

Sociological explanation between defenseless urban spaces and high-risk behaviors in Tehran

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to investigate the impact of the defenceless urban environment on the occurrence of high-risk behaviours of citizens in Tehran. The current research method is a survey, and the tool for collecting information is a questionnaire made by the researcher, which Cronbach's alpha coefficient (0.78) indicates its high reliability. The questionnaire includes 3 parts personal information, defenseless urban environment and high-risk behaviors. Society The population of this study is 919,001 people according to the 2015 census. Using the Cochran formula, 384 people were selected as the sample size. Then samples were selected by Spearman, regression and analysis of variance, and the results indicate the existence of a significant relationship between defenceless urban spaces and high-risk behaviours There is a difference between the occurrence of violence, theft, prostitution, and drug addiction as high-risk behaviours in the urban defenceless space, and on the other hand, there is a relationship between the high-risk behaviours in the city of Tehran Therefore, the results of the research show that social control and physical space affect the occurrence of risky behaviours.

Keywords: sociological explanation, urban space, defenseless urban space, risky behaviors, social pathology
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1 Introduction

The space in its existing concept alone does not present any special characteristics, but as soon as a human group proposes an activity in a place, the symbolic meaning of the space emerges and the space becomes a platform for expressing human activity and behavior; A place for imagination and reality. Castells [4], a Spanish expert, in his book titled Urban Issues, says about space: Space is a material production about other material factors, among various causes, the human being is placed within the specific social relations in the form of space. It gives function and meaning and social validity [5]. As Castells says: Every space in the sense of a tangible phenomenon, in addition to meaning, consists of form and activity with a stronger material and physical aspect. In this sense, for a more precise definition, it should be said that space and urban space have three physical, functional and semantic characteristics. The mentioned features gain meaning with the presence of humans and their activities. In urban spaces, people's daily life experience emerges. Every society divides its spaces into public and private areas, and this division determines the

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type of activities. This division of space is one of the common and universal features of all cities. Cities belonging to different cultures in different periods have all had this division, although the nature of this separation of the meaning of these two types of space, and the type of relationship between them in different societies is very different. The way space is divided and the relationship between public and private spaces is a mirror of social relations and shows how society is organized [15]. From a sociological point of view, urban spaces are places that belong to the general citizens and are not limited to the physical and physical aspects, and in fact, they gain meaning with their presence and activities [18]. Extensive changes in spaces and uses, extensive changes in transportation networks, and similar corners or angles have been created in the body of the city, which are called defenceless spaces, that is, spaces where the least social supervision is realized. In other words, spaces without urban defence are spaces within cities that, due to their physical characteristics and location, are more capable of deviant behaviour than other urban areas. These spaces do not belong to anyone and no one maintains and cares for them. Some of these spaces are hidden from public view, and for that reason, they are considered cosy and safe spaces for deviant behaviour. Under urban bridges, inside underpasses, flyovers, sunken lands and pits and spaces covered with dense vegetation, half-finished construction workshops and the like are some of the defenceless spaces in cities [5]. These places are spaces in which the possibility of social damage is more likely than other spaces, which are dead in terms of protection but are active and alive in terms of the occurrence of abnormal issues. These spaces are the result of events that occur in the city; Because due to the large size of the city and the lack of proper physical and social supervision, spaces are created where unauthorized activities that conflict with the norms of society take place and have adverse effects on the body of the society and lead to accidents. All kinds of violence [12]. It should be kept in mind that security and comfort are the two basic factors of human life, as Maslow also emphasized the role of security in the hierarchy of needs, which he proposed from the strongest to the weakest, and placed it after natural needs and He placed the primary in the second place and stated that the most important role of the built environment and spaces is the creation of shelter and security [11]. The high crime rate in the city is a problem; Because it affects people's ability to use urban space. The attractions of city life are mostly in its streets and parks, and when people cannot use them due to crimes, its attractions decrease and people tend to go around the city. Even house and land prices decrease in neighborhoods with high crime rates; As a result, innocent families living in these areas suffer losses in various ways [16]. Based on the research done, it can be said that criminals consider the place of crime with great awareness and precision in choosing the place and time of the crime. Therefore, this has convinced criminologists that the spatial distribution of crime in different areas of the city is not random, so it is very important to try to know the places where crime occurs and the causes of its occurrence [21]. Kabadi is facing all kinds of urban problems and damages. In this connection, what is seen as an unpleasant truth is the spread of crime in the cities and, as a result, creating a sense of insecurity and fear among citizens [6].

