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The role of citizens' sense of security in urban development (Case Study: Zahedan)

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ABSTRACT

Security is the prerequisite of a healthy community. Sense of security brings about development, and prosperity of human society depends on preserving security and the sense due to it. The presence of people in the public space of the city requires a sense of security on their part. One of the factors threatening the presence of people in public spaces is fear or feeling of insecurity. Insecurity of public places and spaces disrupts vitality and health in everyday life, and by creating an obstacle to cultural development and public participation, imposes high costs on society. This study examines and identifies the sense of security of the citizens and the factors influencing it. The research method is descriptive-analytical and measuring tool is a questionnaire to collect data from among 383 subjects, randomly selected. Findings indicate that citizens' sense of secure is lower than average with a mean of 1.2 and the factors influencing it are age, social origin, social trust, gender, and social consciousness. Economic situation has not shown a significant relationship with citizens' sense of security. Then in regression correlation analysis, it was shown that the variables entered into the model explained 32 percent of the changes of the dependent variable, and the share of sense of social security in defining the dependent variable has been higher. In general, we can state that regarding security of citizens, Zahedan does not have a good status.

Keywords: *urbanization, sense of security, security, citizens, Zahedan*

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INTRODUCTION

The Security is derived from secure used against fear and insecurity. Security is one of the natural needs of human that is inextricably linked to the essence of human existence. Hence, the term security is as old as human history, and in one sense, the word security is even prior to the concept of community and society (Shadnia, 2003; 77). The first philosophical and political discussions of security can be traced in the discussions of the ancient Greek philosophers like Plato and Aristotle (Khooshfar, 2002; 254). In the holy Quran, in description of Mecca, security is cited as an important feature of cities, and in many ways, it is taken into consideration, for example, in Surah Tin verses 1-3, Sura Ankabut verse 67, Surah Al-Qasas verse 57, Surah Ibrahim verse 37, and Surah Baqarah verses 125 and 126 (Mirzamani, 2003; 202). In fact, social security in cities is a concept that in their value hierarchy, all citizens consider it as the highest values, so that based on Maslow's hierarchy of needs (1970) security is a basic need. Satisfying the requirements of security requires stability and freedom from fear and anxiety (Dorudi, 2003; 26). With increasing urbanization and the development of the metropolis, especially in recent decades, phenomena such as industrialization, population density, traffic pressure, the loss of sense of neighborliness and kinship ties reduction, reduction of social emotions, migration, and increased marginalization and insecurity, social problems in cities have been taken into further consideration (Salehi Marzbohrani, 2005; 164). With physical and social expansion of cities and their becoming heterogeneous social and cultural demographic centers, urban abnormalities have increased, so that the social and residential environment of the people, improper employment structures, social failure, and economic poverty have created the context for urban insecurity. Urban spaces as a basis of life and activity of citizens should give a safe, healthy, sustainable and attractive environment for everyone, meet the needs of all segments of society, and meet their minimum requirements considering similarities and differences between people, age, gender, and social groups. Zokin in the book *The Culture of Cities* says, "Urban areas are not safe enough for people, so that they participate in the creation of popular culture." According to him, the most obvious threats to the general culture are anxiety and fear caused by threats and chaos such as beatings, sudden riots, disgusting crimes and so on that make presence in general space of cities doubtful. The result of this issue would be imposing

harsher penalties in relation to urban crime, privatization, and military ruling in of public spaces in the cities, the result of each of which is the loss of public arena. Today, due to the migration to the cities, especially metropolis and creating ethnic-religious mix and the problem of unemployment and the existence of spaces of crime in the city and its outcomes, damage, corruption and social ills, the security and safety feeling of citizens have become a major concern. As mentioned, the issue of insecurity in large cities is due to social disorder within the urban community, the issue of insecurity in border towns is due to overseas insecurity, and internal damages make up a small percentage of insecurity of cities. Therefore, concerning sustainable urban development and achieving a healthy city, studying components of well-being, comfort, and security become essential considering the purposes of urban planning. Healthy city is a city that not only the qualities of physical, physical, and environmental aspects are considered, but also social, economic, and cultural aspects are included. Nevertheless, what is seen in the past urban planning studies physical, body, and partly economic and environmental aspects and considers social and cultural aspects less, and this issue has attracted the scientific arena since the 1980s. However, in the Third World, it is the discussion of last few years receiving little attention and there is little attention paid to social issues such as security, welfare, and health of citizens in urban planning, it is related to metropolis and capitals. This is less tackled in planning of small and marginal cities, which has led to an increase in social and migration damages. A sense of security is a social psychological phenomenon with different economic, social, political and cultural aspects. This feeling is due to direct and indirect experiences of the people from conditions and the environment and different people experience it in different forms. In terms of methodology, sense of security is a multidimensional structure that in connection with social conditions and various individuals has emerged in different forms and can be measured in various forms. Sense of security is one of the indicators of quality of life in cities and social problems are considered as the most important consequences of security (Azimi, 2005). In general, public urban spaces, in addition to having the most relations with citizens and their environment, play an important role in creating identity and establishing a sense of calm in the cities. By considering three dimensions of structure, function, and meaning, these spaces try to increase the quality of urban life and encourage citizens to make more and more social interactions with the urban environments. In this regard, urban landscape, as one of the elements forming and a part of the physical perception of urban public spaces, directly affects the desirability or undesirability of these spaces, and finally the citizens and their activities and behaviors, as main users of the environment. Thus, public urban spaces deal with called human that could affect it and be influenced with it. Therefore, trying to meet the basic human needs in the environment becomes important. One of the basic human needs in urban life is security, which due to is increasing expansion of cities and increasing population density in these areas, it is more important. In the meantime, given the extent of urbanization and the spread of social insecurity in cities, studying the issue of security, its risk factors, and ways to strengthen security in cities is necessary, and this issue in border cities where some part of insecurity is due to external factors is more urgent. In the meantime, given the sensitivity of the security on eastern borders of Iran, particularly in the border cities of Sistan and Baluchestan, especially Zahedan that is the living place of Afghan refugees is important. Given the importance of the issue, to date, few studies have been done on the subject in question. Zahedan has a population of more than 560,725 thousand people, is in communication pathway between Pakistan and Afghanistan, and is the political center of the province. Thus, while reviewing the concept of social security in cities and mutual effects of security and urbanization with various issues of urban societies, this paper tries to study security and the sense of security among citizens of Zahedan and identify the factors influencing it.

