

## Investigating the Impact of Network Social Capital (NSC) on Youth Social Harms (Case of Study: Youth of Tehran Khazane Neighborhood)

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**Abstract:** Humans are social beings who create a set of values and rules in society and with the networks they have, which is considered as an effective factor in creating a safe society and away from social harm. In line with this important issue, this research was also conducted with the aim of "investigating the impact of network social capital on the social harms of youth" among young people aged 18-29 in Tehran Khazaneh neighborhood. The theoretical framework of the research was formed by combining the theories of Coleman, Putnam, Bourdieu, Fukuyama, Sutherland and Newman. The survey method was researcher-made questionnaire technique and stratified sampling. The sample size was also determined based on Cochran's formula (384). Hypotheses test was also done using path analysis test using LESREL8.8 and mean comparison test and variance analysis using SPSS 26. According to the results of the path analysis test, network social capital has positive and significant effects on social harm among the youth of Khazane neighborhood. Also, a significant difference was observed between network social capital (Intra-neighborhood and extra-neighborhood) in relation to social harm, and people whose social connections were limited to their own neighborhood were more exposed to social harm compared to people who had wider connections with outside the neighborhood. It was observed that the level of social harm is lower among women, married and employed people than among men, single and unemployed.

**Keywords:** network social capital, social harms, inside the neighborhood, outside the neighborhood, Tehran Khazane neighborhood.

### Introduction

The development of urbanization is considered as one of the most important and complex social developments in the world in the last few decades. The process of urbanization in developing countries and in general in Iran, especially due to its own reasons, has led to urbanization and polarization in an accelerated process. The rapid growth of urbanization and the emergence of megacities has resulted in different consequences and has been associated with numerous urban damages. Some of the most important consequences of rapid urbanization are physical harms, institutional harms, economic harms, environmental harms, service harms and finally social harms in urban areas. One of the crises of the 21st century is the issue of social harms, because these harms are the most important factors that cause risky behaviors in societies. Social harms are very important because they lie in wait for the most valuable capital of societies, i.e. human capital, especially young people, and they have caught them in the clutches of their complications and negative consequences (Zandi et al., 2014).

On the other hand, social capital is one of the basic elements that plays an important role in (creating or preventing) social harm among young people. Social capital is not only related to the trust of people in the neighborhood, but also reflects their social network. Networks emerge from direct or indirect relationships created by agents within a system and are defined to overcome organizational and structural limitations that are created by connections between individuals or organizations, and their constituent elements have similarities or common goals (Madani, 2023). On the other hand, "social capital is an expanding research topic, but still a controversial concept, and its use has been questioned

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as an analytical tool, and criticisms are exacerbated by the mismatch between the theoretical coverage of the concept and the experimental work " (Gannon and Roberts, 2020). In this regard, Coleman "believes that social capital should be defined through its function" (Shavardi, 2016). "Pantam defines social capital as the level of interactions between networks, groups, and individuals" and the more interactions there are, the greater the social trust. By increasing the density of these networks in society, it is more likely that citizens can cooperate for mutual benefits. Also, in addition to the society at the macro level, which contains extensive interactions, a smaller society is proposed as "network society", which is the network of informal relationships of an individual and, like the larger society, has mechanisms of relationships and building trust. According to the network analysis approach, relationships and social links are considered as social capital and property of the individual and through this network, the individual can access the resources and support available in the links. The diversity and intensity of a person's social relationships have important consequences in socialization, access to resources and personal actions due to modeling of the network and obligations created in the network (Carpiano et al., 2011).

Also, human beings are social beings who connect with each other in communities and create a set of values and rules in order to communicate with each other. These values and rules are not predetermined, but must be created through society so that society becomes a civil place to live. Although people choose their lives freely, and have individual rights, but all of this makes sense in a social context. Social capital in its broadest sense is defined as "a set of rules, norms, relationships, bonds and trust surrounded by social relations, social structures and arrangements of social institutions that enable people to fulfill their individual and social needs. Social capital is not a homogeneous concept, but includes several social elements that study individual and social action. Social capital is a storage and accumulation of common values of society. Therefore, human beings and especially young people living in neighborhoods are considered as the social assets of every city and country, therefore, basically, behavioral patterns of neighborhoods will have a significant impact, especially on teenagers and young people, and there will be destructive effects if anomic behaviors and even tendencies are dominant. On the other hand, this situation will have very positive effects if favorable conditions and qualitative characteristics prevail. Nowadays, the issue of urban security is considered as one of the most important issues in cities. Many factors are effective in creating a safe city. Prevention of social harm and social anomaly is an effective factor in urban security. The results of the studies show that social factors such as poverty, unemployment, social disharmony, high amount of young population, etc. lead to the creation of an environment susceptible to crime and behavioral abnormalities. The issue that is raised in the current conditions in the neighborhoods of Tehran city, including Khazaneh neighborhood in the south of Tehran city, is that since the change in the population composition of cities and their compaction, we have witnessed some kind of changes in neighborhood and local relations, which seems to be It has been a factor for the occurrence of social harm among the residents of this area of Tehran, especially the youth.

