



Assessing the impact of marginalization on social security in Sari

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Abstract

The present study with the descriptive and analytical method assessed the impact of marginalization within the Rahband on social security in Sari. The population of study is over 1,300 households of families who live in the slum area of that has been determined as the sample size by using Cochran's formula and Morgan's table. The selection is used by the multi-stage cluster sampling method and simple random. In order to analyze the data was used paired t-test, test and exploratory factor analysis using SPSS software and Friedman nonparametric test. T-test results on the effect of clearing of Rahband on reducing drug abuse and delinquency, robbery, drug trafficking and gang wars in the city of Surrey, suggests that all hypotheses have been confirmed and, therefore, the social security has been established by improving the range of Rahband by the municipality of Surrey to a large extent. The results of the factor analysis suggests that a total of 25 items in the present study 4 of the categories: The first factor: the lack of suitable and desirable revenue in residence before migration, the second factor: The attractions of urban welfare compared to the residence before migration, the third factor: The existence of social and cultural issues in the residence before emigration the fourth factor, Encourage friends and relatives to migrate and form new life; 62/6 percent of all factors and factors affecting attitudes to immigration and marginalization have formed in the region Rahband. Friedman nonparametric tests also indicate that the lack of suitable and favorable income before moving and the attraction of urban welfare in comparison with residence before migration; have the highest average in terms of influence on attitudes to immigration and marginalization in the region Rahband the lowest influence is on the social and cultural issues related to immigration and residence to encourage friends and relatives to migrate and form new life, respectively.

Key Words: Marginalization, Social Security, Sari City.

1. Introduction

Crazy increasing of urbanization and suburbanization in population is increased materialism approach, deviance and delinquency and since people in the cities had no knowledge of each other and therefore social control and monitor their performance considerably reduced; and leading to social disorder in the suburban areas. Therefore, the formation of vulnerable areas in the metropolis-that known as the base and promotes the formation of social ills. For this reason, one of the challenges in the social security sector is the marginalization that public safety is very impressive.

Marginalized in the metropolitan countries is a major challenge to the decision that this (marginalized) of people in need of housing societies, especially in small towns to big cities due to rural migration and industrialization of these cities (Tanhaei, 2003: 25) .

In fact, the uneven development of non-standard residential areas on the fringes of metropolitan areas has been caused disrupting public security. Therefore, usually marginalized people know that living in cities, but due to some factors have not been able to absorb the economic system and benefit of facilities and services as a citizen. Although border cities have become a common part of the city, but we know that the tissue margins are



often infertility culture as well as crime-prone areas and become problematic. Regions that according to sociologists 'poverty and culture of poverty is the main feature and crime is born out of a culture that not only the people of this region is a threat to social security but also threatens the social security of urban residents (Hajyosefi, 2002). Considering the current situation of urban community of Sari, slum or informal settlements is one of the city's social problems. In explanation of this social phenomenon - the economic consequences of the structural causes of inequality in opportunities, distribution of resources, wealth and income, which is in the process of growth and development in the form of regional imbalance, rural and urban areas has emerged. Sari well as a number of other cities is faced by slum because of specific situation has a long history of marginalization. In this regard, using the strategies and experiences gained from the actions taken in the world and Iran with regard to the physical structure and physical slum is used to fit the time and place the necessary solutions. Overall, the present study is analyzed and explained the effect of clearing of Rahband (marginalized) on social security Karaj and started with the main question that clearing of Rahband, what impact has social security Sari City?

2. Literature of Review

"Marginalization refers to a way of life compared to traditional ways of life of urban, rural and tribal varies with the social and economic features specific to certain physical tissue creates" (Hadizadeh, 2005: 17) .

