A Survey of Relationship between Social Participation and Feeling of Social Safety in City Of Tehran[1]

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Abstract

Nowadays, social participation plays a significant role in development of communities. Improving public participation is provided for securing safety among citizens so that lack or increase in social participation results in several challenges and difficulties. As a result, social order supported social safety is disrupted. This research aims to investigate relationship of social participation and feeling of safety among citizens. On the other hand, what aspects of feeling of social safety in community are formed by social participation? And what are the most effective ones belonging to social participation?

Library and field methodology has been used in this research. Statistical society is citizens over 16 years in city of Tehran of which 384 samples were selected using Cochran formula while date were collected using questionnaire and finally analyzed via SPASS Software.

Study of relations between variables showed that physical, financial and public safety is increased by social participation in high level. Women enjoy less social safety in comparison with men.

Participation with limited, medium and wide ranges has a correlation of 32 % with social safety at the same time.

This research recommend that the most effective way in political manner to feel safety is attracting citizens' participation in urban activities.

Keywords: Social Participation, Feeling of Social Safety, Participation with Limited, Medium and Wide Limits, Physical Safety, Financial Safety, Public Safety

Introduction

Nowadays, safety is a new, sophisticated and significant concept in many more political, social and economic subjects (Akhavan Kazemi, 2007:12). Scholars consider safety as one of basic human needs (Osler, 2001: Alderich, 2005; Karing, 1987), feeling safe like an ideal is defined as one of public constitutional law. As a result, it is a set of relations as well as cooperative and consistency among various elements of social system. Felling of safety is a social output of which all aspects of community including, people, government and police force play a key role in its production and improvement.

In Islamic view, public participation is determinant in increase in social safety. Promoting public participation is an essential condition for safety security of citizens. Certainly, its negligence will result in destructive consequences on political and economic stability. In view of Chalabi, if social relations are increased, inability against problems will be decreased as well leading to increase in felling of social safety (Chalabi, 2004:11)

Hence, social participation as the most principle factors to promote safety and create safe and normal community is expressed. So that, the human select social life to overcome natural calamities, escape from threatening, security of basic needs and reach to safe accordingly.

Therefore, social participation plays a significant role in communities so that cultural, economic and security developments will not be available in its absence. This research has been conducted to identify relationship of social safety and social participation.

Background

Many researches of participation and safety have been accomplished which they are outlined as follows;

Goldaneh Ahmadi concluded in her thesis entitled study of relations of social participation and safety of areas in 2011that among other related variables of "participation method" "quality of participation" and "participation severity", quality of participation with a meaningful relation (99.9 per cent) can define relationship between participation and quality. Consequently, there is a strong relationship between quality of participation of citizens and safety of areas relied on obtained findings.

1- There is a meaningful relationship between participation of NGOs and their academic degrees, 2- a meaningful relationship of performance of NAJA and public participation, 3- a meaningful relationship between rabbles as the main issue in threatening public safety, 4- there is also a meaningful relationship between religious beliefs of people and their participation, have deduced by Fariba Rahmani in her thesis with the title of influence of NGOs participation on promoting social safety in 2005 considering research hypotheses.

Javad Monzamitabar tries to interpret conceptual safety in his article with subject of role of public participation in promotion of national safety (No. 28, Disciplinary Science Magazine). He also expresses that one of the most common methods in security of social safety of third world communities is forced factors due to succeed quickly in fast in spite of less resistance.

We can reach safety stability via institutionalization in a society and feeling of public participation for social safety.

In view of Gharib Sajadi in a research entitled study of public participation in security of social safety   sustainability and approaches in its promotion in province of Kordestan in January 2013, increase in public confidence to police force

In an article authored by Payman Namamian and Mahmoud Jalali entitled, public safety in shadow of public participation and concluded that safety in a community and meeting necessary backgrounds for public order and safety are depended to legislation and enforcement of law. Also, in order to acquire social safety, public participation in all aspects of human life whether society and policy to education and culture should be considered. Public participation is an inevitable issue to meet religious ideals, faith in God, moral soundness and immorality of social affairs and safety security as well.