It is not possible to achieve the desired result by using the trial and error<sup>1</sup> to fight and control social problems and harms that have involved a significant percentage of the population of the cities and especially the youth, and in addition to blocking the way of growth and excellence. The people involved have faced risks and will create personal growth and excellence and social relations of the new generation as well. For this purpose, it is necessary and necessary to carry out research in the direction of deep thoughtful planning based on the specific conditions and situation of neighborhoods and cities. This important matter will not be realized except with the theoretical and executive equipping of the management body involved and the optimal and accurate collection along with the organization of statistics and information, without omissions or additions.

Also, another importance of research related to social harms is that it can be shown as a social reality and effective ways to get rid of them in case of the problem of harms (which the evidence shows that it

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<sup>1</sup> Trial and error is a fundamental method of problem-solving characterized by repeated, varied attempts which are continued until success, or until the practitioner stops trying. According to W.H. Thorpe, the term was devised by C. Lloyd Morgan after trying out similar phrases "trial and failure" and "trial and practice".

exists) in different directions of the neighborhood under study), because sometimes the wrong ways to get rid of every social and individual problem and problem, not only does not help to solve these problems but also adds to their problems. Therefore, according to the reasons and evidence mentioned, it is necessary to conduct systematic and regular research of social harms in neighborhoods with worn-out urban structures, especially in the metropolis of Tehran, and also to investigate the role of social capital in reducing or increasing social harms in these very important areas.

Based on this, the main question in this research is "Does network social capital has a significant effect on the social harms of young people in Tehran Khazaneh neighborhood?"

### **Research objectives**

1. Investigating the effect of network social capital on the level of social harm among the youth of Tehran Khazane neighborhood.
2. Investigating the effect of intra-neighborhood network social capital on the level of social harm among the youth of Tehran Khazane neighborhood.
3. Investigating the effect of social capital of extra-neighborhood network on the amount of social harm among the youth of Tehran Khazane neighborhood.
4. Investigating the effect of individual and social characteristics (gender, marital status and occupation) on the amount of social harm among the youth of Tehran Khazane neighborhood.

### **Background research**

No completely relevant background was found in relation to this research, which can indicate the lack of sufficient research in relation to the topic raised in this article, and this itself shows the need to conduct and also the novelty of this research. Considering this gap, it was tried to collect the background of the researches close to the subject from among the available researches.

- Darvishi (2023) conducted a study entitled "Meta-analysis of social capital and crime prevention research with a transnational approach", with the aim of examining the background of all the researches related to the relationship between social capital and crime prevention that were published between 2012 to 2021 in reliable scientific journals, the results indicated that social capital has a significant effect on crime prevention. Also, the effect size of social capital variables can show their importance in crime prevention and be used as a guide in future research and policy making in this field.
- According to the results, all formal and informal organizations and institutions should use all their capacities in developing social capital dimensions and indicators to improve the social security environment.
- Ashayeri et al. (1401) during a study entitled "Relationship between social capital components and social delinquency: a meta-analysis of studies from 2008 to 2021", concluded that social capital is an informal form of collective control that reduces delinquent and criminal behavior by creating social order, strengthening social belonging, increasing interaction and social bonds, and creating a supervisory umbrella and collective commitment to social moral norms.
- Pashapour et al.(2023) concluded that the security situation of this city was unfavorable during a research entitled "Measuring the factors of physical-spatial inadequacy affecting the occurrence of crimes with an emphasis on sustainable development (case study: Baharestan city)". It showed that things such as abandoned space, conflict of uses, man-attractive space, escapeable spaces, winding passages, hidden spaces with dense vegetation, which are in the next ranks, are among the factors affecting the physical inadequacy of space, which is effective in creating and the development of insecurity especially in the fields of theft and conflict, which has challenged the realization of sustainable development in security and social dimensions.
- Sharifi et al. (2022) during a study entitled "The place of social capital in the efficiency of the political system", concluded that social capital is the fourth stage of the circle of capital evolution after financial, material or physical and human capitals, which has It has a very

important position and role in the development and stability as well as in the level of stability of the countries' political system.

