

Marginalization and Social Health Disorders (Field Study: East Mazandaran Youth)

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Abstract

Social health as a complex phenomenon is a combination of mental, individual and collective health that potentially has a significant impact on the environment. Now, no matter how happy and healthy this environment is, it will make the citizens, especially the youth, have a proper motivation, and as a result, the society will be happy and healthy. Marginalization as a growing environment after the mass migration of young people to urban society, especially large cities. Therefore, this study intends to scientifically investigate the impact of marginalization on the basic components of youth social health in East Mazandaran. The research method is quantitative, survey and the statistical population includes young people living in the eastern suburbs of Mazandaran province. Using the table and based on cluster and simple random sampling method, 384 people were selected as the sample size. The research tool was a questionnaire that was analyzed with Spss software version 22. Marginalization has a positive effect on the components of youth social health (tendency to violence, mental disorders, feelings of social insecurity, social isolation, social distrust and social alienation). Also, the results of one-variable regression test indicate that marginalization was able to explain 30% of the variance of youth social health variable. This means that the social health of marginalized youth is endangered by 30%.

Keywords: Marginalization, Youth social health, Tendency to violence, Mental disorders, Social feeling.

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1. Introduction

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. This social phenomenon is prominent in underdeveloped and developing countries and has more negative effects on the urban management process (Lotfi, 2011, p. 136).

Suburban areas are textures that are mostly inhabited by rural and urban immigrants, mostly young people, most of whom are young job seekers and livelihood opportunities. And without permission and outside the formal and legal planning of urban development have been created inside or outside the legal boundaries of cities and are mostly without ownership documents and are severely deficient in terms of physical characteristics and access to welfare, social and cultural services and urban infrastructure.

The most important result of widespread and unbridled marginalization can be traced to subsistence poverty. Many people (young people) living in the suburbs usually do not have much economic and job skills and therefore fail to adapt to the urban lifestyle. Also, the incidence of various crimes and social deviations in marginalized areas has significant statistics. The results of decades of studies and research on marginalization indicate the fact that this category has had negative social and cultural consequences. Because along with creating an undesirable and unsuitable atmosphere of urban texture and appearance; marginalized as crime areas, has a high rate of delinquency and social harm. As the existing system of social values, way, it encourages criminal and delinquent behaviors of individuals, and the reduction of formal and informal surveillance, as well as the presence of value systems, encouraging crime and delinquency, leads to the formation of abnormal behaviors in marginalized life. On the other hand, the existence of cultural and ethnic diversity and the lack of a common social identity, along with factors such as illiteracy and social instability (Sadat Bakhtiari, 2014, p. 19). It fuels cultural conflicts and causes a very low sense of social belonging among residents of marginalized areas.

Marginalization is not a temporary problem and includes various social, cultural and economic dimensions and results. This social phenomenon,

regardless of its external characteristics, has a special way of life, the most important of which is the rule and institutionalization of a culture of poverty in these areas.

Thus, researchers seek to answer the question of what effect does the marginal phenomenon has on the social health of young people (mental disorders, social isolation, social distrust, alienation and feelings of social insecurity) as the main components of this study?

2.Review of Literature

In this study, the theories of Durkheim, Shaw and McKay, Sutherland, Robert Gerger and Agnew were used as the theoretical framework of the research, so these theories can be considered to analyze and explain the components of social health.

2.1. Emile Durkheim

Durkheim's theories, because of their breadth and dispersion, will be able to fit into the framework of various theories of social deviation. One of these theories is the theory of social control. Durkheim discusses the relationship between man and his needs and goals or aspirations, and believes that under strong and stable conditions, human aspirations are regulated and limited by norms. With the disintegration of norms (and therefore the loss of control of desires) an anomie or a state of unlimited desires is formed. Since these unlimited desires naturally can not be satisfied and saturated, a state of permanent social dissatisfaction arises.. Then this dissatisfaction appears in the course of negative social actions (such as suicide, criminal acts, divorce, etc.) (Rafipour, 2011, pp. 19-18).

