Introduction

Development is the idea and practice that emerged in the early nineteenth century. This concept is different from the idea of progress, sustainable development, today sustainable urban development, is the development that can guarantee the future generations. As we know so far is only the beginning of the expansion of urban space and urban development, to serve more people create multiple land use, exploitation of resources, production and consumption are considered. But at the height anomaly and environmental crisis which was caused by urban development, sustainable urban development came up with new ideas to diverse urban, and to assist in creating equality, to take out the gap between rich and poor and between urban areas and neighborhoods, to implement sustainable patterns of transport, and greater attention to conservation of green space. Today, the city has faced with the worst elements of the situation throughout history.

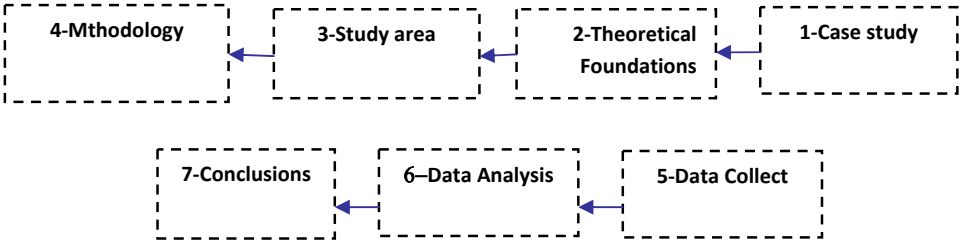
In the area of research due to the high population growth rate (8/5%) and immigrants, sustainable urban development has been compromised. However, cross-border cooperation in the area of national policy approach in terms of people (one of the approaches to the development of border areas) was successful and creates a central point of the population in the border region between Iran and Iraq. However, due to the inability of city managers in the planning and management of urban development principles, some indicators of urban development Piranshahr fell compared to the previous. One reason is the lack of proper planning to meet the high volume of immigrants entering the city.

The question in this study due to the characteristics of sustainable development indicate that, is environmental aspects of the development of social, economic and urban per capita land (uses) for the purposes of sustainable urban development? Are criteria for sustainable urban developments have been achieved? The evaluation criteria to compare them with the national urban average index in 1387, using the sign test and the Wilcoxon test was used.

Materials and methods

Methods of this study were descriptive - analytical methods and data collection practices are the two documents (the library) and the survey. In addition to these methods, statistical methods, quantitative, qualitative, and Excel software SPSS, etc. have been used in this study.

Evaluated in this study was the development of methods and tools for understanding the outcomes are Piranshahr city, which are visible in characteristics of the physical, economic, social and environmental. The first step in the evaluation of development piranshahr compares it with the national indices. In this study, a comparison of selected of urban areas indicators of the city and the national index used.



Finding and results

According to the theory of sustainable urban development, sustainability criteria and indicators in four areas of social, economic, environmental and urban land per capita are classified for Piranshahr city. These indicators have the specificity nature of being positive or negative, whatever the values get higher they will be more sustainable and the negative values shows instability. One of the problems in the evaluation is the difference between comparison units of indicators. To solve this problem, we use the Wilcoxon test. It is assumed that the difference between each pairs is zero or equal. In other words, there is no difference between the indices of the Piranshahr city and other urban areas of country or the number of higher and lower indicators are equal. In this way, the null hypothesis of no difference between the index test of Ppiranshahr city and the national indexes is evaluated. In contrast we have the hypothesis of better

values of indicators for Piranshahr city in comparison with the national indicators that shows more sustainable urban development. This test is applicable to aspects of sustainability. However while there is vast heterogeneity in the experimental units, we can test the internal homogeneity of couples. If our observations are less than 30, we must use a nonparametric test; the best in this field is the sign test. The test is based on the sign of the difference between each homogeneous pair of Di. The test statistic is the number of couples in which one index is higher than in other responses (r +). According to the null hypothesis, we have the binomial distribution with (n, 0.5) and $\mu 1 = \mu 2$. Against the null hypothesis, there is the opposite case. In this study because the sample size is less than 30,the sign test and paired Wilcoxon test was used.

Next, we assess the current status of Piranshahr on the basis of environmental, social, economic and institutional – spatial indicators and compare them with the country average.

Environmental indicators

Environmental indicators refer to the destruction of the environment in the development of city and represent the long-term impact on the region and the country. Environmental destruction is caused by destruction of natural environment and agricultural lands and orchards through the increase in development and construction or increase of use of resources and production of waste. Nowadays, with local and global environmental crisis, imposing a new perspective on the management of urban and regional is essential for ecological objectives. These cities are examples of environmental integration and coordination. Environmental indicators Piranshahr city, despite being lower than the country average, but have improved over the last few years and it seems it is going to get closer or even higher of the country average in the following years.