2 Background research

Sheikhoisi [17] in research entitled "Investigation of the role of defenceless spaces in violent behaviour in Tehran" In this research, 114 crime hotspots in Tehran are considered as study areas. The results showed that physical factors play an effective role in the proneness of violence. Creating spaces for looting and fighting, theft and harassment are the 4 most important types of violent behaviour. Also, the physical characteristics of defenceless urban spaces affect the occurrence of violent behaviours, in first place on theft, second place on theft, third place on quarrels and conflicts, and last place on disturbance [14] In the research "Spatial analysis of crime in worn-out urban tissues (case study: District 12 of Tehran Municipality)" due to the wear and tear of the tissue and the disproportionate density of uses and the narrow transit network, there are more defenceless and crime-prone spaces in Bazar, Herandi, Takhti, Imamzadeh of Yahya and Khayyam has been formed. The results of the research show that in the 12th region, the main priority for preventing crime and improving security is urban regeneration in these neighbourhoods through strategies to improve the regional internal structure, reduce defenseless and crime-prone spaces, develop infrastructure, expand urban facilities such as Cultural-sports places and open spaces and service and renovation are collaborative, as well as categorizing urban crime-prone spaces and choosing suitable strategies for organizing the neighbourhood according to specific criteria can also be effective in reducing crime with people's supervision. Mikaili [8] in his doctoral dissertation on "Investigation of the relationship between defenceless spaces and urban violence", 400 people from Tehran citizens were selected from the five urban areas of North, South East, West and Center of Tehran. The result of the research shows that the incidence of urban violence in different urban areas is not the same and the violent behaviour of Tehrani citizens in defended areas is less than the amount of violence in undefended areas. It exists with defence, and some urban spaces are potentially susceptible to violence due to their physical and social characteristics and provide a safe platform for anti-security and violent activities. Mohseni Tabrizi et al. [9] conducted a study of "undefended urban spaces and violence" and the results showed that the crimes included

theft, harassment, quarrels, and pickpocketing. All polluted and crime-prone spaces include 108 violent or polluted spots based on violence recorded in Tehran police stations. The results of this research show that the presence of proper lighting and the lack of building density are the characteristics that distinguish the spaces of Kief Qapi from other spaces. The lack of connection with visible spaces, the presence of sunken or raised points, clear borders and boundaries, and few buildings are some of the distinguishing features of conflict-ridden spaces from other spaces. Sequence and extension are also distinguishing features of disturbed spaces from other spaces. Verouden [22] has done research entitled “Does a broken window lead to murder?”. His purpose of this research was to create more insight into murder in the Netherlands and especially the geographical extent of this phenomenon. Based on that, in these three The city identified several areas with high suicide rates or victimization rates in Amsterdam (southeast of the city) and Rotterdam (south of the river). Hotspot neighbourhoods in Amsterdam and Rotterdam scored high in residential mobility, poor economic status, and high racial heterogeneity. At the national level, the highest homicide rate was measured in industrial areas due to the low population. In these areas, the variables related to disorder were not significant compared to the national average, but the crime rate was higher than the average. Abdul Mohit And Elsawahli [1] In a research entitled “Creating a safe city in the residential areas of Malaysia” and addressed the crimes and disorders in the residential areas of the city of Kuala Lumpur. The results of their studies have shown that the artificial environment and changes in space design can affect the perceptions of criminals and there are different criteria for creating a defensible space. The type of physical design has had a great impact on the occurrence of crime in the residential area of the city of Kuala Lumpur, and therefore measures can be taken to reduce crimes through physical planning in built or under-construction environments. Audry and Bastista [20], in research entitled Healthy city spaces for People, pointed out that the health of urban spaces has a direct relationship with the number of urban crises and damages so that defensible urban spaces not only improve the quality of urban life It increases but leads to the optimal use of social capital, if on the other hand, the defenceless spaces of the city bring all kinds of social damage, including poverty, violence in the face of urban areas. Borogh [2] has research entitled “Evaluating the relationship between individual characteristics, neighbourhood context, and fear of crime”. It was conducted with a sample of 4000 people in 45 areas of Kansas City, USA. The purpose of this study is to investigate citizens’ fear of crime based on the neighbourhood in which they live. Integrating individual characteristics, citizen perceptions, and neighbourhood structure provides a more complete perspective on understanding fear. Individuals were asked to report their level of close fear, social cohesion, neighbourhood disruption, and level of satisfaction with the police. Neighborhood structure emerged as a predictor of citizen fear even after controlling for race, age, gender, and education. The results showed that perceived disorderly neighbourhood structure is strongly related to citizens’ fear of crime. Considering individual characteristics, perceptions of disorder, and neighbourhood context simultaneously creates an opportunity to develop a more comprehensive understanding of fear and policies to reduce individual characteristics, citizen perceptions, and neighbourhood structure to provide a more complete perspective on fear perceptions.

