

Investigation of Sociological Relation of Dwelling Quality and Social Security Feeling

¹Batoole Abedi, ²Melahat Ahmadi, ¹Marjane Bagheri and ¹Ali Shokoohi

¹Department of Urban Design, Zanjan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Zanjan, Iran

²Department of Urban Design, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Zanjan, Iran

Abstract: Formation of suburbia is an obvious exposure of urban poverty and forms spontaneously without construction permit and official scheme for civil construction, it is developed by gathering of low income groups and live in low levels of quality and quantity compared to other areas and regions of city and named as non-official residential, spontaneous dwelling and slums, in this areas, due to this fact that humanism is vanished, social deviations grow rapidly and crimes such as burglary, addiction, smuggling, prostitution would extend. Furthermore, development of grounds for activities and extension in narco above and family disorders in suburbia is constructive factor to include social insecurity. This paper aims to assess degrees of social insecurity feeling and dwelling quality in Kashan city. To conduct this, we imply measurement method and 225 residence of Kashan selected by proper cluster sample and by articulated questionnaires data gathered. Validity of consistency and constion of this study determined by Cronbache's alpha for social security construction. Measure of social security feeling due to 12 separate aspects (Life risk, financial, semantic, ethical, cultural, economical, civil, emotional, feelings, occupation, legal and chastity) has been evaluated. According to this study results, there is not any difference in social security feelings and value in assessed regions.

Key words: Security feeling • Urban ecology • Physical security • Kashan city

INTRODUCTION

According to UN report, today most of world's population feels insecurity due to everyday life than a global disaster. Job security, health security, environmental, crimes and discriminations in consuming opportunities which negate discriminations in consuming opportunities which negate personal security are all anxieties of each individual in the world and providing insecurities or in other words negating personal and social security [1].

One of the important, complicated and new contexts in modern world in among many political, social and economic issues is subject and concept security [2]. Security is regarded as basic requirement and necessity of individual and society and lack or perturbation in that would have reflex and consequences at the level of perilous and worrisome [3]; whereas citizens need to achieve high ranks of growth and this should be in secure and calmness which due to grow in rates of crimes and social disorders the formation of wrongdoing and insecurity in society lead to high levels of panic in society [4]. Thus social security is more than other issues of

importance for individuals necessary. In consequence to suburbia phenomenon, a lot of problems contribute in city life. Although these problems may not result directly of above mentioned phenomenon, in fact they are indirect effects which slum dwelling regions create or enhance them. Suburbia involvement in nonofficial and fake occupations, unauthorized constructions, providing numerous problems for city management, disability of municipalities to maintain civic indices and undesirable cultural, social, economic and sometimes political effects of these areas on total civic system are destructive and undesirable effects of suburbia lives [5]. Addressing suburbia living not only is necessity from humanism and ethical aspects but also is compliance to social benefits and consistency of communities and national development.

Social security as an index of social welfare could be aim of development and included in a network of cause and effect should be examined and evaluated to achieve security as a gole of development. On the other hand this is a tool for obtaining development. Consistent development has diversified aspects and simulations and harmonic growth of these dimensions leads to consistent

Table 1: History of studies and researches into related issues of suburbia

Studies History Iranian	Studies History International
Fatemeh Karimi (2003), Massoud Sharifi Daryaz (2005), Mohammad Zahedi Assl (2006), Akhavan Kazemi (2007), Hossain Hosseini (2007)	Freks, G (2004), Michael Pacione (2003), Schneider, B. (2003), Mumtaz Babar (2001), Macedo, J (2000)

development. And is a major characteristic for that. Social development includes mutual relation with social welfare and social security context. Security means to be safe regarding harm, theater harm phobia or fear [6]. Therefore, attending security and feeling secure extents separate to various factors related to economy, social such as economical and social rank of individuals and quality of dwelling area in city, are required to be assessed scientifically and accurately.

Review of Literature: The first who used “Suburbia” and “man of Suburbia” was Robert. A. Park. He described these conceptual terms in his paper “Human migration and man of Suburbia” [7]. In this section, which are related to Suburbia issue divided into national and foreign ones introduced in following (Table 1).