Taghilou (2006) stated based on his researches in "study of relationship between social wealth and social safety" that importance of social wealth and social safety is highlighted in transient conditions of society. It is provided that values and norms decline so that its effects on individual and generality of society are obvious. It means that decline in social wealth increases social unsafety.

Kely and Fernands do researches in verifying role of social wealth in social safety and got a result that more crime in communities without social wealth and less stability of families (Akhtar Mohagheghi, 2006:14)

Shaw and McKay have indicated that there is a negative correlation between social wealth and hostile crimes.

In view of Rayner (2000), peace of mind free from extent of crime are influenced by many parameters such as, individual temper, environmental signs, political and media confidence while different people have various understanding of unsafety and patience in variety of environment.

Jacobs expresses that peace in society is not provided by police force but it will be obligatory in their presence. The peace is maintained by social sophisticated network and possible public standards (Modiri, 2006:16)

In research of "study of relationship between public participation and feeling of social safety" examined by Ahmadi, et al., (2007) on survey research method in city of Gharb Eslam Abad of which variable of social confidence with 55% of dependent variable variance has the most influence on feeling of social safety.

Saroukhani and Hashemnejad (2011) investigate overviews of youths in city of Sary in respect of social wealth and safety feeling. They also concluded that there is a meaningful relationship between social participation, confidence, relations, stability and feeling of safety among youth in the city.

Nabavi, et al., (2010) expressed effective social and economic factors on feeling of safety via survey research method and questionnaire among habitants over 16 years in city of Ahvaz in 2008. The most significant results obtained from relationship test among variables showed that variables of tendency to participate in safety provision arising from performance of police force as well as social- economic base has a direct relation with feeling of social safety while it is reverse with variable relative deprivation feeling.

In study of relationship between social responsibility of youth and feeling of safety in city of Mashhad examined by Iman , et al., (2010) indicates that the more responsibility, the more community development and social safety as well.

Khoshfar (199) presented a research entitled" a survey on public participation in maintenance and development of social safety" survey method   among over 20- year people in province of Mazandaran. The results indicate that respondents have less feeling of safety or their tendency is at least. Minimum feeling of safety belongs to physical security and the maximum for financial while safety participation, social class and gender are effective in feeling of social safety.

The results obtained from research of Shapiro (2008) indicate that people with political participation are satisfied with other aspects of their life. Also, data received by Latin America show a positive and meaningful relationship between voting and life satisfaction.

In conclusion of the conducted research it is noted that safety is public participation resultant of social agents and finally social production which has a close relationship with sense of responsibility and social participation. It means that social safety is a subject created by the people and for themselves. Improving public participation is a basic condition to provide feeling of safety and peace of mind for inhabitants and its negligence will pursuit destructive consequences in field of political and economic stabilities. Moreover, participation plays an important role in maintaining and developing safety whether no researches have been explored in this regard but most of them review relationship of social wealth and social safety and impressive effects on social safety as well. Several researches with subject of social participation and safety are different from present research in view of location and statistical society and many more researches are descriptive. This research has been conducted by survey method with 384 samples among inhabitants district 5 of city of Tehran.

Theoretical Scope, Concepts and Hypotheses
In this chapter concepts are firstly defined and theoretical scope and hypotheses explained;
A) Concepts Description
Conceptual and applied definitions of variables are as follows;
Social Participation
Social participation includes types of voluntary partnership with membership in out- family groups and all independent groups of political organizations, voting and pressure groups (Helly, 2002:1)
Feeling of Social Safety
Indeed, it is a type of positive spiritual viewpoint (satisfactory, convincing and tranquility) of inhabitants against attendance non- influence and appearance of anti-security current and subsequent incidents in scopes of social safety, political stability, identity consistency and territory security and integration (Hajiani, 2006:28)
Participation with Limited Range
It is a kind of participation which is easy for agent. Local participation such as, board of directors of residential complex, local committee, board of trustees of mosque and so on are some examples of this kind of participation and its extent and its scopes of activity are not exceeded from a special region.

