

**Investigating the Relationship between Marginalization and Social
Alienation and Social Distrust
(Case study: Social Security Clients in Rasht)**

Manouchehr Amiri Shiraz¹
Ali Asghar Abbasi Asfajir^{*2}
Ali Rahmani Firouzjah³

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Abstract

Marginal residential areas usually have non-standard and very dense, unsanitary, unsafe and socially unsuitable houses. Margin is culturally low, which includes social and physical dimensions, and can cause social ills such as social alienation and social distrust. The present study aims to investigate the relationship between marginalization with social alienation and social distrust. The field method is a questionnaire using survey technique and data collection tool. The statistical population is 384 people covered by social security insurance in the suburbs of Rasht, which have been studied using a simple random sampling method. The present study seeks to investigate the relationship between marginalization as an independent variable and social distrust and alienation as a dependent variable. The mean index shows that the level of social distrust (3.39), social alienation (3.74) and marginalization (3.62). There is a positive and significant relationship between marginalization and social distrust and social alienation. If the level of communication with marginalized people or being more affected by the culture of marginalized people is higher, the rate of social distrust (0.43) and social alienation (0.40) are also higher. Therefore, efforts should be made to increase the level of social trust in marginalized areas.

Keywords: Marginalization, social alienation, Social distrust, Rasht.

¹.Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Sociology, Babol Branch, Islamic Azad University, Babol, Iran.manouchehr.amiri66@gmail.com

^{2*}. Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Babol Branch, Islamic Azad University, Babol, Iran. asfajir@hotmail.com (Corresponding Author)

³.Associate Professor, Department of sociology, Babol Branch, Islamic Azad University,Babol, Iran. arf1348@hotmail.com

1. Introduction

Marginalization is a feature of many developing countries, including Iran. After the explosive speed of urbanization and the emergence of urbanization pattern in Iran, a significant part of urban space and residential areas have been allocated to areas called suburbs or informal settlements that cover a large area of different cities. From the first decades of the present century, with the arrival of industry in Iran as well as social reforms as well as land reforms in rural society, injecting oil revenues into cities, reducing mortality and the continuation of the Islamic Revolution and war along with other factors caused a huge part. Migrate from the rural population and labor force to the cities, resulting in the spread of marginalization.

Marginalized people are those who live within the economic boundaries of the city but are not absorbed in the economic and social system. Charles Abrams considers marginalization in the general sense to include all those who live within the economic boundaries of the city but are not absorbed in the urban economy. Marginalized areas have an unfavorable situation and low quality of living environment in terms of facilities and health and service equipment. Their residential areas, which often do not have a sewage system and the low level of culture and literacy, do not allow them to use proper hygiene methods. For this reason, they also face illness and high mortality of their children (Akhlaghinia et al., 2017, p. 7). Marginal residential areas usually have non-standard and very dense, unsanitary, unsafe and socially unsuitable houses. Margin is culturally low, which includes social and physical dimensions (Harris, 2016, pp. 162-157).

Suburbanization or informal settlement is one of the most important urban issues (Martinez, 2008, p. 215) which has negative and destructive consequences for people living in the region and this has been to the extent that in macro policies The announcement of the Fifth Development Plan in Iran has been explicitly mentioned and emphasized. In the suburbs, problems are such as narrow and unsuitable alleys, houses with unsustainable materials and low area, very high population density, lack of welfare facilities, environmental problems and low level of awareness, literacy, cultural, social, economic and social welfare development. There are factors that have devastating effects on

the residents of these areas and reduce their mental health and thus increase social distrust, social alienation and ultimately social harm.

Various studies on marginalization indicate the fact that the characteristics of these areas lead to a variety of social harms and disorders in the relationship between the individual and society, and therefore a scientific and systematic study of causal mechanisms affecting the occurrence of crime and delinquency. It is of great importance and necessity in marginal areas. The phenomenon of marginalization is the result of social and structural problems that occur mainly due to the rapid flow of migration from cities to villages and has more negative effects on the urban management process (Lotfi, 2010, p. 136). Suburban areas are textures that house mostly rural migrants and urban poor, and have been created without permission and outside of formal and legal urban development planning within or outside the legal boundaries of cities, and are largely undocumented. In terms of physical characteristics and access to welfare, social and cultural services and urban infrastructure, they are severely deficient. Marginalized areas are geographically defined that are rapidly cultivated by social anomalies in terms of the loss of human values on the outskirts of cities. Theft, addiction, smuggling, prostitution are seen there more than the main text of the city.

