

Investigating the effects of border markets on social security and job creation of the border cities of the west of the country (Case study: youth border cities of Kurdistan province)

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Received 3 March 2021, Accepted 31 December 2021

Abstract

Today, in most developing countries, a significant level of borderline needs is met through cross border exchanges. Border markets are an enclosed area, located at the zero point of the border where residents of both sides of the border can offer their products in trade in these markets in accordance with export and import regulations. The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of border markets on social security and job creation of young people in border cities of Kurdistan province. From the point of view of mutual understanding of development and security, it can be said that security and development in the border areas have a direct and two-way relationship with a high correlation coefficient. According to Neo Keynesian theory, the increase in foreign demand for the basic sectors stimulates the growth and movement of the region's economy and causes the basic sector to increase its foreign demand for goods and services; Not only will income and employment in the grassroots sector increase, but income and employment in the non-basic sector will also increase.

The present study is an applied research according to the existing goals and the type of research is based on quantitative qualitative paradigm and the technique used to collect information and survey data. The statistical population of the research in the qualitative part includes experts and in the quantitative part is all the native inhabitants of the border markets (young people living in the border markets of Kurdistan province) in the west of the country, which is a population of about 170,000 people. The sample was 384 samples for research. The research tool in the first stage is an open-ended questionnaire (in the form of an interview) and in the quantitative stage is a researcher-made questionnaire consisting of 38 questions. In order to evaluate the validity of the research tool, the face validity method was used. Research data were collected using multistage cluster sampling method. Exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis were used to confirm the questions, and all factors were

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confirmed. For statistical analysis, Pearson correlation coefficient was used to identify the relationship and structural equation model was used to measure effectiveness. The whole process of analyzing the results was done using Spss 24 and Amos 24 software.

The results showed that there is a significant relationship between the variables of border markets with social security and job creation of border cities in the west of the country and also border markets have an impact on social security and job creation of border cities in the West Country.

Keywords: border market, social security, job creation, border cities of Kurdistan.

1. Introduction

Today, different countries, whether developed or developing, according to regional characteristics and to achieve goals such as national economic development, attracting foreign capital, using relative advantages, job creating opportunities, increasing human resources training, increase. Data from service activities, empirical familiarity with the global economy, regional development and the transformation of backward sectors into poles of development have led to the creation of cross border markets (Alizadeh, 2014, 65).

In 2000, the UN Development Program, based on surveys conducted among cities in 151 countries, mentioned unemployment and lack of income as the most important problems in the world's cities (Razavian, 2012, p. 25). Iran has also seriously pursued the issue of socio-cultural and economic stability of border cities and achieving security indicators in general in non-border cities and especially in border cities. In this regard, the growth of job opportunities and income through the development of border markets is one of the strategies of urban development (Rezaei, 2018, 46).

The creation and development of border markets, in addition to the economic role in border areas, also has social and cultural consequences and improves the living standards of young people, reduces poverty, proper distribution of income, building friendships and more familiarity, accelerating further cooperation between border areas. Therefore, by approaching the various economic, social and cultural dimensions of border markets, addressing it and careful planning for it can reduce many issues and problems of young people in border cities. One of the problems of border markets is the

entry of illegal goods through various border crossings, which can lead to the spread of a culture of luxury, consumerism, alienation, waste of social capital, undermining acceptance, reducing legitimacy, increasing social disorder. Reduce social security youth (Saidi, 2015, p.142). Since border markets are created between two countries and sometimes several countries, which in addition to the development of domestic areas, also leads to a kind of social and cultural relations, through which relations and communications can promote cultural and coexistence. It established a peaceful relationship, as well as a good relationship and a sense of neighborliness with the border people of neighboring countries. Border cities are in geographical isolation and need more support due to their remoteness from the center and the effects of center-oriented development. Therefore, border markets can solve many problems of young people living in border cities. Be an opportunity to meet the demands of the indigenous youth of these areas (Fish, 2018, 39).

