

Marginalization and its Effect on the Social Damages (Case Study: Eastern Mazandaran)

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Abstract

The marginalization not only shows the exterior face of the city in a bad light, but also causes to more irreparable and undesirable consequences. Identifying the social impacts of marginalization is one of the most important urban issues to consider. Thus, this study aims to investigate the relationship between marginalization and social damages in eastern Mazandaran province. The research method was quantitative, survey and the population includes the people living in the suburbs of eastern Mazandaran province that 384 people were selected as the sample size by using Lin's table and were selected by cluster and simple random sampling method. The research tool was a researcher-made questionnaire analyzed by using structural equation modeling and AMOS software. The findings showed that marginalization has positive effect on the formation of social damages (tendency to violence 0.88, alcohol consumption 0.81, and lawbreaking 0.89, the sense of insecurity 0.80, mental disorders 0.68, social health disorder 0.90, and tendency to addiction 0.79, distrust 0.73, social isolation 0.82, social alienation 0.67, economic poverty 0.84, and deprivation 0.75). Furthermore, the structural equation results showed that GFI values for the model is 0.820 and the RMSEA value for the model is 0.029, indicating that the theoretical model is fitted and acceptable. In fact, the phenomenon of marginalization in Mazandaran is the result of tied social and structural problems, and it causes many social problems. Therefore, policymakers and authorities should pay more serious attention on planning and addressing the defeats and shortcomings of the suburbs.

Keywords: Marginalization, social damages, east of Mazandaran province, Violence, Social Health Disorder.

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1. Introduction

Social damage caused by marginalization is one of the most important urban issues to be considered, because the accumulation of social damage in any city and society can threaten their coherent and solidarity (Amiri et al., 2012). Poverty and disability or unwillingness of the formal economy market to attract the marginalized people drive them to the informal activities market; the market whose products are banned and felonious. Lack of security and discipline centers such as checkpoints and police stations in these areas make them safe and empty places for the individuals who make money in delinquent ways (Kayani Nasab, 2014). Since the police control is limited in these places, then they became a safe shelter for criminals. Theft of electricity, water, gas and telephone is common in the marginalized areas. In some cases, these unauthorized actions can also lead to some accidents such as murder and injury. Meanwhile, lack of precise police control and quick access to police can be effective on the unfortunate results of these conflicts (Watan-Parast and Mohammadzadeh, 2012).

Thus, the marginalized areas are places that mostly rural immigrants and urban poor have placed there and created without license and out of official and legal urban development planning within and outside the legal limits of cities and mainly have no title deed and have severe deficiencies in physical features and benefitting welfare, social, cultural services and urban infrastructures. Although, marginalization is reported in most developing regions, in such widespread province as Mazandaran which is the agricultural and tourism development pole of the country has also appealed significantly. Social damage has increased in conjunction with marginalization and is appeared in the form of consequences such as feeling insecurity, mental disorders, social health disorder, distrust, social isolation, economic poverty and the sense of deprivation. Yet, a deep empirical sociological research on marginalization in the province is relatively limited.

Actually, the marginalization is the result of social and structural problems mainly caused by the rapid migration from cities to villages. This social phenomenon is predominant in undeveloped and developing countries and has more negative effects on the urban management process (Lotfi, 2010). The first

and most important outcome of extensive and irregular marginalization can be seen in livelihood poverty. The incidence of all types of social and criminal offenses is also significant in margin areas. The studies on marginalization presented this fact that this issue had negative social and cultural implications. On the other side, cultural and ethnic diversity and lack of common social identity along with such factors as illiteracy and social instability has aggravated the cultural inflicts and leads the sense of social connection between the residents of suburbs is extremely low. Cultural poverty has intensified in conjunction with economic deficiency and appeared in the form of theft, addiction, drug dealing, alcoholism, prostitution, vagrancy, committing crime and murder, suicide, violent crimes, destruction of public property and mass strife (Anbare & Baqae, 2018). Thus, the most important urban issue is to identify social damages caused by marginalization that should be considered, because the aggregation of social damage in any city and society can threaten its coherence and solidarity (Amiri et al., 2012). The poverty and inability or unwillingness of the formal economic market of the city to attract the marginalized people drive them to the informal activities market; the market whose products are banned and criminal. Lack or absence of security and disciplinary service centers such as checkpoints and police offices in these areas make them empty and safe places for people and groups who make money in criminal ways (Kayani Nasab, 2014). Since the police and disciplinary control is restricted in these areas, so they become a safe shelter for criminals and theft of electricity, water, gas and telephone is also common in the marginalized areas. These unauthorized actions, in some cases, leads to accidents such as murder and injury. Meanwhile, lack of precise disciplinary control and quick access to the police can be effective on achieving the unfortunate results from these conflicts (Watan-Parast & Mohammadzadeh Moghaddam, 2012).