- Firouzi et al. (2016) during a study entitled "Study of social harms in worn-out urban neighborhoods (case example: three cities of Sari)" concluded that the social harms in the region are above average, and the situation Unfavorable social harm was confirmed in the run-down areas of the region.
- Khashyar and Khobinejad (2016) during a research entitled "Investigation of personal and social harm to the quality of living environment with emphasis on Article 91 of citizenship rights" concluded that the absence of religious and moral values, the prevalence of violence and illegal acts, the existence of fake jobs, confusion and weak solidarity between local and marginal people are among the factors related to the place of residence that can cause a tendency to drugs and psychedelics.
- Abbaszadeh et al. (2015) conducted a study entitled "Measuring social anomie among students of Azad University of Tabriz and the effect of social capital on it" and concluded that the average social anomie among responding students was medium to high. According to the results of the regression analysis, the components of social capital (institutional trust, social participation and social cohesion) have a significant effect on social anomie.
- Fallahi et al. (2015) during a study entitled "Consequences of Tehran city's neighborhood approach with social capital indicators", concluded that there is a significant and direct relationship between the neighborhood management variable and social capital components (social trust, participation, cohesion, informal social ties, social belonging). The social trust variable had the highest relationship and the social belonging variable had the lowest relationship with the neighborhood-oriented variable.
- Wang et al. (2022) conducted a study entitled "The effect of social capital of social networking sites on social identity and continuous behavior of participants", and concluded that social trust and network density directly and significantly affect social identity and behavior. Continuous participation of members. Social capital of social networking sites using a common language positively influenced social identity, but this was not directly related to continued participation behavior.
- Iyar and Afra (2022) conducted a study entitled "Investigating the relationship between social capital and violent behavior of youth in Ilam" and concluded that there is a significant and inverse relationship between social capital and violent behavior of youth (social harm). Also, there is a significant and inverse relationship between social control and social support with violent behaviors of young people. The path analysis model showed that social capital, in addition to the direct effect on committing violence, has an indirect effect on the variable of violent behavior through the intermediary variables of social control and social support. Therefore, the violent behavior of young people can be attributed to the reduction of social capital in the society. That is, social capital increases as much as there is a sense of social support and social control among individuals, and it will have a deterrent effect on the spread of violent behavior in society. Therefore, social capital is considered as a very important factor in combating the violent behavior of young people in contemporary societies.
- Gannon and Roberts (2020) concluded that social capital is multidimensional, using a large European survey of older adults, and examined the degree to which these dimensions correspond. Which can be hidden with its theoretical structures. They used the relationship between social capital and health to show the importance of the multidimensionality of this concept, and showed that all dimensions of social capital can be related to people's health, and in general, this relationship is positive, but there is an inverse relationship. Between the close links of the household with health and well-being, because this potential part of social capital has been largely ignored to date, but if social capital is to be a useful analytical tool, it is important to consider social capital in relation to individual health and its other dimensions.
- Valerie et al. (2012) investigated the relationship between neighborhood problems, social capital network and depression symptoms in a research entitled "Neighborhood problems, social capital network and depression symptoms" and concluded that network social capital plays a mediating role. Among the paradoxical associations of neighborhood problems on

depressive symptoms, and the effect of network social capital when perceived neighborhood disruption is a standard indicator of low informal social control.

- Carpiano et al. (2011) in a study entitled "Community and drug use among gay men: the role of neighborhoods and networks" concluded that the probability of drug use is higher among people who live in gay neighborhoods and have There were networks that were mainly made up of other gay men, it has increased the association with gay men. Also, the relationship between the factors of the communication network between gay neighborhoods and drug use was confirmed.

### **The theoretical framework of research**

The theoretical framework of this research was formed by combining the theories of "Coleman, Putnam, Bourdieu, Lin, Fukuyama about the variable of social capital, as well as the theories of Sutherland and Newman about the variable of social harms". Social capital is an old concept, but it entered academic and political discussions only in the 1990s. In recent years, its importance has been increasingly felt in explaining economic and social phenomena. The literature on theoretical and empirical aspects of social capital has grown significantly in the last decade. The whole concept of social capital focuses on social relations, and its main elements include social networks, civic participation, norms of mutual interaction and public trust. In general, it is defined as a collective asset in the form of shared norms, values, beliefs, trust, networks, social relations and institutions that facilitate cooperation and collective action for mutual benefit (Bhandari and Yasunobu, 2009). Social capital as an effective theoretical perspective has gained wide acceptance in recent decades; And while the theoretical consensus among the thinkers of this field has not been reached regarding the key definitions. Theoretical approaches in this field generally focus on capital return in the form of social capital as an investment process, but this return is defined in some discussions for the individual and in others for the collective. Social capital is sometimes considered as a person's assets. In that case, the emphasis is placed on extensive social networks and resources available to the individual, and in other cases, the quality of these relationships is considered in the form of norms of trust and cooperation and collective social capital (Tavasoli and Mousavi, 2014). Coleman believes that "the concept of social capital is an analytical tool for social research.

According to him, social capital can play an effective role in clarifying one of the important problems of social analysis, or what is called the link between micro and macro. Coleman believes that social capital is a part of the social structure that allows the actor to use it to achieve his own interests: "Social relationships are created when people try to make the best use of individual resources." themselves, and should not be considered only as components of social structures, and they can also be considered resources for individuals. These social resources are considered to have a capital structure for the individual, that is, social capital. According to him, the social capital that develops due to the formation of social networks and common norms has an increasing effect on the cognitive development of the people of the society and the evolution of their self-knowledge and identification. Coleman considers the main factors of social capital as follows:

1. Creating commitment and expectation between activists
2. Building trust in the social environment
3. Opening information exchange channels
4. Setting the norms that regulate certain forms of behavior.