Studies show that in some border areas in the past in terms of ecological homogeneity, social characteristics, and ethnic affinity with border people on the other hand, on the one hand and the lack of a strategic strategy in national development programs on the other hand is constantly motivating Many informal movements and unwanted exchanges have been the movement and transfer of population in mass alleys to neighboring countries and large cities (Kottak, 2019, p. 43).The negative effects of these currents on the body of economic and trade affairs of the country, structural turmoil and insecurity and instability of the population of the border areas are not hidden from anyone; Given that young people account for a larger share of migration, so in addition to the outflow of social capital from border cities can also have negative effects on the economy and the border areas. The existence of such differences and regional imbalances has had a major impact on the development of border areas. The border economy is in fact the main indicator in establishing communication between neighboring countries and households and people living in the border areas (Chandoevwhite, 2014, p. 154).the border cities of Kurdistan province have 230 km of common border with the neighboring country, and through this common border, different cities of the two countries trade with each other through border markets, and this trade itself has led to the

establishment of a set of social relations. And it becomes cultural and economic among the border peoples of neighboring countries. In the meantime, a set of social threats and opportunities should be considered. If the officials of markets, municipalities and governorates of border cities pay little or no attention, these social opportunities will become threats for indigenous people, especially youth and border towns, creating social opportunities such as The platform for tourism, social security, establishing a good relationship and good neighborliness, deprivation, job creation, preventing the evacuation of borders and keeping the population, the creation and development of urban areas, and so on. Also, social threats in border markets in these areas: the prevalence of fraud and fraud among traders, the murder of Iranian traders to collect checks, the threat and murder of Iraqi truck drivers in Iran, the spread of consumerism, lack of welfare services, fuel smuggling, weapons, materials Drugs, all kinds of alcoholic beverages, non-standard cosmetic health products, etc. are included. Given the high issues and threats in cities and border markets, as well as the active population and job seekers in these areas, it seems that more attention to border areas in terms of economic planning for employment and security is very important. The purpose of establishing border markets in the first place is to help the livelihood and welfare of the residents of these areas and that border markets can prevent depopulation and help maintain the population, as well as ensure the social and economic security of the region.

Considering that the cities and border areas of Kurdistan provinces are among the impassable areas and in terms of development are among the least developed provinces of the country, so the creations of border markets can be of great help to these areas. Many of the residents of these areas make a living through smuggling or sometimes smuggling of goods, so the development of border markets can have a significant impact on increasing social security as well as creating employment for the youth of these areas. Accordingly, in the present study, the effects of border markets on social security and job creation in the western border cities of the country (Case study: youth of border cities in Kurdistan province) Based on the above study, the following main question is answered: What are the effects of border markets on social security and job creation of youth in border cities? And which of these two variables can be

prioritized and which of them has the greatest impact on the situation of young people in border cities (Kurdistan province)?

Table1: Research background

Researcher	Year	Research results and findings
Saeedi& et al	2018	In an article, they have studied the socio-economic study of common border markets (Sardasht and Piranshahr border markets). Findings show that the activity of border markets has created direct and indirect employment and job mobility of border residents that the share of indirect employment is much higher than direct employment. Also, the activity of border markets has increased the income of border residents, among which the percentage of the highest income and the share of the majority is much lower. Establishing a market and creating jobs for border residents has not been able to reduce the large number of rural immigrants to the city, but it has greatly reduced the informal economy in the area. The activity and establishment of markets in the region, although they have been able to make a relative improvement in many welfare variables, but in the field of leisure have not been able to have a positive effect, so that after the establishment of markets, the leisure rate of respondents has decreased.
Amanpour& et al	2015	In an article, They "Study and analysis of the effects of border markets on the socio-economic structure of cities (Javanrood city)" The results of this study show that the unemployment rate in the city of Javanrood was high before the launch of the border market and this issue creates many socio-cultural anomalies. The creation of a border market in this city caused the young job seekers to work and consequently the city's economy to improve, which if properly planned in all urban and regional levels; this place can become one of the most economically active centers in the west of the country.
Maniatis	2016	In a study entitled "Assessment of the situation of common border markets of Epirus" using meta-analysis method to create common markets in the form of developed programs and study the problems of this city and the need to create common border markets for economic prosperity and reduction of border areas The problems of the region are emphasized. The results show that by relying on the trade, commerce sector and organizing the activities of this sector, which is done formally and informally, openly and secretly, some of the problems and difficulties of the region can be reduced and the field can be provided to strengthen and equip other economic fields.
Basai& et al	2016	In a study, they "studied the role of the presence of foreign nationals on cultural changes in Izmir." The results show that in order to attract traders and smugglers as well as foreign goods and tools, some subcultures have been completely transformed and others have been replaced by foreign cultures. Cultural change is also measured by characteristics such as the paucity of genuine national cultures, the forgetting of patriotic cultural traditions, the disregard for the effects of changing cultures, and the replacement of foreign cultures. As a result, the presence of more and more foreigners, who are just beginning to enter the border cities, has led to changes in the tools, values and cultural beliefs of the people of these cities.