Due to scientific poverty of the residents and vast unemployment and in order to getting rid of stress and so on, the desire to use drug is high in these areas. Social isolation and distrust have caused the communitive behaviors is not formed among the residents of marginalized areas and it is not possible to

exploit the social control communitive tools (Ahmadi Chalsara, 2017, pp.168-169).

The security is an essential and public requirement. The continuity and sustainability of political, social and cultural life in any society depends on the cohesion and unity of its members and it should be specially considered in Iran with ethnic diversity especially in marginalized regions of the province. The distinctive features of kinfolks are more concentrated on language and religion elements. The residence of Iranian folks in border and suburbs and effected by foreign factors and arrogance provides a appropriate context for the occurrence of various crisis especially for marginalization and social damages. The marginalization in the east of Mazandaran indicate that according to the statistics by the governor of Mazandaran on explaining the Socially Vulnerable Areas caused by the margin confirm that more than 7000 of the residents in the margin areas in the eastern Mazandaran (from Qaemshahr to Galougah) are at risk of all kind of social damages (social affairs office of Mazandaran Governor, 2016). The features of these areas leads to all kind of social damages and disorders in the personal and society relationship and thus scientific and systematic study on the casual mechanisms effective on the occurrence of many crimes in the marginalized regions of eastern Mazandaran is very important and necessary. Therefore, the authors see this from sociology point and tend to assess the relation between the marginalization and social damages in the eastern Mazandaran from 2016 to 2017, because it can provide appropriate solutions for the problem and present the outcomes of this research to the governors, the General Welfare Office of Mazandaran, Municipalities, Police Force, Imam Khomeini Relief Committee, Department of Roads and Urban Development of Mazandaran Province, and related executive departments and help the authorities to solve the problems. The problems mentioned have provided the necessity of research in this field. Thus, the main question is that what is the effects f marginalization on the social damages at the east of Mazandaran?

2. Theoretical Background

In order to more understanding and analyzing the research variables, one of the necessities of research is to review the research background systematically. Therefore, we first overview the newest researches carried out on the marginalization and the social damages.

Moradi Sarqouli et al., (2017) carried out a research as "A sociological study of marginalization and its implication in Ahvaz". The results suggest that there is a meaningful relation between the variables and all the hypotheses are confirmed. It means there is a relation between marginalization and tendency to violence, lawbreaking, insecurity, tendency to addiction and pessimism.

Ahmadi Chalsara (2017) carried out a research titled as "marginalization and its social and urban damages (case study: Rasht)". He suggests that there is a direct relation between the family economic situation and social crime commitment in these regions. More culturally the family is poor and it is not possible for the family members to educate and work, they experience risky and abusive behaviors. Furthermore, there is a direct relation between economic, welfare and social repulsion of the previous location and economic and social attraction and improved work condition in the current location leading to immigration to urban regions.

Dousti Irani and Parsa Broujeni (2016) in a research as "the effect of marginalization on the youth delinquency in Ahvaz" suggested that more is the trust and mutual partnerships and commitments and obligation to the values of suburbs (social capital), lower is the crime commitment. Also, as the social base of the suburbs increases, their crime rate decreases. Finally, the closer is the social style of suburbs to the standard, the lesser their delinquency. It means there is a negative and meaningful relation between the social capital, social base and the life style of suburbs and the delinquency of measured people.

Tawanchai et al., (2015) carried out a study on abusing the immigrant children and its risk to their mental health in the marginalized areas at Bangkok Patomdani suburb of Thailand. The results show that most of the children are abused. There is a long history of abuse and it is independently associated with general mental disorders and physical use. 63% of immigrant children of rural

areas were independent, over 16 years old, and they had migrated to Bangkok to look for work. Another finding is that the independent correlation of immigration is only among men with mental disorder.

Kasarda & Lindsay (2011) suggested that the most common indicator of social disorder is to measure the percent of formal poverty within a given city. Kasarda also emphasized that in addition to poverty, the social disorder is also related to the pathology of social conditions; just like the features of social disorder considered by Willson. In a research on 100 large cities in US, he has used a combination of official statistics of poverty, deprived and low class areas for creating two baseline markers for disordered and severely disordered areas. Disordered areas are areas indicating the high level of out of controlling and poverty, unemployment, social non-flexibility, Female-headed households and Welfare recipients. Severely disordered areas have the high rate of dropout among adolescents, in addition to above features.

Bircan and Hooghe (2011) in a research as "immigration, crowding and crime: statistical analysis of crimes in Belgium during 2001-2006", investigated the relation between ethnicity and ethnic diversity in immigrant areas and all kinds of criminal behaviors. Thus, using the statistics from police office of Belgium during this period so as to the relation between various immigrant regions and neighborhoods and the rate of crimes in this areas, the authors begins to theoretical and practical analysis. The results showed that among the immigrants, the high level of unemployment and economic poverty leads them toward committing crimes. In other words, the social economic base of immigrants has an important role in occurrence of financial crimes, but the variable of ethnic density indicates that the ethnic of immigrants has no role in committing crimes. Thus, the hypothesis of the relation between ethnic density and the crime is not confirmed.