Coleman believes that social capital is formed and developed by realizing these factors. According to him, some social structures are learners of social capital, while others are inhibitors. Putnam defines social capital as a set of horizontal relationships between people that strengthen cooperation to obtain mutual benefits in society. He defines social capital as "the level of interactions between networks, groups and individuals", and the more interactions there are, the greater the social trust. The denser these networks are in a society, the more likely it is that citizens can cooperate for mutual benefits (Falahi et al., 2015). Putnam defines social capital as "characteristics of social organization such as

trust, norms and social networks that can improve the efficiency of society by facilitating cooperative actions".

(Sajdi Raisi et al. 1401). Accordingly, the components of social capital based on Putnam's classification are as follows:

1. Trust (individual, social and institutional)
2. Norms
3. Networks.

Pantam believes that these three phenomena are able to facilitate the efficiency of society and accelerate collective actions. Bourdieu divides capital into several broad categories: economic, social and cultural, each of which can be divided into separate categories in the light of specific fields, and in general, Bourdieu's theory of capital is a bridge between the two concepts of social capital and Cultural capital (the same). According to Bourdieu, social capital is based on obligations and social connections, and he himself defines it as follows: social capital is the accumulation of actual and potential resources that is related to having a relatively stable network of more or less institutionalized relationships of familiarity and recognition. Reciprocity, or in other words, membership in a group provides a qualification for each of its members through the support of a collective capital, which makes it entitled to "credibility" in a different sense of the word. According to Bourdieu, the amount of social capital in the possession of each social factor depends on two things:

1. The size of the communication network that the social agent can mobilize them well.
2. The amount of capital (economic, cultural, symbolic) of each of those with whom the social factor is connected.

By clarifying the difference between social capital and resources, she writes:

Although social capital cannot be reduced to economic and cultural capital in the possession of each of the agents, or even the complete set of agents that are related to the individual, however, it is never completely independent from it. Bourdieu believes that social capital as a network of relationships is not a natural deposit or even a social deposit, but something that is acquired over time and with continuous effort. In other words, the network of relationships is the product of conscious or unconscious individual or collective investment strategies, whose purpose is to create or reproduce social relationships that can be directly used in the short or long term (tavasoli and Mousavi, 2006).

Lin defines social capital as "investment in social relationships with expected returns (benefits)", meaning that people enter into mutual relationships and networking to gain benefits. He has designed models to express the effect of social capital of the network in gaining benefits and the effect of social capital of the network on the obtained situations, and has explained them. Using the mentioned patterns, he explains the relationship between a person's access to network resources and the use of these resources to achieve his goals. In his opinion, access to network resources is necessary to achieve a goal or profit, but it is not enough; Because a person must mobilize the available resources in order to reach his goal.

In other words, it is not enough to be a member of the network and have various connections to achieve the goal, and after the person becomes a member of the network, it is necessary to use the resources (available social capital) to mobilize capital to achieve the goal. Social factors in the process of gaining profit and status (Ashtrian and Mehrovarzian, 2019). Lin shows in a process model the use of the network's social capital to achieve profit and efficiency. This model includes three categories of variables that are effective in using the network's social capital. Fukuyama is one of the thinkers who expanded the conceptual content of social capital with his thinking, and examined other dimensions of this issue. Fukuyama emphasized on elements such as trust, cooperation, network of civil participation and norms of trust in the continuation of Putnam's narrative of social capital. He defines social capital as "the ability that comes from the spread of trust in society or certain parts of it". He argues that social trust is high in some societies but low in others, and that societies with more social trust produce more social capital, and are therefore better equipped for economic development and prosperity. This means

that social capital is a function of social trust, whose presence is necessary in society for economic growth. However, Fukuyama emphasizes that social capital is considered as a plant of trust and vital for the health of the economy on cultural roots. Since he claims that "trust is culturally determined", culture becomes the most important factor determining the economic performance of society. Trust exists as a cultural habit in every society, both traditional and modern, and in every stratum, whether rich or poor. No social or work relationship can be created or sustained without sufficient trust for the participants to feel comfortable working with each other. However, there is a significant difference between the form of trust from one society to another due to the difference in their social development stages.

However, social capital thinkers emphasize three elements that can turn human relationships and interactions into capital: "networks, norms, and trust." Fukuyama believes that trust is considered among the three elements as a key element for the formation of social relations within the framework of groups, associations and social institutions, and is their reinforcement. According to the results of examining various theories in this regard, the concept of social capital can be classified into several basic categories. The most important of these concepts are social structures, social networks, organizations, voluntary institutions, local communities, civil society, social class and family (Delawiz et al., 2019). Also, sociological theories of social pathology can be divided into two general approaches based on the unit of analysis and the way of looking at the causes of crime: the first approach is the sociological approach that pays attention to the individual, motives, and tendencies in the study of crime. Mentality, personality traits, family background and group membership of the criminal. The second approach, which we call the cognitive landscape approach, the emphasis on place in the theories of this approach compensates for the shortcomings caused by the emphasis on criminal motives in the recognition and explanation of crime. In addition, compared to the first approach, the second approach has paid more attention to crime prevention through organizing and improving the place and reducing criminal attractions (Ahmadabadi et al., 2009).