Naja deputy of social affairs and Ispa center of public opinion [8] conducted a study named “Assessment of social Security feeling regarding views of Tehran citizens”. In theoretical criteria of this study, Morton, Welfares, Hors and others concepts are used. Results of this study show that measure of security feeling in location for majority of respondents is low [9]. Respondent don’t feel secure about others in their interactions with social environment and 40% evaluate their security in their residential quarter high, while 60% respond that security in Tehran is low and very low. Most of respondents their evaluate police function in providing and maintaining security to be suitable. In the section of two variable results of study to be suitable, it is revealed that there are positive and meaningful relation between people’s income and social security, but in general it may concluded that social security of Tehran’s citizens is low. In summary and regarding this study, one may express that although this measurement derived from a work frame and scientific method which are acceptable, researchers had not consider Copenhagen forum theories such as Bouzan theorem and Weaver idea and this lead to negation of cultural and characteristic dimensions which account as major aspects of this variable [10]. Naja (2004) conducted idea evaluation in order to study police functional performance named “assessment of security feeling measure amongst suburbia of Tehran super city resolved by districts” to find out this community idea, Results of this research demonstrated that age, sex, marital, status, educations and income affect individuals’

security feeling [11]. Esmaieli Zadeh (2008) in his study suggested that to increase social security in supersites, the only way is local society’s development [12].

Taylor *et al.*, (1985) conducted a study about relation between residents features and their expressions of physical disorders, they tried to assess (examine) structural and individual relations between fear and environmental signs different with the social-economical levels. In middle class districts, the signals are corresponds to social disorder and civil corruptions, thus related to crime and insecurity. They concluded that in quarters which residents social-economy rank is high enough to create self confidence and is not low to generate pessimism, state of physical environment regarding to be bad or good affect drastically scope of people in quarter. Smith in other to complete this implication added that, respond to this question of why fear of crime and insecurity is very high in some areas and in other limited to wordiness only should be investigated in civic environment features (A social atmosphere saturated by buildings) where fear is experienced. The main hypothesis is, these signals are not fearful spontaneously, they only excite fear in people who equalize civil disorder with crimes [13]. The rather successful results of some functional schemes to enhance security feeling level obtained by manipulating mentioned signals and provided indirect authentications for this approach claims. For example, Tin etal reported that improving lights of avenues has meaningful role in decreasing fear and insecurity feeling [14].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Theoretical Considerations: In this section, separate from numerous theories about feeling secure and various social effects on this, ecology approach that consider the relation of insecurity feeling measure and dwelling location as well as social economy rank in specified way is pointed out. Some observation in this approach try demonstrating relation between dwelling location and insecurity feeling: as an example it might be pointed that signs of physical disorders in quarter and social control weakness may bring risk of public consideration as insecure and dangerous area [15]. Disorder may regard as picture of social and physical environment suggesting, first. There is no control and concern, second values and

incitement of other shareholder of observed community are affected and deviated. Due to investigation such as Ferraro, civil distressed means that social standards are at low level and in sequence imply the sign that values and disciplines which are ethically accepted are subsided. By analyzing data from national measurements, Ferraro found that civil distressed may provide ecological information which form people assumption of being victims of crimes, then this consideration can affect fear of crime and insecurity within society [16]. In this approach attempts are oriented to establish relation between individuals' feeling and ground variables such as citizenship, social life and civil distress.

Other ecological ideas are as following: residents of super cities are reported more fear than small towns and rural areas and people who live in central districts of city [17]. Some experts, in addition found meaningful correlation between community size or city size and insecure feeling. Others suggest that that fear of insecurity in urban environment is due to population diversity, social atmosphere, growth and change dynamics in these environments, hence insecure feeling as they suggested is equal to urban "Alien" phobia or cultural and future phobia. In brief, a set of environmental marks accompany with insecure feeling are as following:

