

Strategic planning for reaching the stable urban safety in the unsafe sectors of the city (case study: Khalazir district in region 19 of Tehran)

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Abstract

Urban un-safety is one of the serious challenges in the societies that is considered by many experts. Achieving stable urban safety and increasing it in the big cities is one of the most important issues especially in capital. Dimensions of urban safety are complicate with extension of Tehran daily, therefore representing appropriate strategies to improve the urban safety is necessary. Strategic planning is considered as an effective method to solve the complicated and variable problems of modern cities by researchers. Khalazir district of region 19 was selected to study by this method and documents of strategic planning were established in a three-stage process. Questionnaires were applied in the descriptive-analytical method for this study. Statistical society was conducted from 37 residents and 10 leaders from district. The aim of this study is providing safety for cities of Iran by identifying and removing the threats of urban threats dimensions (commercial, social, cultural, environmental and management rules) by participation of the public and private sectors and the main organization that is responsible for urban safety cooperation (it is necessary to be constituted) and then making more secure urban districts.

Keywords: Urban safety, threats of safety, stable urban safety, Tehran, Khalazir district.

Introduction

Safety has been a fundamental require for human and historical evidences have been shown that human always has been tried to provide safety for his own life; so that forming governments has been a principal motivation to provide safety. Safety is the first provision for human living in a region and progression for construction and development. If a place is not safe, then people cannot live in it and it is not possible to provide a healthy economy. Urban un-safety is a serious challenge in different societies that experts have been analyzed this problem and also they have been tried to find its roots. Generally there are two main threats for urban safety included: Crime and Urban violence. Crimes and urban violence which are known as serious threats for life and wealth of people, leads to increase overall fear, consuming high percent of national impure production for controlling them and also cause to worst the quality of life of people (Manfred, 2008).

Establishing safety in cities is the fundamental principle of developing social relationships, providing public services and establishing safety for people in economic, cultural, social dimensions and finally making a stable and safe city, while urbanism is being expanded (Gerlach, K & MSW, 2008). Necessity of considering to safety of capital is important in two dimensions: one of them is the special position of capital in the national economic and also controlling and regulating affairs of country, another one is vulnerability of capital. Riots and civil unrests of capital will destroy national unit and also developing the social deviance in the country. Whereas there is threats for Tehran it affects the other cities, the effect of urban safety of Tehran is important in national safety

and national safety planning. The dimensions of urban safety is complicating by expansion of Tehran, therefore appropriate strategies should be presented for improving the urban safety in this city.

While districts are inseparable sections of overall life of the city, safety in the cities should be considered as micro-oriented. Urban un-safety in some districts occurs more than other districts for example, in region 19 there are appropriate social, economic and activity fields for increasing the un-safety, that make serious problems for citizens. Khalazir district was selected among the districts of 19 region as the sample to study the urban safety and present strategies for improving the urban safety.

Research objectives

- Try to consider the stable urban safety
- Try to access the planning solutions in cities for identifying ways in providing urban safety based on the stability

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Research Questions

- What are the safety threats in the sample case (Khalazir district)?
- What strategies are appropriate to establish the stable urban safety?

Theory principals

Safety

Safety means being safe and it is one of the physical requirements which are considered after natural requirements such as: food, water, weather, sleeping. Also safety means protection (human) from dangers (technical, natural or human made) (UN-HABITAT, 2007).

Security

Security means the estate of being safe and also it is a mental require for human. Main features of security are existing relative peace, freedom, comfort, reassurance, self-confidence, respect and being safe from danger, harm, threaten, assault, injury, doubt, anxiety, fear and concern for the interests, critical values and human capital (UN-HABITAT, 2007).

Types of Security

Security is divided by types as: urban security, national security and global security. Each type mentions different issues and also each type develops from different historical- philosophical roots. Different scales of security are dependent together, studying global security depends on the national security and national security depends on the urban security.

Urban security

According to the urban development and expanding the urbanization, establishing the security in the cities and providing it for citizens is very important. Urban security is the result of planning and threats management which develops in the city and connects to urban management directly and also is the introduction of national security (Gerlach& MSW, 2008).

The features of Urban security

The features of urban security are in followed:

- Is the result of good urban governing
- Is related to development strongly
- Is the main precondition and stimulus for economic and social development in the cities
- Focuses on the amplifying and protect the civil heterogeneities and social cohesion.

The dimensions of urban security

The dimensions of the urban security are: economic, social, cultural, environmental, laws and regulations, management (Gerlach& MSW, 2008).