Existence of cultural and ethnic diversity and lack of common social identity, along with factors such as illiteracy and social instability (Sadat Bakhtiari, 2013, p. 19) fuel cultural conflicts and cause a sense of social belonging among residents of marginalized areas be low. It has also affected the formal and informal trust as well as the increase of social alienation of the suburban citizens of Rasht. In-depth empirically sociological research on marginalization in this city is relatively limited. Therefore, the present article intends to study the social alienation and social distrust caused by marginalization through survey and documentary methods. In this regard, it seeks to answer the main question: what is the relationship between the level of marginalization and social alienation and social distrust?

2. Review of Literature

Various researches have been done on marginalization and various social problems inside and outside the country. MoradiSargholi et al., (2017) conducted a study entitled "Sociological study of marginalization and its consequences in the city of Ahvaz." The results show that there is a significant relationship between the variables and show that all hypotheses are confirmed. That is, there is a link between marginalization and the tendency to violence, lawlessness, insecurity, addiction and pessimism. AhmadiChalsara (2017) conducted a study entitled "Marginalization and its social and urban harms (case study of Rasht metropolis)". In the above study, it is stated that in developing countries, suburbanization refers to poor neighborhoods that have been established next to metropolises and large cities and have informal settlement without any criteria and the residents of these areas have not been able to benefit from the social and economic system. Take enough. Lack of facilities in these areas or lack of attention to it has led to social anomalies, health poverty, the spread of addiction, unemployment and unprincipled construction. According to research findings in these areas, there is a direct relationship between family economic conditions and committing social crimes, and as much as the family is culturally impoverished and also the possibility of education and employment for family members is not available, they suffer from dangerous and norm-breaking behaviors. It was also found that there is a direct relationship between economic, welfare and social repulsion of the previous residence with economic and social attraction and improvement of working conditions in the current residence, which has led to migration to urban areas.

Vatanparast and Mohammadzadeh Moghadam (2017) conducted a study entitled "Study of the impact of marginalization, its problems and solutions in cities, a case study of Shirvan city". Findings show that there is an obvious gap in the economic and physical-spatial structure between the old neighborhood and other neighborhoods of Shirvan. Also, analysis of all research indicators shows that a direct relationship between unfavorable economic and physical-spatial conditions can be observed in the old neighborhood of Shirvan. DoustiIrani and Parsabroojni (2017) conducted a study entitled "The Impact of

the Role of Marginalization on Youth Delinquency in Ahvaz". The research results show that the higher the trust and mutual participation and the obligations and the degree of adherence to the values of the marginalized (social capital), the lower the crime. Also, as the social status of marginalized people increases, their crime rate decreases. And in the end, the closer the social style of the marginalized is to the standard, the lower the crime rate. That is, the relationship between social capital and social status and lifestyle of marginalized people and delinquency of the measured individuals has a significant and negative correlation between the components of these dimensions.

Monzami and Karimifard (2016) conducted a study entitled "The relationship between marginalization and crime in Poldakhtar". The variables used in this study are social control, socio-economic status, and family institution. The results of the hypothesis test show that there is a significant relationship between social control, socio-economic status, and family institution and the occurrence of crime. Mozaffari (2014) compiled a study entitled "Study of the effect of marginalization on the occurrence of crime: a study of the marginal area of Dolatabad in Kermanshah." Findings show that there is a significant relationship between marginalization and crime and the average family and residence disorder in these areas is high and the level of belief in norms and justification of criminal acts among the people of this area is low and statistically different from Significant mean has been reported.