The theories of connection and differential reinforcement are among the theories related to the sociological approach, which are included in the category of social learning theories (Sediq Sarostani, 2020). These theories emphasize the involvement of the social and human environment in the emergence of social deviations. Edwin Sutherland's theory of differential connection is considered as the most famous theory among all the theories of social acceptance or learning regarding social misbehavior. The main point of Sutherland's theory is that people behave deviantly because the number of their deviant contacts is more than their non-deviant contacts. This difference in the interaction of people with those who have deviant thoughts compared to people who have harmonious thoughts (that is, their more contact with deviant behavior or deviant ideas) is the main cause of their deviant behavior. Therefore, he believes that if a person is exposed to criminal factors in his immediate environment than non-criminal factors, the probability of breaking the law increases. Newman by introducing the theory of "defensible space", emphasizes and acknowledges the influence of the physical characteristics of the residential neighborhood on the amount of crime in it, and believes that the architectural characteristics, physical plan and map of residential buildings have a significant effect on the pattern of relationships between the people of the neighborhood and Informal social supervision. Newman believes that using the defensible space strategy can improve the hidden canvas, the collective sense of the residents, their sense of responsibility for providing security and maintaining healthy, productive and cared for places, intervention in crime and reporting it to the police (Ahmadabadi et al., 2007).

### **Hypotheses**

1. Network social capital has a significant effect on the level of social harm among young people living in Tehran Khazane neighborhood.
2. Network social capitals (extra-neighborhood and intra-neighborhood) have a significant impact on the social harms of the youth of Tehran Khazane neighborhood.
3. Individual and social characteristics (gender, marital status and occupation) have a significant effect on the level of social harms among the youth of Tehran Khazane neighborhood.

## Research method

The present study was carried out using a survey method. In this study, the statistical population included all young people (18-29) years old living in Tehran Khazaneh neighborhood, whose number was 4589 according to the last census of 2015 of the Statistics Center. The sample size was also determined based on the Cochran formula and according to the census of the statistics center in the mentioned year, 384 samples. The stratified sampling method was based on gender and the study unit was young boys and girls living in Khazaneh neighborhood. According to the gender ratio, 51% were male (196) to 49% (188) were female, respectively. These women were between the ages of 15 and 29 according to the definition of youth in the 2015 census. Therefore, the study unit was every woman or man between the ages of 15 and 29 living in the Khazaneh neighborhood. 4 streets were chosen by lottery among the streets of this neighborhood. 2 streets out of these 4 streets were selected by lottery and questionnaires related to women were completed in those two streets and questionnaires related to men in the other two streets by referring to the house plates. The questionnaire made by the researcher based on the theoretical framework of the research was the data collection tool of this research. Face and content validity were used to determine the validity of the questionnaire. Questionnaires were given to five expert professors in the field of the subject, all relevant questions and items that had a consensus were kept, and the rest of the questions were modified and the consensus was to delete them; were deleted. Also, construct validity (confirmatory factor analysis) was used using LESREL to measure the validity of the questionnaire and hypothesis testing was also done using the path analysis test (structural model) using LESREL 8.8 and mean comparison test. and variance analysis using spss26.

## Findings

### Descriptive findings

In the analysis of descriptive statistics (dispersion indices and central indices), the results of the collected data are as follows:

According to the results of the data analysis of different variables, out of 384 people present in this research, 51% were men and 49% were women, 52.2% had an age range of 18 to 21 years and 18.2% had an age range of 22 to 25 years, and in Finally, 29.4 percent were 26-29 years old. Also, 85 people had primary education, 12 people had master's degree and above, 185 people were single, 123 people were married, 33 people were widows and 43 people were divorced. Also, according to the results of the analysis of variable data of father's employment status; 15 people have no job, 184 people have freelance jobs, 50 people have government jobs, and 93 people have daily income, and the mother's employment status shows that 98 people have no job, 151 people are housewives, 88 people have stay-at-home jobs, and 47 people were working outside the house.

### Inferential findings

#### Confirmatory factor analysis of research variables

The questions of the dimensions of social damage were first imputed in the Lisrel software environment in the form of its ten dimensions respectively named Ej1 to Ej10 and the questions of social capital of the network were also first imputed and named in the form of its three dimensions respectively named Em1 to Em3.