Methodology

Given the characteristics and properties of the object of study, the most commonly used methods used in humanities studies are used. This research is applied regarding purpose, and in terms of nature, it is a descriptive-analytical study. In descriptive sphere, data and information have been collected using library and field methods. In analytical method (statistical analysis), according to the hypotheses and operational variables, some indices have been considered and data related to these indicesare collected and explained through a questionnaire and using statistical tests. Collecting data in this research is done in two ways.

A) The library and documentary method: we have used this method to achieve general principles of the study that include topics such as definitions of key concepts and operational research, literature review, the necessity and importance of research, illustrate the applications, raise indices and variable and theoretical views. Tools used in this method have been data jack to collect information.

B) Field method: This method includes preparation of questionnaires, preparing specialized check lists and special perceptions.

Table 1: Methods and tools for data collection

Row	Method	Tools
1	Library	Studying publications and academic journals, book reviews and dissertations, statistics and document review and internet searches
2	Field	questionnaire, special interpretations, specialized check lists for gathering information from municipal organizations and agencies under its authority

Source: writers, 2015

The sample or population is each component of society that represents the community. In other words, all traits of society, the one important considering the research, should exist in the sample and the results should be generalizable to the population. The main question in sampling is how generalizability or being representative (choosing an appropriate sample of the population) of the results for the total population will be provided (Azkia and Daraban Astaneh, 2003; 248). Two factors play a decisive role in determining the sample size: first, the level of accuracy and reliability in data generalization and the second factor, facilities given to the study. In Social Sciences and Human Geography, minimum level of confidence is considered 95 percent (Mahmudi, 2010; 10). According to the latest census, the population of Zahedan is 567449. Cochran's formula was used to obtain the sample size (Hafeznia, 2009; 142), and selecting the sample was done with 95 percent confidence (5% error). Three hundred eighty three

people from among the authorities and citizens of Zahedan were selected as sample. it should be noted that to be wary of it that lest questionnaires may be missing or have inadequate response, the sample size was increased to 385 questionnaires.

Hypotheses

1. There is a significant relationship between social consciousness of citizens and the sense of security.
2. There is a significant relationship between age and the sense of security of the citizens.
3. There is a significant relationship between socio-economic situations of citizens with the sense of security (social, economic, values, political) in Zahedan.

Variables

In the real world, variables are neither dependent nor independent. The researcher decides how to see them, and this decision is based on objective research. A variable may be dependent in one study and independent in another. Dependent variable is the one the researcher wants to explain. On the contrary, independent variable is a variable expected to explain the change in the dependent variable. In other words, independent variable is the revealing one. It can be stated that the dependent variable is the result of the independent variable. The dependent variable is called criterion variable and independent variables is called predicting variable (Irannejad Parizi, 1999; 48). Indicators and variables of this study are detailed in the table below.

Table 2: independent and dependent variables

Independent variables	Dependent variables
Economic and social organization of the city	**Providing appropriate income and employment of citizens** **Promoting public participation in terms of security**
Security measures and training	**Elimination of the causes and context of the offense** **Harshening punishment in case of repetition**
Reaction speed and security forces reaction to social evils	**Suitable spatial distribution of forces** **Gaining education and skills**
Access to clean urban spaces	**Educating citizens, giving sense of space and visibility**

Source: writers

Testing the questionnaire

Measurement tool must have the necessary reliability and validity for the researcher to collect data related to the study, and through data carry out the analysis, test the hypotheses, and answer research questions. The assessment tool and standardized tests usually have adequate reliability and validity, so researchers can use them safely, but a researcher-made tool lacks such confidence and researchers should ensure their reliability and validity (Hafeznia, 2009; 154- 155).

Testing validity

Validity is the conformity of the observations and research questions with the main objective of the study (Azkia and Darban Astanej, 2003; 500). In other words, validity is measurement tools ability to measure variable characteristics or traits (Sanjari, 2009; 118). Content validity ensures that the tool has enough questions proper questions for measuring the concept, and face validity suggests that assessed elements have the ability to measure the concept regarding the appearance (Sekaran, 2001; 121). The validity of the questionnaire used was studied through assessing by some professors and approved after fixing the problems.

Testing Reliability

Testing reliability is the ability of the tool to maintain its stability over time (despite uncontrollable conditions of the test and respondents' status), which indicates its reliability and low variability (Kalantari, 2008; 121). The term reliability is the stability of measures in times of measurement (Azkia and Darban Astaneh, 2003; 515). In other words, reliability of a measuring device is that if the feature is measured by the same tool (or similar and comparable device) under the same conditions, to what extent the same, accurate and reliable results are obtained (Sanjari, 2009; 119). Different ways are used to determine and calculate the reliability coefficient, the most famous and most common of which is Cronbach's alpha. In this study, reliability has been determined using Cronbach's alpha through SPSS software.

Table 3: Cronbach's alpha test for reliability

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
0.976	0.98	2

Source: research findings

As the value of Cronbach's alpha is higher than 0.7 (0.976), the questionnaire has good reliability and internal consistency is assured. The questions of the questionnaire have been measured based on Likert scale.

Analysis Method

Average test of a population, T - test single-domain One- Sample Statistics

To learn more about the research, in this section, we explain the statistical tests used. In this test, the proposed hypothesis about the population mean is examined at the error level of alpha. Statistics T is the test has N-1 degrees of freedom. This test is used for quantitative variables and in some cases to detect the effect of a variable in the studied condition. Moreover, it is used to test hypotheses that consider the population mean equal to, greater, or smaller than a specific number. Hypothesis testing related to this type of test consists of three stages.

1. Stating the hypotheses

$$\begin{cases} H_0: \mu_x = \mu_0 \\ H_1: \mu_x \neq \mu_0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} H_0: \mu_x \geq \mu_0 \\ H_1: \mu_x < \mu_0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} H_0: \mu_x \leq \mu_0 \\ H_1: \mu_x > \mu_0 \end{cases}$$

2. Calculating statistic of the test

If the sample is selected from a normal population with known standard deviation, X distribution is normal considering the sample, so the results of Z will be

$$Z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma_{\bar{x}}}$$

However, if the samples are selected from the normal population with an unknown standard deviation, then the sampling distribution of X is defined with respect to the sample size. If it includes a small sample size less than 30, distribution of the population follows T distribution with the following test statistic.

