3 sig.=0.000	χ ² =318.34 df=3 sig.=0.000	χ ² =26.638 df=3 sig.=0.000	χ ² =293.75 df=3 sig.=0.000	χ ² =537.27 df=2 sig.=0.000	χ ² =815.00 df=3 sig.=0.000	Anahyse

Source: Research findings, 2013

Continued Table 2: Analysis of the villagers consider the impact on the surrounding areas meet their needs

Services related to agricultural activity	Administrative Services						Location enjoyment
	Relief Committee	Municipality	district	Register Office	Jihad Agriculture	Rural Cooperatives	
F _o =17 F _e =91.3	F _o =8 F _e =121.7	F _o =8 F _e =121.7	F _o =8 F _e =121.7	F _o =8 F _e =121.7	F _o =10 F _e =91.3	F _o =254 F _e =91.3	village
F _o =14 F _e =91.3					F _o =2 F _e =91.3	F _o =29 F _e =91.3	surrounding villages
F _o =127 F _e =91.3	F _o =327 F _e =121.7	F _o =293 F _e =121.7	F _o =328 F _e =121.7	F _o =235 F _e =121.7	F _o =317 F _e =91.3	F _o =59 F _e =91.3	Bonjar
F _o =207 F _e =91.3	F _o =30 F _e =121.7	F _o =64 F _e =121.7	F _o =64 F _e =121.7	F _o =122 F _e =121.7	F _o =36 F _e =91.3	F _o =23 F _e =91.3	Zabol
χ ² =286.64 df=3 sig.=0.000	χ ² =521.79 df=2 sig.=0.000	χ ² =374.80 df=2 sig.=0.000	χ ² =526.69 df=2 sig.=0.000	χ ² =211.76 df=2 sig.=0.000	χ ² =751.59 df=3 sig.=0.000	χ ² =395.18 df=3 sig.=0.000	Anahyse

Source: Research findings, 2013

Continued Table 2: Analysis of the villagers consider the impact on the surrounding areas meet their needs

Banking services	Cultural services				Information Technology and Services			Location enjoyment
	Library	Purchase Journal	Purchase Newspaper	Purchase the book	Communication services	Postal Service	Post Bank	
Fo=9 Fe=91.3	Fo=7 Fe=121.7		Fo=2 Fe=91.3	Fo=11 Fe=91.3	Fo=31 Fe=91.3	Fo=40 Fe=91.3	Fo=41 Fe=121.7	village
Fo=13 Fe=91.3			Fo=2 Fe=91.3	Fo=8 Fe=91.3	Fo=2 Fe=91.3	Fo=2 Fe=91.3		surrounding villages
Fo=131 Fe=91.3	Fo=64 Fe=121.7	Fo=59 Fe=182.5	Fo=59 Fe=91.3	Fo=102 Fe=91.3	Fo=97 Fe=91.3	Fo=117 Fe=91.3	Fo=117 Fe=121.7	Bonjar
Fo=212 Fe=91.3	Fo=294 Fe=121.7	Fo=306 Fe=182.5	Fo=302 Fe=91.3	Fo=244 Fe=91.3	Fo=235 Fe=91.3	Fo=206 Fe=91.3	Fo=207 Fe=121.7	Zabol
$\chi^2=318.34$ df=3 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=379.50$ df=2 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=167.14$ 1 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=672.73$ df=3 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=403.49$ df=3 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=353.89$ df=3 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=267.64$ df=3 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=113.51$ df=2 sig.=0.000	Anahyse

Source: Research findings, 2013

Continued Table 2: Analysis of the villagers consider the impact on the surrounding areas meet their needs

