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Study of Environmental Security in the City; Case study: Regions 1 and 4 of Arak

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Abstract
Security has always been one of the most basic needs of human and improves social interactions, personal and social peace, prosperity of the people and thus caused the improvement of society. Modern urban spaces admitting to crimes and aberrations resulting in lack of security in the city, Security Survey in urban areas is an important issue. This paper examined the impact of residents' sense of safety in urban areas. It uses applied research and descriptive analysis. Quantitative methods and techniques used for evaluating data from the survey (see questionnaire). It studied two areas of Arak city: Hepco (Zone 1) and Ayatollah Saeedi (zone 4) .Research findings suggest that environmental differences are effective on the level of security in the city. People who live in zone1 feel more security than residents of zone 4 at night. Also the women feel more insecurity than men at night. Also between 4 studied subjects (men and women of both areas) men and women of zone 4 use other places for shop and fun more than men and women of zone 1. Also in both areas women use other places more than men .both groups have same ideas about the safe and unsafe places. The majority of them evaluate silent streets, one-way streets and low traffic areas as insecure places. In addition, people considered the presence of police and security forces, promoting the cultural and pay more attention to city design as an important factor of creating the sense of security.

Key words: *security, urban space, Arak, women*

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Introduction

City crimes influence by two major factors. First one considers the citizens relation with urban society. Cultural conflict, different social class, lack of identity is cause of crime and insecurity in cities.Second one considers physical form of the city and buildings and monuments of the city as insecurity. existence of informal settlements on the periphery of cities, dark passages under bridges, streets and squares, geometric shapes, paths unauthorized access to highways, tall buildings and high density too, There is an abandoned and dilapidated buildings made clear, uncontrolled urban development, including the factors causing offense. (Kamyar, 2013).one of the main problem of women's issues are the lack of security and women's concerns rein the first row and perhaps this led to further restriction of women's activities in public (Jahangiri&Mosavat, 1392).In addition, planning for an urban area without regard to its security, will be increased cost of such upgrade or update it by making the use of safety equipment and add to the security staff.(Etemad,2008) The researchers selected two different areas in the city in terms of social and physical conditions to review the feelings of security inareas1and 4 of Arak city, to discover the Effect of physical properties of these two region son thefeelings of security and by comparing the problems provide the solutions to enhance more security. The field of preventing crime by using environmental design looks as a main target approach to reducing crime in the artificial cities. That effectively increase social capital, quality of life and satisfaction arise in people through improved social welfare and has a considerable impact on health of citizens and society. So the suggestions will provide to improve environmental quality.

Research needs

Security is removing risk and removing the risk is chance of using opportunities. Therefore, we must conclude that the two basic elements of security are threats and opportunities. Security, in order to get rid of the threatis chance of using opportunities (Khalili, 2002). Today, according to the extent of urbanization and widespread social unrest in urban areas, Case study of the safety, security solutions and factors affecting it in the cities has become necessary (Zabihi,2013). 2 to4million women are abused each year. Each woman in their lifetime, about 20 to 30 percent exposed to violence. Among the elderly, 1/8 million people are abused (WHO, 2001). Urban spaces are the most important factors in creating or black of security in the city, so it is necessary to investigate the physical properties of these spaces and the impact of the urban environment To prevent crime and disorder behavioral and development of security and safety in cities and growth and prosperity of the people and the community in all aspects of its development. Women, as half of the population are vulnerable groups; their safety is threatened in various ways. One factors of this insecurity is urban spaces. So, in order to increase security in the society it is important to presented solutions.

The goals

1.The knowledge of environment characteristics in creating or strengthening security feeling in urban districts.

2.Understanding of communication between architecture and quality of urban spaces with a sense of security

3.The knowledge of the unsafe environment city and presenting strategies to reform and improve it

Questions

1.Can security feeling in Zone 1andZone 4 of Arak with different social and urban environment change?

2.Can security feeling of residents of zone 1 change at night and day? What about Zone 4?

3.Does security feeling of men and women decrease at night at zone 4 and 1? And does it same for men and women?

4.What environmental caused the increase or decline in security at night and day in regions 1 and 4 of Arak?

