



## Investigation and identification of social harms in the new city of Sahand, Tabriz (With emphasis on Mehr housing)

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p><i>Received: 20 July 2021</i></p> <p><i>Reviewed: 15 August 2021</i></p> <p><i>Revised: 29 August 2021</i></p> <p><i>Accept: 10 September 2021</i></p>	<p><b>Purpose:</b> With the increase of Iran's urban population, large cities faced many problems and new cities were located and built to attract population overflow in the area of these cities. The new city of Sahand was built to reduce the demographic, economic, social and physical problems of the metropolis of Tabriz in the sphere of influence of this city. With the creation of Mehr housing in phases 2, 3 and 4 of this city, a new issue was raised. This article seeks to examine and identify the social issues and problems of this city, prioritize them and identify solutions to reduce the impact.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> The research method used in this research is applied and survey.</p> <p><b>Findings:</b> Results show that the most important problems are: drug use, class differences, cultural poverty, distrust of neighbors, distrust of city officials, economic poverty, presence Thugs, the presence of badly supervised women, unusual relationships between girls and boys, harassment of women, quarrels and conflicts, running away from home, begging, unconventional relationships between married men and women, child abuse and white marriage, relationships Poor neighborhood, general dissatisfaction with living conditions, feeling of insecurity in parks and gardens, inadequate lighting and lighting of roads, flooded roads, traffic jams and the problem of parking cars, unsuitable sidewalks, lack of medical centers, lack of playgrounds for children and adolescents, Lack of green space, inadequate garbage collection system, low quality of housing, lack of recreational space for citizens, etc., which are the most important factors in the occurrence and emergence of social harms in this city.</p> <p><b>Originality/Value:</b> In this paper, investigation and identification of social harms in the new city of Sahand, Tabriz (With emphasis on Mehr housing) is done.</p>
<p><b>Keywords:</b> Social harms, Sahand New City, Mehr Housing.</p>	

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## 1. Introduction

In the early second half of the twentieth century, many of the teachings of the past were revised. Such as balancing the territory in order to prevent imbalances that could lead to radical change, changes that each country, for its own reasons, wanted to avoid. In these reviews, both urban systems and spatial organization of settlements were examined, as well as the issue of city size in the form of theories, national development strategies, and regions (AMAKCHI). Studies show that most developing countries are dissatisfied with the process of spatial development of settlements and the regional distribution of their population and economic activities (ZEBARDAST), and in order to manage urban growth and its problems, on policies such as: family planning programs, Rural development has relied on regulating the rate of rural-urban migration, limiting the growth of large cities, developing middle-sized cities, and developing new cities [1]. In other words, creating new cities is a strategy against over-concentration of population and activity within large cities [2].

The official theory of the creation of new satellite cities was first proposed by Leonardo da Vinci to prevent overpopulation and to solve the urban problems of Milan (MOZAYYENI). The creation of such cities in modern times was proposed in 1898 by Ebenezer Howard's garden theory. Developing Howard's theory, Raymond Onwin and Barry Parker presented his idea, which until the early twentieth century revolved around Lechworth's garden ideology, in the form of the theory of satellite towns as social cities created to decentralize large cities (ZIYARI). These cities in the first half of the twentieth century with the aim of providing a model of housing in the face of overcrowding and housing in large cities and after World War II, in addition to organizing dense metropolitan areas, to create biological centers, new industrial cities, Location and establishment of new capitals and utilization of facilities in potential and underdeveloped areas were used [3]. After the Industrial Revolution, new cities were built with different styles and contexts. In general, the growth of urbanization in the world and Iran has been increasing and the world's population has not grown in a balanced way in all cities, but mainly large cities have grown faster than small cities. In recent decades, the country's major cities have faced many demographic, economic, social and physical problems. One of the main strategies of the government has been to build new cities in the sphere of influence of these cities to reduce the mentioned problems. Creating satellite cities around large cities is one of the most common solutions that new cities in Iran, including the new city of Sahand, are mainly in this category [4]. The new city of Sahand with an initial area of 2100 hectares can be expanded to 14000 hectares in a distance of 20 km southwest of Tabriz next to the Tabriz-Azarshahr communication axis in February 1987 and in December 1990 its location studies were approved by the Supreme Council of Architecture and Urban Planning.