Participation with Medium Range
It is a kind of participation exceeded from local activities and often appears at local structures while follow translocal goals. Participation in guild unions, associations, cultural, social and arts societies are involved.

Participation with Wide Range

If we call participation with limited range as public participation so, this kind of participation can be entitled special participation. Election activities, membership in special parties, political establishment and non- state organizations are such definitions.

Financial Security

Some factors in finance unsafety are, extortion, bribery, robbery, forged securities, bankruptcy, and defraudation and so on.

Physical Security

A) Safety in natural and unnatural accidents
B) Safety in health definition: air, environment pollutants and genetics diseases endanger health. Unwanted pregnancy, death of delivery and pregnancy poisoning are hazardous diseases for women.

Peace of Mind

This concept follows safety and expresses an opinion. Nonsense prejudices, folk overviews of social issues, tabbo and humiliation of specific parties prevent developing and accelerate individual mental differences (Shadravan, 2000, 22-5)

Collective Security

It means lack of tension for interactions arising from religious, traditional, political, business and scientific societies.

B- Conceptual Scope

Social order is one of basic concepts of sociology so that, the society is ignored without order and security. According to self- alienation theory stated by Seeman. M, when somebody disconnects with society, the same participation in local and translocal societies, he/she is self- aliened. To his idea, self- alienation involves sense of disability, absurdity, anomie, seclusiveness and social phobia and separation form him/herself (Taghavi, 2008). Chalabi expresses that the more intergroup relations especially intimacy based on interrelationship, more social cooperation and intergroup tensions and discrepancies are decreased while general undertakings for individual and collective agents are increased (Chalabi, 2004:160). Social security refers some characteristics that individual are regarded as one member of social group which includes participation in organizational and local establishments. On the other hand, it deals with some aspects of life that its collective identity is formed (Bouzan, Vior, 1998:4-5) so, collective security is increased.

Moreover, it is supposed that social participation may result in peace of mind and collective security upon Seeman. M, Chalabi and Bouzan.

Upon intellectual selection theory, safety security, development of educational, welfare and health facilities are general commodities which are supplied by the government and its people in local and translocal organizations and institutes. Hence, public safety is a general commodity as well and public sympathy and cooperation is provided otherwise, extortion, bribery and theft are generalized.

Durkheim.E like Kent is afraid from social abnormality and states that it can be declined by voluntary public participation of organizations and institutes (Wersely, 2008:23). In his view, lack of participation and integration of individuals and society may enhance social disorders and specified solution is developing organizations which help participation and increase physical security.

Hirschi.T overviews that heresy caused by separation of independency of individual and society. Its components are relation with others, admission and participation in social roles

and activities with subsequent consequences, belief to moral values, cultural norms and so on (Mohseni Tabrizi,2004: 89).