3 Research method

Undefended urban space: Sociologically, urban spaces are places that belong to the general citizens and are not limited to the physical and physical aspects, and in fact, they gain meaning with their presence and activities [18] with extensive changes in the spaces and their uses, as well as the extensive changes that have occurred in the transportation networks and the like in the corners of the cities, spaces called urban defenceless spaces have been created. It means the spaces where the least social surveillance takes place. In other words, defenceless spaces are places that in most cases do not belong to anyone, and if they have an owner, they are not well maintained and cared for. Therefore, these spaces are suitable places for the occurrence of deviant and violent behaviours [5].

Risky behaviors: The main and key concept in this research is risky behaviors. In the definition of Carr-Gregg & Grover [3], high-risk behaviours refer to behaviours that increase the probability of negative and destructive physical, psychological, and social outcomes for a person. In general, damages and deviations that occur in cities are either directed at people or directed at personal and public property in urban environments.

The current research is descriptive-survey and in terms of field implementation, the tool for collecting information is a researcher-made questionnaire, which is one of the most common tools in survey research, the current tool uses a Likert scale, and its reliability is The use of Cronbach’s alpha test was estimated at 0.78, which indicates its high reliability. To determine the validity of the tool, the content validity method was used, that is, the designed questionnaire was given to 10 experts and professors to judge the appropriateness of the items for the desired variable, according to their opinions and judgments, and by removing and adding a few Its validity item was confirmed and with the CVR test, the specified validity coefficient was equal to 0.87, which indicates its validity. The statistical population of the present study is made up of the residents of District 4 of Tehran Municipality. According to the census of 2015, the population of this region is 919,001 people. According to Cochran’s formula, the sample size

was 384 people. At the time of conducting the current research, due to the coronavirus, the residents of the region cooperated with the researcher with difficulty and fear. In the simple sampling method, the selection is done in such a way that all members of the society have an equal opportunity to be selected and each person is selected independently of others. In this research, using the random cluster sampling method, from the 4th district of Tehran, which has 14 neighbourhoods (Parvin Blvd., Tehran Pars, Hakimieh, Siraj, Shams Abad - Majidieh, Shemiran Nou, Alam and Sanat, Farjam, Narmak, Heravi, Qanat Kausar, Loizan-Mehran, Xian, Hemgan) are 7 selected neighbourhoods where several main streets were randomly selected from each neighbourhood and then several alleys were randomly selected from each street and a few families were selected in each alley. and the questionnaire was distributed among the statistical population. In the analysis of research data, SPSS software was used. At the level of inferential statistics, Pearson's parametric test and analysis of variance were used after the Kolmogorov Smirnov test, which determines the normality of the data.

4 Findings

Table 1: Frequency and percentage of respondents according to length of residence

Duration of residence	Abundance	Percent	Valid percentage	The cumulative percentage
under 5 years	12	3.1	3.1	3.1
6-10 years	39	10.2	10.2	13.3
11-15 years	129	33.6	33.6	46.9
16-20 years	151	39.3	39.3	86.2
21 years and above	53	13.8	13.8	100
Total	384	100	100	

According to Table 1, the duration of residence of respondents is divided into 5 classes. 12 people under 5 years of age have lived in this area, 39 people are between 10-6 years old, 129 people are 11-15 years old, 151 people are between 16-20 years old and 53 people are more than 21 years old living in this area.