Durkheim believes in his fundamental view of man that when human desires are not in harmony with the possibility of their fulfillment, pressures cause deviant behavior to become stronger and stronger. He mentions various situations such as sudden boom and rapid change and sudden recession. His intention was that in these circumstances one makes dreams that would be very difficult to achieve if not impossible. Durkheim believes that perversion and lawlessness are caused by a sudden recession, because situations such as

reclassifications are formed that suddenly put people in a lower position than before, then they need to reduce their desires and limit their needs. To control themselves more, but society cannot immediately adapt these people to the new conditions and teach them self-repression to which they have not yet become accustomed. Thus, they do not adapt to the conditions imposed on them. Durkheim believes that an economic boom, like a recession, can have consequences, especially if a sudden change in economic growth conditions occurs. It is thought that the suddenness of these sweeping changes pushes aspirations beyond their means, and this makes the regulator society faces obstacles (Kozer and Rosenberg, 2008, pp. 454-453).

2.2. Agnio

Agnio emphasizes a combination of the effect of agency and structure on deviant behaviors and tries to explain the emergence of the deviation that results from the pressure that a person faces in life. This theory will also be able to counteract attitudes and approaches to pressure, the cause of delinquent or non-delinquent behavior, political theories, pressure scales, the main types of pressure, the relationship between pressure and behavior.

It is the focus of previous pressure theories (Kowsari, 2003, pp. 42-32). Another source of pressure that arises as a result of blocking the goal is the rupture between expectations and real achievements. When a person's actual achievements are less than expected, the pressure increases. The third type of rupture is formed when the real consequence that the person faces is not the fair or just consequence that he considered himself deserving (Alivardinia, Riahi and Mousavi Cheshmi, 2007, pp. 91-92).

2.3. Edwin Sutherland's Differential Link Theory

Edwin Sutherland believed that deviant and criminal behavior is learned through "associative association" with "differential bonding", that is, having social relationships with certain types of people, such as "criminals".

Learning criminal behavior through interaction with others is a key point of Sutherland theory. By enforcing the mechanism of engaging in deviant and delinquent behavior, lawbreakers both try to "transmit their culture" and

convey the ultimate purpose and purpose of this norm-breaking behavior. Behavior is formed when the number of perverted relationships of individuals exceeds their non-deviant relationships .The main cause of misconduct is due to the type of interaction of people in whose minds the idea of misconduct plays a role and in contrast to people who have consonantal thoughts, in other words, the relationship between misconduct and misconceptions is more.

2. 4. Shaw and Makki

Studies by Shaw and Makki (1942) were influenced by the principles of the park's human ecology. They developed the ecological approach to the theory of social disorganization at a time when a greater proportion of crime and misconduct occurred in certain neighborhoods of the city (Cantillon, Davidson, & Schweizer, 2003, p. 322).

The term crime zone was coined by Shaw and Makki and they believe that criminal behavior in urban slums is a common pattern. In these areas, deviant values and behaviors are learned and internalized by young people, resulting in delinquency of delinquent youth; Because they make friends and criminals with criminals and perverts.

2.5. Ted Robert Gere

Robert Garr (1998) uses the concept of relative deprivation to indicate the feelings of an individual who lacks the status or circumstances that he believes he should have. The criterion for such a person is to refer to the assets of other individuals or groups.

Barabadi (2002) believes that deep dissatisfaction and the spread of relative deprivation provide the grounds for social unrest. Marginalized and rural immigrants turn to cities to earn more money because they think the city is developed and can be better lived. In addition to these people, the reference groups are those who are more affluent and in a better position, but because it does not provide access to such opportunities for all, the feeling of relative deprivation increases among the urban slums and creates social discontent among them. This problem is less common in the first generation of marginalized people. But the children of this generation grow up in an urban

environment and absorb the goals and aspirations of the city, and in order to fulfill their aspirations, they first turn to illegal activities and then to abnormal actions

Table 1. Summary of the theoretical framework used in this research

Description of theory	Theorist	Variable
Durkheim paved the way for a study of the different environments in which criminals and non-criminals live, and conducted extensive research by sociologists and criminologists on the impact of the environment on crime.	Durkheim	Social distrust
According to a classic Shaw and Meccan study, economically and socially disadvantaged areas in 21 cities in the United States continue to have high crime rates over decades, despite changes in their ethnic and racial composition. This indicated the effects of stable contextual variables in disadvantaged communities on crime rates. Their findings forced researchers to reject individualistic interpretations of crime and focus more on social variables.	Shaw and McKay	Social isolation and alienation
According to Teda Robertger, relative deprivation occurs when a person sees something that he does not have but has another, and that person wants to have that thing, and in a conceptual definition, relative deprivation is the negative difference between legitimate expectations and reality	Robert Ger	Psychopathy
At the level of social interaction, Sutherland argued that people learn to obey laws in the same way that they learn to be abusive. According to Sutherland, the feeling of insecurity in the suburbs is also strong.	Sutherland	Feeling of social insecurity
Agnio People who are exposed to repeated pressure are more likely to commit criminal acts. Because increasing pressure leads to increased anger, followed by increased anger leads to increased crime.	Agnio	Tendency to violence

3. Methodology

The statistical population of this study is all the suburbs of the east of Mazandaran province (Sari, Ghaemshahr, Neka, Behshahr) that according to statistics and information of the General Office of Social Affairs of Mazandaran province in 1396 the number of suburban residents of the east of Mazandaran province is 78326 people.