In our country, due to the fact that border markets do not last long, a few cases have addressed this issue. Although several books, articles and dissertations have been written about borders, their role and function, and several works have been published on border markets and their role in the economic development of regions, this research, in its kind, is considered as an innovation in this field. Comparison of researches conducted in and outside the country shows that in the researches conducted in the country, less attention has been paid to the social and cultural role of markets and most of the bazaars have been studied from the economic aspect. However, in studies conducted

abroad, in addition to the economic function of markets, their social and cultural dimensions have also been considered and studied.

2.Review of Literature

An attitude that prioritizes security over development: This is the attitude towards development in the context of "security" in border areas. Accordingly, security must first be in place for the second phase of development. In other words, those who believe in this view consider the realization of security as a necessary condition and prior to the realization of development. Thus, in fact, by prioritizing "security", development is seen as a means of achieving security. In such a case, security is the basis for the establishment of activities and settlements according to their spatial advantage. Location of industries, facilities and development plans requires safe spaces and places (Hafeznia, 2016, p. 56).

An attitude that prioritizes development over security: This attitude believes in achieving security through development. The belief is based on the theory that security can be achieved through development. Hence, the first priority is given to development and the second priority to security. In fact, the focus of this view is that underdevelopment is a major cause of insecurity. Accordingly, in order to achieve security in border areas, development must first be introduced to those areas, and then the results of development must help to achieve and establish security. In general, development can be used as a tool to establish security in these areas (Andalib, 2010, p. 193).

An attitude that understands the mutual understanding of development and security: In this view, the prevailing belief is not that security and development take precedence over each other, but that the all-encompassing and harmonious relationship between development and security is important for it (Andalib, 2010, p. 13). Based on the above view, it can be said that security and development of border valleys have a direct and two-way relationship with a high correlation coefficient. In other words, development and security have reciprocal effects on border areas; in such a way that any action in the process of achieving the development and welfare of the inhabitants of the border areas. It has direct effects on the process of achieving security in that region

and, consequently, national security and vice versa. Thus, areas with high development indices have higher security coefficients than less developed areas. The important point is that there is a relationship between the "development hierarchy" and the "security hierarchy" of the central and border regions.

Establishing such a relationship will lead to the realization of "development equilibrium" and "security balance" (Andalib, 2011, p. 196-197). The economic map is crucial in ensuring security.

Lack of underdevelopment and deprivation of economic and social welfare weakens the national spirit and incites social unrest (Moon & Azar, 2010, p. 368). The economy can be cited as an ever-present factor behind security policies at various individual, regional and international levels, and finally, the economy is a very good and efficient tool that national governments use to achieve security goals. :(Eftekhari, 2016, p. 294-295). In short, economic power is one of the foundations of security, and it is referred to as a security issue that, if left unchecked, creates problems for governments. In other words, poverty and economic deprivation affect internal stability and shake the foundation of security (Eftekhari, 2016, p. 297).

Neo-Keynesian Theory (Economic Basis): According to this theory, the increase in foreign demand for the basic sectors stimulates the growth and movement of the region's economy and causes the basic sector to increase its foreign demand for goods and services; Not only will the income and employment of the basic sector increase, but also the income and employment of the non-basic sector will increase (Ziari, 2015, p. 18). The most important weakness of this theory is its limited understanding of the concept of development and relying solely on the economy and fair distribution, mass participation of people and the effects of growth on the environment and resource consumption (Sarafi, 2011, p. 102).

Here, as part of the theories of modernization-nationalism and the theory of unbalanced and regional development, it can provide a good framework for understanding the phenomenon of borderline. Marginal situations can be defined as situations in which there are any inconsistencies in the degree of issues that are in the hierarchy, whether political, economic, cultural, or social

(Achmpong, 2013, p.109). This theory provides a broader framework for understanding people's behaviors and feelings in conditions of deprivation. Therefore, the widespread application of the theory of marginality is appropriate for the use of different lenses to understand the experiences of frontiersmen.