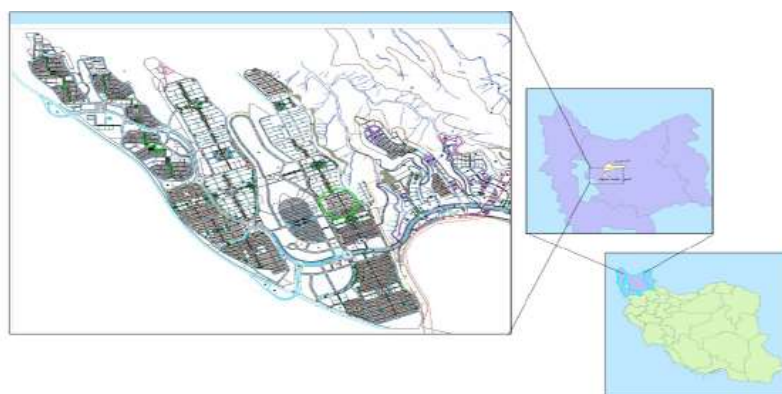


Figure 1. Sahand new city Map

**Table 1. General specifications of Sahand new city**

Name of city	Name of mother city	Distance from the mother city	Date of establishment of the company	Predicted population	City area	Date of approval of strategic studies and final model	Date of approval of the master plan
Sahand	Tabriz	20 kilometer	70/09/09	90000 people	3148 hectares	1372/09/14	1377/04/01

The purpose of creating it is to attract the population overflow of Tabriz, to create a new center of population and employment and to provide suitable land for urban development in the urban area of Tabriz. The main objectives of the construction of this city are: development of Tabriz urban area discontinuously with housing and employment facilities, special support services for population centers and economic activities, playing a national role in terms of education and development of technology and advanced industries, as well as foreign trade and refining Mother city, creating a city with biological attractions in the beautiful nature of Sahand mountains and with technical and engineering standards for better housing, creating new population centers, creating employment, reducing the cost of developing infrastructure and services in the mother city, proportional distribution of population in the urban area Tabriz and guiding the suburbs around the city of Tabriz into the new city. This city, which is located in the northwestern part of the city of Osko, according to the general population and housing census of 1385, with a population of 13,610 people, was the 18th most populous city in East Azerbaijan province. In location studies, the population of this city was predicted to be 300 thousand people and in strategic studies it was reduced to 150 thousand people for 1390. The long-term horizon of its population is estimated at 500,000 people in order to attract the population overflow of Tabriz region. According to the results of the general population and housing census of 1390, the population of this city was 24704 people. Of course, with the construction of 35,000 residential units in Mehr in phases two, three and four and the delivery of most of these units to applicants who were more than other cities in the province other than Tabriz, according to the 2016 population and housing census, the population of this city to 82494 It has reached the highest population growth rate of the province during the years 85 to 95 with a growth rate of 8.54 percent and it is predicted that its population will reach 275472 people on the horizon of 1400 [5].

In this regard, each society in accordance with its conditions, culture, growth and decline is facing a variety of deviations and problems that have destructive effects on the development process of that society. Recognizing such factors can pave the way for society to move towards progress and interaction, so that in addition to understanding their action and preventing the continuation of that action by providing solutions to the health of society. For example, the issue of addiction is both an individual problem and a social problem. It is clear that at the social level it leads to the loss of forces and the productive energy of society.

In this research, an attempt has been made to identify and identify the harms of Sahand new city (with emphasis on Mehr housing), some of which such as addiction, drug use in public streets and parks, home theft, cultural poverty, economic poverty, the presence of thugs, unusual relationships between girls and boys, etc., while prioritizing, to provide solutions to reduce the impact.

## **2. Theoretical Foundations**

If pathology is defined as a disease, complication, imbalance, and ultimately disorder, social pathology can be defined as the root cause of social disorders. In this word (Patho) or the same injury, has Greek roots and means suffering, hardship, feelings and anger and (Logy) also means knowledge and cognition. Thus, social pathology is the study of disorder and disorder and lack of coordination and balance in the functions related to the body of human social life.

Social harm refers to any individual or collective action that does not fall within the framework of the moral principles and general principles of formal and informal collective action of the community where the activists operate, and as a result is faced with a legal source or moral and social ugliness. For this reason, perverts try to hide their perversions from law enforcement, public morality, and social order; so otherwise they face legal prosecution, moral excommunication, and social exclusion. Social harms are real, variable, lawful, controllable and preventable phenomena. Controllability of social harms Scientific knowledge of them in any society to answer theoretical, practical and practical questions of scientific ideas and findings produced in short and long term planning to properly deal with social harms, treatment or prevention of spread And makes their emergence necessary and important, and social pathology examines the types of problems that are raised at the social level and tries to examine their various causes from different personal, social and other aspects. Sociological views and theories about social harms can be summarized in 6 approaches and perspectives [6]:

### **2.1. The view of structural functionalism**

According to the functionalist view, society is a system of related sectors that work in harmony with each other to maintain social balance and equilibrium. From this perspective, each of the social institutions plays an important role in society and influences other institutions. The two main theories of harm and social threats arise from the perspective of structural functionalism [7]:

#### A) Social pathology

According to the model of social pathology, social issues are the result of a disease in society. Disease will develop if parts of society, including structural and cultural elements, do not function properly. For example, crime, violence, poverty and inequality result from the collapse of the family institution and incompetence in economic, educational and political institutions.

