

Analysis on of indicators affecting the feeling of unsafe in urban worn out texture (Case study: Dogonbadan worn out texture)

Haselnejad, M ^a. Shamsoddini, A ^{b,1}. Rezaee, M.R ^c

^a PhD Student of Geography and Urban Planning, Yasuj Branch, Islamic Azad University, Yasuj, Iran

^b Assistant Professor of Department of Geography and Urban Planning, Marvdasht Branch, Islamic Azad University, Marvdasht. Iran

^c Assistant Professor of Department of Geography and Urban Planning, Marvdasht Branch, Islamic Azad University, Marvdasht. Iran

Extended Abstract

Objective: The growing trend of Gachsaran (Dogonbadan) city has become more pronounced due to its strategic location in terms of petroleum resources as the issue of urban degraded textures. The study area is currently facing a number of problems, such as inadequate communication networks, lack of services and facilities, low security, and numerous issues with worn-out tissues, due in part to physical development problems. The city of Gachsaran has been the migration of residents to other areas and the migration of low-income and rural people to these areas. Worn-out textures provide the necessary basis for social harm due to inattention and loss of attachment. Because the sense of security in these spaces is one of the most important indicators of the quality of space. In the supply of this need, no one should neglect the role and impact of environmental factors. Since some urban areas are at greater risk of crime than others, given that security and peace of mind are the most basic human needs and provide them with the highest quality of spiritual life, Regarding the issue of order and security, taking into account its various factors, cultural, economic and physical, and consequently creating a conducive environment for the development of moral virtues, is one of the important tasks of the responsible institutions. Accordingly, the present study answers these questions to identify the factors that cause uncertainty in worn-out and insecure tissue; From the point of view of the citizens and employees, which factors have the greatest impact on creating insecurity in the city of Dogonbadan?

Methods: The research method in this study is of descriptive-analytical type. The data collection method is also documentary - survey and deductive - inductive. In fact, by examining the research literature and texts related to worn-out texture and urban security, the criteria were extracted (inductive method) and then using the survey method (questionnaire distribution) the impact of worn-out texture on the security of citizens residing in this study section of the city with using the T-test, samples are measured. The reliability of the Citizens' Questionnaire was 0.831 and the Staff Questionnaire 0.714 which had good and acceptable reliability. To determine the validity and reliability, the questionnaire was reviewed and modified by several experts. The statistical population of the study was also population over 18 years old in Dogonbadan with a sample size of 390 according to Karges and Morgan table and 120 employees of the office. The questionnaire items were designed as a five-point spectrum with twenty responses. After data gathering, questionnaires and punch data were analyzed using SPSS software. Finally, data were prepared for analysis. Cronbach's alpha was used to measure the reliability of the data collection instrument and the co-ordination within the measuring instrument was determined.

¹ Corresponding author at: Marvdasht Branch, Islamic Azad University, Marvdasht, Iran, P.C: 13119-73711. E-mail address: ali.shamsoddini@yahoo.com (Shamsoddini, A).

Results: The data shows that about 5 percent of the population is aged below 5 years. However, only about 7.3 percent of residents are between five and ten years old, and 26.4 percent are between 10 and 15 years of age. 21.2 have a residence history of 20 years or older. The results of the research showed that the urban management factor had the highest average of 4.54 and the lowest average of 4 and 4.20, respectively, which belonged to the weakness of social justice and the existing laws in society. As can be seen, the mean data and the standard deviation of the reported data as well as the significance level and t-value are also mentioned. Since the significance level of t-test for all dimensions is less than 0.05, we conclude that the mean difference with constant value of 5 is significant. The findings of the results of the Citizens Questionnaire show that the weakness factor of social justice has the highest average of 4.14 and the next rank of blind and non-traffic points with 4.07 and the lowest mean of 3.45 which belongs to the existing rules. In the community, as can be seen, the mean data and the standard deviation of the reported data as well as the significance level and t-value are also mentioned. Since the significance level of t-test for all dimensions is less than 0.05, we conclude that the mean difference with constant value of 5 is significant.

Conclusion: The present study aimed at investigating the factors affecting urban security in the worn-out texture of the city of Doganbadan, and also to survey the citizens living in the worn-out texture of the urinary staff and was analyzed for various factors affecting insecurity. The results of the data obtained from the statistical population of the employees indicate the prominent role of the urban management factor with the highest average of 4.54 and the lowest average of 4 and 4.20 respectively with weakness of social justice and existing laws in the community. Also, the information obtained from citizens in this area shows that social justice is the most effective factor contributing to the highest average rate of 4.14, followed by blind and non-traffic points with a score of 4.07 and the lowest average of 3.45 according to existing laws in the community. Comparison between past and present research shows that, among the studies on social security in urban spaces, the results of Kiani et al. (2013) analysis and prioritization of environmental security strategies in Zabol city spaces is almost aligned. The results of this study show the highest and highest priority for environmental security issues in Zabol city areas is related to cultural-social function (normalized score of 0.539 in functional / functional cluster affecting urban spaces security) texture compaction with normalized score of 0.353 per cluster.

Keywords: Urban Space, Worn out Texture, Social Security, Dugenbadan City.

Received: December 24, 2018 **Reviewed:** February 11, 2019 **Accepted:** March 10, 2019 **Published Online:** December 23, 2019

Citation: Haselnejad, M., Shamsoddini, A., Rezaee, M.R (2019). *Spatial assessment of factors affecting the social vulnerability of coastal cities (Case Study: cities of Bushehr province)*. Journal of Urban Social Geography, 6(2), 129-144. (In Persian)

DOI: [10.22103/JUSG.2019.1995](https://doi.org/10.22103/JUSG.2019.1995)

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