Figure1: Conceptual model of research

3. Methodology

According to the existing objectives, the present study is an applied research and the type of research is based on the qualitative-quantitative paradigm and the technique used to collect information and survey data. The statistical population of the present study consists of two stages, the first stage (experts) includes; University professors (disciplines; sociology, development, economics, business management, etc.) as well as senior managers active in the field of border markets in the border markets of the western part of the country (Kurdistan province) who have at least 5 years of experience in border markets. The number of people in the statistical population of the research at this stage is 128 people. The statistical population of the research in the qualitative part includes experts and in the quantitative part all young people living in the border cities of Kurdistan province, which has a population of about 170,000 people. In the qualitative part, the sample size of the research in the initial stage (interview with experts) was obtained using theoretical saturation of questions. In this method, the sample size depends on the theoretical saturation of the questions under consideration, so that whenever the researcher concludes that the answers given or the interviews conducted with knowledgeable individuals are so similar that they lead to duplication of answers or interviews and new

data. It does not exist in them; it considers the number of interviews sufficient and gives up the interview. Therefore, the research sample in the field of exploratory factor analysis is 200 people. Also, in order to determine the sample size in order to collect research data among the residents of indigenous areas using Questionnaire No. 2 (Test Questionnaire 2), the Cochran's formula has been used.

Table2. "CVR" and evaluators' vote on the questionnaire

social security	It is useful:8	It is not useful:2	0.80	Accepted
job creation	It is useful:9	It is not useful:1	0.90	Accepted

In the qualitative part of the research, in order to collect data among experts, purposive sampling method was used. Also, in the quantitative stage of the research, the multi-stage cluster sampling method was used. At this stage, due to the size and dispersion of the statistical population, several cities were randomly selected from among the youth living in the markets of cities with Markets in each province. Then, by referring to the regions using cluster sampling method, the required data were collected among the youth living in the Market. Data collection tools in the qualitative stage of the research include interviews (in the form of an open-ended questionnaire). The research questionnaire in this stage includes specialized questions designed with 2 main criteria and variables related to factors; Job creation, and social security were divided. In the quantitative stage of the research, a researcher-made questionnaire with closed Likert scale was used. The questionnaire consists of 2 variables and 42 open and closed questions (multiple choice) with Likert scale. This study was used to assess the validity or validity of items using the CH method. Laundry is used. In this method, the degree of agreement of the evaluators or judges on the "appropriateness or appropriateness" of a particular item is measured. The questionnaire used in this research was refereed by 10 university professors (Dr. Mohammadi, Dr. Haghighatian, Dr. Hashemianfar, Dr. Ismaili, Dr. Azin, Dr. Hassanpour, Dr. Ranjbar, Dr. Sharifi, Dr. Rashidpour, and Dr. Renani). In order to measure the reliability of the instrument in this study, two methods of Cronbach's alpha and retest method (correlation) have been used. Cronbach's alpha method is used to calculate the internal consistency of measurement tools such as questionnaires or tests that measure various

characteristics. In such tools, the answer to each question can take different values. The steps of data collection are:

1. Qualitative stage

A) The first qualitative stage: selection of participants (experts) because in the Delphi method, participants play a pivotal role, there must be clear criteria for their selection. The number of participants depends a lot on the topic as well as the time and resources available. Although Delphi research may be conducted from seven to a thousand people, groups of 10 to 50 members are suggested. In this study, a group of experts including 20 university professors and managers and senior experts active in the field of cross-border markets were used.

B) The second qualitative stage: design and distribution of the first stage questionnaire (Q1)

In designing the first round questionnaire (Q1), an attempt has been made to use open-ended questions, as it provides better results by encouraging participants to brainstorm. According to the objectives of the study, the Q1 questionnaire was designed based on a thorough review of the available literature and consultation with the tutor and other relevant people. According to the time calculated by the researcher, 30 minutes seems to be enough time to complete the first stage questionnaire, which was distributed among the participants in the form of direct reference and electronic sending (email, telegram, etc.). In this step, the obtained data were analyzed using coding method.

