



Social and Cultural Factors Affecting the sense of social security in urban spaces (Case study: Bandar Abbas town)

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ABSTRACT

One of the striking aspects of community development community stability is Feeling of security. Public safety requires the establishment of a society in which there exist the minimal structural elements such as social justice, provision of social justice, employment, freedom and sovereignty of people and their full participation, distribution of knowledge and information in society, social disorder, use of resources, scholars and social adjustment. The present study, by using field study and survey techniques, is to answer this question; what are the most important factors affecting the Feeling of security in cities? In the study population, 400 individuals of all the citizens of Bandar Abbas city who are more than 20 years old have been studied. The findings suggest that the Feeling of security among the residents of Bandar Abbas is fairly. There is a significant correlation between the Feeling of security with the variables of the city space, various internal and external mass media, economic-social bases and gender.

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Introduction

Struggles to achieve security is of the main motivations of human life. People form a society to secure their bio-requirements (Nasiri, 1384: 82). As communities expand and relationships and social interaction become more complex, human beings enter to a various relationships which separate aspects of his life under the headings as social, economic, political, and cultural... and he is overshadowed by his security. Human who was searching for security and escaped from insecurity formed society, but he found that he is threatened not only by the nature and natural phenomena, but also by the humans and a variety of social, economic and political phenomena. Thus, his constant concern for the issue of new security emerges as a feeling of social security.

One of the striking aspects of community development community stability is Feeling of security. Public safety requires the establishment of a society in which there exist the minimal structural elements such as social justice, provision of social justice, employment, freedom and sovereignty of people and their full participation, distribution of knowledge and information in society, social disorder, use of resources, scholars and social adjustment. (Mohseni, 1389: 2).

But one the features of our age that can affect security is population, urbanization, population growth and the subsequent development of small towns and large cities (Gilbert Gaglr, 1375: 7). In the nineteenth century, only 3% of the world's population lived in cities, but in the early twentieth century, this rate increased to 15% (Brandshvyvrk, 1987: 224). In the twenty-first century, the world population reached the limit of 50% of the world population, this rate is expected to exceed to the border of 61% in 2025 (Ameri Syahooei and others, 1389: 39).

With the development of urbanization and metropolitan growth and complexity of social relations of citizens in cities, the concept of security in cities has changed of the initial state and the tangible physical aspects to dimensions of economic, social, political and cultural security. So that today urban security issues include poverty, unemployment, inflation, or quality of public services, crime, social disorder, and substance abuse. Growing insecurity in cities by complexity of technology and social division of labor exceeds physical development of cities, and this feeling of comfort and well-being of citizens is seriously threatened. Thus the importance of feeling of security in cities and its determinants is needed to be considered as an important issue.

Theoretical basics

According to the view of persons such as Mittar, postmodernists, social psychologist, school of structural functionalism (differentiated interaction theory) and Durkheim (anomie theory), view of the environmentalists, the broken windows theory (theory non-civilization) and impairment of social disorganization theory, which argues that urban space is of the factors influencing people's feelings, especially their feeling of security. So people who are living in a physical and social healthy environment have a higher feeling of security rather than those who their surroundings are full of defects and irregularities which cause insecurity in the body and soul, so their feeling of security is reduced (Ahmadi and others, 1386: 13).

In addition to the above comments, Ficker refers to any abnormality in cities as the introduction of insecurity, and dense urban youth population in large cities are considered as a threat to sustainable urban security. He believes that the common problems of metropolitans are concerned to the growing rural -

urban migration and development of small towns to large cities, marginalization and population of the urban poor which can lead to instability of security (Rahnamaei and Pormosavi, 1385: 181-180).

Ladoni and others refer to sustainable development and social security as social phenomena interacting with each other, and conclude that development and implementation is not possible without security and it is the only safe ground for sustained growth and development (Ladoni and others, 1382: 41).

Piran introduces the security instability in metropolitans as result of housing problems, social anomie and emergence of informal settlement communities (Piran, 1381: 145).

Ecology school (Ecology) started with the works of Robert Park, Burgess and Mackenzie, and eventually terminated by focusing on economic- social variables. Although the emphasis on natural or uncontrollable social disorders in the school has weaknesses, however, the evolution of social ecology by overcoming on systemic vision perspective considers urban violence and anomaly as a result of misfits and economic- social imbalances which is valuable (Rahnamaei and Pormosavi, 1385: 181-180; Parsi, 1379: 2).

Research Hypothesis

- There is a significant relationship between urban space with feeling of security of Bandar Abbas citizens.
- There is a significant relationship between use of social media and feeling of security in Bandar Abbas city.
- There is a significant relationship between socio - economic base with feeling of security of Bandar Abbas citizens.
- There is a significant relationship between gender and feeling of social security of Bandar Abbas citizens.

Research Method

The present research is a quantitative research, uses field method and has been conducted by using survey technique.

The present study was undertaken by using quantitative approach and the research method used field method; documentary techniques have been also used in preliminary studies. The research technique is survey, of course library studies technique has been also used.

Data collection is carried out by using the researcher made questionnaire Sample population is all citizens over 20 years old of Bandar Abbas population. 400 individuals were selected based on multistage cluster sampling.