Bjerk (2010) carried out a study as "theft, thugs and neighborhood poverty". This study aims to highlight what is the effect of living in poor neighborhoods in Los Anglos on occurrence of crimes. The results show than there is a relation between the poverty of individuals and the violence crimes under the deprivation condition. In addition, in the opinion of the author according to the statistics in this field, the marginalization and economic separation from urban

spaces did not play much role on the occurrence of financial crimes, but in contrast, the marginalization and economic separation has an evident impact on reduction of social and mental health. So, the main variables which used as the independent variable by the researchers are the socio-psychological variables. The internal and external studies show that the knowledge is an effective variable on the social damages. In current century, the marginalization is one of the most important and effective factors on the social damages considered by the sociologists. A review of studies carried out on the previous research background, we can find that such variables as the kinds of behaviors and social damages by the women and men living on suburb were not considered in the internal and external researches. However, the main difference of this research with previous researches is that the level of social damages and the kind of these damages will be dealt on the basis of gender and the relation between marginalization and social damages.

2.1. The Literature and Theoretical Framework

Based on Durkheim's theory of anemia, the tendency of suburban youths to behave miserably can be explained according which the society, on one hand, promote the desirable goals and values in various ways and on the other hand, the tools for achieving these goals are not equally accessible for the public, as a result, the deprived people continuously tend to achieve the desirable goals by illegal ways and as such, the desirable cultural values of the social trust and the society are undermined (Rafi Pout, 2009, p.75).

Furthermore, emphasizing on two concept of mechanical and organic cohesion, Durkheim investigated many urban problems and issues in this regard. Given to his view, it can be understood that organic cohesion is governed in large cities but newcomers immigrated from rural and smaller societies to the city have mechanical attitude (Aron, 2002).

Durkheim considers urban development influenced by increased immigration as one of the effective factors on getting youth out of adult supervision during which the importance and influence of elderly is diminished and the pace of social changes is increased. In his opinion, tradition has less control over the thoughts and feelings of people than anywhere else in which

every day we see new behaviors and even in contrary to the majority demands. Durkheim looks for the cause of all abnormal behaviors in the social environment and finally he believes that the crime is a natural and social phenomenon and it is related to the culture of crime sense. He smoothed out the way for investigating different environments where the criminals and non-criminals are living by expressing his views and Extensive studies has taken place by sociologists and criminologists on the impact of the environment on committing the crime (Durkheim, 1990).

Agnew believes that people exposed to repeated pressure are more likely to commit crimes. Because increasing the pressure leads to increased anger and then increased anger also leads to increased crime. The Theory of General Pressure has introduced coping strategies (cognitive, emotional, and behavioral coping strategies) that people can cope with within the legal tools. Furthermore, he has expressed the factors (social supports, social controls, the access to crime tools, social environment subjected to crime, companion with delinquent peer) directing the person toward delinquent and violence (Aliverdi Nia et al., 2016).

Sutherland claimed, in social interaction level, that people learn to follow the rule in such a way they learn to behave wrong. He believes that deviancy can be expressed better with social learning principles than with ill psychological principle (sediq Sarvestani, 2006).

On the crime in marginalized areas, Sutherland believes that if a person is exposed to criminals rather than non-criminals in its adjacent environment, he is more likely to commit a crime. He states that people are exposed to criminals to have interests and beliefs for sharing the same culture in which certain forms of anti-social and criminal behavior can be neglected and people may feel need them for conformity. In Sutherland's view, there is also the sense of insecurity in margin areas.

According to Park, urban areas prevent the motives and instincts of the inhabitants and cause to social deviation. The physical structure of the city has a deep effect on cultural-social patterns of urban life (Kayani Nasab, 2014). Park has studied the relation between the rate of crime and delinquency such as suicide, divorce, depravity, alcoholism, addiction to drugs with the natural

spaces within the city. He aimed to understand the social and ecological factors on social disorganization and deviant behavior (Sherzadi, 2008).

Based on the classic study of Shaw and Mac Kay, socially, economically deprived areas in 21 city of USA, in spite of changes in their ethnic and racial composition, have still had high levels of crime over the decades. This revealed the effects of sustainable contextual variables in deprived societies on the crimes. Their findings force the researchers to provide individualistic interpretations of crime and focus more on social variables (Kawatchi et al., 1997, p. 721). Shaw and Mac Kay focused on forming two completely distinct realms in suburb and city center of Chicago during this study course, which were rich and poor regions, respectively. They create the term of delinquency region and stated that criminal behavior is a normal act in slums. In such areas, young people learn devious values and behaviors and internalize them, and then they become delinquent; because they become friends with people who have been criminal and perverted. In Shaw and Mac Kay's opinion, deprivation is strongly felt and people feel they are alienated and isolated. According to the theory they provide, the social and economic situation of a given geographical region (Population density, especially economic level), and all the more the nature of the interested group has a decisive influence on the rate of crime (Gaison, 2013).