Moughofei (2014) shows that there is a direct and significant relationship between economic issues, social dissatisfaction, inefficient social control tools and crime ecosystem on committing violent crimes in the suburbs. Najafzadeh Nakhjavanloo (2011) showed that the average deviant behavior among students living in marginalized areas (62.25) was higher than the average non-marginalized areas (56.92). Among the independent variables of deviant behavior of peers, attachment to family, attachment to school, academic commitment, academic performance and level of education of parents in both marginal and non-marginalized groups with the dependent variable of research, i.e. deviant behaviors of students, a significant relationship have been studied. In addition to the above-mentioned independent variables, the family control

and control variable had a significant relationship with the dependent variable only in the non-marginal group. Zare (2010) showed that there is a significant difference between the history of residence and the attitude to the existence of social harms in terms of literacy level. There is also a significant negative correlation between women's cultural beliefs and the desire to participate in empowerment programs. Jalili (2010) showed that increasing the likelihood of arrest of the offender and increasing the severity of punishment reduce the commission of crimes against chastity by women. Residential area also has a significant relationship with committing crimes against women's chastity. The more parents monitor girls and men the more their spouses, the less likely they are to commit a crime. Beliefs, education and economic status also have a significant relationship with the commission of crimes against chastity by women and girls. Weisi (2010) shows that the number of defendants in marginalized areas is more than non-marginalized areas and the charges against men are more than the charges against women. The role of single defendants in charges such as wickedness, mass strife, and rape are greater than that of married couples. Occupationally, most of the male defendants are unemployed in the suburbs, and the rest are engaged in occupations such as labor, agriculture, etc. which have less economic security.

Tawanchai et al., (2015) show that most of the children tested are abused. There has been a history of abuse and an independent correlation with general mental disorders and physical use. 63% of rural immigrant children were mostly independent, over 16 years old, and had migrated to Bangkok in search of work. Another result of the study is the independent correlation of immigration only among men with psychological issues. Kasarda & Lindsay (2011) showed that the most common indicator of social unrest is the measurement of the official poverty rate in a given city. Cassard also emphasizes that in addition to poverty. Social disorder is also associated with the pathology of social conditions; that is, just like the characteristics of social disorder that Wilson envisioned. In his research on 100 major American cities, he used a combination of official statistics on poverty, disadvantaged areas, and the lower classes to create two baseline indicators of poor and highly disadvantaged areas. Disorganized areas are ones where official statistics

simultaneously reflect high levels of unrest and high poverty, unemployment, social inflexibility, female-headed households, and welfare recipients. In addition to all the above characteristics, severely disadvantaged areas also have a high rate of dropouts.

Bircan and Hooghe (2011) showed that among immigrants, high levels of unemployment and economic poverty have led them to commit crimes. The socio-economic status of immigrants has played an important role in the occurrence of financial crimes, but regarding the variable of ethnic density, the results show that the ethnicity of immigrants did not play a significant role in committing crime. Therefore, the assumption of a relationship between ethnic density and crime is not confirmed. Savolainen and et al., (2010) showed that adolescent marginalization had a significant effect on adolescents committing criminal and delinquent behaviors. Bjerck (2010) shows that there is a relationship between poverty and violent crime under conditions of deprivation. Marginalization and economic separation from urban environments have not played a significant role on financial crimes, but in contrast, marginalization and economic isolation have a significant impact on reducing mental health and It has a social.

Marginalized is a person who due to disbelief in values, alienation from the new situation, the person withdraws from society and sits in a state of suspension on the margins of society (Jamshidiha and Anbari, 2004, pp. 55-54). Marginalization, in order to create a special culture, which is often referred to as the culture of poverty, takes on more complex economic, social, and cultural dimensions and becomes a major problem in urban life. (Zanjani, 2009, p. 93). In the main definitions of marginalization provided by the announcement of the Nairobi Conference (2002) and the National Headquarters for the Empowerment of Informal Settlements, poverty and poor health are understandable.(Table 1)

Table 1. Definitions of marginalization from different perspectives

Definition	Definition provider reference	Who are the marginalized?	Place of formation	The main damage
There are tissues that are mainly rural and urban poor and have been created without	National Headquarters for Empowerment of	Rural immigrants and urban poor	Within or outside the legal boundaries of	Severe shortage of welfare, social and cultural services