In this study, face validity was used for validation, so that the questionnaire items were examined by several professors of sociology and the revised points were included in the questionnaire. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used to assess the reliability. Regarding to high Cronbach's alpha coefficient, all the variables were approved at the final/.7 for the reliability of the questionnaire.

Data Analysis

Analysis of research hypotheses

- **There is a significant relationship between urban space with feeling of security of Bandar Abbas citizens.**

To investigate the relationship between these two variables, the Pearson correlation coefficient is used. The findings are summarized as follows:

$H_0: \rho = 0$

$H_0: \rho \neq 0$

Table 1. Pearson correlation results of the first hypothesis

Social space	Physical space		
.318*	.322*	r	Feeling of security
.000	.000	Sig	
400	400	N	

The results show that the value of the correlation coefficient ($r_1 = .318, r_2 = 0/322$) at a significance level ($\alpha = .05$) is significant, so the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed with confidence level of 95%. So there is a significant relationship between urban space and the feeling of security of the citizens, and the relationship is positive and direct.

- **There is a significant relationship between use of social media and feeling of security in Bandar Abbas city.**

Table (2). Pearson correlation results of the third hypothesis

External radio	Internal radio	internet	External TV	Internal TV		
.272*	.543*	.432*	.286*	.372*	r	Feeling of security
.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	Sig	
400	400	400	400	400	N	

The results show that because the correlation coefficient values : ($r_1 = .372, r_2 = 0/286, r_3 = 0/432, r_4 = 0/543, r_5 = 0/272$) at a significance level ($\alpha = 0/05$) is significant, therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed with confidence level of 95%. Thus, there is a significant relationship between use of social media and feeling of security, and this is a positive and direct relationship. The strongest relationship is between the internal television networks and feeling of security and the lowest relationship is between two variables; using external TV and feeling of security.

- **There is a significant relationship between socio - economic base with feeling of security of Bandar Abbas citizens.**

Since t the socio-economic are interval variables, the Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to test this hypothesis.

$H_0: \rho = 0$

$H_0: \rho \neq 0$

Table (3). Pearson correlation results of the fourth hypothesis

Citizens feeling of security		
.713*	r	socio - economic base
.000	Sig	
400	N	

The results show that because the correlation coefficient values ($r = .713$) at a significance level ($\alpha = .05$) is significant, therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed with confidence level of 95%. So there is a significant relationship between socio - economic base with feeling of security, and the relationship is positive and direct. The relationship is extremely high.

- **There is a significant relationship between gender and feeling of social security of Bandar Abbas citizens.**

Table (4) statistical indices of T-test to compare the mean of two independent variables

Standard error of the mean	SD	mean	Number	Gender
243.	0.420	3.41	160	man
.227	0.410	3.52	240	woman

As can be seen, the calculated t with 528 degrees of freedom at the level of 0/05 for the gender variable is greater than the critical value t (98/1). Thus, this can be said with 95% confidence that there is a significant difference between the mean observed. The significant difference is observed between women scores in feeling of security and regarding to the average, this amount is more for men than women.

Table (5). T-test to compare the mean of two independent variables (man and woman)

SD	Difference of the mean	Significant t level	Degree of freedom	t	Significant level	F		
.17	.41	0.004	528	4.19	.584	.301	By the assumption of equality of variances	input
.19	.52	0.004	525.12	4.26			Without the assumption of equality of variances	

Conclusion

As mentioned in the present era urban population have increased and consequently towns and cities have developed. In the twenty-first century, the world population reached the limit of 50% of the world population, this rate is expected to exceed to the border of 61% in 2025.

With the development of urbanization and metropolitan growth and complexity of social relations of citizens in cities, the concept of security in cities has changed of the initial state and the tangible physical aspects to dimensions of economic, social, political and cultural security. So that today urban security issues include poverty, unemployment, inflation, or quality of public services, crime, social disorder, and substance abuse. Growing insecurity in cities by complexity of technology and social division of labor exceeds physical development of cities, and this feeling of comfort and well-being of citizens is seriously threatened

Regarding the importance of security issues in any society and achieving to feeling of security as dimension of mental security is of the most important motivations for human life. So knowledge of feeling of security in urban space and its effecting factors is of paramount importance.

In this study we have assessed feeling of security among Bandar Abbas citizens by using field method and survey technique. Such variables as independent variables were examined in this study including; urban space, external and internal media, socio-economic base, gender and age. Thus the effect of each of these variables were assessed on feeling of security to show that is there any correlation between these variables and feeling of security of the citizens or not.

Research findings showed that feeling of security in the city of Bandar Abbas is in favorable condition. That level of security calculated by using t (11/789) is at appropriate level, and financial security with the calculated t (8/34) is at average level. In general, the feeling of security is desirable level.

So there is a significant relationship between urban space and the feeling of security of the citizens, and the relationship is physically and socially positive and direct.

There is a significant relationship between use of social media and feeling of security, and this is a positive and direct relationship. The strongest relationship is between the internal television networks and feeling of security and the lowest relationship is between two variables; using external TV and feeling of security.

There is a significant relationship between socio - economic base with feeling of security, and the relationship is positive and direct.

There is a significant relationship between gender and feeling of social security and regarding to the average, this amount is more for men than women

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