In Robert Ger's opinion, the feeling of relative deprivation among slum groups in the city is increased and makes them socially dissatisfied, and the reference group has gradually changed and led toward more easily achievable but illegal goals. In his view, more opportunities for advancement and promotion in other reference individuals and groups, that is, in the groups with which one compares himself, more is the expectations of humans and a kind of relative injustice is created. Meantime, the relative deprivation is also increased as the possibility of achieving to the desired values or social promotion is less. Life conditions in the suburbs are such that they create special cultural conditions for them, so that, on one hand, cultural poverty and financial problems and on the other hand urban life with modern facilities cause to deep discontent and extending the relative deprivation among these classes of society (Rafi Pour, 2009, p. 45). According to Merton, the proportionality

between tools and goals is disappeared and this, firstly, increases the relative deprivation and then mental and social disorders among this class of society.

Kasarda & Lindsay (2018) revealed that the most general indicator of social disorder is to measure the official percentage of poverty within the given area of a city. Kasarda also emphasized that in addition to the poverty, the social disorder is also related to the pathology of social conditions; just like the features of social disorders considered by Wilson. In a research on 100 large city of USA, he has used a combination of official statistics on poverty, deprived areas and the lower class in order to create two basic markers of disordered areas and severely disordered areas. Disordered areas are the areas that official statistics simultaneously indicate the level of being out of control and high poverty, unemployment, social inflexibility, female-headed households and welfare recipients. The severely disordered areas, in addition to above mentioned features, indicate the high level of drop-out adolescents.

Bjerk (2010) revealed that under the deprived condition, there is a relation between the poverty and violence crimes. According to Bjerk, based on the statistics available in this field, the marginalization and economic separation from urban spaces had not play much of a role in financial crimes, but in contrast, the marginalization and economic separation has an evident impact on reduction of social and mental health.

So, the main variables used as the independent variable by the researchers are the socio-psychological variables. The internal and external studies show that the knowledge is an effective variable on the social damages. In current century, the marginalization is one of the most important and effective factors on the social damages considered by the sociologists. A review of studies carried out on the previous research background, we can find that such variables as the kinds of behaviors and social damages by the women and men living on suburb were not considered in the internal and external researches. However, the main difference of this research with previous researches is that the level of social damages and the kind of these damages will be dealt on the basis of gender and the relation between marginalization and social damages.

3. Research Hypotheses

The main hypothesis: suburbanites have a positive impact on forming social damages.

H. 1: suburbia has positive effect on tendency to violence.

H.2: suburbia has positive effect on tendency to use spirituous.

H.3: suburbia has positive effect on tendency to lawbreaking.

H.4: suburbia has positive effect on the sense of insecurity.

H.5: suburbia has positive effect on disorder to social health.

H.6: suburbia has positive effect on distrust.

H.7: suburbia has positive effect on social isolation.

H.8: suburbia has positive effect on economic poverty.

H.9: suburbia has positive effect on the sense of deprivation.

4. Methodology

The method of this research is survey and the data were collected through questionnaires. Since the researcher has been native and in order to understanding this by the citizens and giving the correct answer to the questions by them, and the availability of population, the citizens were selected from Mazandaran. For formal validity, the items of related range were provided for three professor and experts from the university. The comments of these individuals lead to select the proper items for each range in regard to measuring the items of each range.

The population includes all the suburbanites from the eastern Mazandaran (Sari, Qaemshahr, Neka, and Behshahr), which according to the statistics and information from the social affairs office of Mazandaran Governor in 2016, the number of suburbanites of Eastern Mazandaran is 78326 persons (social affairs office of Mazandaran Governor, 2016).

The sample size is calculated through the Cochran Formula at 384 persons. The research data were selected by multistage cluster sampling method between the suburbia areas of the mentioned cities among which Sari (the neighborhoods of Tork Mahalleh, Rahband district), Neka (the neighborhoods of Kouhi Kheil, Soraki Mahalleh, Qanbar Abad, Jouki Mahalleh, Abbas Abad)

and Qaemshahr (the neighborhoods of Posht-e-Rah Ahan and Se-Rahe-Konserv) are the suburbia regions.

The sample size is selected by the cluster random sampling and then simple random sampling method. It was impossible to provide a list containing the name of all the individuals. Therefore, the sample was selected and questioned by blocking in a random way.

The reliability of data collection tool was calculated according to Cronbach's alpha coefficient. The values of coefficient in table 1 indicate that all the ranges of measurement scales had the acceptable reliability.