*Table (1): Sampling adequacy and Bartlett's test of research variables*

Bartlett's significance	KMO value	Components
0.001	0.88	Social harm
0.001	0.84	Network social capital

The KMO indices obtained for the variables of social harm and social capital of the network were close to one and greater than 0.6, therefore, the collected data had good adequacy.



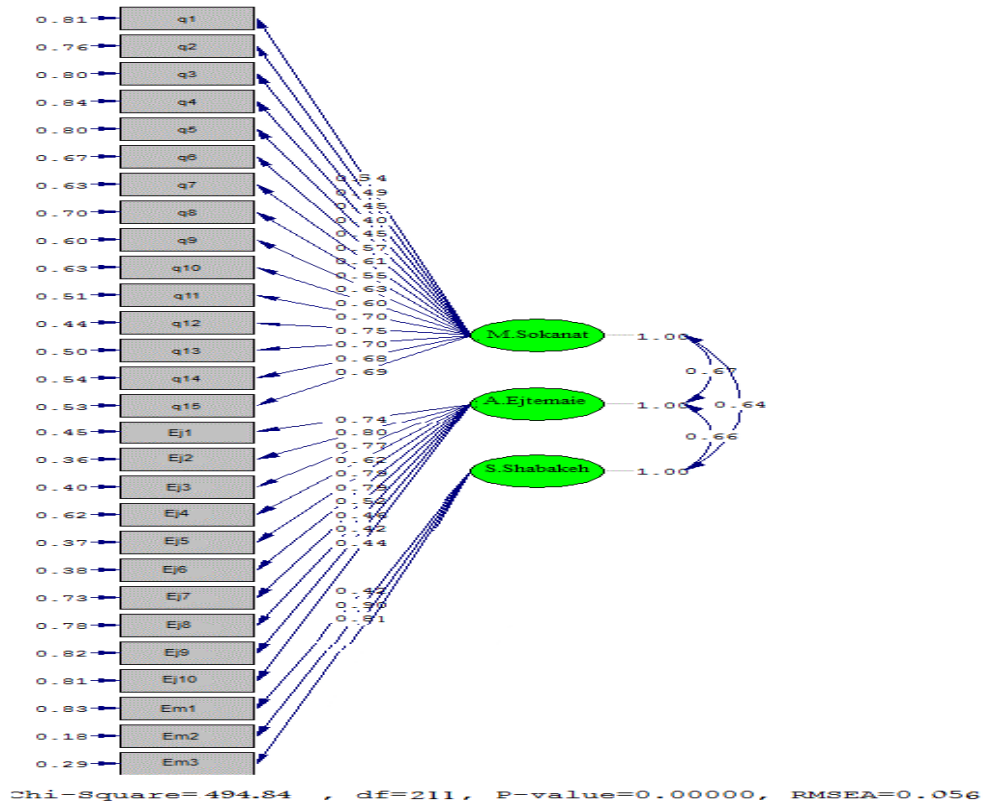


Figure (1): Confirmatory factor analysis of research variables

**Checking the normal state of data distribution**

The one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is used as follows to check the normality of the factors.

Ho: The data has a normal distribution.

H1: The data does not have a normal distribution.

Table (2): Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to determine the normality of research variables

Variable	Variable	Indicators	
Network social capital	Social harm	Number	
384	384	Number	
3.29	3.27	Mean	Normal parameters
0.51	0.56	Standard deviation	
2.01	2.90	Kolmogorov-Smirnov values	
0.15	2.33	Significance level (two domains)	

According to Table 2, because the values of the significance level of all research variables are more than 0.05, then it can be said that these values confirm the normality of data distribution and parametric tests can be used in the analysis of research hypotheses.

**Hypothesis 1: Network social capital has a significant effect on the level of social harm among young people living in Tehran Khazaneh neighborhood.**