Social indicators

In the case of social sustainability indicators in piranshahr such as the number of educated men and women, average family size, percentage of population aged 14-0, the population growth rate at 85-75 and percent of 65 aged population and older; have a positive relationship with the concept of social instability.

Economic Indicators

Employment 72/4% employed in the service sector dominates the economy in this part of town. Having roles in employment services for the following reasons:

Changing to the commercial operation from the military during the last two decades, is visible in particular by the market town founded in 1383, boundary markets reopening in 1371.

Value-added services available in the city due to changes in function, and the business tourists throughout the year, are a way of driving to a dynamic city.

Geographic headquarters away from that kind of correlation functions formed in West Azerbaijan, but its placement in the network of the Iran-Iraq, construction and opening of border and customs officials market in 1386, have influenced on the dynamics and diversity in service occupations.

Institutional indicators

Institutional sustainability indicators - physical city selected in 9 out of the city have been better. Overall, per capita health - medical, sport and per capita official - police, Have a positive relationship with the concept of institutional sustainability indicators - physical. Indicators of institutional instability - such as physical education per capita, per capita cultural - religious and educational capital, have direct relationship with

indicators of institutional instability - physical. Means increasing the index, will be accepted the physical instability.

The question in this study due to the characteristics of urban sustainable development and social justice issues, particularly the principle of equality within a generation which govern Is whether the City's development of the environmental, social, economic and institutional factors - physical toward the goals of sustainable development? To prove or disprove this hypothesis, the sign test and the Wilcoxon test was used. The (H0) between markers in the study of national indices is tested, in contrast, (H1) is a better indicator of national indicators of the city. If our evaluation criteria for measuring development, the urban area are compared to the mean of the paired sign test is used:

H^0: $\mu^1 \geq \mu^2$
H^1: $\mu^1 < \mu^2$
The normal approximation can not be used because the comparisons volume is smaller than 10. Paired sign test, binomial distribution with cumulative probability table (C) is used. The error (Q) is considered 0.05.

Table 1. The results of Wilcoxon test, (authors calculations)

Sum of Ranks	Mean Rank	N		
13.00	3.25	4(a)	Negative Ranks	T1 - P1
15.00	5.00	3(b)	Positive Ranks	
		0(c)	Ties	
		7	Total	
13.00	3.25	4(d)	Negative Ranks	T2 - P2
2.00	2.00	1(e)	Positive Ranks	
		0(f)	Ties	
		5	Total	
54.00	6.00	9(g)	Negative Ranks	T3 - P3
12.00	6.00	2(h)	Positive Ranks	
		0(i)	Ties	
		11	Total	
23.50	4.70	5(j)	Negative Ranks	T4 - P4
21.50	5.38	4(k)	Positive Ranks	
		0(l)	Ties	
		9	Total	

a	T1 < P1	e	T2 > P2	i	T3 = P3
		f	T2 = P2	j	T4 < P4
b	T1 > P1	g	T3 < P3	k	T4 > P4
		h	T3 > P3	l	T4 = P4
c	T1 = P1				
d	T2 < P2				

Table 2. The statistics of Wilcoxon test, (authors calculations)

T4 - P4	T3 - P3	T2 - P2	T1 - P1	
-.119(b)	-1.868(b)	-1.483(b)	-.169(a)	Z
.906	.062	.138	.866	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)

a Based on negative ranks .
b Based on positive ranks .
c Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test .

The results indicate that all indicators confirm the hypothesis by α = 0.05 level. Environmental aspects of the development of social, economic and institutional indicators - body toward the goals of sustainable development.

Table 2. The Sign test statistics, (authors calculations)

T4 - P4	T3 - P3	T2 - P2	T1 - P1	
1.000(a)	.065(a)	.375(a)	1.000(a)	Exact Sig. (2-tailed)

a Binomial distribution used.
b Sign Test

Statistics obtained from the sign test indicates the error level α = 0.05 for all indices hypothesis is confirmed. Environmental aspects of the development of social, economic and institutional - frame the goals of sustainable development.

Conclusions

It can be concluded that despite the geographic isolation Piranshahr, Allergies, especially due to the boundary, Top attractions for immigrants seeking jobs and

business growth and development, and so it is on the path of sustainable urban development. And municipalities have a good attitude and a good urban growth partly managed to do it. Results of statistical analysis show that sustainable urban development can be achieved by the creation of income and employment opportunities in border areas, and prevent the immigration of inhabitants of these areas to the central region. To achieve these important propose the following guidelines are presented:

- Trade development and promotion of cross-border cooperation

- Development of tourist activities, especially in border areas due to the low quality of medical tourism and healthcare facilities in neighboring countries and lower cost than other countries

- Equitable distribution of services and facilities in the border areas to prevent migration of rural – urban

- Sustainable job creation and prosperity of the state to prevent informal activities