Hobbes. T indicates that satisfaction of individual inclination is not available with anarchy and final solution is a social convention link people. It means that voluntary transfer to an establishment. So, social convention is base of social order (Wersely, 1999:8, Sharafi, 2005:176)
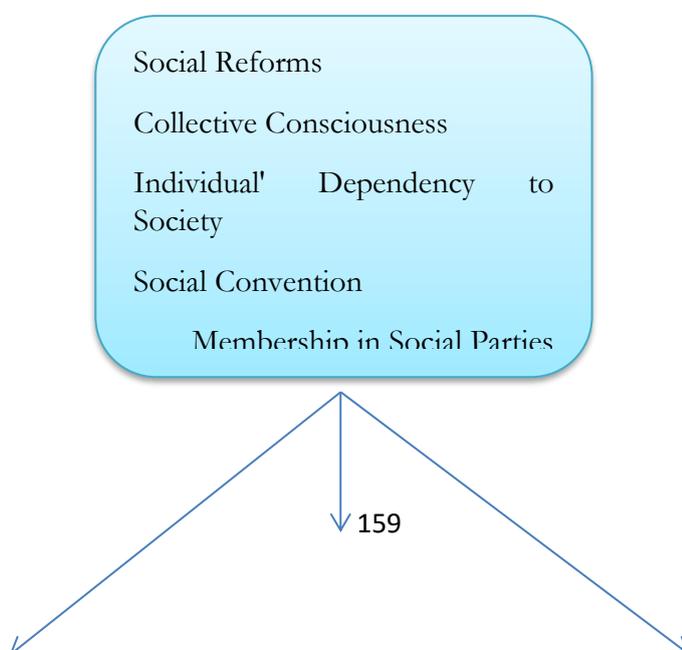
It is concluded that social reforms and collective consciousness in Durkheim, individual' dependency to society in Hirschi, social convention in Hobbes, membership in social groups in Bouzan ideas are effective in social participation on local (participation in limited range) and translocal (participation in medium and wide ranges). Upon self- alienation theory of Seeman. M, disability, absurdity, anomie, seclusiveness and social phobia and in accordance with theories of Chalabi and Bouzan, public participation in organizational and local institutes cause increasing group identity and collective security. Upon intellectual selection theory, developing educational, welfare and health facilities which met in organizations and local and translocal establishments and financial and physical securities are provided. Social reforms, collective consciousness, individual' dependency to society and social conventions decrease social heresy and financial, physical and collective securities and peace of mind are provided too upon theories Durkheim, Hirschi and Hobbes opinions. Consequently, more social relationship, voluntary relief links in various aspects of social participation including, local and translocal affairs and membership in political societies and non- state organizations, and social deprivation such as, financial, physical, mind, collective insecurities is diminished and feeling of social safety is increase accordingly.
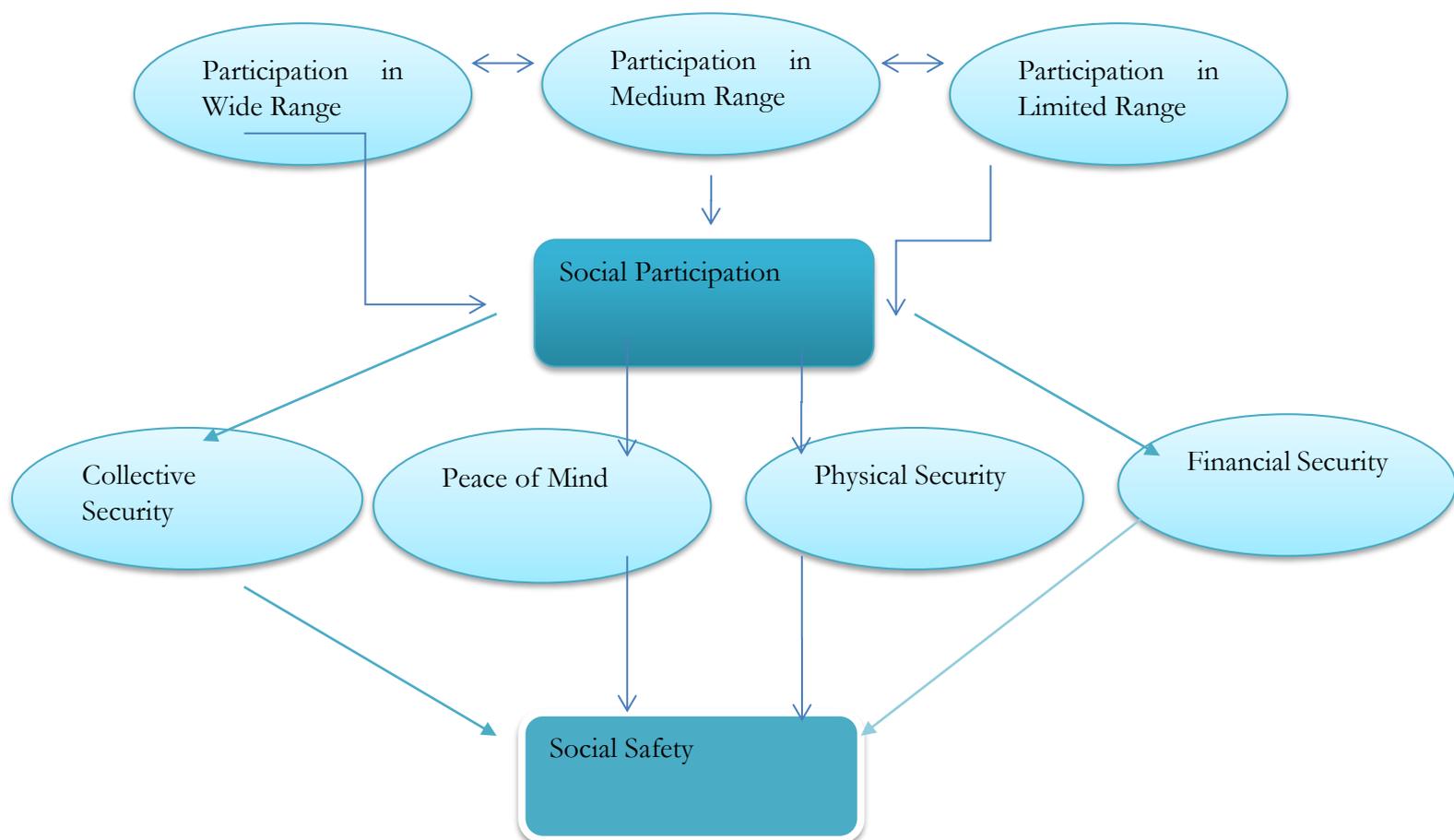
C) Hypotheses