C) The third qualitative stage: design and distribution of the second stage questionnaire (Q2) in the present study, the second round questionnaire was obtained by organizing the data collected from the previous stage questionnaire (Q1). Also, before the final design, the questionnaire was tested to remove ambiguous, duplicate and inaccurate items.

D) The fourth qualitative stage: exploratory factor analysis of data At the same time as receiving the completed questionnaire of the previous stage Q2, it is necessary to check whether there have been any changes in it or not, because in this case the data must be re-analyzed. Percentages, averages, squares, averages and standard deviations are also calculated. Therefore, at this stage,

the most important factors and items were identified and categorized using exploratory analysis and used to design the final questionnaire.

2) Quantitative stage: In the quantitative stage of the research, using the identified variables (using the interview in the previous stage), a researcher-made questionnaire was prepared and using the quantitative research data survey method (in order to investigate the impact of cross-border markets on social security). Job creation and economic policies of the western border cities of the country) were collected among the youth living in the region.

Table3. The difference between the two matrices based on Bartlett test

Component	Questions	KMO	Bartlett's test	D.F	Sig	Kolmogorov & Smirnov Test
border markets	18	0.931	0.96	743	0.000	0.141
social security	7	0.931	0.93	743	0.000	0.142
job creation	9	0.931	0.97	743	0.000	0.149

After initial identification of variables and cultural dimensions of border markets, in the second stage, a questionnaire in the form of 34 test questions and exploratory factor analysis were used among experts. After analyzing the main variables of the research, they were identified in the form of 4 factors and 34 items. Then, the identified items were designed in the form of a test questionnaire and in the Likert spectrum. The whole process of analyzing the results was done using Spss 24 and Amos 24 software.

Table4. Rotational correlation matrix between items

Border Market	factors					
	factors	Social Security	factors	Job creation	factors	
Q1	0.785	Q1	0.823	Q1	0.713	
Q2	0.771	Q2	0.820	Q2	0.703	
Q3	0.735	Q3	0.745	Q3	0.687	
Q4	0.697	Q4	0.730	Q4	0.659	
Q5	0.684	Q5	0.725	Q5	0.648	
Q6	0.647	Q6	0.720	Q6	0.623	
Q7	0.628	Q7	0.698	Q7	0.619	
Q8	0.626	-	-	Q8	0.596	
Q9	0.617	-	-	-	-	
Q10	0.606	-	-	-	-	
Q11	0.588	-	-	-	-	
Q12	0.583	-	-	-	-	
Q13	0.579	-	-	-	-	
Q14	0.573	-	-	-	-	
Q15	0.569	-	-	-	-	
Q16	0.561	-	-	-	-	
Q17	0.556	-	-	-	-	

In this section, the cutting points of factor loads were selected based on Stevens (2002) table equal to 0.512. The oblique rotation approach was used to determine which introduction is loaded on which factor and at what weight.

This rotation, selected according to the theoretical literature, shows that the factors are interdependent. Based on the results of the table above, it was determined which input is loaded on which factor, which can be concluded that the extracted reagents in the qualitative part were placed in the specified factors.

Table5. Characteristics and items

Independent/dependent variable	Conceptual definition	Operational definition	Item
Social security	Social security is the ability of society to take care of its basic characteristics and characteristics in the face of change and objective and possible threats (Navidnia, 2015, p. 62). Accordingly, social security is peace and comfort that every society is obliged to create for its members and is often divided into job, economic, political and judicial security (Rajabipour, 2003, p. 14).	To operate this variable from items such as: the level of life security, the level of feeling safe when alone, the level of respect for people in the community, the level of feeling comfortable and safe in the environment, the level of job security, the level of life satisfaction, the level of individual crimes in the environment The extent of public horror spaces in the living environment, etc. among the indigenous people of the cities of Kurdistan province is discussed.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When I walk alone in the market at night, I feel completely safe. 2. In the market, I can easily buy and sell any product. 3. I feel comfortable and safe in my living environment in the market. 4. Preserving the reputation of indigenous and non-indigenous people in the market is important. 5. To what extent has crime such as theft, strife and conflict decreased in the market? 6. I feel safe at work (if employed). 7. The movement of my family and relatives in the place of residence and the market is convenient.
Job creation	Job creation, in response to market demands, recruits and builds capacity for the jobs created. Job creation is the development of an existing business without changing its main components and elements, and usually uses the available resources and wealth and helps to distribute them (Biro, 2007, p. 269).	To implement this variable, items such as: job hope and stability, job diversity in the living environment, income satisfaction, purchasing power of goods and basic needs, savings power, investment conditions and facilities between Indigenous people of the cities of Kurdistan province are paid.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I work in the market 2. Many of my relatives work in the market 3. Do I hope for my future career and stability in the market? 4. Is there job diversity in the market? 5. Can I find a new job if I lose my job? 6. Is it possible for me to buy goods and basic needs? 7. The market has improved my income. 8. In addition to providing for my family's monthly expenses, I also have the power to save. 9. I have economic exchanges with other relatives living in the market.
border market	According to Article 22 of the Implementing Regulations of the Law on Export and Import Regulations, the border market is an enclosed area located at the zero point of the border adjacent to	To operate this variable from items such as market size, type of goods traded, field of activity, level of public satisfaction, life or year of establishment of the market, amount of foreign traders or merchants, volume of exported goods, volume of imported goods and amount of	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Have been working in the market for a long time. 2. I am completely satisfied with my situation in the market. 3. The market has improved my living conditions. 4. The border market has been successful in attracting and retaining merchants,

