

Research Article

Identify and ranking the social harm in Tehran

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ABSTRACT

This research is done in order to identify and ranking of the social problems from the look of citizens living in district 4 of Tehran. The method used in this research is applied and descriptive data collection survey to be placed in the category. The population is people aged over 18 years living in district 4 of Tehran who were selected randomly. Sample size based on the sample was calculated 384. The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire. The study of theoretical, practical aspects and relative identified and therefore the study variables were considered. To analyze the data in order to prioritize factor analysis and indicators obtained from the Friedman test was used. The findings and results of the factor analysis showed that the most important and highest incidence of social ills such as unemployment, population density and lack of local control, type of coverage, fraud, theft and drug abuse, local welfare, trauma, lack of health centers, public social harm and damage is family. As well as between variables of education and duration of residence in Tehran and variables of level of social harm sense was observed significant relationship. As well as between variables of education and duration of residence in Tehran and variables of level of social harm sense was observed significant relationship.

Key words: social problems, crime, disorder.

INTRODUCTION

Tehran widespread distribution of the urban population in recent decades is something spontaneous and undirected that is not proportional with equipped urban spaces and infrastructure development and Issues arising from those find a complex dimensions, as a result, problems such as inflation, housing prices, unemployment, informal settlements, and it has appeared in the strongest possible way. Among the problems of physical, economic, social issue social harm, are in remarkable importance.

Deviations and the social deviance that called social pathology are the study and understanding of the roots of social disorder. In fact, the roots of social pathology is study and irregularities of abnormalities and injuries, such as unemployment,

drug addiction, poverty, suicide, divorce, etc., along with the causes and methods of prevention and treatment, as well as the conditions pathological and social ills (Encyclopedia online, 2015).

Reviews and rooting of social deviance is of utmost importance. Deviations and social issues give social security and are considered as an obstacle to the development of society. Generally, any behavior that undermines from human influenced by a series of factors that normally come in his way and makes him to do a special operation. Every society in accordance with the conditions, culture, growth and decline will face with a variety of problems that have a damaging effect on the development of the society. Understanding these factors can pave the path of society towards progress and interaction, so

that in addition to understanding the action and prevent it from continuing to offer solutions to help public health. Identify root causes and control of social damage could be many forces lost control of the society on the path of renewal and lead to healthy society. Many projects and programs implemented in this area, but due to insufficient these programs and a lack of educational programs and prevention in the field of social pathologies in Tehran is still increasing, especially in the suburb of the city. For prevention in the field of social damage requires a long-term planning with specific objectives. So the breakdown of social harm in 22 districts of Tehran can be used to facilitate the planning, notices, and awareness in this area will work to balance the overall information and status of social pathologies in achieving the goals of prevention in the field of social damage will be done.

Therefore, this study tries to answer the following fundamental questions:

What issues are known as social disorder from the perspective of the research community?

What is the incidence of social disorder?

How much social damage is caused to creating problems for citizen?

Which one of well-known social disorder has more importance?

What measures are needed to reduce the social disorder?

Which of the social disorders rose by the respondents prospective, according to the research community norms, is not considered as a damage?

Does the demographic characteristics of the respondents (gender, age, marital status, economic status or financial ability, education level, employment status, occupation and length of stay in the region) impact on their feelings about the social problems?

Comments and opinions of the sociology of deviance and social damages

1. The structural functionalist perspective:

According to functionalism, Society is the system of related sectors that are coordinated with each

other in order to maintain social balance and balance addressing. From this view's perspective each of the social institutions plays an important role in society and effects on other institutions, For example, (Azad Armaki, 58:78).

The effects of structural-functionalism in order to define social elements on society and the wrong knife to apply functional reforms, if social elements contribute to the stability of society function if disrupt social stability are dysfunctional. Two major theories of social issues result to injuries and threats from the perspective of structural functionalism.

1. Social pathological

2. Social disorganization

Based on the social disorder model is result of kind of social pathology in the community. If parts of society including cultural and structural elements do not function correctly it will result to disease. For example, it will result to crime, violence, poverty and inequality, the collapse of family and incompetence in the institutions-economic, educational and political.