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{S_{\bar{x}}}$$

If the sample size is equal to or greater than 30, population has normal approximation distribution according to central limit theorem and its test statistic is as follows:

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{S_{\bar{x}}}$$

3. Determine the critical border

$$t_{\alpha, n-1} =$$

Critical values are extracted given alpha value and degrees of freedom from statistical table

4. Decision-making

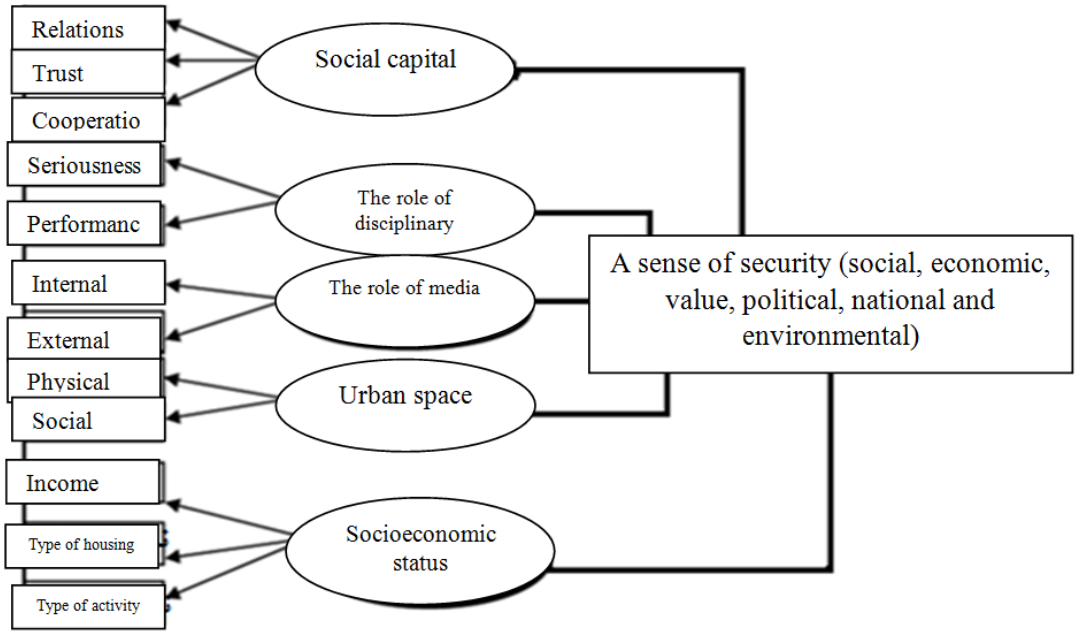
Comparison of the critical values obtained from T statistic is a criterion to accept or reject the null hypothesis

$t_{\alpha, n-1} \leq T$ Confirmed

$t_{\alpha, n-1} > T$ Rejected

However, in Spss software environment, what is important is the significance of the error committed in rejecting the null hypothesis that if it is less than 0.05, we can reject H0 in favor of the alternative hypothesis H1. Moreover, Spss software can test equality and mutual hypotheses and claims that can be used to judge the upper and lower limit values or mean. The analysis of the hypotheses and data analysis are done using inferential statistics parametric tests One - Sample Statistics - T- test was conducted using SPSS software.

Conceptual model



Source: Kalantari, 2008; p. 91

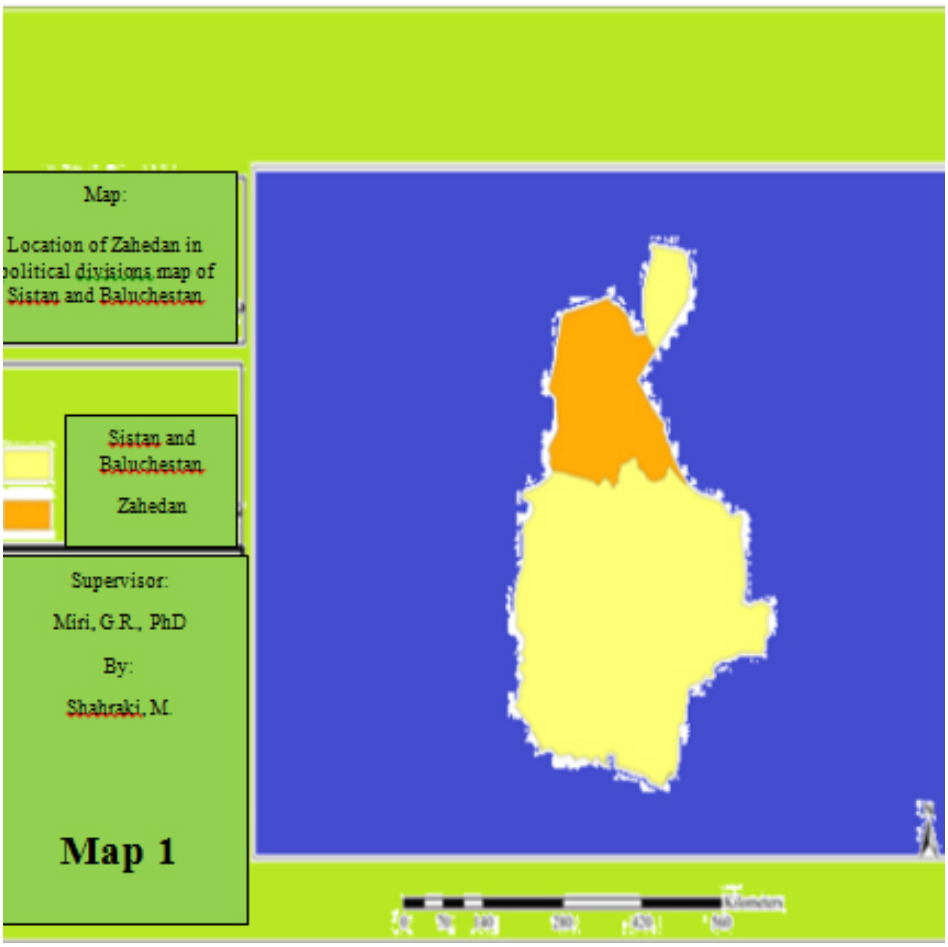
Natural characteristics of Zahedan

Zahedan is located in the northern part of a small plateau surrounded by various mountains. In terms of geographical location, Zahedan is in eastern longitude 60 degrees 51 minutes and 25 seconds and latitude of 29 degrees 30 minutes 45 seconds north. Zahedan, capital of Sistan and Baluchistan, is in the south East of Iran and adjacent to Afghanistan and Pakistan.