Table 1. Cronbach's alpha (reliability) of items in each range

Variable	Indicator	The final questionnaire	
		Alpha Coefficient	The number of items
The sense of insecurity	Feeling financial security	6	0.852
	Feeling life insecurity	5	0.731
	The sense of communicative insecurity	4	0.770
Mental disorder	Physical signs	4	0.725
	Anxiety	4	0.733
	Severe depression	4	0.787
	Lack of social flowering	4	0.825
Social health disorder	Lack of social correlation	3	0.740
	Lack of social acceptance	3	0.816
Social isolation	Feeling absurd	4	0.803
	Feeling lonely	5	0.725
The sense of deprivation	Economic	3	0.798
	Social	3	0.745
	Political	3	0.808
Distrust	Lack of informal trust	4	0.741
	Lack of formal trust	5	0.798

In this research, the frequency tables, central percentages and indicators are used to describe the results. Also, the structural equation modelling was used to analyze the results.

5. Findings

The findings from table 2 indicate that 48% of respondents were women and 51% were men. Also, 59% of them were married and 40% were single. Most of the respondents on the age of 25-29 years old were 23% and the fewer respondents on the age of 60 years old and above were 2%.

Table 2. descriptive findings of respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage	Age variable	Frequency	Percentage
Female	188	48.95	18-24	72	18.75
Male	196	51.05	25-29	89	23.17
Total	384	100	30-35	84	21.88
Marital variable	Frequency	Percentage	36-40	48	12.50
			40-45	36	9.37
Married	230	59.90	46-50	25	6.51
Single	154	40.10	51-60	20	5.20
Total	384	100	Over 60 years old	10	2.60
			Total	384	100

In order to assess the hypotheses for the direct effects between the main variables of research, the structural equation modelling was used, discussed in the following. After assuring the validity and reliability of the research instrument with data analysis, the following structural equation model is yield.

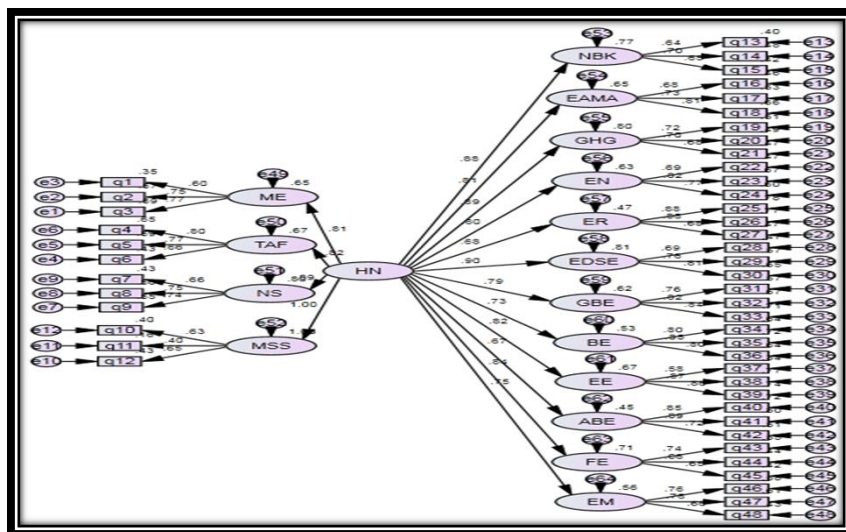


Figure 1. The fitted model of research

Table 3. A guidance to identifying acronyms for model variables

Variable	The abbreviation
Economic Poverty	FE
Addiction Tendency	GBE
Alienation	ABE
Social Isolation	EF
Feeling Deprived	EM
Use of alcoholic beverages	EAMA
The law of evasion	GHG
Feeling insecure	EN
Mental disorder	ER
Social health disorder	EDSE
Communication with marginalized people	ME
Influence of the marginalized people	TAF
Type of residence	NS
Rate of years of residence	MSS

5.1. Analysis of the Structural Model

In order to analyzing the hypotheses, first, we should process a formulated theoretical model for each hypothesis to highlight to what extent the collected data support the theoretical model.

To answer this question, quantitative model fit indices (CFI, GFI, RMR...) are used.

If all the indices were acceptable, or in other word, the theoretical model is confirmed, then the relation within the model can be addressed which are the regression coefficient (effect coefficient) of the hypotheses and factor loading for each item. In order to testing the acceptableness of these coefficients (effect coefficients and factor loadings), the partial index of P is used that is less than 0.05 for acceptable values. Table 4 shows the model fit indices with desirable values.