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Materials and Methods

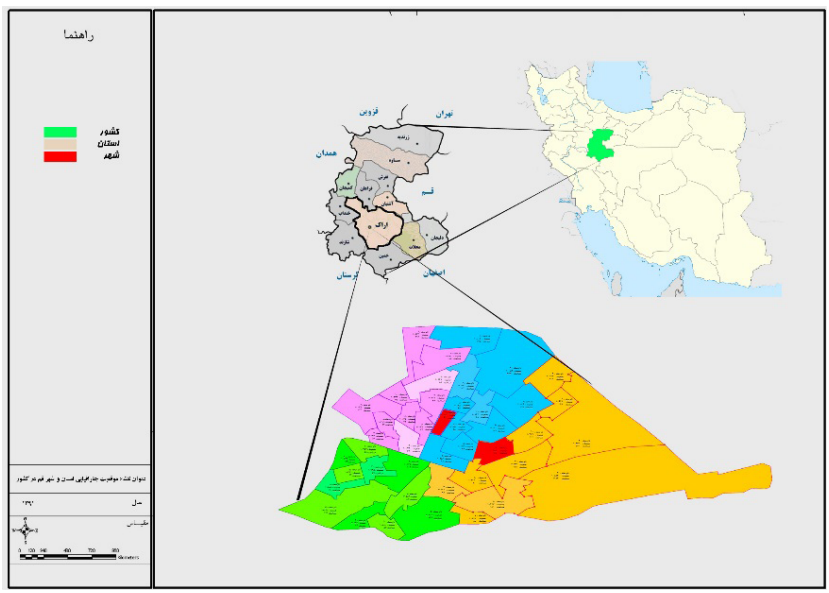
It's an applicable research. Descriptive-analysis reading is used and questionnaire is used for gathering information. Statistical society Research was Areas 1 and 4 city of Arak city and sampling was purposefully and accidental. Cocran techniques have been used for determining the volume of a sample. (Hafez Nia, 2011), questioner was distributed. After collecting information, data analysis based on descriptive and deductive statistics. Method of questionnaire prepared on this basis, which search what characteristics of the atmosphere feel urban strengthening security and how space reduces security feeling. One of the cases also been studied the amount of hustle and secluded spaces. In order to set out the difficulties questionnaire content examined by experts. And also to do this investigation analysis software has been used.

The field of study

Arak (center of the province Markazi) is one of the capital city of Iran,The population of Arak in the year 2012 have been equal to 526,182 people that was fifteenth populous between Iran cities. The winter of this city is cold and damp and its summer is warm and dry. The most of the Arakian are Muslim and Shia. And there are minority and price are also Christian and Bahaian.language of the people is Persian with the accent of Araky. Arak is one of the industrial cities of Iran and it is the first one in producing various industrial products, in the mother industrial product it is second and in general the fourth industrial Pole in the country. The city regions have been formed from 4 zones. Each of these regions included 11 neighborhoods. In these research regions 1 and 4 have been studied. Region 1 is a vast section of the east and south of the city and from the east and south to the ring road and the West Street to Shahid Beheshti and Dr. Shariati and from the north is limited to Erfan Street. The region 9(from street Hepco and Shahid Dastgheib) has been studied and its population is 10389 people and its area about 79000 square meters. The region 4 covers north and center of the city. This region will be limited from the West to GhaemMagham st., from the north to ring road, to the east to alley Hafezieh and Erfan St, and from the south to the Imam street. Region 7(street Ayatollah Saeidi) has deen studied. This region has 10318 people and area 42000 square meters.

The background

Elias Zadeh Moghadam and Zabetian(2010) in his own research studied the index of the effective Urban Planning in promoting secu-



Map 1. geographical location city of Arak

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rity of women in public, the study the degree of security feeling and gender in Tehran, they classified public spaces to promote security feeling in women and the results indicate that where the amount of women in the area be more the amount of the security will be more too. Also the security will be increased with the increase of familiarity to space, the improvement of control and space access to relief, the improvement of night life and space efficiency of public transportation. Gharaie (2010) in his article studied the feeling and degree of security in residents of regions 2 and 11 of Tehran and districts role of the architecture and city planning urban spaces in women security, the quality of urban spaces and feel security .Investigation results indicate that there is no meaningful difference between the amount of felt security in two neighborhood. Also security in the northern areas is different for women and men. But in the central regions the difference does not exist. Also people have same understanding in the election of unprotected area. Most of them estimate down town, the sidelines of the half finished building and dark and privacy alleys as a low security spaces. Lack of security feeling will decrease in the crowded streets and full of the population. They know the most important factor in creating security feel is effective presence of police and improvement of cultural conditions and suitable space.