This city in North reaches Zabol, in North East to Afghanistan, in North West to South Khorasan, in West to Kerman, in South West to Iranshahr, in East to Pakistan, and in South East to Khash. Its height is 1378 meters above sea level. According to the census conducted by the Statistical Center of Iran in November 2011, Zahedan has 560725 people (Statistical Center of Iran, 2011). The city with an area of 7200 ha was divided into 3 regions, 20 districts and 78 neighborhoods according to the detailed plan in 1990 (Consulting Engineers of City and Home, 1990; 32). This classification was revised in 2014 and changed

into five urban areas, in which all regions are composed of 11 neighborhoods.

Map No. 1: Location of Zahedan in political divisions map of Sistan and Baluchestan



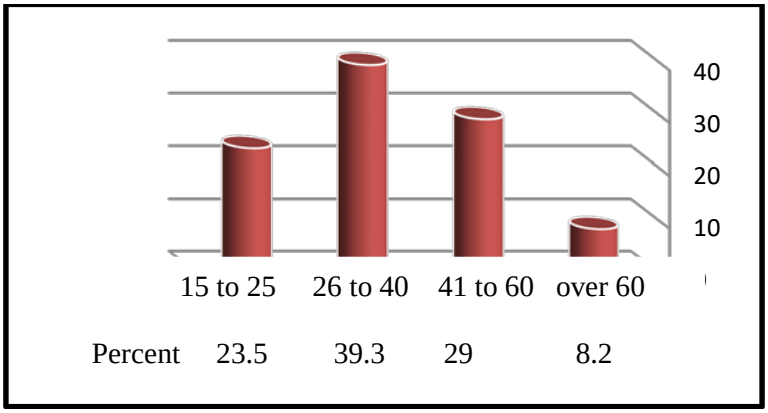
Source: Writers

Descriptive findings

Age

From among the participants, 23.5% were between 15 and 25 years, 39.35% between 26 and 40 years, 29% between 41 and 60 years, and 8.2 percent over 60 years of age (Figure 1).

Figure1: Distribution of age

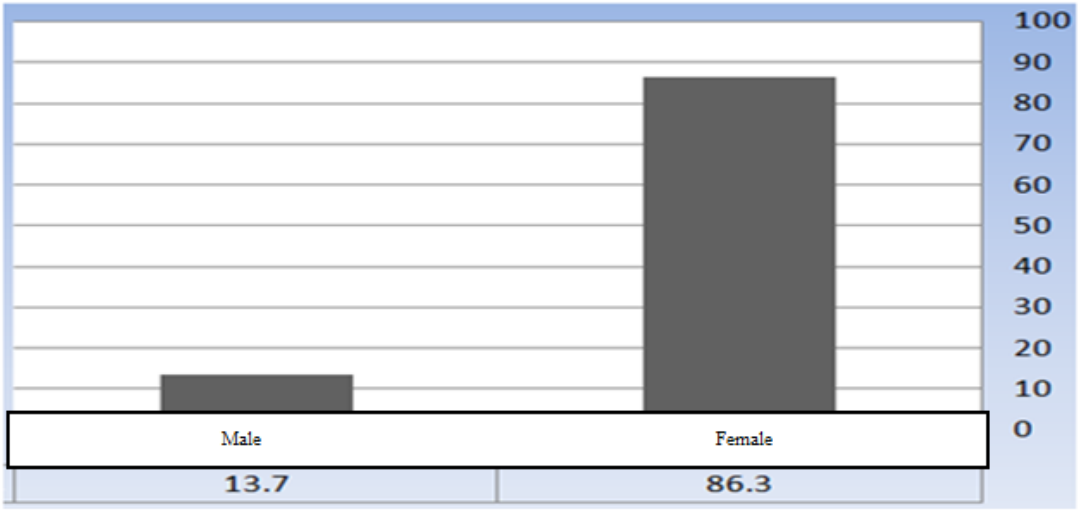


Source: research findings

Among all respondents in the study area, 13.7% have been females and 86.3 males.

Gender of the sample

Figure 2: Gender



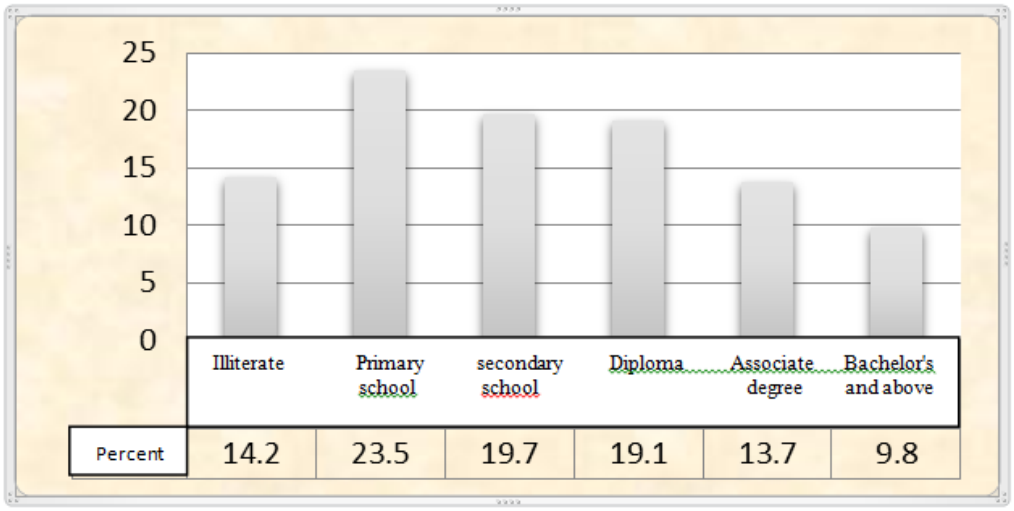
Source: research findings

high school diploma, 13% an associate degree, and 9.8% a bachelor's degree and above it (Figure 5-3).