Table 2. Population and sample size examined

Share in sample volume	Approximate population of marginalized people (persons)	Population (persons)	City Name
193	39302	309/820	Sari
111	22464	204/953	Qaemshahr
44	8782	94/702	Behshahr
36	7778	60/991	Neka
384	78/326	670466	Total amount

General Office of Social and Cultural Affairs of Mazandaran Province (2018, p. 68)

The sample size of the research has been calculated through Cochran's formula to be 384 people. Research data through sampling of multi-stage clusters from the suburbs of the mentioned cities: Sari (Turk Mahalla neighborhood, Rahband neighborhood), Neka (Koohikhel, Sooraki Mahalla, Ghanbarabad, Joki Mahalla, Abbasabad Mahaleh, Abbas and Saharaha) and Ghaem Rah. They were selected as suburban areas and neighborhoods. Given the size of the statistical population and the impossibility of access to all members of the community, we must select a number of young people who represent the total community as a sample size. In this study, using Cochran's formula, the sample size was extracted and the sample size of the present study is 384 people. Sampling method In the present study, a quota based on the population of each of the cities with suburbs and clusters based on neighborhoods and suburban areas in these cities and then randomly simple or available. Therefore, from the mentioned cities, the regions: Turk Mahalla, Rahband, Koohikhel, Suraki Mahalla, Ghanbarabad, Joki Mahalla, Abbasabad, Posht Railway and Kansoreh Road were selected as suburban areas and neighborhoods. The level of analysis in this study is micro level, because in this study, the attitudes of young people in relation to the variables and factors are evaluated. The unit of analysis in this study is people 18 years and older in the suburbs of Mazandaran and also the observation unit in the present study is the individual, because the questionnaires have been completed by individuals. The data collection tool was a questionnaire in the documentary section and a questionnaire in the survey section, which was validated by experts and its reliability by Cronbach's alpha coefficient for mental disorders (0.74), social isolation (0.76), social distrust (0.77), alienation (0.75), feeling of social insecurity (0.78), tendency to violence (0.79) and marginalization (0.76) have been determined.

Finally, the data were analyzed in two parts: descriptive statistics including tables and statistics and inferential statistics including Pearson correlation coefficient and multiple regression analysis. In this study, the data were analyzed using SPSS software.