Threats of urban security

Threats of the urban security are the factors which are: economic, social, cultural, environmental, laws and regulations, management threats (Gerlach& MSW, 2008). There are two main threats in different dimensions of urban security (Manfred, 2008).

Urban crime

Crime is an action or leaving an action which is forbidden in the law and punishments are defined for them. Crime identification criterion depends on the way of thinking, culture and progression or backwardness of the societies. Therefore an action that may be normal in a society is abnormal for another society (Gerlach& MSW, 2008).

Urban violence

Violence is an action which ignores the norms of society, distributes the public relax, is forbidden by law and punishes are determined for it (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology & SmallArms Survey, 2008; Submission for the Mexico City Conference, 2008).

Methodology

The aim of this study is application and method is descriptive-analytical and it is performed by studying in the library and completing the questionnaires. Library method contained using the books, journals, web sites and statistical reports were used to collect data. Then data were collected from questionnaires and finally the results were analyzed. 37 questionnaires were completed and then interviews were performed with some leaders of municipalities from region 19, municipality of area 3 and region 19 and the helping councils of Khalazir district. In the next step strategic program was presented for accessing to stable urban security.

Introducing the studying district

Area 3 from region 19 which contains study case (Khalazir district) is about 183 hectares and there are 51863 persons in the west of this region in Tehran. This area has worse economic, social, cultural and environmental features from two other areas of region 19 which contains four zones while each zone is divided to some districts according to the social and skeletal indexes.

Waste stores which are in the KhalazirStreet at the west of zone 1 and at the east of zone 3, make the district insecure. A part of area 3 lands from Tehran municipality in region 19 (containing waste stores) had been specified to green area and agronomy lands while a part of these lands had been changed to the waste stores because of the economic reasons and better accessibility and excellent situation. In addition to buy and sell the wastes apparently, also various kinds of crimes occur. The reason of the large number of offenses is the lack of supervision. A number of offends act as buyers and sellers apparently (who are a permanent) and some of them acts as clients in the places (who are temporary in the place) that both act as groups. These offenses haven't good behavior with police and council representatives ever when these people have to enter their territory, criminals attack them. People, who are attacked, cannot report offenses to police because they are afraid of them.

Urban crimes related to the spaces that create insecurity

Various kinds of crimes are occurred in these spaces such as:

- Murder
- Conflict
- Hostage

- Destruction of public property.
- Creating arsons in vehicles
- Illegitimate businesses, concealing stolen property and selling antiques in the basement.

Urban violence associated with insecurity starter spaces (waste storages)

Different kinds of violence which are occurred in this place are such as:

- Plunder of public property
- Threat to attack or beat.
- Rape (women and children)

Results and Discussion

General characteristics of respondents

There were 19 women and 18 men, 16 marrieds and 21 singles, 7 literates, 18 with low educated, 8 graduated from high schools, 2 associate degrees and 2 Bas and also 10 employees who 6 of them work out of the district and 4 work in the district, in respondents to the questionnaires.

Security analysis in Khalazir district from respondents

Defining the security (features of a safe district), the level of security emotion in district, desire to continue living in the neighborhood, effective institutions providing security in the neighborhood and tracing the effects of participation in resolving security problems had been represented to analyze the security in the Khalazir neighborhood.

Features of a safe neighborhood

Table 1 shows these features.

Table 1: Features of a safe neighborhood from respondents

Definition of security in the neighborhood (features of a safe neighborhood)	Number	Percent
Peace	17	18%
Comfort	8	8%
Freedom	2	2%
Confidence	1	1%
Medical centers	1	1%
Appropriate conditions for life	1	1%
Appropriate place for life	1	1%
Enough public transportation	2	2%
Schools for children in the neighborhood	1	1%
Traffic without fear	12	13%
Police	12	13%
Absence of criminals	6	6%
Absence of unknown people	5	5%
Absence of rabbles	15	16%
Absence of addicts and persons who deal with drug users	11	12%

Level of sense of security in the neighborhood

Responses to the sense of security are:: Very low, Low, Average, High, Very much. Responses of women often were “Low” and female often responded “High”.

Table 2: Level of sense of security in the Khalazir neighborhood from respondents

level of sense of security in the neighborhood	Number	Percent
Very High	1	3%
High	10	27%
Average	12	32%
Low	12	32%
Very low	2	6%

Desire to continue living in Khalazir neighborhood

28 persons desired to continue living in Khalazir neighborhood and the rest of the comments were negative.