When norms are weak or are in conflict with each other, society placed in a state of disorganization or anomie. According to this theory, the solution of social problems is to slow down social change and to promote the social norms (Fazel and Ashtiani, 32: 78)

2. The conflict perspective

This view is contrary to the functionalist view that considers society made up of different parts; consider society into different interests groups know that they are competing for power and resources. There are two major theories in view of the conflict;

1. Marxist

2. The non-Marxist

Marxist theory focus on social tensions caused by economic inequality social issues as a result of class differences, social inequality, injustice and feel and believes a lot of damage and social crises associated with poverty.

Non-Marxist theories of social conflicts arising from competing values and interests between social groups based solutions to the problems that are caused by the competition could include, inter alia, ensuring that the parties understand each other's ideas and resolve differences through negotiation or mediation or to accept these differences is possible. However, the results of conflict are often under the influence, and Group that has the most power can use their success for influencing (Sotoudeh, 54: 2004).

3. Symbolic interaction theory

This view contrary to both previous views emphasized that human behavior is influenced by many definitions that is created in symbolic interaction with other people and continue. (Tanhaii, 21: 2009) the image that we have of our own with seeing how others interact with us and what are the impressions we have made of the screw. In this topic we have been investigated four critical theories:

A) Normative theory

Anomaly is result of mess that norms have disappeared or are in conflict. Societies in which there is a widely anomaly, are put at risk of disintegration, because its members to achieve common objectives guide lines and often times do not have the sense of separation and direction (Sheikhavandi, 75: 2000).

Robert Merton's use concept of anomie to show the difference between the approved target in society and accessibility it means to achieve it.

B) Contrast theory

Contrast theory general relies on focus on the personal and social consequences of wealth and power in the hands of just a few peoples. The turning point of this theory is that the common interests of powerful economic and political groups, and most of the power elite of political power for the development and implementation of legislative measures that support their interests, or indeed abuse addressing.

An advocate of this view is somewhat different explanations about the causes of the situation

discussed in the new communities as addressing. Chambliss Vaidman (1971) argues that such a situation will exist that have any society is complex with multiple class system, (Kaveh, 54: 2012).

C) The theory of differential link

Edwin Sutherland's theory of differential link thus suggests that the learning process is perpetrator of criminal behavior that by determined by friends (Scarpitti and etc., 2009, p211) following a four-step shows process of the theory of differential link briefly.

1. Criminal behavior, like other normal behavior is trained in interaction with others especially group of friends.

2. Learning criminal behavior and learning its techniques requires both crime motives, tendencies for the crime.

3. Human is guilty because of an abundance of features that outweigh adverse constraint violations.

4. Criminal ties a person can be certain aspects such as frequency, duration and intensity of these contacts vary and the effect of these links on the person to help us (Sotoudeh, 43: 2004).

D) Labeling theory

Many criminologists footprint labeling theory in the book "Crime and Society" (1938) by Frank returned tannins roof (Williams, 151: 2004).A label is symbolic interaction theory and because of the tradition of celebrating.Mainly its prospect is dealing with the interaction between deviants and compromisers.In addition because interaction is symbolic, tags are dealt with concepts that members (or members) of the actions and reactions of others. Labels theory believes that a deviation isn't from the natural law, and instead of that, focused on the willingness of the majority to the minority negative labeling, or those who deviated from the norm as is usual. The concerned of this theory is with how the identity and behavior of individuals may be classified by their words to explain or used, evaluated or affected. It was featured in the 60s and 70s, and some modified version of it, still are valid.According to this theory, descriptive or unwanted categories, including words that are

related to departure, disability, or diagnosis of a mental disorder, can mainly by trying to replace them with a more constructive language, rejected based on mere hey are "labels".For example, shame interpretation as strong negative stigma of a label, which may change comment on person, and also his social identity. (Wikipedia online, 2015)

Economic views on social disorder

These theories economic situation consider, as a contributing factor to appearing social damages. The results of the research in this area show that there is a relationship between economic situation and crime and other social damages, so with lower income levels increased the incidence of social-treated injuries.Accordingly, problems such as addiction, divorce, types of economic crime are more common in the lower classes.From this perspective, the middle class than in other classes have more suitable economic situation and the most prevalent injury in this category are characterized as risky areas, the basic characteristics of these areas is low economic level of the people in this area. In this view poverty consider as a widespread social problem that is source of other social damages (Kaveh, 49: 2012).According to this view the socio-economic structure places at the top of social de injury programs.