<p>permission and outside the formal and legal planning of urban development (comprehensive and detailed plans) inside or outside the legal boundaries of cities, mostly without title deeds and are severely deficient in terms of physical characteristics and access to welfare, social and cultural services and urban infrastructure.</p> <p>Marginalization is a mental concept and its examples vary from city to city and from country to country. In the simplest definition, it is a densely populated human habitat that is not standard housing and neighborhoods are dirty and polluted. The first two characteristics are physical and spatial and the last is behavioral-social. Housing in these areas varies from shaky to very solid and modern.</p>	<p>Informal Settlements</p> <p>According to the announcement of the Nairobi Specialized Summit (2002)</p> <p>Amid dictionary</p>	-	-	-	<p>cities</p> <p>and urban infrastructure</p> <p>Lack of physical, behavioral and social enjoyments, including non-standard housing, contaminated neighborhoods</p>
Margin in the word means next to everything and an allusion to people and those around.		-	-	-	

Source: Nairobi Specialized Meeting Announcement, 2002, p.34

The table below shows some of the characteristics, forms of communities and characteristics of the suburbs.

Table 2. Some characteristics, forms of communities and characteristics of suburban areas

Marginal characteristics	Forms of community in suburban areas	Forms of community in suburban areas
<p>Most immigrants are rural and nomadic and less urban</p> <p>They are not absorbed in the urban social and economic system and are not accepted as a legitimate citizen in the urban society.</p> <p>They lack the necessary skills and are sometimes unskilled and often do not have a job</p> <p>Urban poverty (low income, low human capital, low literacy, endangered health, low social capital, low economic capital)</p> <p>Most of the poor and often illiterate and illiterate, usually without a formal job and the colorful presence of women heads of households</p>	<p>Living in parts of the city interconnected or separated from each other</p> <p>Formation in the economic limits of cities</p> <p>No homogeneous population</p>	<p>Formation following non-standard and illegal construction (along the route, downstream of factories with toxic waste disposal, waste disposal sites, adjacent to passenger terminals, railway stations, airports)</p> <p>Low levels of health (decreased life expectancy, increased morbidity, food poverty, short children and weight loss, high maternal mortality due to pregnancy and childbirth) and safety, crime and social isolation, and overcrowding.</p> <p>Lack or serious weakness in access to basic services and municipal services (water, electricity, environmental health, sewage disposal, garbage collection, asphalt of roads and streets, street lighting, etc.)</p>

In his book *Crime and Economic and Social Conditions*, Wilhelm Bonger believes that in any society, individuals are divided into the ruling class and the condemned class, and that criminal law is formed essentially according to the wishes of the ruling class. He believes that during capitalism, people are encouraged to use any means, even perverted activities, to achieve material goals (Hindlog, 2008, p. 94). The prevalence of poverty, which spreads during capitalism, destroys the sense of social emotion, and it is the fact that all relations between individuals are broken and encourage guilt in society. In the meantime, the difference between these two classes is that individuals and upper classes enjoy the welfare and privileges of that society. But again, they commit perversion. This also happens in the following cases (Salimi and Davari, 2008, p. 465).

Ted Robert Gurr uses the concept of feeling deprived to show the feelings of an individual who lacks the status or circumstances that he believes he should have. The criterion for such a person is referring to the possessions of other

individuals or groups (Guur, 1998, p. 54). Belief in progress and a better life among the marginalized and rural immigrants who have turned to cities for more income make their reference groups who are better off, but because of the prevailing conditions, the possibility of achieving does not provide such situations for everyone, the feeling of relative deprivation increases among the urban slums and creates a field of social dissatisfaction among them, and gradually the reference group within this group changes and towards goals which are easier to achieve but illegitimate, lead to and according to Merton, the proportion between tools and goals is lost, and this issue first increases the rate of relative deprivation and then causes psychological and social disorders among this segment of society. This problem is less common in the first generation of marginalized people. But the children of this generation are brought up in an urban environment and absorb urban goals and aspirations, and in order to fulfill their aspirations, they first resort to illegal activities and then to abnormal actions (Barabadi, 2002, p. 49).