Education

From among all the participants, 14.2% were illiterate, 23.5% had primary school studies, 19.7% secondary studies, 19.1%

Figure 3: Distribution of education

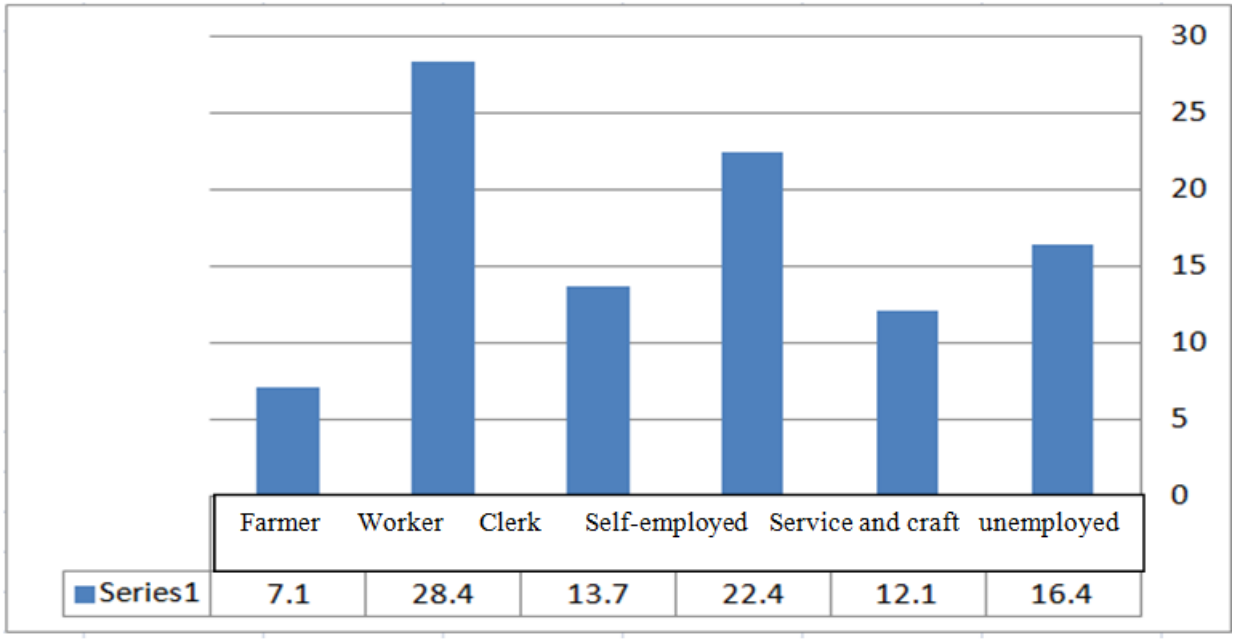


Source: research findings

Job

From among the sample, 7.7% had craft occupations (shopkeeper and driver, etc.), 28.4% were workers, 13.7% were clerks, 22.4% were self-employed, 4.4% were in other service jobs, 9.3% percent were housewives, 7.1% were farmers and ranchers, and 16.4% were unemployment (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Job Distribution

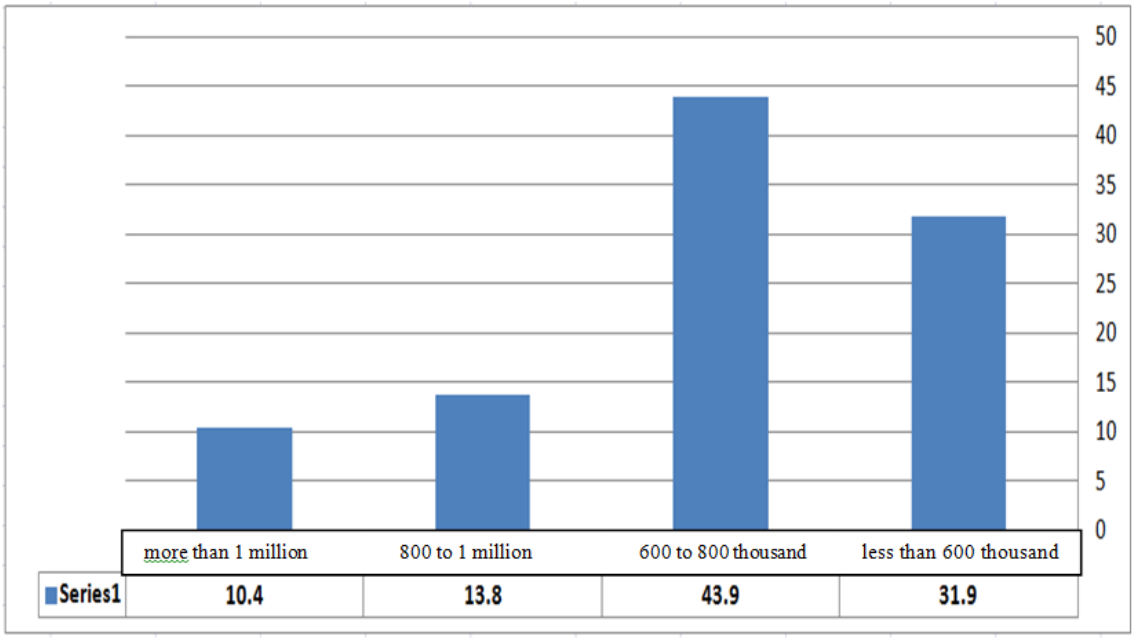


Source: research findings

Income

Of the sample, most of respondents (31.9%) said they earn less than 600 thousand tomans, is 43.9% earn between 600 and 800 thousand tomans, 13.8% earned moe than 800 thousand to million tomans. Only 10.4% of the sample said they have earn than a million tomans. The numbers show that the income of the sample population does not have a good situation.