Afshar Kohan and Rahighi Yazdi(2013) in their research with the name of effect of environmental and social factors on security feeling in the selected areas of Yazd, studied the realm of materialism, supervision or care, or control access to entrance, picture and care of space, the target of a crime support activity (protection) theory of defensible space and imbalanced distribution of facilities. The investigation results indicate that physical space variables, Realm of materialism, social control and social interactions affected the security feeling. But there is no relationship between the amount of guilt and security feel. Imagine people variable, achievement to the facilities affected on crime. We can say that variables such as physical space, Realm of materialism and social interactions are important for raising security. Increasing the green spaces and suitable spaces for passing leisure and social interactions control and taking care of the residents of the neighborhood, can be effective policy to promote a sense of safety. Based on this matter policy makers and urban planners should be think about stable development and justice in distribution of city facilities.

Ahmet Unver(2009) in his research "people experience of lighting in public spaces, studied the experiences of the individuals of the urban spaces in clear night and seeing a new method in designing city. He Criticize method of lighting design in the town of Ankara city. This paper shows that in assessment of people, they need night lightening to feel secure.

The principles of the theory

Space security of city

The most important need of the Spirit is security and is the most important purpose of life and is Essential for individual mental health. (Forum, 1981).Cities with great diversity of facilities, park and gardens, broad and narrow neighborhoods, streets and pathways have different places for spending leisure time. Urban spaces have most connection with people and as the result have significant role in identity and peace feeling for the citizens (Etemadi Far, 2009). Urban spaces as base of the life and a citizen activities should be able to make safe environment, healthy, lasting and attractive for all people through pay attention to similarities and differences among individuals and age groups and social, sexual, and to all social classes and at least provide the society needs. (Shariati,2005)

Concept of safe urban atmosphere is opposite of unsafe urban atmosphere. Insecurity phenomenon has two aspects: mental and objective. The issue of insecurity in aspect of objective includes all insecurity such as robbery murder, violence, etc. Insecurity in mental as-

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pects includes judgment about security of the region. Insecurity phenomenon is like poverty and can be said that poverty is start of insecurity, urban violence and etc. (Salehi, 2008)

John Jakobs in his book "life and death of American big cities cited about security concerns and preventive factors of cities. He said that security doesn't provide by police only but attendance of police will be guaranteed. Peace is preserved by people through unconscious and complex social standard. He explains about own police of a street: always there is eye look at street. Lack of Sidewalks Street can reduce street control method in the street. (Jane Jacobs, 2007). The lack of security is in danger and fear of being the victims of the use of public will threat urban security. (Carmona,s. 2003)

Impact of gender on urban safety and security of women

Some experts believe that urban dominant approaches and municipal laws make discrimination of social, economic, gender and age between citizens. For example the regionalism principles and control of field makes urban to multiple differences of social, presidential, goinery and …and based on this prorations, men have the maximum part of public and active spaces and women have more private spaces (Papli Yazdi, 2003) The necessity and importance of this issue becomes more obvious when Mobility is an indicator of societal discrimination. Those who have mobility restrictions prevent from active participation. Lack of security for women, real and potential; restrict women to be an active citizen. (Zanjani Zade and Azazy, 2002) Also in research with the aim of improving the safety of women and social held in 1992at British Columbia in Canada showed that 60% of women afraid from walking at night, 76% afraid from stay for bus at night, and 83% afraid form using public parking at night. (www.feminist.com,2006).

