

Abstract

Rural roads are one of the most fundamental services that play a special role in development and security of rural areas, as they are regarded as the lifeblood of any area. As an area of public security of any society, road security is considered basic need of everyone in the society. Thus, ensuring and protecting the security of rural roads is an important issue for any country. Having this in mind, the present research aims at investigating the role of different types of roads on the security of their adjacent rural areas in Sistan region. The statistical population includes all 350 villages adjacent to the roads within a radius of 2 kilometers in Sistan region. Based on estimations made using Sharpe formula and by considering the distance between the foregoing villages and the roads classified in two ranges (0-1 and 1-2 kms), 46 villages were estimated as the population. The sample includes heads of rural households selected from villages located at the side of the roads that, according to estimations and the 2011 general population and housing census, had a population of 40769 and 9305 households. The research methodology was descriptive-analytical and was based on library resources and field studies as well as questionnaire filling. The data collected were analyzed using Kendalls correlation coefficient test and Kruskal–Wallis test in the SPSS software. The results of this research showed that there is a significant negative correlation between political-security and socio-economic dimensions and classes of villages' distance from the road with regard to the value of Kendalls correlation coefficient (-0.629) at less than 0.01 percent error. Moreover, results of Kruskal–Wallis test for the elements: the level of socio-economic security and political security indicate that the security level around the villages of different roads in Sistan region has been less than 0.000 percent.

Key words: road, security, rural areas, Sistan region