According to Durkheim's theory of anomie, the tendency of marginalized youth to engage in deviant behaviors can be explained, according to which society, on the one hand, promotes desirable goals and values in various ways, and on the other hand, the means to achieve these goals. Equality is not available to everyone, as a result, people deprived of it constantly seek to achieve desirable goals through illegitimate means, and thus the desirable cultural values of social trust and society are damaged (Rafipour, 2010, p. 75). Durkheim also examined many urban issues and problems from this perspective by emphasizing the two concepts of mechanical and organic cohesion. According to him, organic cohesion prevails in big cities, but new immigrants who migrate to the city from villages and smaller social places have the attitude of a mechanical community (Aron, 2002, p. 362).

Durkheim considers the development of urbanization under the influence of increasing migration as one of the effective factors in getting young people out of the control of adults, during which the importance and influence of the elderly is reduced and the speed of social changes and developments is increased. According to him, in big cities, tradition dominates the thoughts and emotions of the people less than anywhere else, and every day we see the

emergence of new behaviors and even against the will of the majority. Durkheim searches for the cause of all abnormal behaviors in the social environment and ultimately believes that crime is a natural and social phenomenon and that there is a relationship between crime and the culture of the crime scene. By expressing his views, Durkheim paved the way for the study of different environments in which criminals and non-criminals live, and extensive research was conducted by sociologists and criminologists on the impact of the environment on the occurrence of crime (Durkheim, 2002, p. 264). Thus, from Durkheim's theory, the hypothesis is derived that: There is a connection between marginalization and social distrust.

Robert Agnew believes that people who are exposed to repeated pressure are more likely to commit criminal acts. Because increased pressure leads to increased anger, followed by increased anger leads to increased crime. The theory of public pressure introduces non-crime coping strategies (cognitive, emotional, and behavioral coping strategies) that individuals can use to deal with pressure within the framework of legal tools. He also mentioned the factors (level of social support, level of social control, level of access to crime tools, social environments, susceptible to crime, companionship with delinquent associates) that may lead a person to delinquency and a tendency to violence (AlivardiNia et al., 2007, pp. 98-93).

Edwin Sutherland argued at the level of social interaction that people learn to obey laws the same way they learn to obey laws. Therefore, Sutherland believes that perversion can be better explained by the principles of social learning than by the principles of morbid psychology (SediqSarvestani, 2007, p. 48-49). Sutherland believes that crime in the suburbs increases a person's chances of breaking the law if he or she is exposed to criminals in the vicinity, so that non-criminals are exposed to criminals. To have interests and beliefs in order to share the same culture, in which certain forms of antisocial and criminal behavior may be overlooked and people feel they need them to comply. According to Sutherland, the feeling of insecurity in the suburbs is strong.

According to the Robert Ezra Park, urban areas hinder the motivations and instincts of residents and cause social deviations. The physical organization of

the city has a profound effect on the socio-cultural patterns of urban life (KianiNasab, 2014, p. 58). Park studied the relationship between crime rates, such as suicide, divorce, prostitution, alcoholism, and drug addiction, to the natural environment within the city. His aim was to understand the effect of social and ecological factors on social disorganization and deviant behavior (Shirzadi, 2009, p. 78).

According to Cliffordshaw and HenryMc Kay, economically and socially disadvantaged areas in 21 US cities, despite changes in their ethnic and racial composition, still have high crime rates over decades. This indicated the effects of stable contextual variables in disadvantaged communities on crime rates. Their findings forced researchers to adopt individualistic interpretations of crime and focus more on social variables (Kawachi et al., 1999, p. 721). Cliffordshaw and HenryMc Kay coined the term delinquency and say that criminal behavior is commonplace in urban slums. In such areas, young people learn and internalize values and deviant behaviors, and as a result, young people become delinquent; Because they make friends with people who are themselves guilty and deviant. According to Cliffordshaw and HenryMc Kay, there is a strong sense of deprivation in these areas and the confessors feel alienated and isolated. According to their theory, the social and economic conditions of a given geographical area (population density, especially the economic level) and, in the first place, the nature of the stakeholder group, have a decisive effect on crime rates (Gassen, 2016, p. 149). Therefore, from Cliffordshaw and HenryMc Kay theory, these hypotheses are extracted that: There is a connection between marginalization and social isolation. There is also a connection between marginalization and social alienation.