customs to carry out exchanges
 customs clearance Currency is used.
 procedures or places
 determined according to
 agreements between Iran
 and neighboring countries.
 Present their country's
 products and products
 for trade in these markets in
 compliance with export and
 import regulations (General
 Directorate of
 Export and Import
 Regulations, Ministry of
 Commerce, 2002).

cocoons.
 5. Has the border market been successful
 in attracting and retaining buyers and
 customers?
 6. Most of the goods are available in the
 domestic market.
 7. How appropriate do you consider the
 volume of goods imported to the border
 market?
 8. What is the cooperation of markets
 with scientific and trade associations?
 9. What is the volume of export goods
 from the border market of your city?
 10. Most of the goods are available in
 foreign markets.
 11. How suitable are the health facilities
 of the market?
 12. How suitable are the amenities (hotel,
 restaurant, etc.) of the market?
 13. What is the most important economic
 advantage of the market?
 14. What is the most important social
 advantage of the market?
 15. What is the most important Cultural
 advantage of the market?
 16. Do border markets have economic,
 socio-cultural effects for the respective
 regions and provinces?
 17. Is your job related to selling goods in
 the market?
 18. Is your job related to buying goods
 from the market?

4. Findings

According to the results obtained from the correlation matrix table and the level of significance (0.001), it can be said that with a confidence of 0.95 and an error level of less than 0.05, there is a significant relationship between youth social security and border markets. The value of this relationship is equal to 0.214, which is very weak.

Table 6. Descriptive statistics

Background variables	Frequency
Gender	56% were male and 44% were female
Age	14.4% are under 25 years old, 41.1% are 25 - 34 years old, and 44.5% are 35 - 44 years old.
marital status	66% of the sample are married and 34.0% are single
Residence history	1.9% of the sample was under 5 years old, 15.7% were 5 - 10 years old, 27.7% were 11 - 15 years old, 20.6% were 16-20 years old and 34.1% were 21 years old and older.
Education	12.4% of the respondents are elementary and cycle, 47.3% have a diploma, 36.0% have a master's degree and a bachelor's degree, and 4.3% have a master's degree or higher.
City of residence	38.3% of the sample was Kurdistan - Marivan, 34.1% Kurdistan - Saqez, and 27.6% Kurdistan - Baneh

Considering the significance level of the second hypothesis (0.000), it can be said that with 0.95 confidences and an error level of less than 0.05, there is a significant relationship between youth employment and border markets. The value of this relationship is equal to 0.345, which is relatively moderate. Considering the significance level of the third hypothesis (0.000), it can be said that there is a significant relationship between youth economic policy and border markets with 0.95 confidence and error level less than 0.05. The value of this relationship is equal to 0.254, which is relatively low.

Table 7. Descriptive statistics of research variables

Dimensions	Mean	standard deviation	Variance
Job creation	21.658	7.393	54.657
Social Security	18.643	4.182	17.492
Border Market	57.821	6.175	38.136

Also, the results obtained from confirmatory factor analysis showed that all factors were approved and the questionnaire has good construct validity.