Information Technology and Services						Location enjoyment	
Phone charging credit	Fax	Copying, scanning and typing	Download	Internet Registration	Internet		
F _o =216 F _e =91.3	F _o =21 F _e =121.7	F _o =19 F _e =91.3	F _o =16 F _e =121.7	F _o =41 F _e =91.3	F _o =54 F _e =91.3	village	
F _o =10 F _e =91.3		F _o =5 F _e =91.3		F _o =5 F _e =91.3	F _o =20 F _e =91.3	surrounding villages	
F _o =25 F _e =91.3	F _o =73 F _e =121.7	F _o =82 F _e =91.3	F _o =68 F _e =121.7	F _o =67 F _e =91.3	F _o =42 F _e =91.3	Bonjar	
F _o =114 F _e =91.3	F _o =216 F _e =121.7	F _o =259 F _e =91.3	F _o =281 F _e =121.7	F _o =252 F _e =91.3	F _o =249 F _e =91.3	Zabol	
χ ² =296.66 df=3 sig.=0.000	χ ² =286.04 df=2 sig.=0.000	χ ² =448.05 df=3 sig.=0.000	χ ² =324.10 df=2 sig.=0.000	χ ² =398.82 df=3 sig.=0.000	χ ² =370.13 df=3 sig.=0.000	Anahyse	
F _o =315 F _e =121.7	F _o =20 F _e =121.7	F _o =18 F _e =121.7	F _o =13 F _e =121.7	F _o =11 F _e =121.7	F _o =17 F _e =121.7	daily	Referral Time
F _o =44 F _e =121.7	F _o =85 F _e =121.7	F _o =138 F _e =121.7	F _o =303 F _e =121.7	F _o =317 F _e =121.7	F _o =319 F _e =121.7	monthly	
F _o =6 F _e =121.7	F _o =260 F _e =121.7	F _o =209 F _e =121.7	F _o =37 F _e =121.7	F _o =37 F _e =121.7	F _o =29 F _e =121.7	yearly	
χ ² =466.75 df=2 sig.=0.000	χ ² =253.28 df=2 sig.=0.000	χ ² =153.21 df=2 sig.=0.000	χ ² =410.71 df=2 sig.=0.000	χ ² =473.18 df=2 sig.=0.000	χ ² =480.67 df=2 sig.=0.000	Anahyse	

Source: Research findings, 2013

Continued Table 2: Analysis of the villagers consider the impact on the surrounding areas meet their needs

Information Technology and Services	Agricultural insurance	Administrative and Credit Services	Needs			Quality of Service
			Educational Services	Health Services	Commercial Services	
F _o =169 F _e =121.7	F _o =195 F _e =121.7	F _o =250 F _e =121.7	F _o =241 F _e =121.7	F _o =220 F _e =121.7	F _o =248 F _e =121.7	Improved
F _o =22 F _e =121.7	F _o =46 F _e =121.7	F _o =48 F _e =121.7	F _o =51 F _e =121.7	F _o =49 F _e =121.7	F _o =23 F _e =121.7	Reduced
F _o =174 F _e =121.7	F _o =124 F _e =121.7	67 F _e =121.7	F _o =73 F _e =121.7	F _o =96 F _e =121.7	F _o =94 F _e =121.7	Not changed
$\chi^2=122.57$ df=2 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=91.304$ df=2 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=204.53$ df=2 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=177.55$ df=2 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=128.29$ df=2 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=217.48$ df=2 sig.=0.000	Anahyse

Source: Research findings, 2013

Continued Table 2: Analysis of the villagers consider the impact on the surrounding areas meet their needs

Internet Services	Services related to agricultural activity	Banking services	Educational Services	Health Services	Food and Clothing	Satisfaction
F _o =7 F _e =73	F _o =32 F _e =73	F _o =49 F _e =73	F _o =67 F _e =73	F _o =36 F _e =73	F _o =74 F _e =73	Very high
F _o =17 F _e =73	F _o =44 F _e =73	F _o =79 F _e =73	F _o =108 F _e =73	F _o =96 F _e =73	F _o =57 F _e =73	High
F _o =119 F _e =73	F _o =166 F _e =73	F _o =159 F _e =73	F _o =132 F _e =73	F _o =123 F _e =73	F _o =151 F _e =73	Average
F _o =86 F _e =73	F _o =76 F _e =73	F _o =41 F _e =73	F _o =24 F _e =73	F _o =68 F _e =73	F _o =43 F _e =73	Low
F _o =136 F _e =73	F _o =47 F _e =73	F _o =37 F _e =73	F _o =34 F _e =73	F _o =42 F _e =73	F _o =40 F _e =73	Very low
$\chi^2=188.30$ df=4 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=162.41$ df=4 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=141.47$ df=4 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=118.68$ df=4 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=73.753$ df=4 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=114.11$ df=4 sig.=0.000	Anahyse

Source: Research findings, 2013

The results of Table 2 shows that residents of rural areas to meet the needs of education, health, administrative, cultural, and information technology, banking and agricultural services, more places to go around. The results bought from this study a confidence level of 99% and a significance level (sig. = 0.000) Confirm this statement.