In the book "marginalization and organizing solutions in the world" marginalization has been defined as:"The slums, shanty, slum dwellers and the general concept of marginal areas are stricken rural and poor immigrants that built his first cheap and small house and began to search for jobs and decent jobs nearby. Poor housing conditions and urban infrastructure facilities such settlements are the major features and conditions are worsening in the following areas:

1. The average age of the city is on the rise; while in margins is falling. So young population more painful than poor living conditions in these places.
- 2.The significant difference between the situation in margin and other urban areas will increase social tensions in these areas.
- 3.The growth of the settlements is unplanned and unregulated services typically more complicated and more difficult (Hashemi, 2001: 15-14).

In some resources is a used urban low-income settlement instead of marginalization that was attributable to the following reasons (Shakib, 2004: 41):

- Rural migrants lacked the necessary professional competencies and qualifications needed to participate in economic life - are the city's social and working in the informal sector of the economy;
- Geographically are marginal, because most of the land surrounding urban areas and poor (at risk of natural threats, or has an ambiguous situation) form;
- Economically are considered marginal, because they lack the necessary expertise to attract and work in the formal sector and the so-called modern city;
- Socially are marginalized, because of the history of imagination about them, you cannot adapt to urban culture and so on margins is negative prejudices (Hekmatnia and Mousavi, 2006: 39).



What is different is that definitions margin-off in developing countries, often composed of immigrants according to various reasons, have targeted major cities, but because of the low level of technical skills and lack of sufficient capital, the input power to the main text have been marginalized and forced to accept life.

Locating these communities, often happened on the grounds of poor or marginal lands, cities, and taken illegally. Poverty, low education levels, high crime rates, lack of services, infrastructure, housing ephemeral and spontaneous is considered as common feature of marginalized areas. In simple terms it can be said that marginal areas, certain areas of cities in terms of economic, social, cultural and physical differences are apparent with other urban areas (Mitar, 2006: 38).

Security is a broad sense, species composition and multifaceted, and includes national and international dimensions. International dimension refers to maintaining a country's borders. The national dimension, internal and external circumstances meant keeping it safe for the people of the community. The internal dimensions include of security, the economy, security, politics, security, culture and social security.

Security in Persian culture means the sense of freedom, peace, the absence of fear and lack of influx of more to come. The dictionary meaning of the word chariot were two behavioral sciences; A state in which the satisfaction of personal needs and wishes are carried out and the sense of personal worth, confidence, self-esteem and social acceptance at the end of the class to apply tomorrow (10 Watson, 2006 :).

First hypothesis: It seems clearing areas of Rahband been effective in reducing theft in Sari.

Second hypothesis: It seems clearing areas of Rahband on the level of collective conflicts in Sari has been effective.

Third hypothesis: It seems clearing areas of Rahband on the level of drug trafficking in Sari has been effective.

Fourth hypothesis: It seems clearing areas of Rahband addiction and delinquency in the City of Surrey has been decreasing.

3. Methodology

The present study as natural is non-empirical descriptive and analytical survey research. The population of study is over 1,300 households of families who live in the slum area of that has been determined as the sample size by using Cochran's formula and Morgan's table. 300 participants are selected by the multi-stage cluster sampling method and simple random. Thus, the marginal neighborhoods considered as clusters and in each of these neighborhoods, the number of households randomly selected, and the questionnaire was completed by the householder. In order to assess the reliability, questionnaire study on a group of 25 patients had been tested before and through Cranach's alpha coefficient of internal consistency of the questionnaire items of the scale were calculated, Cronbach's alpha coefficient is more than 0/81 is the result of high levels of alpha and suitability questionnaire to gather information. In order to determine its validity, the advice of respected professors and advisors and other experts were used in the field and then after the approval of the teachers' questionnaire in the sample, have been completed.