**Hypothesis testing**

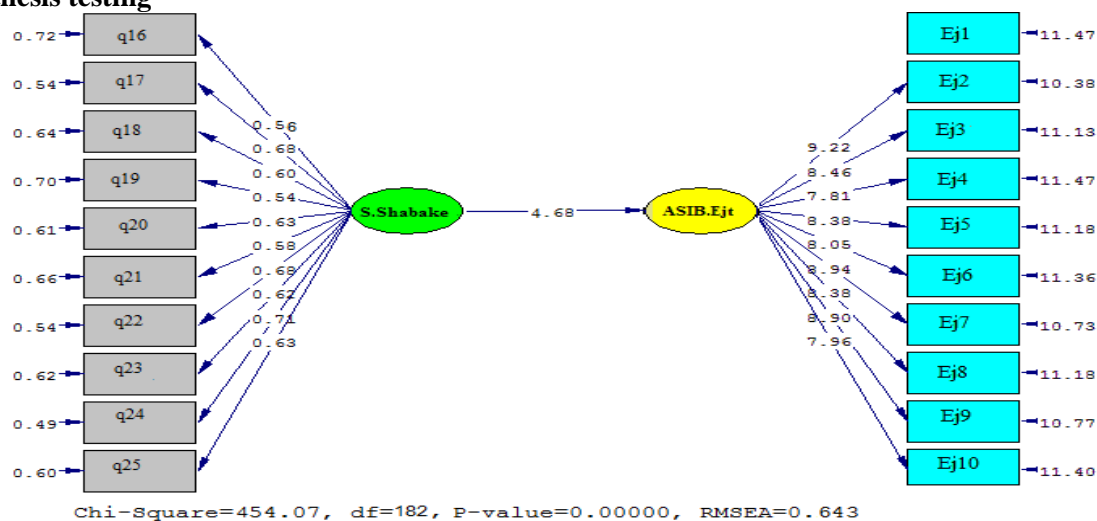


Figure (2): Path analysis test (structural model) of the effects of network social capital on social harm

Table (3): Test results of the research model

Variable		Factor load	T value Significance	The coefficient of determination (R <sup>2</sup> )	P value	Results
Network social capital	Social harm	0.44	4.68	0.82	0.000	Confirmed

According to the path coefficient values in Table 3, the results are as follows: Considering that the coefficients of the path are higher than (T Value>58.2), then with 99% probability it can be said that the social capital structure of the network has a positive and significant effect on the social damage among young people living in Khazaneh neighborhood of Tehran, and This shows the high impact of this structure on the social damage among the youth living in Tehran Khazaneh neighborhood. As a result, this hypothesis is confirmed.

Table (4): Fit indices of the structural model of the research model

Result	Acceptable domain	Values	Indicator	Model fit criteria
Very good	< 3	1.2563	$\chi^2/df$	Relative chi-square
Very good	<0.08	0.079	RMSEA	Minimum sum of squared errors
Very good	>0.05	0.66	PGFI	goodness of fit index
Good	>0.08	0.83	AGFI	Modified goodness of fit index
Very good	>0.08	0.89	GFI	Goodness-of-fit (GoF)
Good	0.09>	0.93	NFI	Normalized fit index
Very good	0.09>	0.94	NNFI	Non- normed fit index
Very good	0.09>	0.95	IFI	Incremental fit index
Very good	0/09>	0.97	CFI	Comparative fit index

Also, goodness of fit index and modified goodness of fit index are known as absolute fit indices, and the value of these indices must be greater than 0.8, and a value greater than this value indicates an acceptable model fit. The comparative fit index is another one of these indices. Some other indicators of this group are: incremental fit index, normalized fit index, goodness of fit index, the value of which is greater than 0.9, or at least three of these indices are greater than this value, indicates a good model fit. The calculated values show the confirmation of the fit of the model based on these indicators, and in other words, the model has a good fit.

**Hypothesis 2 - Network social capitals (Intra and extra-neighborhood) have a significant effect on the social harms of the youth of Tehran Khazaneh neighborhood.**

*Table (5): The average difference test of social damage based on individual and social characteristics*

Sig	T	Standard deviation	Mean	Abundance	Variable	
0.000	3.102	10.09	24.10	384	Intra- neighborhood	Network social capital
0.000		8.45	36.74	384	Extra- neighborhood	

According to the results of Table 5, there is a significant difference between the social capital of the network (Intra-neighborhood or extra-neighborhood) of the respondents in relation to social harm. The average social capital of the Intra-neighborhood network (24.10) is lower than the social capital of the network outside the neighborhood (36.74), that is, people whose social connections are limited to their own neighborhood compared to people who have wider connections with relatives, relatives and friends outside the neighborhood are more exposed to social harm than the extra-neighborhood group.

**Hypothesis 3: Individual and social characteristics (gender, marital status, and occupation) have a significant effect on the amount of social harm among the youth of Tehran Khazaneh neighborhood.**

*Table (6): Average difference test of social harm based on individual and social characteristics*

Sig	T	Standard deviation	Mean	Abundance	Variable	
0.000	7.865	15.08	30.21	196	Male	Gender
0.000		12.05	16.48	188	Female	
0.000	4.821	25.30	42.33	185	Single	Marital status
0.000		14.08	28.91	123	married	
0.000	3.668	16.74	28.43	286	employed	Employment status
0.000		27.80	54.22	98	Unemployed	

The results of Table 6 show that there is a significant difference between women and men in relation to social harm. The average values of social harm in women are (16.48) and in men (30.21), therefore, social harm is less among women than men. Also, a significant difference was found between the marital status (single or married) of the respondents in relation to social harm. The average values of social harm in single people are (42.33) and in married people (28.91), so it can be seen that social harm in single people is much more than married people, and also a significant difference was found between the employment status (employed or unemployed) respondents related to social harm. The average social harm in unemployed people is (54.22) and in employed people (28.43), it can be concluded that unemployed people in these neighborhoods are highly exposed to social harm.