Figure 5: Income

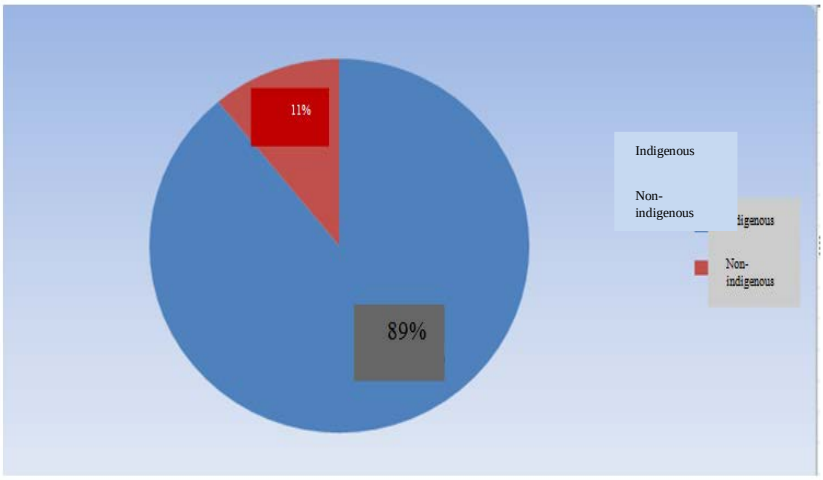


Source:ibid

Indigenous and non-indigenous

Of the population, regarding being indigenous and non-indigenous, as is shown in Figure 6.5, indigenous people make up 89% of the population and 11% are non-indigenous. There are many non-indigenous people temporarily living in the city due to city being immigrant destination and having universities, so we have set 11% of the population to non-indigenous to create the balance between residents.

Figure 6 native



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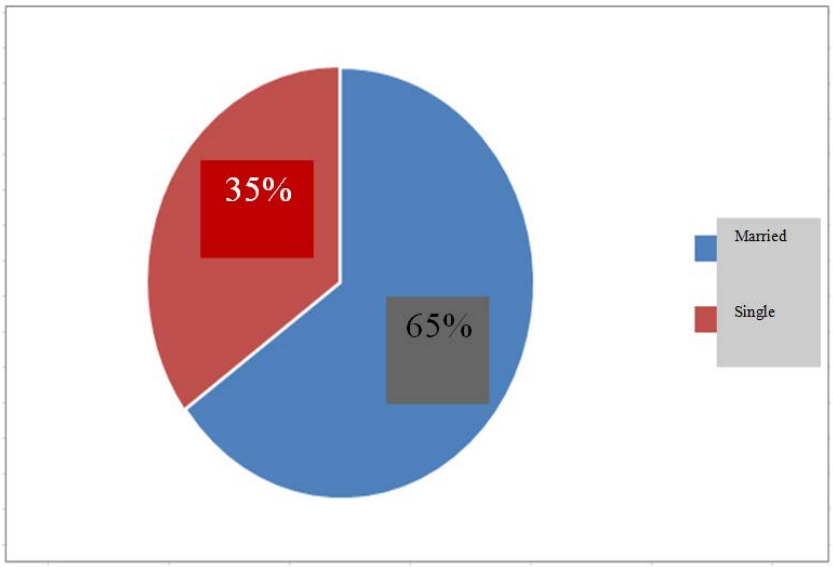
Marital status

As can be seen in Figure 7, marital status of the population is as follows. Most of the population, more than 65%, is married people, and 35% single people accounted for the total number of population.

7: Marital status



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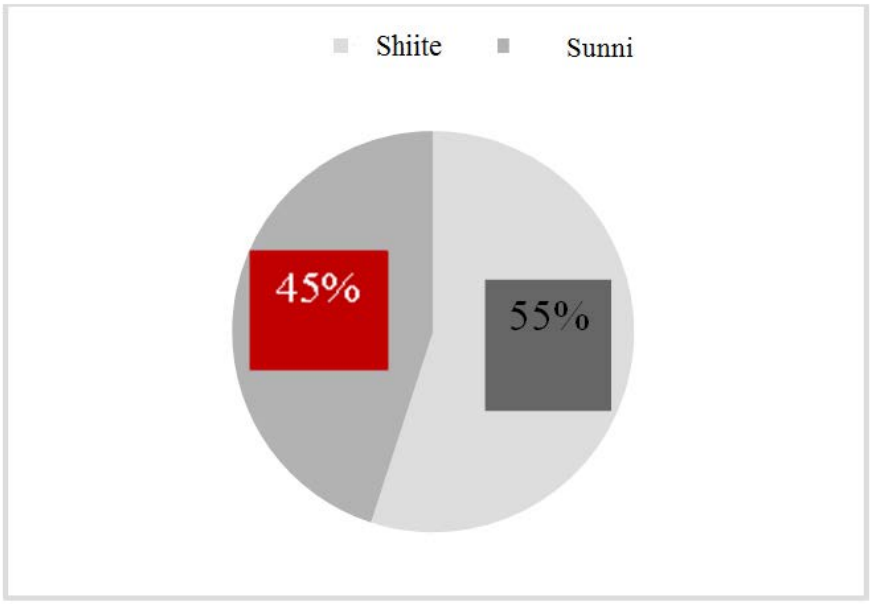
Religion

Zahedan is one of the cities where people from different religions live, including Muslims, Hindus, and Afghan refugees. More than 45% of the total population is Sunni. More than 55% of the population is Shiite.

Figure 8: Religion



Source:ibid

Analytical findings

The results of analytical research for citizens

The first hypothesis: there seems to be a significant relationship between literacy and social awareness and a sense of security.

H0: u1=u2

H1: u1 ≠u2 claim

Table 1: One-sample T-test to assess the effect of knowledge on the sense of social society from the citizens' point of view

N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
385	43.1219	43.1213	**0.38459**

Source: research findings

Table 2: One-sample T-test to assess social awareness effect on the sense of social society from the citizens' point of view

0/95Confidence interval of the Difference		Difference Mean	Sig-2-taiked	df	T
Upper	Lower				
4.8784	3.3651	4.12174	0.000	385	10.714

Source: research findings

According to the data in Table 1, one-sample t-test was run to assess the views of citizens. T-test results are given in Table 2. Data of above table show that the t calculated for citizens' ideas is 10.714 with the Freedom 385 at 99% level of confidence is smaller 0.01, p<0.01, so the observed differences are statistically significant at 99% level of confidence.