Table 3. Desired to continue living in the Khalazir neighborhood

desired to continue living in neighborhood	Number	Percent
Yes	28	76%
No	9	24%

Effective institutions for providing security in the neighborhood

Effective institutions for providing the security in the neighborhood are as followed from respondents:

Table 4: Effective institutions for providing the security in the Khalazir neighborhood

Effective institutions for providing the security in the Khalazir neighborhood	Number	Percent
Police 110	22	39%
Police station	5	9%
People	16	28%
Mobilization (Basij)	11	19%
Mosque council	3	8%

Tracing the effects of participation in dealing with security problems in the neighborhood

Results of dealing with security problems in the neighborhood from respondents are:

Table 5. Effects of participation in dealing with security problems in the neighborhood

Effects of participation in dealing with security problems in the neighborhood	Number	Percent
Very high	14	38%
High	7	19%
Average	8	21.5%
Low	8	21.5%
Very low	0	0%

And also 24 respondents desired to deal in solving the security problems of neighborhood.

Table 6. Desire to deal in solving the security problems of neighborhood

Desire to deal in solving the security problems of neighborhood	Number	Percent
Yes	24	65%
No	13	35%

The types of helps that were expressed by people who desired to deal in solving neighborhood insecurity problems:

Openly accessible at <http://www.european-science.com>

Table 7: Type of helps from participants in solving insecurity problems of neighborhood

Type of helps from participants in solving insecurity problems of neighborhood	Number	Percent
Parallel cooperation with Police and other security organizations in some cases such as: data collection about rabbles, addicts, criminals, unknown people and their aggregation places	10	40%
By cultural and social centers	1	4%
Cooperation with people institutions for providing security	8	32%
Related to the conditions	4	16%
Sharing the experiments	1	4%
Correct activities in the helping councils	1	4%

Reasons of 13 respondents who didn't desire to deal in solving security problems of neighborhood are:

Table 8. Reasons for being undesired to solve security problems of neighborhood in respondents

Reasons for being undesired to solve security problems of neighborhood in respondents	Number	Percent
No time	4	31%
No enough power	5	38%
Fearing from conflict	2	15%
Senility	1	8%
Not accepting the cooperation	1	8%

Table 9: Insecurity problems of Khalazir neighborhood which were expressed by residents, decision makers and documents about region 19

Dimensions of urban security	Types of threats for urban security	Existing in case sample	
Economics	Urban poverty	√	
	High levels of unemployment	√√√	
	Lack of Job opportunity	√	
	Lack of economic justice	-	
	Existing of informal markets that are the places for selling contrabands, robbery stuffs, and illegal business	√√	
Social	Population	High density of population	√
	Migration	Increasing migrations from villages and other towns to cities	√√
	Social requirements	Lack of resolving social requirements and lack of transportation	√
	Social facilities	Lack of accessibility to appropriate social facilities especially for youth	√
	Social development	Effects of urbanism	-
		Lack of social stability	-
		High ethnic diversity	-
		Lack of social movements	-
		No dependence to the habitat	√
		Aggregation of various social groups, individuals	√√
		No cooperation between government, NGOs and society	√
	Social environment	Lack of social justice	-
	Existing old places	-	

		Existing informal habitats	-	
		Being far from other parts of society	-	
		Separation of social divisions in different parts of city	-	
		Empty spaces with no application or leaved besides the habitats	√	
Cultural	Literacy	Low levels of literacy and little numbers of experts	-	
	Cultural requirements	Lack of providing cultural-training requirements	-	
	Cultural facilities	Lack of accessibility to cultural facilities for an appropriate life especially for youth	√	
	Cultural development	Lack of cultural cooperation		-
		Lack of cultural unity		-
		Existing the special micro-cultures		√√
		Existing religious and cultural diversities		-
Low level of public cultures		-		
Dimensions of Urban security	Types of threats for Dimensions of Urban security		Existing in case sample	
	Total degradation of traditional cultural manners			
	Lack of stability in the language and cultural traditional patterns			
Environmental	Environmental pollutions	Air pollution because of firing cobble, waste and rubbish in waste stores	-	
		Water pollution	-	
		Soil pollution	√√√	
		Vocal pollution	√√	
	Optic pollution (lack of regulation in waste stores that make a bad view of city)		√√	
	Natural and artificial accidents	Natural accidents (high level of liability to danger of region because of being on the earthquake fountains)	√	
		Artificial accidents (fire, Flood)	√	
	Constant usage of earth	Un-hygienic removing the rubbishes, sewage and surface waters, Greenhouse gasses, reduction of Ozone, sinking the acids, refraction of solids, degradation of green spaces and farms, weather changings, heating the earth	√	
Rules and regulations	Lack of documented rules for urban planning		-	
	Lack of hard punishments for insecurity makers		-	
	Lack of implementation insurance for urban planning rules		√	
	Lack of evaluation pattern for effects of urban planning rules in town systems		-	
Management	Management problems at local levels	Lack of people institutions that provide security	√√	
		Weakness of local institutions especially helpings for councils to solve the problems of neighborhood	√	
	High level management problems	Lack of urban total management	√	
		Making urban Inappropriate decisions	√	
		Lack of complete and constant supervising from security provider institutions	√√	
		Lack of harmony between security providers in the city	-	
	Unnoticeable presence of governmental and social controlling tools especially by police	√√		