Table 8. Pearson correlation coefficient

	Variable	Sample	Pearson correlation coefficient	Sig
border markets	Social Security	384	0.214	0.001
	Job creation	384	0.345	0.000
	Economic policy	384	0.254	0.000

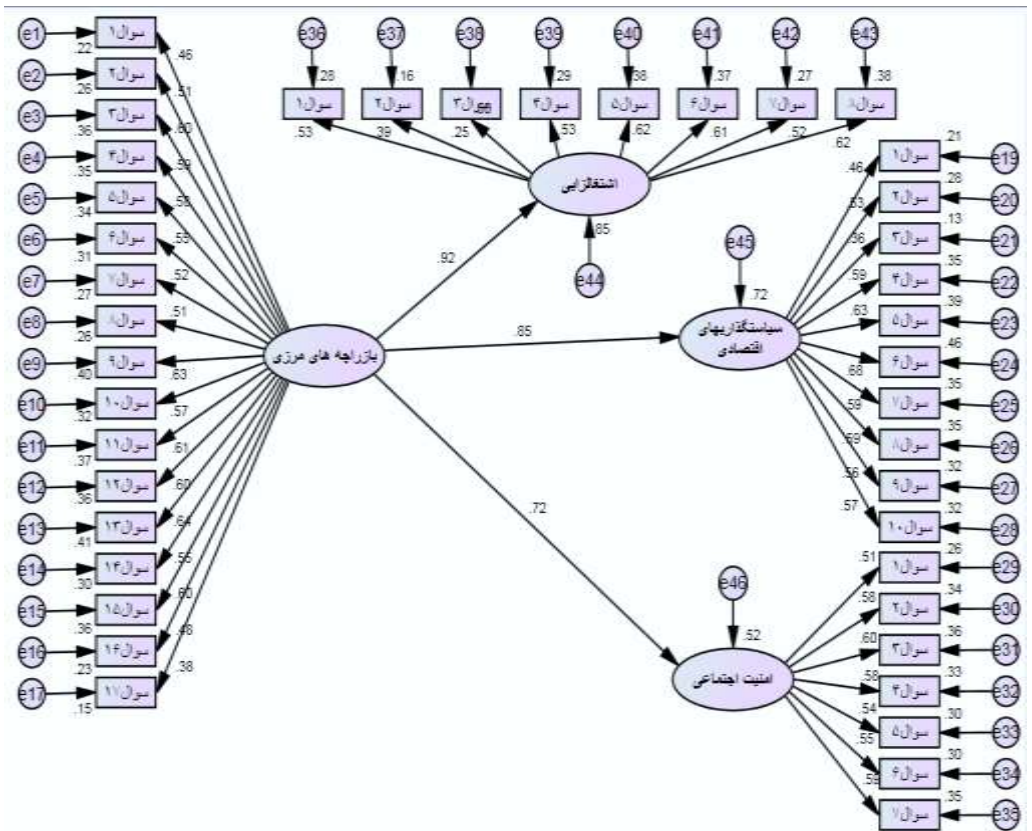


Figure2: The impact of border markets on social security, job creation and economic policies of youth in border cities of Kurdistan province

After confirming the measurement model and calculating the validity of the structure and diagnostics in this stage, we can test the relationships between research structures. For this purpose, the model was implemented in Amos software and the causal relationship between the variables was tested using structural equation modeling method with the help of Amos24 software.

Table9: Indicators for evaluating the totality of the structural equation model

Indicators	Linked value	Source	Model
X ² /d.f.	≤0.3	Hayduk (1987)	1.246
CFI	≥0.9	Bogozi&Yai (1988)	0.99
CFI	≥0.9	Bentler&Bount (1980)	0.94
NFI	≥0.9	Bentler&Bount (1980)	0.96
IFI	≥0.9	Bentler&Bount (1980)	0.99
AGFI	≥0.9	Yurskag&Sorbum (1989)	0.91
RMSEA	≤0.8	Jarvanpa et al. (1999)	0.04

The evaluation indicators of the model as a whole show that the developed model is supported by the collected data, in other words, the data fit to the model. Most indicators are in the acceptable range. Relative chi-square index (CMIN / DF) less than 5, adaptive fit index (CFI) greater than 0.90, fit index (NFI) greater than 0.90, goodness fit index (GFI) greater than 0.90, goodness index The adjusted fit (AGFI) was more than 0.90, the fit ratio (NFI) was more than 0.90 and the square root of the mean squares of the estimation error (RMSEA) was equal to 0.04, which the results indicate that the model is desirable.