Thus, concerning the difference between the views of the residents of Zahedan on the relationship between social awareness and security of citizens, due to positivity of top and bottom limits, and as the mean is average; there is a significant relationship between social awareness and social security of citizens.

The second hypothesis: there seems to be a significant relationship between age and sense of security.

H0: u1=u2

H1: u1 ≠u2 claim

Table 3: One-sample T-test to assess the relationship between age and sense of social society from the citizens' point of view

N	Mean	Std.Deviation	Std.Error Mean
350	19.9857	2.90880	**0.15548**

Source: research findings

Table 4: One-sample T-test to assess the relationship between age and sense of security from the citizens' point of view

0/95Confidence interval of the Difference		Mean Difference	Sig-2-taiked	df	T
Upper	Lower				
2.2915	1.6799	1.98571	0.000	350	12.771

Source: research findings

According to Table 3, one-sample T-test was run to evaluate citizens' views. T-test result is given in Table 4. Data of above table show that the T calculated for citizens' ideas is 12.771 with the Freedom 350 at 99% level of confidence is smaller 0.01, p<0.01, so the observed differences are statistically significant at 99% level of confidence.

Thus, concerning the difference between the views of the residents of Zahedan on the relationship between age and security of citizens, due to positivity of top and bottom limits, and as the mean is 19.9857, higher than average 18, there is a significant relationship.

The third hypothesis: there seems to be a significant relationship between socio-economic status and the sense of security (social, economic, values, political) in Zahedan.

H0: u1=u2

H1: u1 ≠u2 claim

Table 5: One-sample T-test to assess the relationship between socio-economic status and sense of social society from the citizens' point of view

N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
349	35.2579	7.58757	**0.40615**

Source: research findings

Table 6: One-sample T-test to assess the relationship between socio-economic status and sense of society from the citizens' point of view

0.95Confidence interval of the Difference		Mean Difference	Sig-2-taiked	df	T
Upper	Lower				
-0.0567	-0.5409	-0.74212	0.069	348	-1.827

Source: research findings

According to Table 5, one-sample T-test was run to evaluate citizens' views regarding social status and security. T-test result is given in Table 6. Data of Table 6.6 show that the T calculated for Zahedan citizens' ideas is -1.827 with the Freedom 348 at 95% level of confidence is greater than 0.05, so sig p<0.05, and the observed differences are not statistically significant at 95% level of confidence.

Thus, the difference between the views of citizens about economic and security, and given that we defined the accepted claim based on the averages greater than average, and in this aspect as our claim is 35 and less than the average 39, the relationship is not significant.

- Analytical research findings about authorities

The first hypothesis: there seems to be a significant relationship between social awareness and a sense of security.

H0: u1=u2

H1: u1 ≠u2 claim

Table 7: One-sample T-test to assess social awareness and its effect on the sense of social society from the authorities' point of view

N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
50	47.0200	6.83774	**0.96700**

Source: research findings

Table 8: One-sample T-test to assess social awareness effect on the sense of social society from the authorities' point of view

0.95Confidence interval of the Difference		Difference Mean	Sig-2-taiked	df	T
Upper	Lower				
9.9633	6.0767	8.02000	0.000	49	8.294

Source: research findings

According to the data in Table 7, one-sample t-test was run to assess the views of authorities. T-test results are given in Table 8. Data of above table show that the t calculated for managers' ideas is 8.294 with 49 degree of freedom 385 at 95% level of confidence is smaller 0.05, p<0.05, so the observed differences are statistically significant at 95% level of confidence.

Thus, the difference observed between the views of the manager on the relationship between social awareness and sense of social security, due to positivity of top and bottom limits, and as the mean of comments is 47, which is higher than 39, the relationship is significant.

The second hypothesis: there seems to be a significant relationship between age and sense of security.

H0: u1=u2

H1: u1 ≠u2 claim

Table 9: One-sample T-test of the relationship between age and sense of social society from the authorities' point of view

N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
50	9.7400	2.60149	**0.36749**

Source: research findings

Table 10: One-sample T-test of the relationship between age and sense of security from the authorities' point of view

0.95Confidence interval of the Difference		Mean Difference	Sig-2-taiked	df	T
Upper	Lower				
1.4793	0.0007	0.7400	0.050	49	2.011

Source: research findings

According to Table 9, one-sample T-test was run to evaluate authorities' views. T-test result is given in Table 9. Data of above table show that the T calculated for authorities' ideas is 2.011 with the Freedom 49 at 95% level of confidence is smaller 0.05, p<0.05, so the observed differences are statistically significant at 99% level of confidence.

Thus, the difference between the views of the authorities on the relationship between age and the sense security of citizens, due to positivity of top and bottom limits, and as the mean is 9.7400, higher than average, there is a significant relationship.

The third hypothesis: there seems to be a significant relationship between socio-economic status and the sense of security (social, economic, values, political) in Zahedan.

H0: u1=u2

H1: u1 ≠u2 claim

Table 11: One-sample T-test to assess the relationship between socio-economic status and sense of social society from the authorities' point of view

N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
50	34.7600	7.01183	**0.99162**

Source: research findings

Table 12: One-sample T-test of the relationship between economic status and sense of security from the authorities' point of view

0.95 Confidence interval of the Difference		Mean Difference	Sig-2-taiked	df	T
Upper	Lower				
0.7527	-3.2327	-1.24000	0.217	49	-1.250

Source: research findings

According to Table 11, one-sample T-test was run to evaluate authorities' views. T-test result is given in Table 12. Data of the table show that the T calculated for authorities' ideas is -1.250 with the Freedom 49 at 95% level of confidence is greater than 0.05, so sig p<0.05, and the observed differences are not statistically significant at 95% level of confidence.

Thus, the difference between the views of authorities about economic status and the sense of security, and given that we defined the accepted claim based on the averages greater than average, the relationship is not significant.

Testing the hypotheses

Testing the first hypothesis: there is a significant relationship between social awareness of citizens and sense of security of citizens

H0: there is no significant relationship between citizens' social awareness and their sense of security

H1: there is a significant relationship between citizens' social awareness and their sense of security

According to the data in Table 1, one-sample t-test was run to assess the views of citizens. T-test results are given in Table 2. Data of above table show that the T calculated for citizens' ideas is 10.714 with the Freedom 385 at 99% level of confidence is smaller 0.01, p<0.01, so the observed differences are statistically significant at 99% level of confidence.