√ shows the redundancy of threats in sample from leaders, residents and documents of region

Introduction and analysis of problems in the Khalazir neighborhood

A collection of data were obtained by introducing and analyzing the insecurity problem of Khalazir neighborhood, and also some information were collected about insecurity problems of waste stores which are parts of neighborhood spaces, then all information were applied to solve problems.

Table 10- security problems because of the waste stores in the Khalazir neighborhood from residents and leaders

Dimensions of urban security	Threats of urban security
Economics	Existing informal markets in waste stores
Social	Existing micro cultures in the region Aggregation of unknown people, criminals, rabbles, addicts and buyers and sellers of drugs
Environmental	Formless
	Busy
	Full of exhausts
	Air pollution
	Optical pollution
Rules and regulations	Unregulated structures
Management	Inconspicuous presence of government and social controlling tools especially Police

Strategic planning to access the stable urban security in Khalazir neighborhood as an insecure part of city

In order to access the above mentioned aim (introducing a strategic planning to access stable urban security in Khalazir neighborhood) strategic plan production process was used based on the “strategic thinking” guideline in a circular planning process containing three steps such as identification, analysis and presentation that are performed by producing the prospect statement, aims statement and strategic statement:

Drafting prospect statement to access the stable urban security in Khalazir neighborhood.

Codifying aims statement to access the stable urban security in Khalazir neighborhood.

Codifying strategic statement to access the stable urban security in Khalazir neighborhood.

Codifying the prospect statement

Table 11: A review on prospect to access stable urban security from residents and leaders views of Khalazir neighborhood and documents of the Tehran’s programs

Dimensions of urban security	prospect
Economics	Establishing appropriate job opportunities
Social	Enough transportation
	Enough medical centers
	Enough sport centers
	Forming societies for ethnic groups
	Lack of presence unknown people, criminals, Rabbles, addicts, buyers and sellers of drugs
	Cooperation of people and police: data collection about rabbles, addicts, criminals, unknown people and their aggregation places
Cultural	Schools for children in the neighborhood
	Enough cultural centers
Environmental	-
Rules and regulations	Considering hard punishments for insecurity developers in the city

	Existing implemental insurance of urban planning rules
Management	Forming people institutions for providing security
	Correct actions of councils helping
	Using comments of experts for problems of neighborhoods and avoiding from making decision by unwary people
	Present and controlling by police

Table 12. A review on prospects to access stable urban security about waste stores from residents and leaders views of Khalazir neighborhood and documents of the Tehran’s programs

Groups of respondents	Dimensions of urban security	prospect
Residents	Environmental	Organization waste stores
Decision makers	Management	Management of waste stores