According to Ted Robert Gurr, the greater the opportunities for advancement and promotion in other reference groups and individuals, ie in the groups with which man compares himself, the higher the expectations of human beings and the more a kind of feeling of relative injustice arises. At the same time, the less it is possible to achieve the desired values or social promotion, the relative deprivation increases. Therefore, living conditions in marginalized areas are such that it creates special cultural conditions for them, so that on the one hand cultural poverty and financial problems and on the

other hand seeing the lives of urbanites who enjoy today's facilities, cause. There is deep dissatisfaction and the spread of relative deprivation among these sections of society (Rafipour, 2010, p. 45). According to Ted Robert Gurr, the feeling of relative deprivation increases among the urban slums and creates a field of social dissatisfaction among them. Gradually, the reference group within this group changes and towards the goals that they achieve. It is simpler but illegitimate, they lead and according to Merton, the fit between tools and goals is lost, and this issue first increases the rate of relative deprivation and then causes psychological and social disorders among this section of society.

Table 3. Hypotheses and their theoretical framework

Hypothesis	Theorist	Description of theory
There is a link between marginalization and social distrust.	Durkheim	According to Durkheim's theory of anomie, the tendency of marginalized youth to engage in deviant behaviors can be explained, according to which society, on the one hand, promotes desirable goals and values in various ways, and on the other hand, the means to achieve these goals. Equality is not available to all, as a result of which the deprived are constantly seeking to achieve desirable goals through illegitimate means, and thus the desirable cultural values of social trust and society are undermined.
There is a connection between marginalization and social alienation.	Clifordshaw & HeneryMc Kay	According to Shaw and McKee, there is a strong sense of deprivation in these areas, and people feel alienated and isolated. According to their theory, the social and economic conditions of a given geographical area (population density, especially the economic level) and, in the first place, the nature of the stakeholder group, have a decisive effect on the crime rate.

3. Methodology

The present study is a correlational survey in terms of controlling the research conditions. Also, this research is an applied study in terms of purpose, a breadth in terms of breadth, in terms of micro-scope and a cross-sectional. Also, the data collection tool in this research is a questionnaire. The statistical population of the present study is all people who live in the suburbs of Rasht

and the customers and those who refer to the Social Security Organization of Rasht, whose number is about 28,347 people according to the statistics of the Social Security Organization of Guilan Province. In this study, using Cochran's formula, the sample size was extracted, which is equal to 384 people. The sampling method in the present study is simple random.

In order to determine the validity of the questionnaire, some methods have been used, ie preliminary research to determine possible issues and problems in research questions, using the views of experts to find the formal validity of the questionnaire questions. In order to obtain the reliability of the questionnaire, the method of internal coordination of items, which is done using Cronbach's alpha method, was used. According to this method, the more coordinated the one-dimensional items leads the higher the Cronbach's alpha coefficient.

Table 4. Final reliability of variables based on Cronbach's alpha coefficient

Variables	Index	Number of items	Cronbach's alpha coefficient
Marginalization	The extent of communication with marginalized people	5	0.803
	Influenced by the culture of marginalization	5	0.725
Social alienation	Feeling powerless	5	0.721
	Separation from oneself	4	0.801
Social distrust	Lack of informal trust	4	0.741
	Lack of formal trust	5	0.798

4. Findings

Findings show that 48.95% of the respondents are female and 51.05% are male. About 59.90% of the subjects are married and 40.10% are single. The highest number of respondents is in the age group of 25-25 years (23.2%).

The table below shows that the largest number of respondents (35.2%) have a moderate level of social distrust. The lowest number of respondents (7.8%) also have a very low level of social distrust. The overall average of the respondents shows that the level of social distrust among the respondents is higher than average (3.39). Findings show that the highest number of respondents (36.4%) have a high degree of social alienation. The lowest number of respondents (9.1%) also have a very small amount of social alienation. The overall average of the respondents shows that social alienation among the respondents is higher than average and close to high, ie (3.74).