Thus, concerning the difference between the views of the residents on the relationship between social awareness and security of citizens, there is a significant relationship and due to positivity of top and bottom limits, mean of the views is larger than average.

As a result, H0 is rejected, H1 is confirmed, and it can be concluded that Hypothesis 1 is confirmed. Spreading social awareness of citizens and development of media advertising on the status of citizens can have a significant positive relationship with the sense of security.

According to the data in Table 3, one-sample t-test was run to assess the views of authorities. T-test results are given in Table 4. Data of above table show that the t calculated for managers' ideas is 8.294 with 49 degree of freedom 385 at 95% level of confidence is smaller 0.05, p<0.05, so the observed differences are statistically significant at 95% level of confidence.

Thus, the difference observed between the views of the authorities on social awareness and sense of social security, due to positivity of top and bottom limits, and as the mean of view is higher than average, there is a significant relationship between social awareness and sense of security. Due to positivity of top and bottom limits, the mean of view is higher than average, so H0 is rejected and H1 is confirmed, and it can be argued that the first hypothesis is confirmed.

The second hypothesis: there is a significant relationship between age and sense of security.

H0: there is no significant relationship between age and sense of security

H1: there is a significant relationship between age and sense of security

According to the data in Table 5, one-sample t-test was run to assess the views of citizens. T-test results are given in Table 6. Data of above table show that the T calculated for citizens' ideas is 10.714 with the Freedom 350 at 99% level of confidence is smaller 0.01, p<0.01, so the observed differences are statistically significant at 99% level of confidence. Thus, concerning the difference between the views of the residents on the relationship between age and security of citizens, due to positivity of top and bottom limits, and as the mean is 19.9857, higher than average 18 there is a significant relationship. As the

age goes higher, their urban security subsequently increases. Thus, one can argue that H0 is rejected and H1 is confirmed, so the second hypothesis is confirmed with a probability of 95%.
According to the data in Table 7, one-sample t-test was run to assess the views of authorities. T-test results are given in Table 8. Data of above table show that the t calculated for managers' ideas is 2.011 with 49 degree of freedom at 95% level of confidence is smaller 0.05, $p<0.05$, so the observed differences are statistically significant at 95% level of confidence.
Thus, the difference observed between the views of the authorities on the relationship between age and sense of social security, due to positivity of top and bottom limits, and as the mean of views is 9.7400, which is higher than average, there is a significant relationship. Thus, one can argue that H0 is rejected and H1 is confirmed, so the second hypothesis is confirmed with a probability of 95% for authorities.

The third hypothesis: there seems to be a significant relationship between socio-economic status and the sense of security (social, economic, values, political).
H0: there is no significant relationship between socio-economic status and the sense of security (social, economic, values, political) in Zahedan
H1: there is a significant relationship between socio-economic status and the sense of security (social, economic, values, political) in Zahedan
According to Table 9, one-sample T-test was run to evaluate citizens' views regarding social status and security. T-test result is given in Table 10. Data of the above table show that the T calculated for citizens' ideas is -1.827 with the Freedom 348 at 95% level of confidence is greater than 0.05, so sig $p<0.05$, and the observed differences are not statistically significant at 95% level of confidence.
Thus, the difference between the views of citizens about economic status and urban security, given the upper and lower limits, and as we defined acceptance of the claim based on the mean greater than average, and as our claim is less than average, there is no significant relationship. Thus, one can argue that H0 is confirmed and H1 is rejected, so social status and urban security has no significant relationship and the related hypothesis is rejected with a probability of 95%.
According to Table 11, one-sample T-test was run to evaluate authorities' views. T-test result is given in Table 12. Data show that the T calculated for authorities' ideas is -1.250 with the Freedom 49 at 95% level of confidence is greater than 0.05, so sig $p<0.05$, and the observed differences are not statistically significant at 95% level of confidence.
Thus, the difference between the views of authorities about the relationship between economic status and the sense of security, given the upper and lower limits, and as we defined acceptance of the claim based on the means greater than average, and as our claim is less than average, there is no significant relationship. Thus, one can argue that H0 is confirmed and H1 is rejected, so the third hypothesis is rejected with a probability of 95%.

Conclusion

In this study, we examined the factors affecting the sense of security of citizens in Zahedan. Studies show that the concept of security throughout the past decades and years, proportional to social relationships becoming complex, has transformed from the initial physical state and encompassed different economic, social, cultural, and political dimensions. Thus, today the need for security in all areas of social activity is essential, which means that in case of existence of security and a safe community one can take the basic steps to grow. The results of this research in line with research purposes can be summarized as follows. The sense of security of Zahedan citizens has been moderate. Age is one of the factors affecting the sense of security of the citizens. The highest sense of sense of security is in the age group 30 to 60 with an average of 3.41 and the lowest is in the age group 61-70 with an average of 2.55%. By examining the differences between the genders, it was found that in the sense of security of the citizens, men feel more secure than women do. Native citizens, compared to immigrant and non-native citizens, feel more secure. Mutual trust between citizens forms the base for sense of security, so that with increase in social trust, citizens' sense of security increases as well. As citizens' social satisfaction, including income, employment, life satisfaction, health, family, etc. is higher, the sense of security of the citizens will increase. Social awareness of citizens about social issues is one of the main factors affecting sense of security, so that citizens have a different sense of security based on social awareness. There is no relationship between personality characteristics of citizens and the sense of security. Results of regression testing indicate that based on the value of beta coefficients respectively, social status, the role of police, the performance of media, physical and social conditions of the city, social capital, age and gender have explained 89% of the variance of the dependent variable, the sense of social security. Overall, the results of correlation and regression analysis are consistent with theoretical approach of this study and confirm the hypotheses. There is the exception of the economic situation that has no significant relationship with a sense of social security. Given cultural, economic and social similarities of border cities of Sistan and Baluchestan such as Zahedan and Mirjaveh, security status of Zahedan-Mirjaveh citizens will be similar to the security status of Zahedan.

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