Table 4. Theoretical model fit indices

Index name	The desirable value	Measurement model
Freedom degree (df)	-	250
Chi-2 (χ^2)	$2 \text{ df} \leq \chi^2 \leq 3 \text{ df}$	528.538
Optimized Chi-2 (χ^2/df)	Lower than 3	2.11
Goodness of fit (GFI)	Up to 0.8	0.820
Comparative fit index (CFI)	0.9	0.993
The root of the mean squares estimation error (RMSEA)	Lower than 0.08	0.029
parsimony goodness of fit Index (PGFI)	1 – 0.6	0.752
Parsimony Normed Fit Index (PNFI)	1 – 0.6	0.796

One of the indices is the normed Chi-2 index calculated by simply dividing Chi-2 into freedom degree of the model, and often accepts the values 1 to 3 for this index. as it can be seen from the table, this value is 2.11 for the desired model, which is proper and acceptable.

The index of GFI is one of the comparative indices, which a value greater than 0.8 indicates a good fit of model by the data. The value of GFI is obtained 0.820 for the model indicating the good fit of model.

The comparative fit index or CFI is one of the comparative indices, which the values of 0.9 to 0.95 are interpreted as acceptable and the values more than 0.95 for this index is interpreted as very good fit of data to the model. The value of CFI for this model is 0.993, which given that it is more than 0.90, it can be said that data are fitted appropriately. In other word, the model approaches from the independence model, distance and a saturation model.

The root of the mean squares estimation error (RMSEA), like RMR index, is based on the remained matrix analysis. The acceptable models are 0.07 or less for this index. The fitness of models with values more than 0.1 is estimated weakly. The value of RMSEA for this model is obtained 0.029, indicating the acceptably of the model.

According to above and fit quantitative indices, it can be concluded that the theoretical model related to the research is an acceptable model. So, now the relation within the model and the values of regression coefficient between hidden variables can be addressed. In order to test the hypothesis, partial index

(P-value) for the desired relation is less than 0.05 or the value of the second index (t-value) is more than ± 1.96 .

Table 5. The summary of results from hypotheses

Row	The hypothesis	Path coefficient	Significance level	T-value	Test result
1	Marginalization β tendency to violence	0.88	0.000	9.883	Meaningful
2	Marginalization β the use of alcohol	0.81	0.000	9.998	Meaningful
3	Marginalization β lawbreaking	0.89	0.000	10.978	Meaningful
4	Marginalization β feeling insecurity	0.80	0.000	9.771	Meaningful
5	Marginalization β mental disorders	0.68	0.000	10.552	Meaningful
6	Marginalization β disorder to social health	0.90	0.000	10.688	Meaningful
7	Marginalization β Addiction tendency	0.79	0.000	10.773	Meaningful
8	Marginalization β distrust	0.73	0.000	1.484	Meaningful
9	Marginalization β social isolation	0.82	0.000	8.682	Meaningful
10	Marginalization β social Alienation	0.67	0.000	1.131	Meaningful
11	Marginalization β economic poverty	0.84	0.000	10.537	Meaningful
12	Marginalization β feeling deprivation	0.75	0.000	9.899	Meaningful
The main hypothesis	Marginalization β forming social damages	-	-	-	Meaningful

5.2. Hypotheses Test

H. 1: Marginalization has a positive and meaningful effect on the violence tendency. On assessing the effects of hypotheses, the regression coefficient is estimated 0.88. According to the partial index equal to 0.000 and less than the significance level of 0.05 and also the significance value equal to 9.883 and greater than 1.96, it can be concluded that this coefficient of path is meaningful in the error level of 0.05; it means the hypothesis is confirmed.

H. 2: Marginalization has a positive and meaningful effect on the use of spirituous. On assessing the effects of hypotheses, the regression coefficient is

estimated 0.81. According to the partial index equal to 0.000 and less than the significance level of 0.05 and also the significance value equal to 9.998 and greater than 1.96, it can be concluded that this coefficient of path is meaningful in the error level of 0.05; so the hypothesis is confirmed.

H. 3: Marginalization has a positive and meaningful effect on lawbreaking. On assessing the effects of hypotheses, the regression coefficient is estimated 0.89. According to the partial index equal to 0.000 and less than the significance level of 0.05 and also the significance value equal to 10.978 and greater than 1.96, it can be concluded that this coefficient of path is meaningful in the error level of 0.05; so the hypothesis is confirmed.

H. 4: Marginalization has a positive and meaningful effect on the feeling of insecurity. On assessing the effects of hypotheses, the regression coefficient is estimated 0.80. According to the partial index equal to 0.000 and less than the significance level of 0.05 and also the significance value equal to 9.771 and greater than 1.96, it can be concluded that this coefficient of path is meaningful in the error level of 0.05; so the hypothesis is confirmed.

H. 5: Marginalization has a positive and meaningful effect on mental disorders. On assessing the effects of hypotheses, the regression coefficient is estimated 0.68. According to the partial index equal to 0.000 and less than the significance level of 0.05 and also the significance value equal to 10.552 and greater than 1.96, it can be concluded that this coefficient of path is meaningful in the error level of 0.05; so the hypothesis is confirmed.