Main Hypothesis: There is a relationship between social participation and feeling of safety among individuals.

Sub- hypothesis:

There is a relationship between participation in limited range and feeling of safety, there is a relationship between participation in medium range and feeling of social safety, there is a relationship between participation in wide range and feeling of social safety. There is relationship between feeling of social safety and gender. There is a relationship between feeling of social safety and marital status. There is a relationship between financial security and social participation. There is a relationship between physical security and social

Social Reforms

Collective Consciousness

Individual' Dependency to Society

Social Convention

Membership in Social Parties

participation. There is a relationship between peace of mind and social participation. There is a relationship between collective security and social participation.

Methodology

Present research tends to identify relationship between feeling of social safety and social participation which is survey research method. Data were gathered by questionnaire. In general, calculated reliability for all questions are over 0.70.Processing and statistical analysis have been conducted via descriptive- inference statistics relied on correlation, multi- variables regression and rout analysis tests. It is a cross sectional study at the same point of time and review the fact at certain intervals in year of 2013. Inhabitants of city of Tehran in districts 1,19,21,13 and 11were analyzed in a way that district 1 as northern, district 19 as southern, district 21 as western, 13 as eastern and 11 as central regions were considered with the aim of more variance in respect to social- economic base, subjects were selected. Population in five regions was 384 individuals using Kukran formula.

Findings

A- Society Details

Society is 384 inhabitants in city of Tehran, 65 % man and 35 % woman of which 17 % are between 16-25 years, 57 % of 26-35 years, 15 % of 36-45 and 8 % of 46-55. 7% under high

school diploma, 13 % holding high school diploma, 12% of associate degree, 37 % undergraduate, 31 % postgraduate and over. 36 % single and 58% married. 21% self-employed, 48% permanent job, 7% retired and 11 % unemployed. 23% receives less than 2,500,000/-, 20 % of 2,500,000/- to 5,000,000/- , 9% of 2,510,000/ to 7,500,000/-, 12 % of 7,510,000/- to 10,000,000/- and 36% above 10,000,000/- monthly (all amounts expressed in Rials). In addition, 47 % live in private house, 36 % are lessee, 12 % live in organizational unit and 5 % for others.