Generally men feel more positive about their own safety than women. Both men and women feel insecure in the dark, but the degree of insecurity sensei higher in women. Individual characteristics of a person's influence perception of security and the use of urban space, such as social status, character roles (age, social class, family background, being a student or being a worker, etc.) and these problems easily effect on determining the level of understanding of the vulnerability of the people and also place. Generally, there are a lot of factors to react to fear, but some of these factors have a greater role, including gender, age, past experience about crime, environment and geography, ethnicity and culture, and some other variables. But gender is perceived as the most important figure in the security. Kind of crime and a sense of security differ in men and women. However, women generally feel more fear than men, though they may be fewer victims than men. (Howard, 1999).Fear of crime in change urban areas and the effects on women and other vulnerable social groups especially after dark, causes them to stay at home and reduce their social, economic and cultural opportunities.(Lubuva & Mtani,2004)

Impact of the physical urban spaces on the security

There are numerous theories about Impact of the physical environment and space security. Based on these ideas unprotect urban spaces that have more potential for crime reduce social security and especially social security of women (Taherkhani,2002). Proper planning of urban spaces can be places of human virtues and also worse planning of urban space ca be places of crime (Ahmadi & Esmaieli, 2010). Some Characteristics of urban spaces provides fear .it include darkness of street, sleeping of homeless and addiction on street. Based on Newman (1973) dark places have higher potential for crime. There are some evidence If people could control neighborhoods can increase the sense of security (Schweitzer, 1997). Valentine (1990) claimed that with increasing control on urban can ensures women to get out of their houses. He suggested ten strategies designed mainly about positioning, vis-

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ibility, especially at entrances, lighting, painted walls, bridges, pedestrian crossing, underpass streets and roads, landscaping, development of flooring corners. (Elyaszade Moghaddam, 2010).when space is clear it increase secure and when there is no guide sign increase dizzy and unsecuresense. (Russ, 2006).When people are seen and be heard feel more secure. Existing research indicates that lighting improvements can increase opportunities for natural surveillance. (Monahan, 2006) urban spaces have positive effects on urban security. In addition lighting can reducing the fear of crime and increases the peace in the public space of the city road (Unver, 2009). From the job point of view there are3 availability: physical, visual and symbolic, the third case, it means that symbols can be stimulating or non-stimulating environment to encourage individuals to enter or threaten. For example, the presence of people with different appearances can be attractive or repulsive. These cases, directly accessible with a sense of security and fear of exposure to violence. (Modiri, 2006).

Social and economic impact of urban neighborhoods on Security

City neighborhoods and regions differ in terms of delinquency and crime .so possibility of delinquency of poor people who live in populated regions of cities or in the hut are more than who live in rich regions. (Salehi,1387) personal characteristics and factors specially social class affect security sense, social and economic welfare increase security sense and vice versa(Kamran, 2010).base on Kloard point of view, When ordinary and necessary tools and features don't distribute equally, This will lead to insecurity and caused crime. Also, according to the theory Ayumi Kim, location or place of residence affects crime or security (Saroukhani, 2006). For example, the lack of park and garden in the city can limit the effects of stress reduction and reduce exposure in natural. Most of the offenders are living in deprived areas, so the amount of abnormal behavior such as harassment, intimidation, etc, will have been seen in this area. So we can divide city regions base on Criminal networks and behaviors of the people. (Goli, 2011)

Research findings

At first Ranking population and its characteristics in the categories of age, sex, occupation and education, and then separating it regions shown in the below scale:

Total data was 70; include 38 women and 32 men. In the Terms of resolution between two regions, 46% allocated to Region 4 (Ayatollah Saeedi), 53% of them allocated to area 1(Hepco).

From 21% of men, are between 12-20 and 34% of them are between20-30 years and 22% of them are about 30 -40 years and also 23% are upper than 40 years old, and in women 24% are between12-20 and 30% of them