Second theory:

The second theory of the study: commercial roles - services small-town Bonjar reduces dependence on nearby villages to larger urban centers have provided.

To explore this theory, chi-square test (chi-square) is used. Considering the results of this test are summarized in the following table.

Table 3: Evaluation of the effect of the activities of the villagers Bnjar

Activities						Effect
Diversity of crops	Crop surpluses	Development of rural tourism in the city	Cash Savings	Loan	Open a bank account	
F _o =36 F _e =73	F _o =45 F _e =73	F _o =59 F _e =58.2	F _o =56 F _e =73	F _o =59 F _e =73	F _o =63 F _e =73	Very high
F _o =36 F _e =73	F _o =56 F _e =73	F _o =54 F _e =58.2	F _o =38 F _e =73	F _o =52 F _e =73	F _o =33 F _e =73	High
F _o =99 F _e =73	F _o =119 F _e =73	F _o =104 F _e =58.2	F _o =90 F _e =73	F _o =67 F _e =73	F _o =111 F _e =73	Average
F _o =96 F _e =73	F _o =77 F _e =73	F _o =25 F _e =58.2	F _o =97 F _e =73	F _o =107 F _e =73	F _o =74 F _e =73	Low
F _o =98 F _e =73	F _o =68 F _e =73	F _o =49 F _e =58.2	F _o =84 F _e =73	F _o =80 F _e =73	F _o =84 F _e =73	Very low
$\chi^2=62.575$ df=4 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=44.247$ df=4 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=56.749$ df=4 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=34.247$ df=4 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=25.726$ df=4 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=44.740$ df=4 sig.=0.000	Anahyse

Source: Research findings, 2013

Continued Table 3: Effect city of Bijar of rural activities

Activities							Effect
Recruiting young unemployed rural	Purchase of property by the villagers in the town	Willing to invest in creating Bonjar	The effect on survival of rural services and facilities	Survival rates of patients	Willingness to work with credit institutions	Sales immediately crops	
F _o =26 F _e =73	F _o =33 F _e =73	F _o =32 F _e =73	F _o =37 F _e =73	F _o =36 F _e =73	F _o =95 F _e =73	F _o =42 F _e =73	Very high
F _o =51 F _e =73	F _o =61 F _e =73	F _o =57 F _e =73	F _o =59 F _e =73	F _o =70 F _e =73	F _o =85 F _e =73	F _o =48 F _e =73	High
F _o =91 F _e =73	F _o =82 F _e =73	F _o =90 F _e =73	F _o =99 F _e =73	F _o =91 F _e =73	F _o =87 F _e =73	F _o =101 F _e =73	Average
F _o =89 F _e =73	F _o =94 F _e =73	F _o =92 F _e =73	F _o =71 F _e =73	F _o =70 F _e =73	F _o =36 F _e =73	F _o =95 F _e =73	Low
F _o =108 F _e =73	F _o =95 F _e =73	F _o =94 F _e =73	F _o =99 F _e =73	F _o =98 F _e =73	F _o =62 F _e =73	F _o =79 F _e =73	Very low
$\chi^2=61.616$ df=4 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=37.671$ df=4 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=41.479$ df=4 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=39.014$ df=4 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=32.000$ df=4 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=31.699$ df=4 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=39.589$ df=4 sig.=0.000	Anahyse

Source: Research findings, 2013

Continued Table(3): Perspective on the place of supply of needed supplies

Needs					Place of supply	
Hairstressing equipment and ...	Sewing tools	Furniture	Electrical appliances	Clothing		
F _o =4 F _e =91.3			F _o =2 F _e =91.3	F _o =12 F _e =91.3	village	
F _o =11 F _e =91.3	F _o =9 F _e =121.7		F _o =3 F _e =91.3	F _o =11 F _e =91.3	surrounding villages	
F _o =76 F _e =91.3	F _o =65 F _e =121.7	F _o =72 F _e =182.5	F _o =65 F _e =91.3	F _o =75 F _e =91.3	Bonjar	
F _o =274 F _e =91.3	F _o =291 F _e =121.7	F _o =293 F _e =182.5	F _o =295 F _e =91.3	F _o =267 F _e =91.3	Zabol	
$\chi^2=522.55$ df=3 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=366.40$ df=2 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=133.81$ df=1 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=635.14$ df=3 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=480.79$ df=3 sig.=0.000	Anahyse	
F _o =23 F _e =121.7	F _o =16 F _e =121.7	F _o =30 F _e =121.7	F _o =27 F _e =121.7	F _o =39 F _e =121.7	daily	Referral Time
F _o =273 F _e =121.7	F _o =240 F _e =121.7	F _o =66 F _e =121.7	F _o =71 F _e =121.7	F _o =120 F _e =121.7	monthly	
F _o =69 F _e =121.7	F _o =109 F _e =121.7	F _o =269 F _e =121.7	F _o =267 F _e =121.7	F _o =206 F _e =121.7	yearly	
$\chi^2=291.04$ df=2 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=208.18$ df=2 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=272.94$ df=2 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=268.94$ df=2 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=114.64$ df=2 sig.=0.000	Anahyse	