B- Analytical Findings

B-1- Relationship of Gender and Feeling of Safety

Statistical tests show that there is 5% error in relation between gender and safety feeling (table 1)

Table 1: U-Man Vitni Test

Test	Feeling of Social Safety
U- Man Vitni	1.481
Wilkinson	4.594
Z Statistic	-1.926
Meaningfulness Level	0.050

B-2- Relationship between Marital Status and Feeling of Social Safety

As tests shown, it is more than 5% in 6% error, there is no relationship between marital status and feeling of social safety (table 2)

Table 1: U- Man Vitni Test

Test	Feeling of Social Safety
U- Man Vitni	1.476
Wilkinson	2.407
Z Statistic	-0.496
Meaningfulness Level	0.620

B-3- Correlation between Social Participation and Feeling of Social Safety

Statistical tests indicates that in less than 1% error (Sig=0.000), there is a relationship between social participation and feeling of social safety. More social participation among respondents may result in increase in feeling of social safety (table 3)

Table 3: Correlation Test among Social Participation and Feeling of Social Safety

Variables	Respondent	Standard Deviation	Mean
Social Participation	384	8.182	29.36
Feeling of Social Safety	384	8.091	42.64
Sig=0.000		R=0.183	

B-4- Correlation between Social Participation and Four-aspect of Feeling of Social Safety

Four factors of feeling of social safety includes financial security, physical security, peace of mind and collective security and tested with independent variable (social participation)

Table 4- Collection between Social Participation and Four-aspect of Feeling of Social Safety

Independent Variable	Social Participation		
Dependent Variable	Correlation	Meaningfulness	Number of Sample
Financial Security	0.124	0.017	384
Physical Security	0.123	0.016	384
Peace of Mind	-0.294	0.000	384
Collective security	0.123	0.016	384

B-4-1- Relationship of Social Participation and Financial Security: Correlation of two variables is 0.124 and meaningful (Sig=0.017). It shows that more social participation cause increase in feeling of financial security (table 4)

B-4-2- Relationship between Social Participation and Physical Safety: Correlation of two variables is 0.123 and meaningful (Sig=0.016). It shows that more social participation cause increase in feeling of physical security (table 4)

B-4-3- Relationship between Social Participation and Peace of Mind: Correlation of two variables is -0.294 and meaningful (Sig=0.000). It shows that more social participation cause increase in peace of mind (table 4)

B-4-4- Relationship between Social Participation and Collective Security: Correlation of two variables is 0.123 and meaningful (Sig=0.016). It shows that more social participation cause increase in feeling of physical security (table 4)

B-5- Multiple Regression Analysis of Feeling of Social Safety

Table 5- Multiple Regression Analysis to define Independent Variable (Feeling of Social Safety)

Correlation	Determination Coefficient	Adjusted Determination Coefficient	Standard Deviation
0.324	0.105	0.08	7.685

As data inserted in table show, correlation coefficient is 0.324 indicating correlation of participation in limited, medium and wide ranges with feeling of social safety in 0.32 simultaneously. Adjusted determination coefficient is 0.098; it means that 1% of feeling of social safety is defined by triple variables and the remaining for 99 % arising from out- factors observations (table 5)

Table 6: Impact Factor of Explanatory Model of Feeling of Social Safety

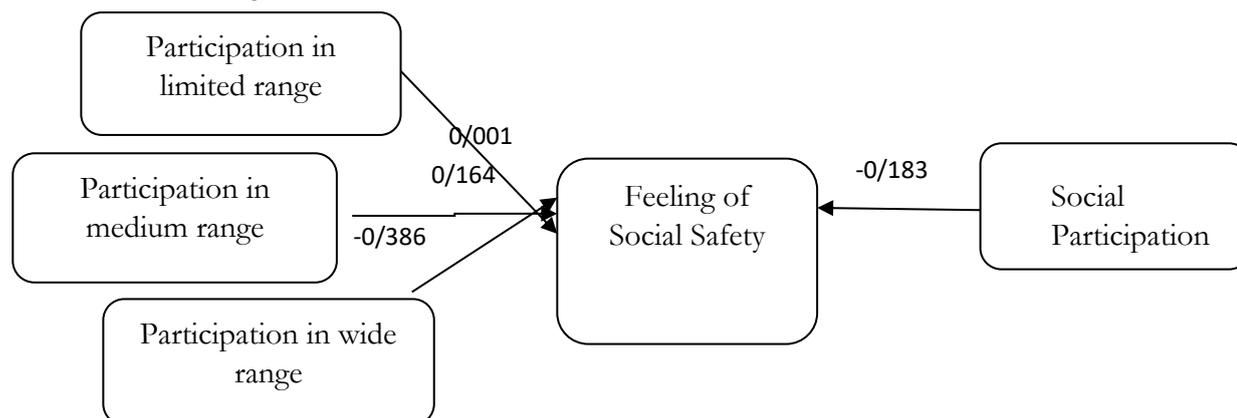| Variable	B	Beta	T	Sig.
Fixed	46.670	-	31.455	0.000
Participation in limited range	0.002	0.001	0.011	0.992
Participation in medium range	0.450	0.164	2.563	0.011
Participation in wide range	-1.526	-.386	5.457	0.000