**Conclusion**

About 50% of the world's population lives in cities, regional spaces that draw a wide range of micro and macro communication structures, social conflicts, all kinds of crimes and perversions and organized violence. Therefore, many social, economic and political issues in developing countries have resulted from the uneven growth and expansion of urban systems and spaces. Some of these social issues are the increasing crime and delinquency in urban areas. It should be noted that there is a significant difference between the amount and type of crimes and social deviations in different urban areas; because the crime has a unique space and time, which makes the criminal behavior not have the same spatial distribution in the unit of place. Some places, in terms of the specific physical structure, type of activity and characteristics of its residents, provide more opportunities and opportunities for crime, and attract motivated criminals who, based on a rational choice, look for the least dangerous and most suitable opportunities and spatial conditions for committing a criminal act (Ahmedabadi et al., 2009).

Therefore, there are some places and urban areas that are prone to crime and the occurrence of social damage, and the edges and worn-out and inefficient urban tissues are considered the two main types of these defenseless urban spaces. In line with this important issue, this research was also conducted with the aim of "investigating the relationship between networked social capital and social harms of youth" through a survey among young people aged 15-29 in Tehran Khazane neighborhood, because seems Khazane neighborhood of to be prone to people's crimes due to its location. Based on this, the researcher wanted to know whether the social capital of the network has a significant effect on the social harms of the youth of Tehran Khazane neighborhood. Three hypotheses were proposed for this study, that "the effect of network social capital on the level of social harm among young people living in Tehran Khazane neighborhood" was examined in the hypothesis 1, and the results of the path analysis test (structural model) confirmed the effects of network social capital on social harm. which means that with the increase of network social capital, the level of social harm in the neighborhood is lower and vice versa. "The effect of network social capital (extra-neighborhood and Intra-neighborhood) on the social harms of the youth of Tehran Khazane neighborhood was investigated in the hypothesis 2, and the results showed that there is a significant difference between the network social capital (extra-neighborhood and Intra-neighborhood) of respondents related to social harm.

The average social capital of the intra-neighborhood network (24.10) is lower than the social capital of the extra-neighborhood network (36.74), that is, people whose social connections are limited to their own neighborhood, compared to people who have wider connections with relatives, relatives and friends are outside the neighborhood, more exposed to social harm than the extra-neighborhood groups. "The effect of individual and social characteristics (gender, marital status, and occupation) on the amount of social damage among the youth of Tehran Khazane neighborhood " was investigated in the hypothesis 3 and the results indicated that the amount of social damage among women, married and working people are less than men, single and unemployed. The results of this research are consistent with the research findings of Darvishi (1401), Eshairi et al. (1401), Pashapour et al. (1401), Sharifi et al. (1400), Wang et al. et al. (2016) and.... in some aspects, and there is inconsistency in some other aspects. Also, the results obtained about all three hypotheses can be explained with the theories of Coleman, Putnam, Bourdieu, Lin, Fukuyama, Sutherland and Newman. Finally, and based on the theoretical framework of this research, the findings obtained in the present study can be explained in this way, that with the increase in the amount of network social capital due to marriage, employment and also the expansion of relationships with extra-neighborhood people (according to Newman), the level of social harm among the youth of this area will decrease, even considering the architectural characteristics, physical design and map of the residential buildings of Tehran Khazane neighborhood. Because marriage and employment are two factors that can lead to an increase in commitment, expectation between actors, creation of collective benefits, participation and cooperation, trust and credibility in the social environment, as (Coleman, Putnam, Bourdieu, Lin and Fukuyama) also have stated, and they lead to the regulation of norms that regulate certain forms of behavior by opening the channels of information exchange and lead to collective interests.

Employment and marriage make people far away from places of misbehavior and misbehavior and (according to Sutherland) be less in contact with them, and suffer less social harm. Also, it can be concluded that women have more family network social capital than men, married people have more network social capital of their family and spouses than unmarried people, and employed people have more network social capital than unemployed people, etc., they suffer less social harm in this neighborhood. In the end, it can be concluded that social capital is a network obtained for young people in various ways (such as marriage and starting a family, having a job and joining colleagues' networks, etc.) even in neighborhoods with traumatic characteristics (Tehran Kazaneh neighborhood), can prevent the spread of delinquency, deviations and social harm.

### **Recommendations and solutions**

1. Market regulation and economic stability, which is the most important factor for finding a suitable job and getting married on time.

2. Market regulation and economic stability to prevent social harm such as (poverty, unemployment, theft, fake jobs, high-risk jobs, etc.)
3. Providing banking facilities such as short-term and long-term loans for marriage, providing housing, restoration, reconstruction and renovation of residential houses in dilapidated and damaged areas, including the target area in the research and according to the income of the residents of the areas.
4. Removing the daunting obstacles to obtaining the mentioned loans and making it easier to access financial assistance from banks.
5. Shortening the administrative procedures to obtain relevant permits for the restoration, reconstruction and renovation of residential houses in dilapidated areas and areas
6. Finally, the cooperation of all structures to remove obstacles to employment and marriage of young people in a fundamental way, not as a case or slogan.

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