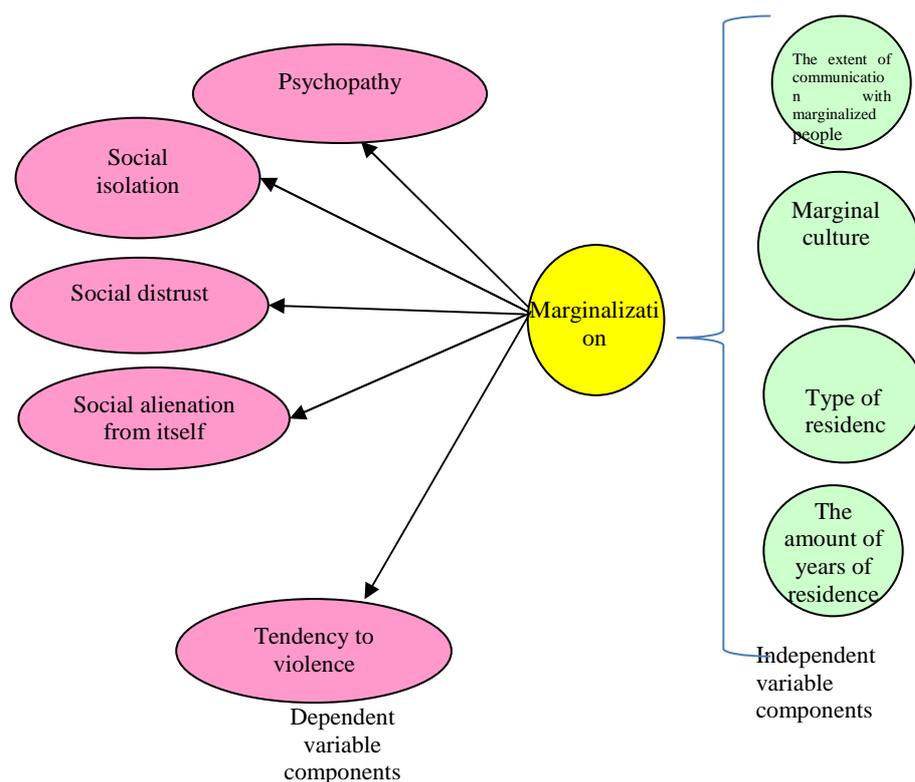


Figure 1. Theoretical model of research

4. Findings

4.1. Descriptive findings

51% of the respondents in this study were male and 49% female and more than 60% of the total respondents were married and about 40% were single. The highest age group of respondents was between 15 and 40 years old, which included about 55% of the total respondents, with the highest frequency of young people in this age group. The minimum age of the respondents was 18 years and the maximum age was 47 years. The average response of respondents to the feeling of insecurity was 3.46 and 185 people (48.18%) of the total respondents expressed high and very high feelings of insecurity. Regarding mental disorders, the mean response was 3.54 and 189 (49.21%) of the total respondents expressed high and very high mental disorders. In terms of social distrust, the average score was 3.39 and 175 people (45.57%) of the

total respondents expressed high and very high social distrust. About social isolation, average scores was 3.69 and 235 people (51.19%) of the total respondents showed high and very high social isolation. Regarding social alienation, the average score was 3.74 and 245 people (53.80%) of the total respondents had a high and very high sense of social alienation. In terms of tendency to violence among the respondents, the average score was 3.40 and 168 (43.74%) of the total respondents had a high and very high tendency to violence in terms of the level of marginalization compared to the years of presence, the rate of presence. The type of presence and the amount of communication with marginalized people had an average score of 3.60 and 236 people (61.46%) had a high and very high level of marginalization.

4.2. Explanatory Findings

In this section, with the help of Pearson correlation test, each of the research hypotheses is tested and then with the help of two-variable linear regression, the effect of the independent variable (marginalization) on the dependent variable of the research (social harms) is measured. . Their results are shown in the following tables:

Table 3: Results of Pearson correlation test between independent variable (marginalization) with 6 components of dependent variable (youth social health)

Total number of respondents	The significance level Sig	Pearson coefficient	independent variable 6 dependent variable components
384	0.001	0.33	Youth mental disorders
384	0.074	-0.17	Social isolation of youth
384	0.093	0.14	Youth social distrust
384	0.001	0.40	Social alienation of young people
384	0.001	0.30	Feeling of social insecurity among young people
384	0.001	0.36	Tendency to youth violence

Table 3 indicates a direct and significant relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable and its components.

Table 4: Statistics on the implementation of univariate regression between marginalization and youth social health

F & (Sig)	Std. Error Of the Estimate	Adjusted R Square	R square	R	Independent variables	The dependent variables
166.885 (0.000)	20.461	0.302	0.304	0.55	Marginalization	Social health of young people

Table 4 shows the result of the regression test of one variable between the independent variable (marginalization) and the research dependent variable (youth social health). R² shows that 30% of the social health changes in the suburban area can be explained by spatial conditions. This means that marginalization endangers about 30% of the social health of its inhabitants.

5. Conclusion

The results of this study on the relationship between marginalization and components of youth social health (tendency to violence, mental disorders, feelings of social insecurity, social isolation, social distrust and social alienation) with the research of Moradi Sargholi et al. (2017), the friendship between Irani and Parsa Boroujeni (2018), Nezami and Karimi-Fard (2017) is in line so that marginalization has an adverse effect on the delinquency of adolescents and young people and reduces the social health of the inhabitants of this region.

Now here the researcher examines the research hypotheses, considering that the level of measurement of the dependent variable (components of youth social health) and the independent variable (marginalization) is a distance from Pearson test to test 7 research hypotheses. Action has been taken. 1. There is a connection between marginalization and youth social health in East Mazandaran. The significance level of the test (sig = 0.000sig) is less than (0.000sig =). Therefore, the research hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between marginalization and social health of young people in East Mazandaran has been confirmed. Pearson correlation coefficient is equal to 0.55. which indicates the existence of a positive relationship with the level of

strong influence between the above two variables. Therefore, with an acceptable level of significance, the result of this study can be generalized to the statistical community. Also, the one-variable regression test shows that about 30% of the variance of the youth social health variable is changed and endangered by the independent variable (marginalization) (Tables 3 and 4).