#### B) Social disorganization

When norms are weak or in conflict with each other, society is in a state of disorganization or abnormality. According to this theory, the solution to social problems is to slow down social change and strengthen social norms.

### **2.2. Conflict perspective**

#### A) Marxist

Marxist theories focus on the social struggles caused by economic inequality and see social issues as the result of class differences, social inequalities, and feelings of injustice, and believe that many social ills and crises are related to poverty.

#### B) Non-Marxist

Non-Marxist theories are based on social conflicts arising from competition over values and interests among social groups [8].

### **2.3. Symbolic interaction perspective**

This view, unlike the previous two views, reflects the view of individual sociology and emphasizes that human behavior is influenced by definitions and meanings that are created and perpetuated in symbolic interaction with others. The image we have of ourselves is created by observing how others interact with us and perceive us [9]

#### A) Normative theories

Anomaly is the result of a chaotic situation in which norms have been destroyed or contradicted. Communities in which there is widespread abnormality are at risk of trying because members of that community do not have guidelines for achieving common goals and often feel isolated and aimless.

#### B) Conflict theory

Conflict theory, like deviation theory, generally relies on the personal and social consequences of concentrating wealth and power in the hands of a few. The main turning point of this theory is that powerful groups in society have common economic and political interests and most elected officials use or in fact abuse their political power to formulate and implement legal standards that support their interests

#### C) Differential Association Theory

Edwin Sutherland's theory of differential association implies that the process of learning criminal behavior is determined by the offender's friends.

#### D) Labeling theory

Labeling theory is a kind of symbolic interaction, and because it falls within the scope of the theoretical tradition, its perspective mainly deals with the interaction between deviants and compromisers. In addition, because interaction is symbolic, label theory deals with the concepts that members of the organization (or group members) derive from the actions and reactions of others [10].

### **2.4. Economic perspectives on social pathology**

In this category of views, the economic situation of society is considered as an effective factor in the occurrence of social harms. Research in this area shows that there is a relationship between the economic status of individuals and the occurrence of crime and other social harms, so that as the level of income decreases, the incidence of social harms increases. According to this view, organizing The economic situation is at the forefront of social harm reduction programs, and programs are proposed that prevent harm by increasing job opportunities, increasing income levels, and fighting unemployment [11].

## **2.5. 5) Psychological perspectives on social pathology**

In this view, psychological issues are considered as an effective factor in the occurrence of social harms. Lack of proper training methods, types of psychological problems among people, their inefficiency in using methods to fight life problems, are the main causes and occurrence of injuries are known. According to experts who follow this view, health Society depends on people's health, and research on people involved in all kinds of social harms shows that these people usually do not enjoy good mental health. They do not have enough skills to live well and often come from poor families. Accordingly, this view emphasizes the improvement of the psychological state of individuals in society and considers such a goal to depend on informing individuals and families about raising children, communication techniques, maintaining their mental health, and so on [12].

## **2.6. Perspectives based on social characteristics in social pathology**

In this view, various characteristics of society are considered. War is a phenomenon that in this view is considered as creating favorable conditions for social problems. Excessive use of methadone due to World War II or excessive use of heroin and morphine by American soldiers in the Vietnam War is a living example of this. The industrialization of societies is considered as another social factor. Various studies show a wider spread of social harm in industrial societies than in simpler societies. The cultural issues of the society and the degree of adherence of a society to the traditional customs are another factor in predicting the possibility of social harms in a society. The more people adhere to their cultural traditions and customs, the less likely they are to be harmed. Finally, it can be said that social harms can be studied in several ways:

- A) From the human point of view that every human being with any religion, belief, thought, religion, tendency, profession, and connection with a particular faction or party, or with compassion, guidance or companionship, believes in helping vulnerable groups. For example, every human being likes to help an old man or an old woman, and every human being likes to help a blind man, and ...
- B) From a social point of view, if these social harms are not addressed in a timely manner, it will lead to an increase in crime, which is detrimental to social discipline.
- C) From the political point of view, if the country is not taken into consideration, it leads to foreigners and instead of its own culture, foreign culture is implemented in the country and damages the religious beliefs of the society. It follows the country, while the existence of social harms in the Islamic country is the cause of negative propaganda against Islam.