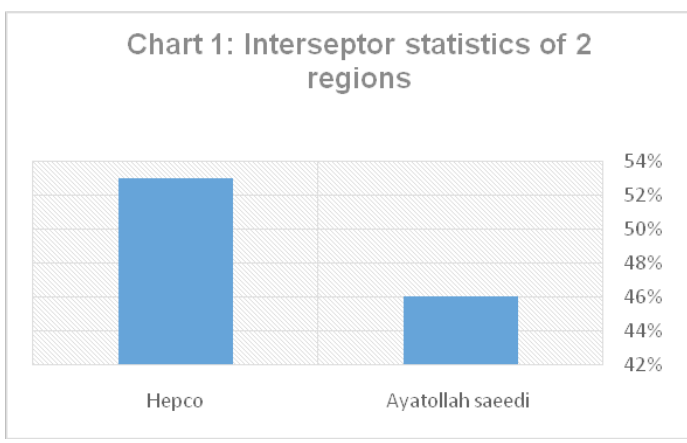

Chart 1. Interceptor statistics of 2 regions

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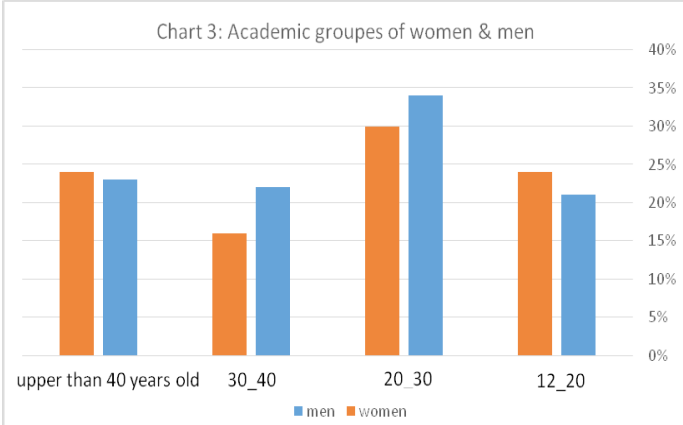

Chart 2. Age groups of women and men

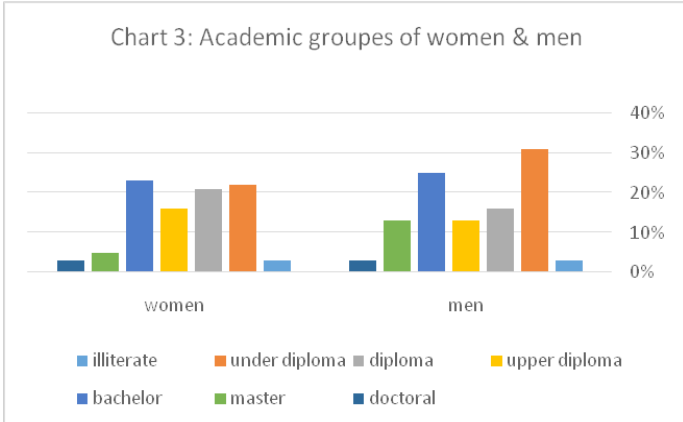

Chart 3. Academic groups of women & men

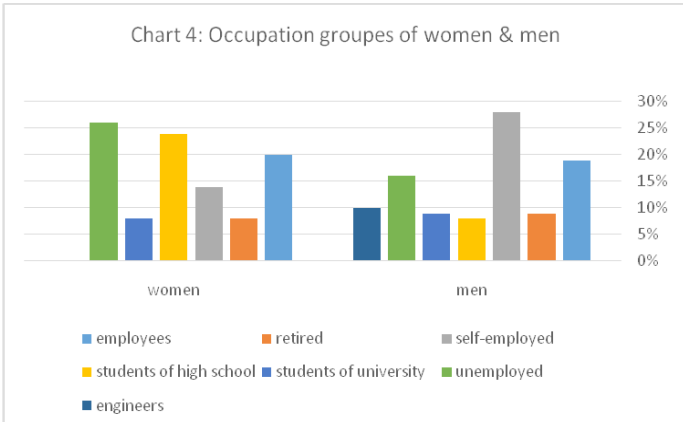

Chart 4. Occupation groups of women & men

are between20-30 years and 16% of them are about 30 -40 years and also24% are upper than 40 years old (chart 2): The results show that most of the studied groups are between20-30 years.