- Deem light of quarter in night
- Vandalism (Anarchy)
- Number of residents in quarter
- Suitable locations to hide criminals
- Disorderly and unsuitable buildings
- Acoustic pollution
- Quarters people considerations
- Deserted and abandoned streets
- Locations included abandoned areas: Park, Parking lots, or factor in vicinity of residential
- Ordinary disturbing and disorder behavior in quarter
- Existing ruined places and suitable locations for criminals to hide
- Existing clues of addicts such as left syringe or blacken walls due to lightning fire
- Gathering of wanderer and fussy youngsters who use bad language
- Fights and quarrels in quarter specially when mostly reported

All above mentioned issues may be categorized in two major groups: Social signals and Physical signals. Social signals includes disturbing behavior, acoustic pollution and scope of quarter people and physical signals include elements such as vandalism, ruined places or wandering dogs [18].

Methodology: In this study survey method is used, while for developing study conception criteria and reviewing previous researches, library (Documentations) method is exploited, finally this study due to characteristic, time scale and spread measure is applicable, intersected and extended, respectively, statistical community includes all citizens of Kashan city during October and November 2011 and by using Koukaran formula sample volume determined to be 225 individuals. In this study method of proper clusters sampling is used (pps), whereas first, Kashan Municipality districts considered as main clusters and then avenues and roundabouts in each district made blocks of cluster, at last phase, respondents are studied randomly. Tool of this study was questionnaires; these are used in final phase after receiving credit and consistency at primary phase of study, when used in order to gathering data.

RESULT

In this section, analytical and descriptive findings in brief and through tables and graphs are demonstrated. As the following table, security feeling in this study constituted of 11.76 in average and cultural security feeling has lowest with average of 5.73, average of total index due to lowest and highest value 23 and 170.

Physical security feeling is examined as one of aspects of social security. Following table 2 shows abundance distribution and percentage responses based on this item (range from not "at all" to "very much" in 6 levels). Study results suggest that people in our sample group don't feel secure in activities such as trafficking with non-official taxi and by taxi in the night as alone.

Feeling is evaluated in this study as a dimension and percentage responses based on this item (range from "not at all" to "very much" in 6 levels) is demonstrated. Average obtained above (Table 3) middle and it suggests Kashan citizens feel secure in chastity regards. Thus it concludes that in chastity aspect people highly feel secure.

Among 12 aspects of security in this study, detailed data of occupation and chastity are provided in above (Tables 4). Regarding analytical finding of this paper, we used Anova or Variance analysis. One of the independent variables was residential area of city which divided in three areas called uptown, middle town and down town. Considering levels of meaningfulness F test (equal to 0.99) it is detected that there are no difference city district of living due to social security feeling.

Table 2: Abundance distribution of social security feeling aspects physical security feeling as an aspect of security

Aspects	Average	Measure deviation	Minimum score	Maximum score
Emotional security feeling	10.59	3.77	0	20
sensatical security feeling	9.21	2.72	0	15
Legal security feeling	9.45	3.32	0	20
Chastity security feeling	11.76	4.11	0	20
Cultural security feeling	5.73	2.77	0	16
Indicial security feeling	7.52	3.42	0	17
Mental security feeling	7.74	3.98	0	18
Ethical security feeling	8.07	3.50	0	20
Economic security feeling	8.13	3.51	0	17
Financial security feeling	8.76	3.68	0	18
Occupation security feeling	8.10	2.96	0	18
Physical security feeling	6.77	4.32	0	18
Social security feeling	105.01	24.20	0	170

Table 3: Abundance distribution of questions regarding physical security, chastity security

statements	Options		Average		Very low		Low		Medium		High		Very high	
	percent	abundance	Percent	Abundance	percent	abundance	percent	abundance	Percent	abundance	Percent	abundance	Percent	abundance
Walking alone in a empty route	19.9	49	26.8	66	10.2	25	25.6	63	13	22	4.5	11	1.98	
Travel within official taxies in the night	45.5	112	22.8	56	13	32	13.4	33	4.1	10	1.2	3	1.11	
Travel lonely in a night in taxi	45.5	112	22.8	56	12.2	30	24.4	60	11.4	28	2.4	6	1.78	

Table 4: Abundance distribution of questions security honors.