## **2.7. Types of social harms**

What is clear is that the discussion of social pathology deals mainly with issues and problems. Numerous studies and researches are done to identify the types of these injuries and the causes of their occurrence and suggest theories to solve those problems. Accordingly, areas such as culture and norms of a society, economic, political and geographical characteristics of a society are also in the field of social pathology studies because the study of social harms without considering the contextual conditions of a society will not be possible. Emile Durkheim believed that society did not arise only from the accumulation of human beings, but also had a kind of "collective conscience." From this point of view, society has its own life and identity and has a reality that can independently affect the behavior of



individuals. At the same time, the fact that individuals create society is not negligible. There is no clear answer as to which one has the greatest impact on the other.

The issue of social harms has long been considered by thinkers in human society. Simultaneously with the spread of the Industrial Revolution and the expansion of the scope of needs, deprivations due to the impossibility of meeting the demands and needs of life have led to the widespread and widespread spread of corruption, rebellion, crime, wandering, theft and perversion and other harms. Although most social problems are repetitive types over different generations, it can be seen that some of these types have become more important in some generations and even some of these types of injuries have been born in later generations. Some of these problems include: drug addiction or addiction, sexual perversions, theft, suicide, immigration, homelessness, poverty, unemployment [13]. The emergence of social deviations and abnormal and harmful behaviors can have several factors as emerging and underlying factors:

- Individual factors: gender, age, appearance and condition, weakness and strength, disease, genetic factor and etc.
- Psychological factors: sensitivity, hatred, fear and panic, anxiety, lack of intelligence, daydreaming, power-seeking, shyness, aggression, jealousy, mental illness and etc.
- Environmental factors: climatic conditions, city and village, streets, heat and cold and etc.
- Social factors: family, divorce, poverty, culture, economy, unemployment, job, media, immigration, population and etc.

### 3. Data and Methodology

The research method used in this research is applied based on the purpose of the research and based on the data collection method, the research method is survey; That is, from this perspective, the researcher in a relatively large community, by collecting the necessary data, intends to study and identify the social problems of the new city of Sahand and some of the factors affecting it. In this regard, based on statistical tests and correlation coefficients, the degree of correlation between prediction variables and criteria has been tested. The software used for descriptive and inferential analysis is SPSS 19. The statistical population of this study includes all citizens over 15 years old in Sahand new city, both men and women. The statistical sample of the research is 161 people based on the variance obtained from the pre-test which was performed using the following formula. It should be noted that in addition to the sample size obtained from the formula, to reduce the possibility of the effect of missing, incomplete and distorted questionnaires on the research results and to increase the reliability, 9 additional questionnaires have been distributed. As a result, the final sample of 170 people has been determined.

$$n = \frac{Nt^2s^2}{Nd^2 + t^2s^2} = 161 \quad (1)$$

Which,  $s^2$  = Dependent variance,  $d$  = measurement error,  $N$  = statistical population size,  $n$  = statistical sample size,  $t$  = confidence level. In order to determine the desired samples and refer to them in this study, cluster sampling method has been used. The data collection tool in this study is a questionnaire. The questionnaire questions are designed based on the Likert scale. Also, due to the sensitivity of the research variables, as much as possible, standard questions have been used to measure the different dimensions of the predictor and criterion variables.

## 4. Factor analysis of research variables

In this study, exploratory factor analysis has been used to determine the dimensions of the independent variables affecting the dependent variable. Before performing factor analysis, the significance of the information in a matrix must be done through the Bartlett chi-square. The significance of the Bartlett test is the minimum requirement for factor analysis. Another premise is to use the exploratory factor analysis of the Kaiser test or the Cattels Scree Test. Therefore, factor analysis can be used when the above two assumptions are true about the extracted factors, otherwise the results obtained from factor analysis will not be true. The results of both Bartlett and Kaiser Tests indicate the fact that the idea of factor analysis for items is a good idea, factor analysis of items related to research variables indicates the fact that these items have three dimensions or factors. It should be noted that factor analysis has been done using the principal components method and among the various methods of varimax rotation has been used. According to the results of factor analysis test, the value of KMO = 0.897 was obtained and because this value is greater than 0.05, it is concluded that the number of samples is very suitable for performing factor analysis. Because the KMO value is between zero and one, and the closer it is to one, the higher the validity of the sample. Also, based on the results, the value of Bartlett test is equal to 5288.022 with a significance level of 0.000 and because this value is significant, it is concluded that the separation of factors is done correctly and the questions in each factor have a high root correlation with each other.