Influence coefficients of existing standard in above table indicates that variable of participation in wide range has strong feeling of social safety with regression impact factor of Beta=-0.386, participation in medium range is in the second rank with Beta=0.164 and weak belongs to participation in limited range with coefficient of Beta=-0.001.

B-6- Simple Regression Analysis of Feeling of Social Safety

Table 7: Impact Factor of Explanatory Model of Feeling of Social Safety

Variable	B	Beta	T	Sig.
Fixed	47.945	-	31.624	0.000
Social Participation	-0.181	-0.183	-3.632	0.000

Influence coefficients of existing standard indicates influence intensity of social participation on social safety with Beta=-0.183 (table7)

B-7- Analysis Model of Influence of Social Participation and its Triple Aspects on Feeling of Social Safety

Conclusion

This research has been conducted to investigate relationship of social participation and feeling of social safety among 22 districts of city of Tehran (1, 19, 21, 13 & 11). 16- year and above subjects of population of 384 were selected.

Feeling of social participation in four aspects of financial security, physical security, peace of mind and collective security while social participation in three participation in limited, medium and wide ranges were studied as well.

The results show that variables of social participation have a close relationship with each other. Moreover, they have a direct influence on dependent variable. They also may be effective on feeling of safety by their effect also on dependent variables separately, in general. Relationships of variables demonstrate that there is relationship between social participation and physical, financial securities and collective safety. Women enjoy less social safety in comparison with men.

Findings also prove that three variables of participation in limited, medium and wide ranges have correlation with feeling of social safety with about 0.32. Participation in wide range has strong feeling of social safety with regression impact factor of Beta=-0.386, participation in medium range is in the second rank with Beta=0.164 and weak belongs to participation in limited range with coefficient of Beta=-0.001.

It is concluded that there is a relationship between social participation and social safety.

- Therefore, cultural experts and social programmer may take impressive steps in promoting social participation and increase in feeling of social safety accordingly by enhancing participation among inhabitants in ceremonies such as, Golrizan festivals, charity in Islamic celebrations, enjoying public rewards and inviting people to teamwork affairs.
- More social relationship among inhabitants result in feeling of safety so, local bases (local house and municipalities in different regions) may be effective via training easy

relationships also mass media especially broadcasting by producing various programs and highlighting those relationships.

- Increase in social participation result in enhancing financial, physical and collective securities. Educational centers such as, schools and universities may also be fruitful by training and promoting families consistency backgrounds and broadcasting by producing various programs make assistance to institutionalizing in culture.
- Since, there is difference between feeling of safety and gender so that, women enjoy less social safety in comparison with men therefore, police force and other supervisory systems can provide safety in public places, streets, alleys (especially at nights) and parks etc. via cultural and social programs.
- It is attempted to entrust several duties of keeping, expanding and meeting social and moral safety of inhabitants to public- based organizations.
- Sessions for exchange of views about social safety should be organized for top- rank experts and elites to discuss and overview different aspects of the problem. Executives can benefit from issues mentioned in these sessions for providing more and better safety in society.
- Necessity to promote mutual social interaction between police force and people, more social participation, more close relationship.

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