The sum of 3% of men are illiterate, 31% of them are under diploma, 16% have a diploma, 13%upper diploma, 25%bachelor , 13% master, 3% had a doctoral degree. and about of 3% of women are illiterate, 22% of them are under diploma,21% have a diploma, 16%upper diploma, 23%bachelor , 5% master, 3%

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had a doctoral degree.(chart 3)

Among all the men in the study, 19% of them are employees, 9% retired, 28% are self-employed, 8% were students of high school , 10% engineers, 9% of them are students of university and 16% were unemployed. Well as the position of women, 22% of employees, and 8 % retired, 14% self-employed, 24% were students of high school, 8% of them are students of university and 16% were unemployed. (chart4)

The results show that most of the men were self-employed and most of the women are unemployed. Security feeling at night and using the region for entertainment and shopping in

Region 1 (range HEPCO)

About 60% of men in this neighborhood feel safe at night and have fun and also use it to make purchases and get some fresh air and35% of them felt safe in their neighborhood, but don't use it for enjoy and shopping, 5% do not feel safe at night and do not use it. About 52% of women in this neighborhood feel safe at night and have fun and also use it to make purchases and get some fresh air and 31% of them felt safe in their neighborhood, but don't use it for enjoy and shopping, 17% do not feel safe at night and do not use it. The result shown that men of this region fell more secure than women and use it for shopping more than women.

Region 4(ayatollah saiedi)

About 30% of men in this neighborhood feel safe at night and have fun and also use it to make purchases and get some fresh air and 30% of them felt safe in their neighborhood, but don't use it for enjoy and shopping, 40% do not feel safe at night and do not use it. About 13% of women in this neighborhood feel safe at night and have fun and also use it to make purchases and get some fresh air and 19% of them felt safe in their neighborhood, but don't use it for enjoy and shopping, 69% do not feel safe at night and do not use it. The result shown that men and women of region 1 fell more secure than region 4 and use it for shopping more.

Usage of other places for entertainment and shopping

Region 1(Hepco)

30% of Men of this region occasionally use it for leisure and shopping, 30% do not use it 9%use other regions for make shopping and fun.30% of them use other regions in necessary times.35% of women of this region occasionally use it for leisure and shopping, 28% do not use it 20%use other regions for make shopping and fun.17% of them use other regions in necessary times.

Some of the men and women use other regions because of happier and more dynamic space and facilities of them. They said because of existing different malls and shops in their region and plenty of green space and park they don't use other regions for shopping and entertainment. Researches showed women of this region use other regions for shopping more than men.

Region 4 (ayatolah saiedi)

Results shown the men of Rahzan area about 16% always and 42% sometimes use other places to buy and get some fresh air and fun.26% never use other places, and 26% are used other places only in urgent cases. The reason of using this area has lighter, broader streets in these regions and also more presence of the people at night and existence of more places for play. Also some of the men said they use this region because of enough shops and availability and also enough green space in a neighborhood. the women of this area about 56% always and 31% sometimes use other places to buy and get some fresh air and fun.6% never use other places, and 6% are used other places only in urgent cases. The reason of using this area has lighter, broader streets in these regions and also more presence of the people at night and existence of more places for play Women also said because of air pollution in other parts and more difficult accessibility they don't use other regions. General findings show that people of region 4 use

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other districts to have fun and shopping more than region 1. Also in both groups women use other districts more than men.

Security feeling and its characteristics

Region 1 (hepco)

More than half of the men of this region feel security because of existence of mosque, justice in this region and Broad Street and attendance of the police on the night. Some people 0f 15 Khordad and Shahid Dastgheib and Mobarezan and Madras Street and some of the Shahid Mohamad its people feel security. Some of the men mentions they live here because the Light and green streets and knowing people and the presence of police. Most of the women of this region select Hepco St. and less than half of them select Madras, Shahid Dast gheib st.and15 Khordad St as a place of safe neighborhood. Some of the women use this region because there is available shops, presence of active police, broad sidewalks more green space. From the comparison between the women and men of this region concluded that both groups assess Hepco Street, the most secure place in a neighborhood. But in selecting other place have different idea.

Region 4(Ayatollah Saeedi)

Most men fell more security in region Ayatollah Saeedi and Faraji Street. More than half of the women have same ideas. A few of the them considered their street as safe place. In the next level they consider to Ferdowsi and faraji por and Jvad o al ayeme streets. Both groups feel security because of familiarity with the people and broader streets, the presence of police and shops and people in its.