**Table 2. The results of factor analysis related to the items of the first factor dimension**

Titles of agents	agents	Items and questions	Factor load	Eigenvalue	Explained variance	Explained Percentage
The first factor of social harm	1	Addiction among the inhabitants of the area	0.762	4.662	15.037	56.554
		Drug use in public thoroughfares and parks in the area	0.749			
		Existence of class differences	0.707			
		drug dealing	0.655			
		Home burglary	0.621			
		Existence of cultural poverty	0.618			
		Distrust of neighbours	0.584			
		Insufficient trust in city officials	0.582			
		Existence of economic poverty	0.555			
		The presence of thugs	0.551			
		Existence of abusive women	0.537			
		Car theft and car accessories	0.486			
		Unusual girl-boy relationships	0.381			
The presence of unemployed men and youth in the passages and passages	0.349					
sig= 0.000			kmo=0.897 BTS=5288.022			



**Table 3. Factor analysis results related to the second factor dimension items**

Titles of agents	agents	Items and questions	Factor load	Eigenvalue	Explained variance	Explained Percentage
The second factor of social harm	2	Prostitution (presence and traffic)	0.962	4.662	15.037	56.554
		Wandering	0.939			
		Begging and the presence of beggars	0.894			
		Escape from home	0.824			
		cardboard sleeping	0.713			
		Conflict at the neighborhood level	0.657			
		Harassment for women	0.583			
		The prevalence of obscenity	0.476			
		Existence of families in which men and women live together without being married	0.366			
		Unusual relationships between married men and women	0.356			
Existence of families in which child abuse is observed	0.355					
sig= 0.000			kmo=0.897 BTS=5288.022			

**Table 4. Factor analysis results related to the third factor dimension items**

Titles of agents	agents	Items and questions	Factor load	Eigenvalue	Explained variance	Explained Percentage
The third factor of social harm	3	Weak neighbourhood relations	0.877	4.662	15.037	56.554
		Public dissatisfaction with living conditions	0.846			
		Feeling insecure on the street	0.843			
		Existence of women heads of households	0.691			
		Existence of Unattended women	0.589			
		Feeling insecure in the area parks and gardens	0.542			
sig= 0.000			kmo=0.897 BTS=5288.022			

**Table 5. The results of factor analysis related to the first dimension items of factors affecting social harms**

Titles of agents	agents	Items and questions	Factor load	Eigenvalue	Explained variance	Explained Percentage
The first dimension of effective factors in social harms	1	The ugliness of the buildings	0.827	2.285	10.880	42.550
		Inadequate lighting and lighting of passages	0.795			
		Lack of water to irrigate house trees	0.740			
		Inundation of passages	0.669			
		Inadequate asphalt of roads	0.669			
		Car congestion and the problem of parking cars	0.587			
		Air pollution caused by traffic	0.543			
		Inadequate sidewalks	0.536			
Lack of water to irrigate alley trees	0.369					
sig= 0.000			kmo=0.789 BTS=1751.905			

**Table 6. The results of factor analysis related to the second dimension items of factors affecting social harms**

Titles of agents	agents	Items and questions	Factor load	Eigenvalue	Explained variance	Explained Percentage
The second dimension of effective factors in social harms	2	Urban traffic	0.840	2.285	10.880	42.550
		Lack of parking	0.747			
		Lack of medical centers	0.605			
		Lack of playground for kids	0.557			
		Lack of Sports facilities and venues	0.328			
		Inadequate waterways	0.314			
sig= 0.000			kmo=0.789 BTS=1751.905			

**Table 7. The results of factor analysis related to the third dimension items of factors affecting social harms**

Titles of agents	agents	Items and questions	Factor load	Eigenvalue	Explained variance	Explained Percentage
The third dimension of effective factors in social harms	3	Lack of green space	0.770	2.285	10.880	42.550
		Air pollution caused by workshops	0.672			
		Exhaustion of buildings	0.660			
		Inadequate waste collection system	0.542			
		Presence and gathering of daily wage workers	0.454			
		Lack of entertainment space for young people and adults	0.226			
sig= 0.000			kmo=0.789 B'S=1751.905			

**Table 8. Cronbach's alpha test results related to the items of the research variables**

Items and questions	Cronbach's alpha
Harassment for women	0.956
Escape from home	
cardboard sleeping	
The prevalence of obscenity	
Existence of families in which men and women live together without being married	
Unusual girl-boy relationships	
Existence of families in which child abuse is observed	
Weak neighborhood relations	
Public dissatisfaction with living conditions	
Feeling insecure on the street	
Existence of women heads of households	
Existence of Unattended women	
Feeling insecure in the area parks and gardens	
The presence of unemployed men and youth in the passages and passages	
Prostitution (presence and traffic)	
Wandering	
Begging and the presence of beggars	
Conflict at the neighborhood level	