Source: Research findings, 2013

Continued Table(3): Perspective on the place of supply of needed supplies

Needs				Place of supply	
Fruit and vegetables	Rice	Oil	Sugar		
F _o =178 F _e =91.3	F _o =182 F _e =91.3	F _o =184 F _e =91.3	F _o =197 F _e =91.3	village	
F _o =18 F _e =91.3	F _o =4 F _e =91.3	F _o =4 F _e =91.3	F _o =4 F _e =91.3	surrounding villages	
F _o =27 F _e =91.3	F _o =44 F _e =91.3	F _o =47 F _e =91.3	F _o =51 F _e =91.3	Bonjar	
F _o =142 F _e =91.3	F _o =135 F _e =91.3	F _o =130 F _e =91.3	F _o =113 F _e =91.3	Zabol	
$\chi^2=214.73$ df=3 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=219.12$ df=3 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=215.61$ df=3 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=228.91$ df=3 sig.=0.000	Anahyse	
F _o =158 F _e =121.7	F _o =60 F _e =182.5	F _o =60 F _e =182.5	F _o =61 F _e =182.5	daily	Referral Time
F _o =155 F _e =121.7	F _o =305 F _e =182.5	F _o =305 F _e =182.5	F _o =304 F _e =182.5	monthly	
F _o =52 F _e =121.7				yearly	
$\chi^2=59.874$ df=2 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=424.18$ df=1 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=164.45$ df=1 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=415.23$ df=1 sig.=0.000	Anahyse	

Source: Research findings, 2013

Table (4): Perspectives on the sale of rural products

Type rural production				Salesroom
Handicrafts	Animal Production	Crops Garden	Crops Farm	
F _o =9 F _e =91.3	F _o =20 F _e =91.3	F _o =10 F _e =91.3	F _o =29 F _e =91.3	village
	F _o =6 F _e =91.3	F _o =18 F _e =91.3	F _o =1 F _e =91.3	surrounding villages
F _o =79 F _e =91.3	F _o =74 F _e =91.3	F _o =77 F _e =91.3	F _o =71 F _e =91.3	Bonjar
F _o =277 F _e =91.3	F _o =265 F _e =91.3	F _o =260 F _e =91.3	F _o =264 F _e =91.3	Zabol
$\chi^2=317.61$ df=2 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=469.37$ df=3 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=445.44$ df=3 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=463.26$ df=3 sig.=0.000	Anahyse

Source: Research findings, 2013

Table (5): view of the subjects of the site energy

Type of Energy					Place of supply	
Gas	gas oil	Gasoline	oil			
F _o =17 F _e =91.3			F _o =132 F _e =91.3	village		
F _o =4 F _e =91.3			F _o =11 F _e =91.3	surrounding villages		
F _o =116 F _e =91.3	F _o =128 F _e =182.5	F _o =141 F _e =182.5	F _o =15 F _e =91.3	Bonjar		
F _o =228 F _e =91.3	F _o =237 F _e =182.5	F _o =224 F _e =182.5	F _o =18 F _e =91.3	Zabol		
χ^2 =355.49 df=3 sig.=0.000	χ^2 =32.551 df=1 sig.=0.000	χ^2 =18.874 df=1 sig.=0.000	χ^2 =771.55 df=3 sig.=0.000	Anahyse		
	F _o =236 F _e =182.5	F _o =187 F _e =121.7	F _o =257 F _e =182.5	F _o =15 F _e =121.7	daily	Referral Time
	F _o =129 F _e =182.5	F _o =135 F _e =121.7	F _o =108 F _e =182.5	F _o =346 F _e =121.7	monthly	
		F _o =43 F _e =121.7		F _o =4 F _e =121.7	yearly	
χ^2 =225.37 df=2 sig.=0.000	χ^2 =87.408 df=2 sig.=0.000	χ^2 =60.825 df=1 sig.=0.000	χ^2 =620.94 df=2 sig.=0.000	Anahyse		