Table 5. Distribution of respondents according to research variables

Variables	Average	Very low (1)	Low (2)	Medium (3)	High (4)	Very high (5)	Total
Social distrust	3.39	30	44	135	95	80	384
		7.8	11.4	35.2	24.7	20.8	100
Social alienation	3.74	35	29	75	105	140	384
		9.1	7.6	19.5	27.4	36.4	100
Marginalization	3.62	21	32	95	170	66	384
		5.5	8.3	24.7	44.3	17.2	100

The table above shows that the highest number of respondents (44.3%) have a high level of marginalization. The lowest number of respondents (5.5%) also have a very low level of marginalization. The overall average of the respondents shows that the level of marginalization among the respondents is higher than the average (3.62) in terms of presence and type of presence and the amount of communication with marginalized people.

One hypothesis is that there is a significant relationship between marginalization and mistrust. To test the above hypothesis, Pearson correlation coefficient is used. According to the significant value which is equal to zero and because this number is less than 0.05, so between the two variables of marginalization (the extent of communication with marginalized people and the impact of marginalization culture) and social distrust there is a significant relationship. The relationship between them is positive and states that the more contact with marginalized people or the more influenced by the culture of marginalized people, the higher the level of social distrust.

Table 6. Pearson correlation coefficient between marginalization and social distrust

Statistical index	the extent of communication with marginalized people	the impact of marginalization culture
correlation coefficient	0.347	0.431
sig	0.000	0.000
N	384	384

Another hypothesis was that there was a significant relationship between marginalization and social alienation. Pearson correlation coefficient was used to test the hypothesis. According to the calculated significance value (sig) which is equal to zero and because this number is less than 0.05, so there is a significant relationship between the two variables of marginalization and social

alienation. Also, according to the intensity of our correlation, which is equal to 0.40, so there is a positive, moderate and direct correlation between the two variables of marginalization and social alienation; thus, the higher the rate of living in marginalized areas and the relationship with marginalized people leads the greater the rate of social alienation.

Table 7. Correlation coefficient of marginalization and social alienation

	Statistical index	social alienation
marginalization	correlation coefficient	0.400
	sig	0.000
	N	384

5. Conclusion

There is a significant relationship between the two variables of marginalization (the degree of relationship with marginalized people and the influence of marginalization culture) and social distrust. The relationship between them is positive and states that the more contact with marginalized people or the more influenced by the culture of marginalized people, the higher the level of social distrust. According to Durkheim's theory of anomie, the tendency of marginalized youth to engage in deviant behaviors can be explained, according to which society, on the one hand, promotes desirable goals and values in various ways, and on the other hand, the means to achieve these goals. Equality is not available to all, as a result of which the deprived are constantly seeking to achieve desirable goals through illegitimate means, and thus the desirable cultural values of social trust and society are undermined.

The findings of the present study on the relationship between marginalization and mistrust are consistent with the Dousti Irani and Parsabroojni (2017) research. The findings suggest a link between marginalization and social distrust. Therefore, efforts should be made to increase the level of social trust in marginalized areas. To this end, one of the appropriate ways in this regard is for the authorities to fulfill as much as possible the promises they make to the people living in these areas, which will improve the level of social trust. High social trust has beneficial results for society. On the one hand, it increases the motivation of people to participate in voluntary organizations and associations, as well as political events, and on the

other hand, it leads to the development and strengthening of social relations and ties that play an important role in promoting social health.

There is a significant relationship between the two variables of marginalization and social alienation. Also, according to the intensity of our correlation, which is equal to 0.40, so there is a positive, moderate and direct correlation between the two variables of marginalization and social alienation; thus, the higher the level of living in marginalized areas and communication with marginalized people, the greater the rate of social alienation.

According to Cliffordshaw and HenryMc Kay, there is a strong sense of deprivation in these areas and the confessors feel alienated and isolated. According to their theory, the social and economic conditions of a given geographical area (population density, especially the economic level) and, in the first place, the nature of the stakeholder group has a decisive effect on the crime rate.

The findings of the present study on the relationship between marginalization and social alienation are consistent with the findings of NajafzadehNakhjavanloo (2011). Najafzadeh Nakhjavanloo (2011), as in the present study, realized the relationship between marginalization and social alienation. In this regard, it is suggested that hope be created in these areas. Recalling cultural issues, clearing the symptoms of disease in people addicted to alcohol and increasing efficiency and improving social relationships are some of the things that can help reduce social alienation in marginalized areas.

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