METHODOLOGY

The method used in this research is applied and from data collection point of view is survey that places in Survey category.The populationsinclude aged over 18 years living in Tehran region 4 and were selected randomly through multi-stage cluster sampling. Sample size was calculated based Cokeran formula 384 person.The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire.The study of theoretical, practical aspects and relative identified and therefore the study variables were considered. Recognition to analyze the data in order to prioritize indicators of factor analysis and the Friedman test was used to operating.Also to understand the impact of demographics on the sense of social pathology were used tests such as: multiple regression analysis

(to identify the effect of variables, age, education, length of residence in Tehran and economic status of the family), the Student's t (to identify the effect of gender and marital status) analysis of variance (identification variables employment and occupation).After removal of irrelevant values, data entered into the computer, and test has been implemented by spss software version 22.

It should be noted, to get the feel of each respondent with respect to the incidence of social disorder, all the scores given to each item and the total score was achieved together.

Research findings:

KMO test value according to Table 3 is equal to 0.870 indicates that this tool is to analyze the data.

Table3. Bartlett factor

Name of statistics	Amount	significance
KMO	0.870	—
	3157.339	0.000

As can be seen in Table 4, first factor explain most of the variance the social problems that this figure is 29.285. A total of 41 questions 61.037% of the variance social disorder are explained by the items.

Table4.Explained variance

Factors	The percentage of variance explained by each factor	Accumulated explained variance
Index1. First factor	29.285	29.285
Index2. Second factor	5.558	34.43
Index3. Third factor	4.106	38.849
Index4. fourth factor	3.791	42.740
Index5. Fifth factor	3.611	46.351
Index6. Sixth factor	3.374	49.724
Index7. Seventh factor	3.137	52.861
Index8. Eight factor	2.884	55.745
Index9. Ninth factor	2.746	58.491
Index10. Tenth factor	2.546	61.037

Statements of 41 persons, according to the results of the 10 leading causes were under way to beggary, run away from home, sales of liquor, street children, child abuse, spouse abuse, unauthorized sales movies, children's and families, orphans, under the first factor and the destruction of green spaces, sewage pollution and lack of access to health care under the second factor,Inappropriate dress immodestly dressed men and women in the third factor, harassing hawkers, the homeless,

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violence, disturbance caused by construction, nuisance neighbors, noise and bustle of the streets and neighborhoods, and nuisance motorcyclists following the fourth factor, the existence of murder , theft of property, homes, kidnapping, extortion, drug abuse, drug trafficking, Harassment of women, under the fifth factor, destruction of public property, population and density, unfavorable conditions in garbage, construction debris buildup, following the sixth factor, poor families, among

neighbors and divorce between bad parent families, the following factors seventh, street women, psychiatric patients and following suicide factor VIII, factor IX and unemployment fraud in the collection were my agent. It is also one of the items (hear that the affair) due to the failure of the sub-factors were excluded from the analysis. The minimum percentage is explained by the items in terms of value was 0.350. The amount of variance explained by the items is shown in Table 5.

Table5. Variance explained by factors

Items	First factor	Second factor	Third factor	Forth factor	Fifth factor	Sixth factor	Seventh factor	Eight factor	Ninth factor	Tenth factor
Beggary	0.386						0.355			
Runaway	0.597									
Buy and sell liquor	0.570									
Street children	0.597	0.5								
child abuse	0.684									
Domestic violence	0.660									
Illegal movie trafficking	0.566									
Working Children	0.546	0.389								
Bad parent Family	0.447						0.359		0.356	
Destruction of green space		0.539								
Sewage pollution		0.6								
Lack of health centers		0.698								
Immodestly dressed men			3							
Immodestly dressed women			0.732							
Street peddler				0.574						
Existence of homeless				0.507						
Violent conflict		0.290		0.361						
Inconveniences caused by construction				0.695						
Nuisance neighbors			0.390	0.449						
Noise pollution local				0.465				0.410		
Nuisance motorbikes				0.47			0.39			
murder					0.397					
Stealing home			0.31		0.351					
kidnap		0.301			0.435					
Extortion					0.478					
drug use					0.637					
drug dealing					0.731					