**Table 9. The results of Cronbach's alpha test related to the items of research variables**

Items and questions	Cronbach's alpha
Inadequate lighting and lighting of passages	
Lack of water to irrigate house trees	
Inundation of passages	
Inadequate asphalt of roads	
Car congestion and the problem of parking cars	
Air pollution caused by traffic	
Inadequate sidewalks	
Lack of water to irrigate alley trees	
Urban traffic	
Lack of parking	0.875
Lack of medical centers	
Lack of playground for kids	
Lack of Sports facilities and venues	
Inadequate waterways	
Lack of green space	
Air pollution caused by workshops	
Exhaustion of buildings	
Inadequate waste collection system	
Presence and gathering of daily wage workers	
Lack of entertainment space for young people and adults	

In this section, two types of statistics have been used.

A) Descriptive statistics for calculating the frequency, mean, variance, etc. in proportion to the levels of measurement of variables

B) Inferential statistics of testing research hypotheses using t, f, Pearson and Regression tests in proportion to the levels of measurement of variables and compliance with the relevant assumptions.

## 5. Discussion and conclusion

A) Frequency distribution of respondents for the second dimension of social harm in the new city of Sahand

Findings show that the mean value obtained for the first dimension of social harm in the new city of Sahand, 46.46 is 49 times smaller than its spectral mean value. Based on this, it can be argued that the social dimensions of the first dimension in the new city of Sahand are less than expected. Also, the results of the descriptive analysis of each item of the mentioned variable show:

- 68.2% of the surveyed citizens believe that there is some addiction among the residents of the region.
- 60% of the statistical sample believe that drug use exists in public roads and parks in the region.
- According to 71% of the studied sample, there is a class difference in the new city of Sahand.
- Only 23.5% of the surveyed citizens in the new city of Sahand believe that there is no drug dealing in the study population.
- About half of the citizens of the city believe that burglary in this area occurs more than allowed.
- 64% of the statistical sample in this region believe that there is cultural poverty in the new city of Sahand.
- 71.8% of the surveyed citizens reported neighbors' distrust of each other.
- 73.5% of citizens believe that there is not enough trust in city officials in this area.

- 68.8% of the citizens of Sahand new city have acknowledged that one of the main problems of citizens living in the region is economic poverty.
- 46.5% of the surveyed citizens believe that the presence of thugs in the region is one of the important social harms in the new city of Sahand.
- Only about a quarter of the citizens, ie 24.1%, believe that in the new city of Sahand, abused women are not considered a problem. But for 75% of them, the presence of badly cared for women is one of the main problems.
- 48.9% of the citizens surveyed in Sahand new city believe that car theft and its accessories is one of the problems of Sahand new city.
- Today, the unusual relationship between girls and boys is one of the problems of new societies. In the new city of Sahand, more than 61% of the surveyed citizens believe that there is such a problem here.
- Another problem in urban life today is the presence of unemployed men and youth in the passages and passages. This problem has been considered more severely, as 90.5% of the surveyed citizens have mentioned it.

**B) Frequency distribution of respondents for the second dimension of social harm in the new city of Sahand:**

Findings show that considering that the mean value obtained for the second dimension variable of social harms in the new city of Sahand, 24.45 is smaller than its spectral mean value, 38.5, so it can be said that the harms Social second dimension in Sahand new city are less than expected. The results of the descriptive analysis of each item of the mentioned variable are described below:

- According to 61.7% of the studied citizens, obscenity is not common among citizens.
- Only 34.8% of the statistical sample studied believe that there is harassment for women in this area.
- 29.4% of the studied sample have mentioned conflict and conflict in the neighborhood as one of the harms in the statistical population.
- Only 28.2% of the surveyed citizens in the new city of Sahand believe that running away from home has been mentioned as a social harm in the statistical population studied.
- About one fifth of the citizens of the new city of Sahand believe that begging and the presence of beggars in the study community is somewhat of a problem.
- Nearly 63% of the statistical sample studied believe that there is no prostitution in the new city of Sahand.
- Nearly 80% of the surveyed citizens did not consider the presence of vagrants as a significant sample.
- 24.8% of the surveyed citizens of Sahand new city believe that sleeping cartons are one of the problems of Sahand new city.
- Today, the unusual relationship between married men and women is one of the most fundamental problems of urban life. In the present study, about half of the citizens complained about 47.7% of this problem.
- Only 3% of the people surveyed stated that they know families in which child abuse is observed.
- 43.5% of the citizens of Sahand new city reported the existence of families in which men and women live together without being married. It can be claimed that based on the research findings, white marriage has been significantly observed in the statistical population.