Statements	Options		Average		Very low		Low		Medium		High		Very high	
	percent	abundance	percent	Abundance	percent	Abundance	percent	Abundance	percent	abundance	Percent	abundance	Percent	abundance
Aggression to chastity in quarter	2.8	7	14.6	36	18.3	45	26	64	22.8	56	15.4	38	2.98	
Aggression to chastity in city	7.7	16	27.6	68	22	54	22	54	14.2	35	6.5	16	2.27	
Aggression to chastity by relations and friend	2	5	4.1	10	13	32	13.8	34	26	64	41.1	101	3.81	
Aggression to chastity during travel in day or night	2.4	6	15.6	36	26.3	72	23.6	58	18.3	45	10.6	26	2.71	

Table 5: Output of variance analysis in comparison of social security feeling in up, middle, down city located areas

Meaning	Squares sum	degree of freedom	Squares average	FF	Meaning
Intergroup Variance	1897.52	2	947.26	1.626	0.199
Within group Variance	141571.47	243	582.60		
Total variance	143465.98	245			

To evaluate social-state and measure of social security Pierson correction coefficient is used.

Table 6: Correction matrix of economy-social base and different aspects of security feeling

Aspects	Financial security feeling	Economic security feeling	Ethical security feeling	Mental security feeling	Indicial security feeling	Cultural security feeling	Chastity security feeling	Legal security feeling	Sensatical security feeling	Emotional security feeling	Physical security feeling	Financial security feeling	Occupation security feeling	Social security feeling
Social-economic basic level	Pierson coefficient 0.190*	-0.026	-0.006	0.054	-0.074	0.061	-0.074	-0.057	0.019	-0.016	-0.021	0.081	0.026	0.027
	Meaningfulness level	0.003	0.920	0.396	0.246	0.337	0.246	0.376	0.766	0.804	0.741	0.205	0.683	0.676

Results are shown in above table suggest that differences are between respondents exists due to economy-social states of them are not observed, on the other hand by considering meaningfulness level of 0.027 for social security feeling as well as their dimensions, it is noted that economy-social base has meaningful positive correction only with physical security aspect of social security and there is not any meaningful relation with other dimensions, it means that people of higher economy-social base feel more secure in term of physical aspects of than others.

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

Recognition of each phenomenon is related to our knowledge of its historical process, for suburbia there are reported notions about sleeping and residing in ruined places and cemeteries, living in slums and deserted areas [19]. Suburbia phenomenon in Iran begins from date of accelerated development and expanding of cities; formation of suburbia is one of the scopes of poverty attached to urbanization which is grown by non-permitted civil constructions and activities which conducted informal an unofficially arisen from gathering low income people at very low level of life quality and quantitative aspects [20]. On the other hand, security feeling as a psychological and social element is affected by direct and indirect experiences of people in face of different social conditions in order to to achieve healthy life and consistent social relations. From a total of 225 respondents in our study 52.4% of male samples and 47.6% of females included, in term of income 38% were at range of 401 to 600 thousand Toman. The 36% in 200-400 and 9% of 801-one million Toman, 5% were lower than 200thousand and 2% more than one million Toman. In term of economy-social status, 76% in middle rank, 19% of low and 5% of high rank. 64% of participants live in middle class areas, 25% in high class and 11% live in low class areas, about occupation; 45% had middle level jobs, 26% low and 18% very low level jobs, 10% involved in high level and only half percent involved in very high levels jobs.

However, results of economy-social base relation with social security feeling demonstrated that this is not confirmed. Although in compliance to ecological approach, people who live in low level areas would have had more insecure feeling, but evaluation of this point shows that quality of residential area has not any effort measures of insecure / social feelings and this critical

matter is consistence with study results of their findings [21]. Physical environment of bad or well has drastic effect on people's vision of their quarter, then on their social security feelings. Because of richness in culture of this city which mostly is rooted in religious learnings, there are significant different areas of city [22].