Table 2: Frequency and percentage of respondents according to the amount of violent behavior

Violent behavior	Abundance	Percent	Valid percentage	cumulative percentage
Suicide	9	2.3	2.3	2.3
prostitution	19	4.9	4.9	7.3
Theft	67	17.4	17.4	24.7
addiction	252	65.6	65.6	90.4
Violence	37	9.6	9.6	100
Total	384	100	100	

According to Table 2, out of 384 respondents, 9 people said that they witnessed suicide in this area and 19 people said that prostitution is popular. 67 people have witnessed the theft of houses, cars and purses, and 252 people admitted that in this area, the amount of addiction is higher than other risky behaviors. 37 residents also stated that the violent behavior of the local people, such as beatings, obscenities, quarrels, etc., has increased in this area compared to previous years.

Hypothesis: It seems that there is a relationship between defenseless urban spaces and the type of risky behavior in Tehran.

In total, the results of table number 3 show that there is a significant relationship between the defenceless urban environment and addiction and prostitution, suicide, theft and violence, although this relationship was small and according to their correlation coefficient, it can be said that all these relationships are It is the opposite, in other words, it can be said that the more defenceless urban spaces are, the more risky behaviours are in these areas. Based on this, the research hypothesis has been confirmed. On the other hand, risky behaviours are also directly related to each other. The prevalence of high-risk behaviours is one of the serious issues that threaten health, which has been considered by health organizations, law enforcers and social policymakers as one of the most important problems in society in recent years due to rapid social changes.

Main hypothesis: It seems that there is a relationship between defenseless urban spaces and the occurrence of high-risk behaviors in Tehran.

The results of the above table show that the obtained sig value of 0.00 at the alpha level of 1 percent with a confidence level of 0.99 are statistically significant and hypothesis one is confirmed. In other words, there is a

Table 3: The relationship between defenseless urban space and high-risk behaviors

Indicators	Test	Space	Violence	addiction	prostitution	Suicide	Theft
Space	correlation coefficient	1.000					
	significance level	.					
	Total	384					
Violence	correlation coefficient	-.258**	1.000				
	significance level	0.000	.				
	Total	384	384				
addiction	correlation coefficient	-0.320**	.577**	1.000			
	significance level	0.000	0.000	.			
	Total	384	384	384			
prostitution	correlation coefficient	-.181**	.720**	.602**	1.000		
	significance level	0.000	0.000	0.000	.		
	Total	384	384	384	384		
Suicide	correlation coefficient	-0.203**	0.242**	0.094	0.186**	1.000	
	significance level	0.000	0.000	0.064	0.000	.	
	Total	384	384	384	384	384	
Theft	correlation coefficient	-0.431**	0.638**	0.597**	.628**	*0.102	1.000
	significance level	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.045	.
	Total	384	384	384	384	384	384

Table 4: Correlation between defenseless urban environment and risky behavior

Indicators	Test	Undefended urban space	dangerous behavior
Undefended urban space	Spearman's value	1.000	-0.310**
	The significance level	.	.000
	Total	384	384
dangerous behavior	Spearman's value	-0.310**	1.000
	The significance level	0.000	.
	Total	384	384

significant relationship between defenceless urban space and risky behaviour. has it. According to Spearman's value of 0.31, the existing relationship is weak and inverse. One of the most important high-risk behaviours among teenagers is drug use.

Hypothesis: The rate of occurrence of violence, theft, suicide, prostitution, and drug addiction as high-risk behaviours in defenceless urban areas are different from each other.

Table 5: Differences between high-risk behaviors in defenseless urban spaces (ANOVA)

social behavior	sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	mean square	F	sig
between groups	28103.137	4	703.284	10.958	0.000
within groups	24264.603	379	64.023		
Total	27077.740	383			

As shown in the above table, the calculated F value of 10.985 was significant at the 0.05 level. Therefore, with a probability of 0.95, it can be said that there is a significant difference between high-risk behaviors such as prostitution, violence, theft, drug addiction and suicide in a defenseless urban environment. Considering the overall significance, LSD post-test was used to determine the difference between the groups, the results of which are shown in Table 6.

As shown in the above table, there is no significant difference between the high-risk behavior of suicide and prostitution and addiction at the 0.05 level, and there is also a significant difference between prostitution and suicide, theft and violence. Between theft and prostitution, addiction and There is a significant difference in violence. The risky behavior of addiction is different from suicide, theft and violence. And also, there is a difference between violent behavior with addiction, prostitution, and theft. Therefore, with 95% probability, it can be said that there is a difference between the mentioned groups in terms of occurrence of high-risk behaviors in defenseless urban space at the level of 0.05.