H. 6: Marginalization has a positive and meaningful effect on social health. On assessing the effects of hypotheses, the regression coefficient is estimated 0.90. According to the partial index equal to 0.000 and less than the significance level of 0.05 and also the significance value equal to 10.688 and greater than 1.96, it can be concluded that this coefficient of path is meaningful in the error level of 0.05; so the hypothesis is confirmed.

H. 7: Marginalization has a positive and meaningful effect on addiction tendency. On assessing the effects of hypotheses, the regression coefficient is estimated 0.79. According to the partial index equal to 0.000 and less than the significance level of 0.05 and also the significance value equal to 10.773 and

greater than 1.96, it can be concluded that this coefficient of path is meaningful in the error level of 0.05; so the hypothesis is confirmed.

H. 8: Marginalization has a positive and meaningful effect on distrust. On assessing the effects of hypotheses, the regression coefficient is estimated 0.73. According to the partial index equal to 0.000 and less than the significance level of 0.05 and also the significance value equal to 10.484 and greater than 1.96, it can be concluded that this coefficient of path is meaningful in the error level of 0.05; so the hypothesis is confirmed.

H. 9: Marginalization has a positive and meaningful effect on social isolation. On assessing the effects of hypotheses, the regression coefficient is estimated 0.82. According to the partial index equal to 0.000 and less than the significance level of 0.05 and also the significance value equal to 8.682 and greater than 1.96, it can be concluded that this coefficient of path is meaningful in the error level of 0.05; so the hypothesis is confirmed.

H. 10: Marginalization has a positive and meaningful effect on social alienation. On assessing the effects of hypotheses, the regression coefficient is estimated 0.67. According to the partial index equal to 0.000 and less than the significance level of 0.05 and also the significance value equal to 10.131 and greater than 1.96, it can be concluded that this coefficient of path is meaningful in the error level of 0.05; so the hypothesis is confirmed.

H. 11: Marginalization has a positive and meaningful effect on economic poverty. On assessing the effects of hypotheses, the regression coefficient is estimated 0.84. According to the partial index equal to 0.000 and less than the significance level of 0.05 and also the significance value equal to 10.537 and greater than 1.96, it can be concluded that this coefficient of path is meaningful in the error level of 0.05; so the hypothesis is confirmed.

H. 12: Marginalization has a positive and meaningful effect on the feeling of deprivation. On assessing the effects of hypotheses, the regression coefficient is estimated 0.75. According to the partial index equal to 0.000 and less than the significance level of 0.05 and also the significance value equal to 9.899 and greater than 1.96, it can be concluded that this coefficient of path is meaningful in the error level of 0.05; so the hypothesis is confirmed.

The main research hypothesis: Marginalization has a positive effect on forming social damages. Since it is indicated that marginalization has a significant effect on all the aspects of forming social damages, then, this hypothesis is confirmed.

6. Discussion

The marginalization is the result of social and structural problems, mainly occurred by the effect of rapid pace of immigration from cities to the rural. This social phenomenon is leading in underdeveloped and developing countries and had more negative effects on the process of urban management. In addition, the occurrence of crime and social misbehaves is very significant in marginalized areas. The results from this research present that suburbia is a complex collection. The study of marginalization and its relation with the variables is a very difficult task which could gather theoretically the opinions of scholars and practically the studied views on marginalization and identify some of the features of this structure to be considered by managers and decision makers in order to its promotion.

The results showed that one of the variables in social damages is the economic poverty. This variable is significantly influenced by marginalization. These results are in accordance with the results by Kasarda and Lindsay (2011). On one hand, the results from this study are one of the important variables on social damages, the variable of relative deprivation, which has been significantly affected by marginalization. It means the life in marginalized areas is in such a way that cause to special cultural conditions for them, so that cultural poverty and financial problems, on one hand, and the city dwellers enjoying the modern facilities, leads to deep dissatisfaction and extending the relative deprivation among these classes of society. In Robert opinion, the feeling of relative deprivation is increased among slum groups of urbans and leads to social dissatisfaction among them. The reference group among these groups is gradually changed and led to goals easily achievable but illegal. In Robert Ger's opinion, more is the development and promotion facilities in individuals and reference groups i.e. the groups with which the person compare itself, more is the human expectations and a kind of relative injustice is created.