2. There is a relationship between marginalization and mental disorders of youth in East Mazandaran. Considering the correlation coefficient between the two relevant variables (0.44) and with an acceptable level of significance (0.000sig =), there is a significant relationship between marginalization and youth mental disorders in East Mazandaran, in other words, marginalization. The rate of mental disorders of its inhabitants increases moderately (Table 3).

3. There is a relationship between marginalization and social isolation of young people in East Mazandaran. The significance level of the test (0.000sig =) is less than (0.000sig =), so the research hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between the two variables of marginalization and social isolation of young people in East Mazandaran has been confirmed, Pearson correlation coefficient is equal to 0.29 which indicates the existence of a direct relationship with the level of moderate to low impact between the above two variables (Table 3).

4. There is a connection between marginalization and social distrust of young people in East Mazandaran. Pearson correlation coefficient is equal to 0.20, which indicates a positive relationship between the two variables of marginalization and youth social distrust in East Mazandaran. In other words, with increasing marginalization, the level of social distrust of young people in East Mazandaran increases to a small but acceptable level. Also, the level of significance (0.000sig =) is acceptable (Table 3).

5. There is a relationship between marginalization and social alienation of young people in East Mazandaran. The level of significance of the test (sig = 0.001sig) is less than (0.01sig =). Therefore, the research hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between the two variables of marginalization and social alienation of youth in East Mazandaran has been confirmed. Which indicates the existence of a positive relationship with a weak impact level between the above two variables. Therefore, with an acceptable level of

significance, the result of this study can be generalized to the statistical community (Table 3).

6. There is a connection between marginalization and the feeling of social insecurity among young people in East Mazandaran. The level of significance of the test ($\text{sig} = 0.000$) is less than (0.01), so the research hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between the two variables of marginalization and the feeling of social insecurity among young people in East Mazandaran has been confirmed, Pearson correlation coefficient is equal. With 0.38 which indicates the existence of a positive relationship with a moderate impact level between the above two variables. Therefore, with an acceptable level of significance, the result of this study can be generalized to the statistical population (Table 3).

7. There is a relationship between marginalization and the tendency of youth violence in East Mazandaran. Considering the correlation coefficient between the two relevant variables (0.48) and with an acceptable level of significance ($\text{sig}=0.000$), there is a significant relationship between marginalization and the tendency of youth violence in East Mazandaran, in other words with increasing margin settlement, the rate of violence in the suburbs increases moderately (Table 3).

Finally, marginalization has the most negative impact on the tendency to violence, mental disorders, feelings of social insecurity and social isolation of young people from the components of social health, respectively.

6. Suggestions and Solutions

Experimental findings of the research confirmed the theoretical framework of the research in different aspects.

A) Operational Proposals

A: According to the results obtained in this study, the effect of marginalization on the tendency to violence of young people, the host of various cultural activities regarding the possible consequences of sometimes "deadly violence in the region or appropriate non-violent behavior patterns in adolescents and

young people were shown films and animations for them, especially in schools (in line with the first hypothesis of this study).

B: Due to the significant relationship between the phenomenon of marginalization and mental disorders, feelings of insecurity and social isolation of young people implemented a cultural program in these areas that people scientifically show the reasons for some of the behaviors that cause these problems, for example. "Watch and be aware in schools and theaters so that by changing some behaviors by relying on themselves and collective participation, they can reduce the destructive effects of social isolation and mental disorders."

C: In this study, the relationship between marginalization of insecurity, mental disorder and social health of young people has become significant. Therefore, it is very necessary that in these neighborhoods and areas, the above issues be scientifically researched and researched.

D: Based on the findings of this study on the relationship between marginalization and economic poverty, requires provincial and city officials to motivate and increase the efforts of young residents in this area to achieve a range of productive jobs and administrative-government has implemented sustainability programs so that in line with other development programs, the people of this region are somewhat out of economic poverty.

B) Research Proposals

- Comparative study of the amount of social capital in marginal and non-marginal areas
- Comparative study of religiosity in marginal and non-marginal areas
- Comparative study of life satisfaction in marginal and non-marginal areas
- Comparative study of quality of life in marginal and non-marginal areas
- comparative study of crime incidence in marginal and non-marginal areas

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