5 Conclusion

According to the descriptive information, it can be said that in this research, 384 residents of District 4 of Tehran Municipality were studied. 63.5% of all respondents were men and 36.5% were women. The minimum age of the

Table 6: Average difference between high-risk behaviors

	dangerous behavior	Difference of means	Deviation from standard	significance level	Confidence level 0.95	
					lower limit	upper line
Suicide	prostitution	8.000*	3.238	.014	1.63	14.37
	Theft	3.015	2.841	.289	-2.57	8.60
	addiction	*5.786	2.714	.034	0.45	11.12
	Violence	-2.541	2.974	0.393	-8.39	3.31
prostitution	Suicide	-8.000*	3.238	0.014	-14.37	-1.63
	Theft	-4.985*	2.080	0.017	-9.07	-0.90
	addiction	-2.214	1.904	0.245	-5.96	1.53
	Violence	-10.541*	2.258	0.000	-14.98	-6.10
Theft	Suicide	-3.015	2.841	0.289	-8.60	2.57
	prostitution	*4.985	2.080	0.017	0.90	9.07
	addiction	*2.771	1.100	0.012	0.61	4.96
	Violence	-5.555*	1.639	0.001	-8.78	-2.33
addiction	Suicide	-5.786*	2.714	0.034	-11.12	-0.45
	prostitution	2.214	1.904	0.245	-1.53	5.96
	Theft	*-2.771	1.100	0.012	-4.93	-0.61
	Violence	-8.326*	1.409	0.000	-11.10	-5.56
	Suicide	2.541	1.974	0.393	-3.31	8.39
	prostitution	*10.541	2.258	0.000	6.10	14.98
	Theft	*5.555	1.639	0.001	2.33	8.78
	addiction	*8.326	1.409	0.000	5.56	11.10

respondents was 20 years and the maximum was 59 years, and the highest frequency was related to the age of 37 years. 35.4% of married people and the lowest number of single people with 18%. 32% of the respondents had an associate's degree and the lowest rate, i.e. 5.2% of the respondents, had a sub-diploma degree. Out of the total number of people, 38.3% were employees and the lowest rate was 4.9% for housewives and unemployed women. 3.39% of respondents between 16 and 20 years lived in these areas and 3.1% of residents under 5 years lived in these areas. The purpose of this research is to investigate the impact of the defenceless urban environment on the incidence of high-risk behaviours in Tehran. The results of the research on the amount and type of risky behaviours show that the highest amount of risky behaviours from the perspective of the residents of these areas is an addiction with 65.6 percent. Other high-risk behaviours have the highest prevalence of theft at 17.4%, violence at 9.6%, prostitution at 4.9% and suicide at 2.3%.

One of the most important urban issues, especially in big cities, is the issue of crime and lack of security. Every year, thousands of people are victims of violence and conflict. The consequences caused by the feeling of insecurity by different social strata, especially women, children and the elderly, in many urban spaces of our country are undeniable. The presence of damaged and crime-prone neighbourhoods in Tehran is one of the most important concerns of city, political and security managers. The results of the scientific survey in Tehran also indicate that some social problems such as addiction, theft, sexual crimes, runaway girls and the formation of corruption centers are more common in some areas than others. On the other hand, the design of cities and their growth process in megacities has been formed in such a way that some areas feel fear and insecurity during some hours of the day and night, and some groups feel insecure during some hours of the day and night. society, especially women and children. In other words, some spaces are the center of crime and the occurrence of harm and social deviations.

Research findings show that there is a significant and inverse relationship between defenceless urban spaces and high-risk behaviours, although this relationship is very insignificant. This means that the more defenceless urban spaces are, the higher the occurrence of risky behaviours. A city is a physical environment that affects human behaviour and relationships between humans. In this analysis, Vert has an ecological analysis about the effect of the size, density and heterogeneity of the urban population. The school of urban ecology deals with the relationship between crime and the texture, form and body of the city. In other words, in the school of urban ecology, attention has been paid to the effect of the environment on the formation of crimes. According to this point of view, the types of urban spaces, and the use and function of the city are obstacles and obstacles in the emergence of some others. Crime statistics are high in the area of gambling houses, pool halls, uninhabited buildings, etc. On the other hand, some urban spaces prevent crime. For example, places and areas with proper lighting, good visibility, fences, hedges, fences, or installation of warning signs and guards are important factors in reducing crime. The theory of crime prevention through environmental design Also, which was created under the influence of Jeffery and Jacobs [7], examines the urban form and body and the relationship with urban crimes. According to Mrs. Jacobs, factors such as well-lit and busy places that have watchful eyes and people's participation in them, and the sidewalks are wide and large enough, are effective in the formation of a safe urban environment, and for the street It suggests the diversity of uses in the city [7].