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Harassment of women		0.301	0.310		0.420					
Destruction of public property			0.410			0.451				
population density						0.410				
Poor garbage collection						0.562				
Collection of construction debris		0.310				0.750				
Poor families							0.753			
Divorce							0.667			
Bad parent family	0.360						0.550			
Existence of street women								0.670		
Suicide								0.750		
Mental illness								0.500		
Scam									0.76	
Unemployment										0.805
News illicit relations										

As can be seen in Table 1-5 mean response to unemployment is higher than other factors. The index average is 3.87 and then index biological damage to the value of 3.13 and a cultural anomaly index is 3.3. In this table, the social damage in the eyes of citizens in order of priority is visible.

Table 1-5

Index	Average Index
Unemployment (of 10)	3.87
Environmental damage (of 6)	3.13
Cultural anomalies (of 3)	3.3
Tricks (OS 9)	3.05
Crime (of 5)	2.99
The local welfare (of 4)	2.96
Trauma (of 8)	2.96
Environmental pollutants (factor 2)	2.86
Public damage (of 1)	2.81
Injuries family (of 7)	2.71

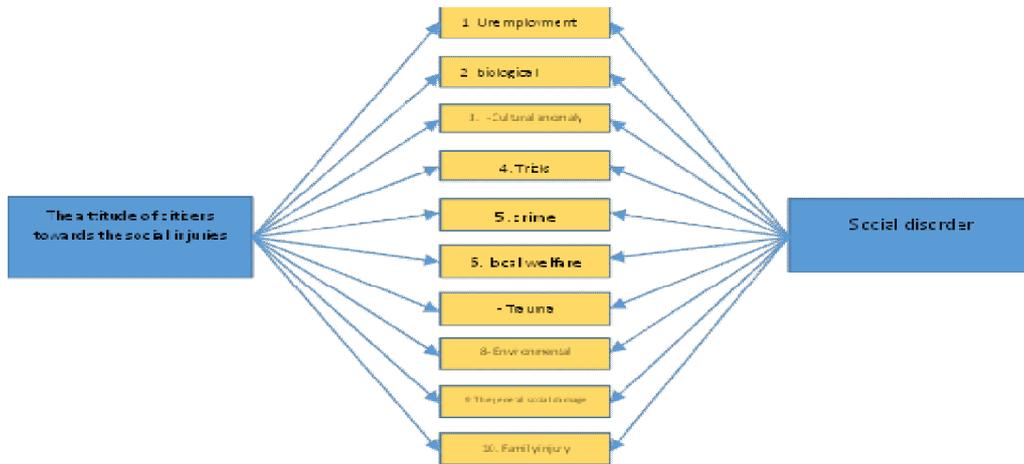
To prioritize the social damage Friedman test was used. Given that the non-parametric Friedman's test scores thus become respondents to rank the (Kafash, 85: 91). Friedman test results in Table 6 shows, the observed difference between the average scores for measures of meaningful research and thus is applicable to the target population. Value is equal to 346.434 and the significance level is 0.000.

Table6. Friedman

384	Number
346.434	Chi-square
9	Degrees of freedom
.000	Significant

Figure1. Conceptual Model of the citizens' attitudes toward social disorder

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Finally, according to the results of the conceptual model of the social problems from the perspective of citizens in Tehran is formulated as follows.

Checking the effect of survey respondents on sense of the demographic characteristics of social disorder

Table7. The effect of gender on the sense of social disorder

Maximum	Minimum	Two significant domain	F	Gender
9.13277	-10.10552	.921	7.504	Assuming equal variances
8.86886	-9.84161	.918		Social injuries Assumption of equality of variances

Checking the effects of demographic characteristics of respondents on sense of the incidence of social disorder

Table8. The effect of marriage status on the sense of social disorder

Maximum	Minimum	Two significant domain	F	Marital status
19.28830	-1.66798	.099	0.415	Assuming equal variances
18.83557	-1.21525	0.084		Social injuries Assumption of equality of variances

According to the output Tables 7 and 8, achieved f-numbers and significant level of it should say that the sense of incidence of social disorder has no different based on gender and marital status.

Checking the effects of age, education level, length of stay in Tehran, social and economic situation on the sense of the social disorder

To measure the effect of these variables on sense of social harm used multiple regressions.