Findings showed that men and women of Rahzan Street have same idea about secure places

The amount of insecurity in each region:

Region 1(hepco)

The results show that people feel more secure in public places than solitude places.

The result shown that the people of this region feel more insecurity in solitude places and then in one way street. The researchers shown that men and women have same idea about insecure places, all of them known solitude place as an insecure place and then one way street.

People Proposed solution for improve security feeling

Region 1(hepco)

58% of men this region considered the improvement of city culture and people as the most important factor for security of the region. In the second stage 25% of them considered continuous control of police as the effective factor of security. At the later stages 17% of designer give more attention to the quality of urban spaces and only 8% of them considered the cooperation of officials of town planning and other organizations as the effective in promoting neighborhood security. 45% of women of this region considered continuous control of police as the effective factor of security.27% of women of this region considered the improvement of city culture and people as the most important factor for security of the region and 18% of designer give more attention to the quality of urban spaces and

Public places & parks	**Crowded street &highway**	**One Way street with low traffic**	**Solitude places**	**Insecurity feeling**	Region 1(hepco)
4%	4%	42%	50%	men	
15%	21%	30%	34%	women	

Public places & parks	Crowded street &highway	One Way street with low traffic	Solitude places	Insecurity feeling	Region 4(Ayatolah Ghafari)
10%	15%	30%	50%	men	
0%	20%	27%	53%	women	

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only 5% of them considered the cooperation of officials of town planning and other organizations as the effective in promoting neighborhood security. The results show that two groups of women and men considered control of the police as the most important factors in the security of area.

Region 4 (ayatollah saidi)

50% of men of this region considered continuous control of police as the effective factor of security.20% of them considered the improvement of city culture and people as the most important factor for security of the region and 15% of them considered the cooperation of officials of town planning and other organizations as the effective in promoting neighborhood security.47% of men of this region considered continuous control of police as the effective factor of security.20% of them considered the improvement of city culture and people as the most important factor for security of the region and 33% of them considered the cooperation of officials of town planning and other organizations as the effective in promoting neighborhood security. The results show that two groups of women and men considered control of the police and improvement of cultural level of people as the most important factors in the security of area.

Conclusion

The results indicate that people who live in the in Hepco feel more secure then people of Rahzan at night. Also in both area men feel more secure than women. From four studied groups (men and women of two regions) men and women of region 4 use other region for shop and fun more than women and men of region 1.Inthe both region women n use other regions for fun and shopping more than men. People of both regions have same idea about secure atmosphere in their neighborhood and all of them feel more security in their region. Also women and men of the both region have same idea about unsafe places, they know one way street and snug as unsafe places. The results shown that both group of women and men considered continuous control of police as the most important factors in the security of neighborhood, of course in the firs evaluation women of region 1 considered the improvement of Cultural people more important than supervision of police.

Base on result of the research findings people in snug and private street and the sideway and streets and alleys of the revamping sidewalks at least breadth, places that people addicted are present feel more unsecure and neighborhoods that there is economic poverty and cultural oppression and police doesn't presence feel more unsafe. Aboded mentioned cases need social and cultural analysis and can be examined by government and government and their cooperation with officials can solve some problems like crime, lack of security, criminal financial activities, limited participation of women and feelings of insecurity and stress.

Further suggestions

In order to promote security of Arak under proposed strategies can be useful and important:

1.-Broad the roadway and sidewalk in other parts of the Ayatollah Saeedi and Hepco to feel more secure.

2.-Creating more light in the streets and the shops in the areas of Hepco and Ayatollah Saeedi for attending more people and particularly the women at more hours of night.

3.-organizing public transportation in more hours of night

4.-more control of police in Ayatollah Saeedi st, and zon4 to increase security feeling

5.-Promoting culture of people by using the media especially television and give information to people and strengthening their religious beliefs in order to prevent trouble and crime in the city

6.-More attention of officials to employment of people especially the youth of Ayatollah Saeedi in order to prevent crime and crime

7.-More attention to urban designers engineers, urban development, architecture, environment, construction to create a safe city

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ideal for all ages in the community in all areas especially region 4

8.-More attention of officials to facilitate sports, entertainment, cultural and also Islamic Association to entertainment and amusement of youth in the region 4 and improve the dynamic and healthy youth.

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