Source: Research findings, 2013

Table (6): perspectives on the location of the repair tools

Household appliances (refrigerators, ...)	machine				Location repaired
	Tractors and agricultural implements	Motorcycle	Car	Bicycle	
F _o =2 F _e =91.3		F _o =21 F _e =91.3		F _o =199 F _e =91.3	village
F _o =69 F _e =91.3	F _o =81 F _e =121.7	F _o =85 F _e =91.3	F _o =2 F _e =121.7	F _o =8 F _e =91.3	surrounding villages
F _o =47 F _e =91.3	F _o =49 F _e =121.7	F _o =98 F _e =91.3	F _o =69 F _e =121.7	F _o =29 F _e =91.3	Bonjar
F _o =247 F _e =91.3	F _o =235 F _e =121.7	F _o =161 F _e =91.3	F _o =294 F _e =121.7	F _o =129 F _e =91.3	Zabol
$\chi^2=380.01$ df=3 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=162.56$ df=2 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=108.32$ df=3 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=384.59$ df=2 sig.=0.000	$\chi^2=261.26$ df=3 sig.=0.000	Anahyse

Source: Research findings, 2013

The results of the above table shows that the city has managed to Bonjar the surrounding rural activities, may influence and reduce its dependence on other urban centers have been.

The third theory

The third theory of the study: the small-town Bajer on the socio - economic impact of its surrounding villages.

To study this theory test t a single sample can be used. The average test variables with mean measure are studied. The criteria for this study are the mean number 3. Therefore, if the variables studied is less than or equal to 3 ($\mu \leq 3$), City Bonjar on those variables that affect the average number of variables is greater than 3 ($\mu > 3$), Bonjar city proper has no effect on that variable.

The results of this study are summarized in the following table.

Table 7. The third theory of this study

The opening of the 95% CI for the mean		The mean difference	Significant	Degrees of freedom	Circumstantial evidence t	SD	Mean	Index
Top	Lower							
0.2397	0.3110-	0.2753-	0.000	364	26.245-	0.346	2.7247	Social
0.5739	0.4788	0.5263	0.000	364	21.776	0.461	3.5263	Economic

Source: Research findings, 2013

Based on the results above it can be concluded that social index (2.72) was lower than the mean criterion (3) is the confidence level of 95%, the significance level of the test (0.000) is lower than 0.05, As a result, the mean difference is significant. After considering the negative mean difference (0.275-), we stated the City has been able to Bonjar on social signs study area impact.

Results:

Bonjar Small town to title one of section of three tins city Zabol. with attention to foundations research learn by, expectation the river city small Bonjar that at year 2000 of side government to

city currency by is could like city of small at arena of rural effective and mutually coins, the role news included operation service economic, education, social - cultural and administrative is and the research with plan assumptions on to test each of they paid and results it to description on is.

The first theory of the study:

Bonjar small town with educational services, administrative, health and treatment services, banking and agriculture related activities, could play a major role in all fields and has attracted residents of the surrounding villages.

The second theory of this study:

Based on these results it can be stated the city has managed to Bonjar the relative influence of all these activities have. Based on the data collected from this study, the effect of the medium and high medium can be evaluated. However, it can be seen the city Bonjar less impact on agriculture and related activities of that, is less effective in rural sustainability.

The third theory of the study:

Bonjar small town social structure (Educational services, and health care administration) surveyed villages had been impacted. But has not been able to influence the economy (banking, agriculture related activities, and information technology, and marketing of agricultural produce) is also.

Suggestions

- Creation balance at distribution resources facilities economic, social at all levels series more accommodations at area
- Greater attention to strengthening agricultural services by the department of agriculture Bonjar small town.
- Increase at the and welfare population resident at village city Bonjar and area influence it off by development section
- Agriculture and creation jobs other crop at section of technology and service etc. to title prerequisites the actual development at village Bonjar around town.
- strengthening links economic between small town Bonjar and area influence it off by establishment market of agriculture local, regional at and strengthening exchanges agriculture and integrated off it
- balanced focus on rural transport planning
- identifying potential environmental and human village and planning for their emergence.

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