Table9 - multiple regressions

Significant level	t	Standardized coefficients	Standardized coefficients		Model / amount of social damage
		Beta	SE	B	
.000	4.168		14.765	61.538	1 (Constant)
.161	1.409		.225	.317	Age
.048	1.836	.148	1.604	2.945	Education level
.002	-	.195	.199	-.616	length of stay in Tehran
.636	3.091	-.342	3.246	1.542	economic situation
	.475	.041			

According to the output Table 9 and multiple regression analysis, variables of age and economic status of the family has no effect on sense of social disaster, but variable of education level on these

variables, have a direct relationship with intensity of 0.195. In addition according to this test between participants stay in Tehran and the sense of social

disorder exist relationship with strong inversely of -0.342.

Checking the effect of employment and kind of occupation on the sense of social disorder to examine this relationship one-way analysis of variance was used.

Table10. One-way analysis of variance

Significant level	F	average of squares	Employment effect on the incidence of social ills
0.65	1.949	1912.357 980.989	Between groups Within groups

Based on the output of Table 10 employment status of respondents has no significant effect on the social disorder. Also there is no relationship between these variables and job type.

CONCLUSION

According to the study, unemployment is the most important and most significant in terms of social disorder has been among the survey respondents. Unemployment is a problem that has both personal injury and considerable damage to its community. Unemployment, especially in the young generation of energy and the potential of remains stagnant and useless more and provide the basis for the development of social deviations. In the next place environmental damage indicator is constantly growing metropolis and overpopulation has caused, the lower the efficiency of public funds and local citizens in the face of threatened is unseemly, and mental health. Therefore, environmental laws seems necessary by urban management and proper notification to citizens, in order to maintain the cleanliness of the city. The existence of density of without planning in construction in the city and neighborhoods is in the way that respondents were unhappy about it too much. Cultural anomalies were placed also in the next ranking and then the scam with an average rating of 3.05 is an indicator that citizens expressed their concern on this issue and concluded that the concerns of the citizens of this factor is more than the average. As well as the effect of demographic characteristics on the sense of social pathology

results showed: Gender, marital status, employment status and occupation of respondents work in the social damage it and look at this group of respondents, there was no difference in the incidence of social disorder.

Despite this approach, multiple regression analysis revealed: Education and period of residence in Tehran, has significant and meaningful effect on the amount of social disorder. Education variable with the severity of positive and negative relationship 0.195 with a sense of social disorder, and this shows that people who are better educated than the occurrence of social problems in the region have expressed greater concern. As mentioned earlier Tehran city in the past decades were host of different immigrants from immigrants parts of this increasing of migration has continued. Based on reports 4th District 4 in Tehran is one of the Most immigrants parts of Tehran. The findings suggest that there is highly significant inverse relationship between the duration of residence of respondents in Tehran and sense of social disorder with severity of -0.342. This means that those people who have less time lived in Tehran are more concerned about the occurrence of this type of damage. Education is essentially a variable significant impact and duration of stay on the sense of social disorder labeling theory is confirmed. George Herbert mid, assumes that "self" through social interaction with the community is a way of being (Tanhai, 75: 2012). Labeling theory suggests that the labels that others show how attitudes or behavior, take it. Everyone is aware of how judged by others, because he has different roles and functions to engage in social interactions and thus is able to assess their reactions. How human perception of individuals with deviant roles, is strongly influenced by the roles.

It is suggested that in future studies of the relationship between fraud and other important variables studied social damage done to various aspects of this issue are identified and their implications theories. Next, social insecurity and the crime such as theft, drug use, harassment and

bullying another factor, on average, respondents generally expressed concerns over the amount of that plan to improve sense of social security.

Based on the theories of functionalism, it is obvious that variables were studied in this research, including, trauma, environmental pollution, public social damage as well as damage to the entire family, not only in terms of numbers but also in quality and in practice with each other with respect and with impact factor in the occurrence of a variety of social ills. Therefore, the issue should be viewed with a comprehensive overview and one-dimensional view of the damage caused other social problems with the different form. Develop a comprehensive and update map of the extent of social harm and provide this resource to scholars and researchers in the field of urban management in order to examine the causes of social problems and social disorder, Causes and consequences also seem necessary.

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