4. Findings



Table 1. Distribution of Personal characteristics

	Description	Distribution	Percent
Education	Uneducated	25	8/4
	Primary school	70	23/3
	Secondary& High school	110	36/6
	Diploma	80	26/7
	BA	15	5
	Total	300	100
Job	Free seasonal workers	110	36/7
	Free full-time workers	50	16/6
	Shopkeeper	30	10
	Agriculture	35	11/7
	Peddler	60	20
	Unemployed	15	5
	Total	300	100
	Total	300	100

According to the results of the above table on the individual characteristics of respondents consider that the 96/7 percent of respondents were men vs. 3.3 percent of women. At the same time 36/6 percent of respondents were secondary and high school education and 7/26 percent of respondents were diploma, respectively. On the other hand 31.7% of respondents were in the age group of 40-31 years and 28.3% were in the age group of 50-41 years. 20% of respondents have had 51 years and older. 36/7% of respondents have been free seasonal workers and 16.6% of the workers have been free full-time workers. 20% of respondents were peddler, 40 percent of respondents also, 9-7 years have lived in this area. At the same time, 26.7% of respondents admitted that 10 years and more are living in this area. While 23.4% of respondents are living for 6-4 years. Paired sample t test or the mean of a society depends on 2 various state. In other words, in order to test one variable at two different states or conditions or paired t-test is used.

Therefore, in order to measure the effect of clearing of Rahband of Sari on social security or pair paired t-test was used. Social security in the 4 dimension of the collective disputes, drug trafficking and addiction and crime, has been tested. The results of these tests are listed below:

First hypothesis: It seems clearing areas of Rahband been effective in reducing theft in Sari.

Table 2: Results of t-test on the effect of clearing of Rahband in reducing theft

Comparison of theft before and after clearing of Rahband	The t-test.	The average rate of theft before cleaning	The average rate of theft after cleaning	The mean difference	SD	Standard error of the mean	Degrees of freedom.	The level of significance
	8/5	9/8	3/5	6/3	2/48	0/08	299	0/012



Assuming H₀: it seems clearing areas of Rahband have not been effective in reducing theft in Sari.

Assuming H₁: it seems clearing areas of Rahband have been effective in reducing theft in Sari.

According to the paired t-test or paired (8/5) and the significant level of 0/05 can see that H₀ is rejected according to the lack of clearing of Rahband to reduce theft in Sari, and the hypothesis H₁ is approved about the effect of clearing of Rahband reduce theft in Sari.

The second hypothesis: it seems clearing areas of Rahband has been effective on the level of conflicts in the City of Sari.

Table 3. T-test results on the effect of clearing of Rahband on the level of conflicts

Comparison of conflicts before and after clearing of Rahband	The t-test.	The average rate of theft before cleaning	The average rate of theft after cleaning	The mean difference	SD	Standard error of the mean	Degrees of freedom.	The level of significance
	7/5	8/2	2/5	5/7	2/22	0/07	299	0/001

Assuming H₀: it seems clearing areas of Rahband has not been effective on the level of conflicts in the City of Sari.

Assuming H₁: it seems clearing areas of Rahband has been effective on the level of conflicts in the City of Sari.

According to the paired t-test or paired (7/5) and the significant level of 0/05 can see that H₀ is rejected according to the lack of clearing of Rahband to reduce conflicts in Sari, and the hypothesis H₁ is approved about the effect of clearing of Rahband reduce conflicts in Sari. Given the average of theft to clear areas of Rahband (8/2) and after clearing of Rahband (2/5), respectively; It can be concluded that the clearing of Rahband been effective to a large extent the level of conflicts in the region.

The third hypothesis: it seems clearing areas of Rahband been effective on the level of drug trafficking in the city of Sari.

Table 4: T-test results on the effect of clearing of Rahband on reducing drug trafficking

Comparison of drug trafficking	The t-test.	The average rate of	The average rate of theft after	The mean difference	SD	Standard error of the mean	Degrees of freedom.	The level of significance



before and after the clearing of Rahband		theft before cleaning	cleaning					
	7/2	7/8	3/2	4/6	1/15	0/06	299	0/025

Assuming H₀: it seems clearing areas of Rahband has not been effective on the level of drug trafficking in the city of Sari.

Assuming H₁: it seems clearing areas of Rahband has been effective on the level of drug trafficking in the city of Sari.