Meantime, the relative deprivation is also increased as the possibility of achieving to the desired values or social promotion is less. Life conditions in the suburbs are such that they create special cultural conditions for them, so that, on one hand, cultural poverty and financial problems and on the other hand urban life with modern facilities cause to deep discontent and extending the relative deprivation among these classes of society. One of the important variables in social damages is the mental disorder which is significantly affected by marginalization. Sutherland and Robert Ger believe that in social interaction level, people learn to follow the rule in such a way they learn to behave wrong. So, he believes that deviancy can be expressed better with social learning principles than with ill psychological principle. On the crime in marginalized areas, Sutherland believes that if a person is exposed to criminals rather than non-criminals in its adjacent environment, he is more likely to commit a crime. He states that people are exposed to criminals to have interests and beliefs for sharing the same culture in which certain forms of anti-social and criminal behavior can be neglected and people may feel need them for conformity. In Sutherland's view, there is also the feeling of insecurity in suburb areas. Also, these is another social damages is the social isolation which is significantly affected by marginalization, consistent by the Shaw and Mac Kay. Shaw and Mac Kay create the term of delinquency region and stated that criminal behavior is a normal act in slums. In such areas, young people learn devious values and behaviors and internalize them, and then they become delinquent; because they become friends with people who have been criminal and perverted. In Shaw and Mac Kay's opinion, deprivation is strongly felt and people feel they are alienated and isolated. According to the theory they provide, the social and economic situation of a given geographical region (Population density, especially economic level), and all the more the nature of the interested group has a decisive influence on the rate of crime. Another variable of social damages which is significantly affected by marginalization is the feeling of insecurity. These results are in consistent with the findings from Moradi Sarqouli et al (2016). The other variable in social damage is disorder in social health, that according to the classic studies of Shaw and Mac Kay, socially, economically deprived areas in 21 city of USA, in spite of changes in

their ethnic and racial composition, have still had high levels of crime over the decades. This revealed the effects of sustainable contextual variables in deprived societies on the crimes. Their findings force the researchers to provide individualistic interpretations of crime and focus more on social variables.

Another variable of social damages is distrust which is affected by marginalization, significantly and is consistent with the Agnew. Agnew believes that people exposed to repeated pressure are more likely to commit crimes. Because increasing the pressure leads to increased anger and then increased anger also leads to increased crime. The Theory of General Pressure has introduced coping strategies (cognitive, emotional, and behavioral coping strategies) that people can cope with within the legal tools. Furthermore, he has expressed the factors (social supports, social controls, the access to crime tools, social environment subjected to crime, companion with delinquent peer) directing the person toward delinquent and violence.

7. Recommendations

According to the results based on the effect of marginalization on social damages in the eastern Mazandaran, in order to decrease the social damages in the eastern neighborhoods of the province, the research should focus on strategies that emphasize on changing the attitudes and approaches to the marginalization, while decreasing the social damages. In other word, while improving the social, economic and environmental status of neighborhoods, changing the culture of the suburbs should be undertaken. The strategies and applicable recommendations of this research are formulated on cultural, social and economic empowerment of suburbanites.

One of the main strategies is to develop interventions to increase the level of protective factors to communicate with one's individual skills, beliefs, and attitudes. Furthermore, the violence tendency can be prevented through making people aware of others' rights by training, eliminating frustration and deprivations and creating an intimate environment in the marginalized areas.

Also, in marginalized areas, expertized and committed manpower should be trained for monitoring and evaluating. Regulatory agencies in the country should train skilled, faithful and expert manpower to be able to monitor each

neighborhood in suburbia precisely and provide the regulatory effectiveness on the marginalized areas.

Increasing the security of marginalized areas is not effective just by relying on Police operational force and the police not only should maintain their operational capabilities in high level for operating in the marginalized areas, but also they should increase their cultural and social activities. The social activities of police include increasing the relation between the police and the community, ensuring the people (reducing Citizens' Fear) by broadcasting guidance programs from media, public participation, exhibitions, launching a policing website and research publications and so on. In order to developing the social activities of police, the social capital of police should be increased and provide citizens with more confidence and consequently, their cooperation with the police will increase. Thus, police should develop its relation with people by extensive advertisement. While we can see in Ahvaz that Police professional behavior and police operational capability is more leading than social activities of police. The police performance in dealing with crimes and consequently, media in plays an important role in disseminating this kind of news about real and unrealistic victimization of crime. It is expected that Police with serious, decisive, proper and timely action in dealing with criminals (whether micro and macro) and media with precise, timely and without exaggeration broadcasting decrease the feeling of insecurity both objectively and subjectively and improve the security in the society.

Various facilities such as sport, leisure, green areas and... should be considered for marginalized places. As well, the voices of people should be listened by visiting these areas, and thus, it should be tried to increase the mental health of these people.

The level of social trust should be increased in these areas. For this purpose, one of the proper ways is that the authorities fulfill as many promises as possible to the people living in these areas, leading to improved social trust. High level of social trust yields beneficial results for the society. On one hand, it motivates people for participating in voluntary organizations and associations and also political events, and on the other hand, leads to developing and

strengthening the social relations and links which have a significant role in promoting the social health.

On the other side, there must be hope in these areas. Reminding cultural issues, eliminating symptoms of alcoholism in drug addicts and increasing efficiency and improving the social relations are the factors which can contribute in reducing social alienation in the marginalized areas. The government should also focus specifically on marginalized areas and provide the people living in these areas with more subsidies, bank facilities, facilities for housing and developing a good and productive job.

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