C) Frequency distribution of respondents for the third dimension of social harm in the new city of Sahand:

The results show that considering that the mean value obtained for the third dimension variable of social harms in Sahand new city is 16.60 less than its spectral average value, 21, so it can be assumed that social harms later Third, in the new city of Sahand, they are less than expected. Also, the results of the descriptive analysis of each item of the mentioned variable are described below:

- The research findings indicate that, according to 44.2% of the studied citizens, neighborhood relations in the new city of Sahand are weak.
- 43% of the statistical sample reported general dissatisfaction with the living conditions in the new city of Sahand.
- 41.8% of the sample stated that they feel insecure when traveling on the street.
- 46.5% of the surveyed citizens in the new city of Sahand believe that the presence of women heads of households is a social harm.
- Half of the citizens of Sahand new city believe that although there are parks and gardens in Sahand new city, they feel insecure when using them.
- 52.3% of the statistical sample studied the existence of homeless women as a significant social harm in this area.

D) Frequency distribution of respondents for the first dimension variable of factors affecting social harms in Sahand new city

Findings of the research indicate that the cases can be considered as the first dimension of factors affecting social harm in the new city of Sahand. Also, considering that the average value obtained is 28.86 is higher than the spectral average value of 28, it can be said that the following factors are more effective than expected in the emergence and occurrence of social harms in the new city of Sahand.

- According to 57.7% of the surveyed citizens believe that inadequate lighting and lighting of roads can be considered as one of the causes of social harms in the new city of Sahand.
- 47.5% of the statistical sample of flooded roads are considered effective in causing social harm in the new city of Sahand.
- According to 51.8% of the study sample, water shortage for irrigation of alley trees can be considered as an effective factor in causing social harm in the new city of Sahand.
- Also, according to the studied citizens of Sahand new city, 54.1% of roads are unsuitable, 58.2% of cars are crowded and cars are parked, 73.5% of air pollution is due to workshops, 57% of sidewalks are unsuitable and there is a lack of water for irrigation. Tree houses are 55.9% effective in causing social harm in the statistical sample.

E) Frequency distribution of respondents for the second dimension variable of factors affecting social harms in Sahand new city

The results of the research indicate that considering that the average value obtained is 25.34 higher than the spectral average value of 21, it can be stated that the following factors are more than expected in the emergence and occurrence of social harms in the city. Sahand new are effective as the second dimension.

- 67.1% of the surveyed citizens believe that urban traffic can be one of the causes of social emergencies in the new city of Sahand.

- -78.8% of the studied statistical sample considered the lack of parking to be effective in causing social harm in the new city of Sahand.
- -According to 64.1% of the study sample, the lack of medical centers can be considered as an effective factor in causing social harm in the new city of Sahand.
- -Also, according to the studied citizens of Sahand new city, the lack of playgrounds for children and adolescents is 91.7%, the lack of facilities and sports facilities is 75.3% and the unsuitability of waterways is 53.5% in causing social harms in the statistical sample.

F) Frequency distribution of respondents for the third dimension variable of factors affecting social harms in Sahand new city

The data obtained from the research indicate that considering that the mean value obtained is 24.27 higher than the spectral mean value of 21, it can be stated that the following factors are more than expected in the emergence and occurrence of social harms in The new city of Sahand is effective as a third dimension.

- -81.8% of the surveyed citizens believe that the lack of green space can be considered as one of the effective factors in the emergence and occurrence of social harms in the new city of Sahand.
- -73.5% of the statistical sample studied agree with the issue of air pollution caused by the existence of workshops as an effective factor in causing social harm in the new city of Sahand.
- -According to 64.1% of the studied sample, the deterioration of buildings can be considered as an effective factor in causing social damage in the new city of Sahand.
- -Also, according to the studied citizens of Sahand new city, the inadequacy of the garbage collection system is 84%, the presence and accumulation of daily wage workers is 48.8% and the lack of recreation space for youth and adults is 95.3%, in causing social harms in the statistical sample. Studies are effective.