Table 10. The Impact of Border Markets on Social Security, Employment and Economic Policies of Youth in Border Cities of Kurdistan Province

independent variable	Direction	The dependent variable	Standard estimate	t-value	P-Value
Border Market	→	Social Security	0.72	6.75	0.000
Border Market	→	Job creation	0.92	6.86	0.000
Border Market	→	Economic policy	0.85	6.55	0.000

According to the values estimated in the table above, it can be said that the independent variable (border markets) affects the dependent variable (social security, job creation and economic policies). In other words, border markets have an impact on social security, job creation and economic policies of the youth of the border cities of Kurdistan province. Therefore, with this result, the assumption that the conceptual model of the present study is a desirable model is confirmed.

5. Conclusion

In many border areas, border residents have cultural, kinship, ethnic and social relations with people across the border. The existence of a common language and close social customs has brought the residents of these areas closer to each other. This makes the markets on both sides of the border indigenous for the residents of both sides, the parties to exchange with each other with more confidence and knowledge; the common language has brought these communications closer. For example, border markets in the Kurdish region of Iraq have a great tendency to trade with the Kurdish regions of our country. One of the reasons for the prosperity of markets in this region can be considered the existence of cultural and ethnic commonalities.

According to the findings of the study, which examines the impact of border markets on job creation of young people in the border cities of Kurdistan, The results show that the activity of border markets has a significant effect on employment of young people in the market and other youth in the surrounding border cities. The economic effects of the markets have directly and indirectly increased employment among the region's youth. Some of the young people are directly involved in the market and are engaged in trade and cocooning and trade, and some are employed in the market as a service force. In addition, some young people are indirectly involved in the transportation of merchandise to or from the country, passenger transportation, hotel management and other occupations. The result of this hypothesis is consistent with the results of research by Maniatis (2016), Eduardo et al. (2018), Ladheri and Nicolas (2009), Saeedi et al. (2015), Miraizadeh et al. (2015), and Rezaei(2010). In their studies, they showed that there is a significant relationship between the existence of the market and job creation.

According to the findings of the study that examines the impact of border markets on social security of young people in border cities. The results show that the activity of border markets has a significant impact on the social security of the market youth and other youth of the surrounding border cities. The existence of the market has increased the number of police stations in the city, and in addition to physical security, the increase in employment has increased the sense of job security and the sense of security among the youth of

border cities. The findings of this hypothesis are consistent with the results of research by Ladhari and Nicholas (2009), Chatalas and Shokla (2015), Amanpour et al. (2015) and Niazmand et al. (2013). In their studies, they showed that there is a significant relationship between market existence and security.

Border trade with neighboring countries has been common in Iran's border cities for many years and has become a kind of trade in these areas that provides a livelihood for some residents of the zero border areas. Based on this, the creation of border markets, which are basically specific to third world countries, has been formed in order to legalize border exchanges. The establishment of border markets are mainly formed with the aim of creating employment and livelihood for the residents of these areas, controlling the smuggling of goods and increasing border security; But it cannot be acknowledged that these goals have been achieved so far and the management of these markets has led to economic and social prosperity in urban and rural areas of the border areas. But the important point is that, unfortunately, these markets have practically become strategic import points, and in fact, the government facilitates and approves the increase of imports to the country by providing a license to create the mentioned markets. However, many young people in the border areas are not able to exchange across the border due to economic problems, and it is the intermediaries and brokers who make huge profits by abusing the border people to make huge profits. For this reason, in recent years, these markets have forgotten their main goals and prospects and have not been able to contribute significantly to the economic and social situation of the border youth.

Finally, it can be acknowledged that border markets have changed most of the economic dimensions of the region and the market and less cultural features such as lifestyle and cultural capital. According to the researcher, markets with economic prosperity and strengthening of markets with increasing employment in border areas and tourism boom in addition to job creation has boosted youth business in these cities and this has caused a relative improvement in the economic situation of youth. With the improvement of the economic situation, the quality of life of the youth has also

increased due to the construction of health centers, easier access to vehicles, and living facilities, as well as more importance to health.

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