Finally, the fact that by upgrading human needs even living requirements all are functions of society so This is a multi dimensional phenomenon and study on this consisted of diversified factors of economy, political and social life, but most of the experts believe that measure of society feeling in society is as important as security itself, because individuals react the same as their understanding of level of security, therefore security feeling is a key variable in this ground [23].

REFERENCES

1. Akhavan Kazemi, Bahram, 2007. Security and aspects in Qara, Islamic study Seas and release, 75: 11-39.
2. Akhavan Kazemi, Bahram, 2009. Security in Farabi and Mohaghegh Toosi, Islamic State Seas and release, 14th year, 2: 110-89.
3. Esmaeil Zadeh, Hassan, 2008. Local communities, strategy of social security growth in super cities, Social security second release 4th year, 14: 11-37.
4. Torabi, Yousef and Ayat Goddarzi, 2006. Values and Social security, series of articles on Social security seminar, Social deputy NAJA, 1: 164-189.
5. Sherafati poor, Javid, 2006. Cruelty news in publications survey and its effect on society, Social Security Studies 2nd year, 6: 22-34.
6. Hosseini Hossain, 2007. Security feeling, conceptual look into on research finding Security sea sand release 5th year, 4: 7-51.
7. Khoshfar, Gholamreza, 2005. People contribution in developing, holding and expanding social security in cities centers of Mazandaran province, Series of articles on social security, 3: 134-145.
8. Rahebiee, Ali, 2004. National Security Studies Ministry of foreign affairs. Political studies office, Tehran, Ministry of foreign affairs print and publication center.
9. Zahedi Assl, Mohammad, 2006. Social Psychological Security in Social working view, Series of articles on seminar of Psychology role, Social aid and consultancy in maintaining and developing social-psychological security, Social deputy of Naja, pp: 49-84.

10. Sharifi Daryaz, Massoud, 2005. A survey in over taking and effective factors on it by emphasizing Security feeling, Master degree thesis, Literature and human sciences faculty Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran.
11. Karimi, Fatemeh, 2003. Evaluating Suburbia problems by emphasizing on cultural-social aspects (Isfahan, Darak and Arznan districts) Master degree thesis, Isfahan University, Isfahan, pp: 17-18.
12. Esmaeil Zadeh, 2008. Survey on citizens' security feeling Order of social deputy Naja. Survey on security feeling of suburbia community in Tehran Super city resolved by districts, Tehran, Social and guidance deputy Naja.
13. Naderi, Hamdollah, Mohammad Ali Jahed and Mohindokht Shirzadeh, 2010. Survey on social security and social capital (Case study of Ardabili) social security sea sand release, 21: 59-89.
14. Freks, G., 2004. Risk and Globalization: the Globalization of Risk, society for international development, 4: 32-41.
15. Schneider, B., 2003. Beyond Fear: Thinking Sensibility about Security in an Uncertain World, Library of Congress Cataloging-in-publication Data: USA.
16. Bullock, B.S. and J. Susie, 2004. An analysis of Technology use and quality of life in a rural west Texas community, university of Texas.
17. Mumtaz Babar, 2001. Why cities need slums. Habitat Debate, 7(3): 15.
18. Pacione, Michael, 2003. Urban environmental quality and human wellbeing-a social geographical perspective, Landscape and Urban Planning, 65: 19-30.
19. Pal, A.K. and U.C. Kumar, 2005. Quality of life concept for the evaluation of societal development of rural community in west bangal, India, Rural Development.
20. Macedo, J., 2000. Land use Policies and Urbanization of Formal Settlement. Planning Imitative for Environmental Protection Areas in Curitiba, Brazil, Dissertation PH.D, Advisor: Stroh, Robert C. University of Florida: United States.
21. Sclarée, Elliot, D., *et al.*, 2005. The 21st century health challenge of slums and cities, The lancet, 365. London.
22. Smart, Alan, 2003. Impeded self-help: toleration and the proscription of housing consolidation in Hong Kong's squatter areas. Habitat International, 27: 205-225.
23. West away, Margaret S., 2006. A longitudinal investigation of satisfaction with personal and environmental quality of life in an informal South African housing settlement, Doorknob, Soweto, Habitat International, 30: 175-189.