## 5.1. Conclusion and Recommendations

The descriptive results of the study of the first dimension variable of social harms in the new city of Sahand showed that the social dimensions of the first dimension in the new city of Sahand are less than expected. Also, according to the research findings, there is some addiction among the residents of the area. Drug use is observed in public passages and parks in the area. Class differences in the new city of Sahand are one of the social ills. Explicit drug dealing is less noticeable in the study population. Home burglary is more common in this area. Cultural poverty is observed in the new city of Sahand. Neighbors' distrust of each other is one of the harms. There is also insufficient trust in city officials in the area, economic poverty, the presence of thugs in the area, the presence of badly supervised women, theft of cars and their accessories, unusual relationships between girls and boys, and the presence of unemployed men and young people in the crossings. And the roads are one of the social harms in Sahand new city. In the study of the second dimension variable of social harms in the new city of Sahand, the findings of the descriptive analysis of the research variables showed that the social dimensions of the second dimension in the new city of Sahand are less than expected. Also, from the studied citizens of Sahand new city, obscenity is not common among the citizens, promiscuity and prostitution are less, but harassment for women, quarrels and conflicts in the neighborhood, running away from home, begging and the presence of beggars, sleeping cartons, relationships outside Tradition among married



men and women, child abuse and white marriage are the most important social harms in the new city of Sahand. The study of the third dimension variable of social harms in the new city of Sahand showed that the social dimensions of the third dimension in the new city of Sahand are less than expected. According to the studied citizens, poor neighborhood relations, general dissatisfaction with living conditions, feeling of insecurity in the streets, the presence of female-headed households, feeling of insecurity in parks and gardens and the presence of homeless women are the most important injuries in Sahand new city. Also, in examining the effective factors in the occurrence and emergence of social harms in the new city of Sahand from the point of view of the citizens living there, the findings of the research showed: inadequate light and lighting of roads, flooding of roads, lack of water to irrigate alley trees, Inadequate asphalt roads, traffic jams and parking problems, air pollution caused by workshops, unsuitable sidewalks, lack of water to irrigate trees, urban traffic, lack of parking, lack of medical centers, lack of playground for children and adolescents, lack of space Green, air pollution due to workshops, dilapidated buildings, inadequate garbage collection system, the presence and accumulation of day laborers and lack of recreation for young people and adults are the most important factors in the emergence of social harms in the new city of Sahand.

## **5.2. Offers**

In this regard, the following suggestions are presented with the aim of reducing the negative effects of identified injuries in the study area

### **A) Preventive actions**

- Suggestions are provided by individuals, especially adolescents or young people, to prevent social harm.
- Given that unemployment and poverty is one of the main problems identified in the new city of Sahand, it is recommended that in order to prevent social harm, be sure to create jobs for young people and remove the face of poverty from some neighborhoods of the city.
- Informing families to monitor and control their children more and warning them about the punishment for crimes if they commit crimes
- Take more security measures by law enforcement in crime scenes and take steps to help families, especially adolescents and young people who are at risk.

### **B) Problems of identifying problems**

- In addition to preventive measures, it is necessary to identify solutions to identify problems, especially in adolescents and young people. There are several cases in this regard
- Recognition of psychological needs and the quality of satisfaction of these needs is very effective in the vitality and vitality of the person, and not satisfying it or its incomplete satisfaction has adverse effects and makes life bitter for the person and leads the person to deviation.
- Attention to emotional and psychological problems, such as depression, daydreaming, pessimism, low self-esteem, arrogance, irritability, ostentation, fear, anxiety, aggression, jealousy, slurred speech and obsession.

### C) Family duties

- Families also have responsibilities towards preventing crime and delinquency of their children, some of which are mentioned.
- Strengthening the child's beliefs, especially in childhood and adolescence, along with parents' practical adherence to religious teachings
- Creating adaptation in the home environment
- Creating a suitable platform for feeling safe, calm, purity and intimacy and mutual understanding between parents and children
- Efforts to meet the material and spiritual needs of children by parents
- Paying attention to the mental and emotional needs of children and adolescents and creating a favorable and calm atmosphere in the family
- Parents taking care of their children's actions and behavior
- Proper planning to regulate the leisure of teenagers and young people

### D) Duties of institutions

- In addition to the family, institutions such as the government, education, judiciary, welfare, etc. also have responsibilities in this field, some of which are mentioned.
- Strengthen the relationship between students' parents and educators and not delegate the responsibility of raising children to school or family alone
- The need to familiarize military and law enforcement forces with social deviations and how to deal with them.
- Strengthen formal and governmental social oversight, as well as popular and local oversight, including enjoining what is good and forbidding what is evil, in order to clean up society and moderate social freedoms.
- Principled and correct planning for employment in society, elimination of injustice and rational pursuit of the needs of young people, providing security and the needs of citizens.
- Establishment of educational, sports, recreational centers, counseling for adolescents and young people to spend their leisure time
- Creating the necessary facilities for youth and teenagers such as marriage loans, housing loans, employment loans, etc.
- Given that one of the most important factors in the occurrence of social harms is unemployment and poverty, with careful planning that requires national determination to take action in society and eradicate poverty and unemployment, necessary action must be taken.

## Conflicts of Interest

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

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