Introduction

Although a sense of security issue affects the security situation in the city is an important, but even more significant is the so, how to measure a sense of security among residents of an area to which direction should be taken into consideration. In fact as the whole process, it can be said to be the sense of security of citizens in urban planning as a vital component affecting the life of the city to consider. The new cities have been built, at least theoretically, according to scientific criteria approved by the City sciences (ranging from architecture, urban planning) has to be organized. It is expected that they feel safe and considered as a control parameter of the town, in all dimensions and directions are included. In this context, here is the first attempt to summarize the points about issues of security and its divisions and then focusing on new cities, the results of a related study will be offered.

Materials and methods

Survey methods and questionnaires have been collected using the tool. Cronbach's alpha reliability test is used for measurement. Cronbach's alpha was used to measure the towns feel secure with 50 items (a =0.94) respectively. In order to describe and analyze the data using SPSS software and Pearson correlation test, analysis of variance, mean difference (t.test) and multiple regressions was used. Due to the use of random sampling is not possible to complete this study; the first phase of a multi-stage cluster sampling was used. Citizens in the area were selected randomly and secondly within the urban areas of each district in proportion to the number of Eshtehard new neighborhoods were selected for sampling. Secondly, within these three regions according to the number of sites in each region in proportion to the neighborhoods were selected for sampling. Appropriate sample size was estimated at about 384 people. Finally, 384 questionnaires were fully completed were included in the analysis. Appropriate sample size was estimated at about 384 people. Finally 384 questionnaires were fully completed were included in the final analysis.

$$n \equiv \frac{z_{\alpha/2} 2 \times pq}{e^2} \frac{1/36^2 \times 0/05}{0/05^2} = 384$$

The population of this study was Eshtehard residents. Eshtehard new city immigrants have too many different subcultures and economic security and national defense with heterogeneous population for the research is a good place. The sample size was calculated using the formula. In this study, with the help of software SPSS, the 95% confidence level, assuming that the probability of error of 5 percent and 60 percent of the population Eshtehard new replies are identical, the sample size was 384 for the city. Random sampling method was cluster sampling. In this study to measure the sense of security (social security, economic value, politics, national security and environmental) of a questionnaire is used with 50 items in Likert format.

Finding and results

Study of sense of security in term sense of social security:

Answers provided to these questions show that respondents in most cases have below the average level of social security. More than 50 percent of respondents had a favorable opinion on the contrary, there are many options regarding Social Security, 50 percent less than they had agreed. The distribution of responses to the question if the thieves get attacked on the street, do you think people around you will help you? The majority of residents are hoping to help others and it is still an acceptable level of social cohesion. This is also confirmed by the answers given to the question of lack of trust in neighbors and neighborly relations that show still has not disappeared.

Sense of economic security:

Under this heading, we can all admit that questions related to job and income categories. Accordingly, questions have been raised in relation to the issue of economic security. Economic insecurity is not good (which of course it should be in relation to the economic fate of public concern), although many of the environment for investment and business are appropriate. (In response to the question of whether the city atmosphere is proper for investment and work effort, or not? 66.8% of the respondents have expressed strongly agree). Accordingly, it seems there is the potential of the business and investment Eshtehard residents are optimistic, but little hope of achieving economic conditions.

Sense of valuable safety:

Changing social norms on the one hand and changes in the position of the reference group may occur often after transition from one generation to another. All previous generations and thereby provide. There were three questions in this category. If religion is known generally the main source regulatory behaviors in the community, through the responses obtained, it becomes clear that a metamorphism of serious concern value (in the sample) is present in the household. The overwhelming majority of respondents are concerned from changing of the place of religion in society. For example, 91.7 percent of Guyana responds less attention to religious values, or 84.8 percent of respondents expressed concern that people ignore the word religion is concerned.

Sense of political security:

Here the motive of political security, the freedoms of citizens feel about the society and the political stability and questions intended to assess the political security of all twelve questions. The answers to these questions can be summed up in the conclusion reached by the majority of residents, about the unstable political situation, and escalating political conflict are concerned because in his mind, do not feel secure about these political issues. For example in response to the question that, are you confused and worried from the risks of severe clashes between the factions or not? 76.5 percent agreed or strongly agreed. Or in response to a question about whether there is something called Inquisition and control over people's minds in the city or not? 59.4 percent disagree or strongly disagree.

Sense of national security:

Here's what is called national security, citizens with a feeling of factors disrupting the sovereignty and national independence. In this regard, three questions have been proposed. The first question asks respondents to state their opinion about the ability of government to solve social and economic problems of the people. In response, 87.3 percent expressed concern over the government and the government can not solve the problems. The next question asks respondents on the preparation and defense against

external attacks and the fear of Iran have been asked. Answers provided indicate that the level of concern rather than foreign interference is substantial, although the majority of successful foreign interventions are not optimistic. In looks, the sample under investigation, domestic institutions are more worried inefficiencies, although the risk of anxiety and insecurity caused by armed conflict and foreign intervention is not also very low.

Sense of environmental safety:

Here's to a safe environment, often associated with environmental factors and the natural environment, and in this regard, two questions are asked. The first question concerns the extent of the disaster is that 82 percent of respondents agree that there are concerns. Other questions about environmental pollution and 86% of respondents also confirmed that there is a similar concern for the increasing noise pollution and air pollution are concerned.

Analysis of key factors in providing security:

To assess the role of various factors in providing security, fifteen questions were presented to respondents and they were asked to rate the influence of the variable in question to give security. Respondents care and family practice, and have an important role. Instead, the Parliament and the Council role is considered very low. In fact we can see that, most of the respondents to secure personal variables are personal and informal and less formal institutions and are hoping to secure them. Regarding the role of the police command in the sense of security (About 46% of the respondents in the medium and 29% low, very low or no effects have mentioned. Here to be added to evaluate police performance 110 view of respondents better and 30.6% of its role in providing security high or very high, and 38.8% have evaluated the average).

Conclusion

This paper deals with measurement and secure in a new city like Eshtehard. The sample of 384 people aged 50-15 was carried out using multi-stage cluster sampling. In the theoretical part, the various definitions and theories were used to assess safety.

Based on the results obtained in the total sample of 384 patients, 65 (17 percent) had little sense of security (social security, economic, normative, political, environmental and national security), 224 (approximately 58 percent) on average, and 95 patients (25 percent) have a high sense of security. Regression results indicate that, with increasing (b), respectively, and socio-economic variables, role in the defense and security forces, the media, the physical and social conditions, social capital and gender managed to explain 89% of the variance in the dependent variable (sense of security). Results of correlation and regression analysis corresponded with the theoretical approach and confirm the hypothesis, (with the exception of age, which varies with the level of sense of security dose not have significant relationship).