Also, Reckless [13] has obtained evidence about young people in Columbia and Ohio, which proved that the self-concept of delinquent youth is lower than the self-concept of non-delinquent youth. Of course, in response to the question of what factors cause young people to commit delinquent behaviour, some theorists of social control of this type of behaviour are based on the level of attachment and commitment of young people to social institutions and organizations such as: family, school and group. peers explain. They believe that belonging to institutions and organizations can integrate young people into formal groups and cause individual and social control and regulate people's behavior. According to the information obtained at the 0.05 level, it can be said that there is no significant difference between high-risk behaviour of suicide and prostitution and addiction in a defenceless urban environment, but there is a significant difference between prostitution and suicide, robbery and violence in a defenceless urban environment. There is a significant difference between theft, prostitution, addiction and violence in a defenceless urban environment. The risky behaviour of addiction is different from suicide, theft and violence. And also, there is a difference between violent behaviour and addiction, prostitution, and theft in a defenceless urban environment. Therefore, with a probability of 95%, it can be said that there is a difference between the mentioned groups in terms of high-risk behaviours in a defenceless urban environment. Today The atmosphere of big cities like Tehran has changed profoundly. Local relations have become almost weaker than ever, and one of the results of this is the reduction of natural monitoring of traffic and social interactions in general. In the neighbourhoods of cities like Tehran, strangers and acquaintances cannot be identified easily, and naturally, territory and ownership do not have much meaning. In such a situation, crimes happen easily. The sense of order and security that originates from the military and police is not a very stable and reliable feeling. In the past, the urban spaces of our country and other countries consisted of squares and streets that were designed in the best way and could be identified, and some arteries connected commercial residential centers to each other. The urban fabric does not remain. Despite this, in recent years, the need to build highways, bridges and streets has created spaces that are out of public view and form indefensible spaces. Inattention or lack of informal supervision of residents towards each other has caused more crime in the areas. According to Newman [10], corridors and staircases are defenceless spaces due to the lack of supervision by the residents and the lack of visibility from the outside (street) and from the inside by the residents of the houses, where the possibility of committing violence and crimes is higher. The outer open space around the buildings are also dangerous spaces because they are not used by a specific group of people or people and people do not have a sense of ownership towards it [10].

Family and society form a triangle, and behavioural disorders in each of them cause much damage. Lying, conflict and conflict, lack of responsibility, moral deviance, lack of attachment and loyalty of family members to each other, and finally addiction can be considered as factors that cause violence in the family context. A person who is addicted can rarely have strong emotional bonds, loyalty and commitment. Therefore, the crimes committed by drug addicts are increasing day by day due to the weakness of human relations and endangering the safety of the family and society. Many drug addicts turn to wrong ways such as stealing, raping others, and murder to get drugs. Among other social-individual factors are addiction, the occurrence of mental illnesses (psychosis) and personality disorders (antisocial) that lead a person to crime in the family [19].

The results of Mikaeli's research [8] show that the incidence of urban violence is not the same in different urban areas and the violent behaviour of Tehrani citizens in defended areas is less than the amount of violence in undefended areas. The test of the hypothesis of the relationship between the urban space and the components of urban violence also showed that there is a significant difference in terms of the occurrence of types of violence between citizens, separating undefended and defended spaces. And some urban spaces are potentially susceptible to violence due to their physical and social characteristics. The test of the hypothesis of different dimensions of violence in Tehran shows that social violence and psychological violence are more than other types of violence in Tehran. It should be mentioned about another theory that is more common in Eastern societies, under the title of the effect of tyranny on aggressive behaviour.

According to the obtained results, it is suggested that public places such as parks, gardens, etc. be designed in such a way that they can be used for the presence of different segments of society, especially families. According to the obtained results, most of the thefts And the bagging of the frames has been done in the city streets. Therefore, it is suggested to prevent private cars and motorcycles from entering the sidewalks as much as possible by installing barriers on the sidewalks. Changing the design and arrangement of urban spaces in such a way that there are fewer empty and lonely spaces in parks, etc.

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