According to the paired t-test or paired (7/2) and the significant level of 0/05 can see that H₀ is rejected according to the lack of clearing of Rahband on the level of drug trafficking in Sari, and the hypothesis H₁ is approved about the effect of clearing of Rahband on the level of drug trafficking in Sari. Given the average of drug trafficking to clear areas of Rahband (8/2) and after clearing of Rahband (2/5), respectively; It can be concluded that the clearing of Rahband have been effective to a large extent the level of drug trafficking in the region.

The fourth hypothesis: it seems clearing areas of Rahband has been decreasing in addiction and delinquency in the City of Sari.

Table 5: T-test results on the effect of clearing of Rahband on reducing drug abuse and delinquency

Comparison of addiction and delinquency before and after the clearing of Rahband	The t-test.	The average rate of theft before cleaning	The average rate of theft after cleaning	The mean difference	SD	Standard error of the mean	Degrees of freedom.	The level of significance
	6/3	8/1	2/8	5/3	1/38	0/05	299	0/001

Assuming H₀: it seems clearing areas of Rahband has not been decreasing in addiction and delinquency in the City of Sari.

Assuming H₁: it seems clearing areas of Rahband has been decreasing in addiction and delinquency in the City of Sari.

According to the paired t-test or paired (6/3) and the significant level of 0/05 can see that H₀ is rejected according to the lack of clearing of Rahband decreasing in addiction and delinquency in Sari, and the hypothesis H₁ is approved about the effect of clearing of 72 hectares Kiasarin decreasing in addiction and delinquency in Sari. Given the average of addiction and delinquency to clear areas of Rahband (8/2) and after clearing of Rahband (2/5), respectively; It can be concluded that the clearing of Rahband have been effective to a large extent in decreasing in addiction and delinquency in the region.



5. Conclusions and Recommendations

Marginalization, style and atmosphere of urban life in all or most aspects of political, social, cultural, economic, physical, legal, and historical evolution of the establishment and formation of adjacent sections has the essential difference. Unusual house, narrow streets, environmental and health problems, excess and high population density, cultural poverty and high vulnerability to natural disasters, having a low level of facilities, lack of facilities, infrastructure and urban services, most employment in informal jobs, unlawful seizure of land and are characteristic of informal settlements. Marginal life can threat and make problem for municipal system and marginalization creates issues and problems for this regions. The problems of family life in marginal neighborhoods are: Unemployment and a lack of permanent jobs of householder, financial problems and lack of income, lack of housing and appropriate house, and bad social and cultural environment of this community.

The most important criterion is the lack of formal housing characteristics and ownership of land. Metropolitan suburbia is a problem to show that socio-economic structure is weak, marginalized are among the areas prone to crime. The lack of adequate security monitoring, a large number of poor and unemployed, low levels of literacy, lack of adequate lighting in the streets and geographical situation makes some regions offenders spreading easily refuge. Moreover, the sense of insecurity in the neighborhood is not only because of violent crime and disorder behaviors of spoilers such as addiction, vagrancy, begging and stealing, aside from being the main cause of fear and insecurity, in turn, certainly public also provide a wide spread of crime.

To avoid the adverse effects of this phenomenon, in addition to efforts to reform these structures must immediately develop strategies to prevent it and of course due to the damaging effects of suburbanization of the city, reducing the problems of the marginalized, especially in the fields of employment, culture and health should have a role in managing metropolitan. In total, the marginalization what the disaster is not natural limitations of human reason, but the lack of planning in dealing with the environment that it will become a national disaster or logic.

In total, according to a review of research literature content, form-making areas and squatter settlements as a consequence of failure abnormal performance space, especially in our country can be considered consequence of the following factors:

1. Rapid growth of population and the population of surrounding areas and poor urban management for monitoring and controlling the economies and the space suit;
2. The dual system of urban and regional economy and its reliance appears on the informal economy and vital joint informal body in the form of focus of the informal settlement.
3. Large piece of land to increase land prices so that low-income groups cannot afford it.

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