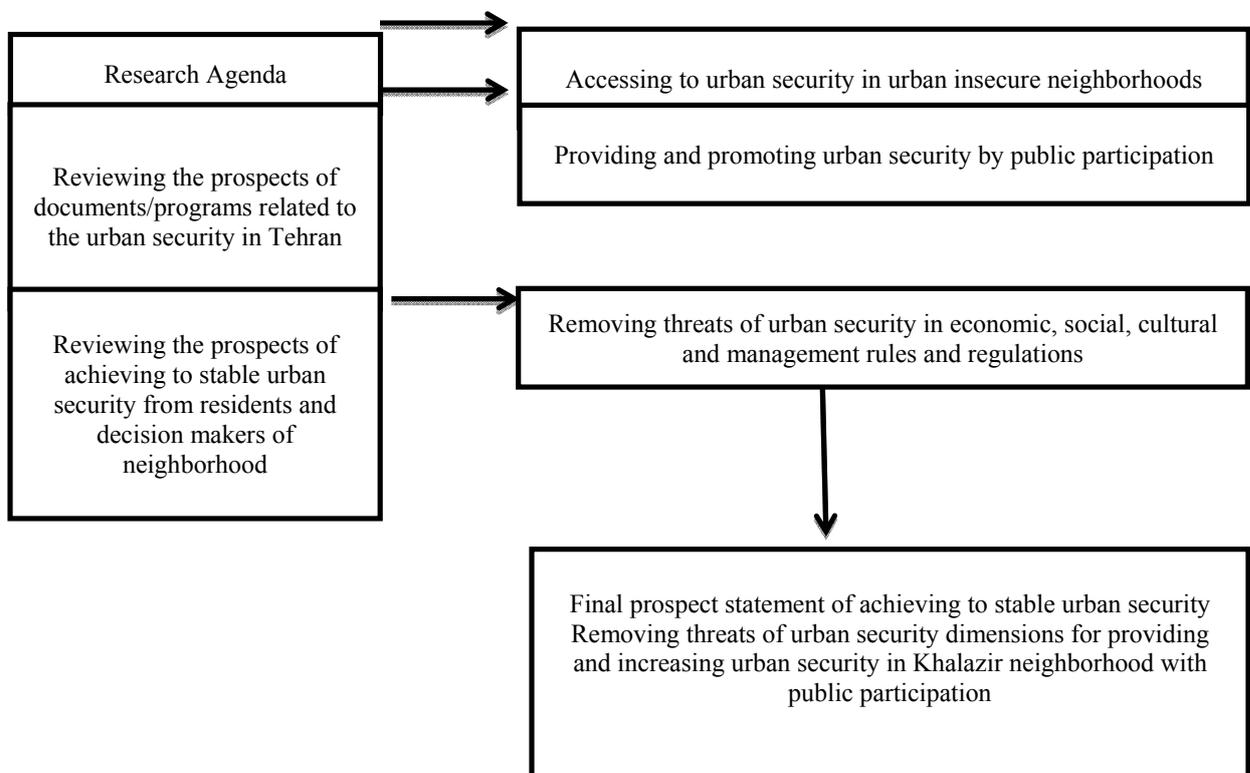


Figure 1: Drafting the final statement for achieving prospects to the stable urban security in the Khalazir neighborhood.

Step 2: Drafting aims statement of achieving to stable urban security in Khalazir neighborhood

Prospects determine appropriate path for planning in future, therefore prospect statement of planning specify a frame which contains the aims of planning. The aims of planning are divided to two categories:

Main aim: is the general aim that program moves towards and originate from values of society.

Small aim: is produced from main aim and is a tool for achieving the main aim.

Aims drafting is a key step in whole process of urban planning which belongs to overall the society (Daneshpour, 2007). Methods of drafting the aims of planning are:

Conclusion the aims from values

Conclusion the aims from problems

Final statement of aims was drafted by strategic program for achieving stable urban security in Kalazir neighborhood.

Conclusion the aims from values

Everything is valued by its ability to eliminate the needs and requirements of human (Daneshpour, 2007). There are two main categories of values:

Values of welfare:

The values which preserve the physical activity of individuals and at least are divided to 11 factors: health and hygiene, security, relax (physical and mental relaxes), adequacy, utility, environmental attraction, equality and stability.

Spiritual values:

The values which are defined by the interaction of individual and others and are divided into two categories:

Values with direct effects on the planning like: traditions and cultures.

Values without direct effects like: kindness.

Conclusion aims from problems

The process of Aim conclusion which contains three steps from problems (problems determination and analyzing, determination the main and small aims, drafting strategies based on the big and small aims) is important to achieve the main aims, therefore there is the followed phrase:

Problem (planning) = barriers of achieving the big aims + big aim

Collected problems of urban security in Khalazir neighborhood were used to conclude the aims from the problems.

Table 13: Drafting the aims of strategic program for achieving stable urban security

Values	The aims based on the values
Security	Providing urban security Increasing urban security
Relax	Providing and Increasing relax Developing residential environment far from air and vocal pollution
Utility	Appropriate urban decision making Increasing the participation of people in the making decision, planning and managing the programs
Environment attraction	Making an environment far from optical pollution
Storing the critical resources	Storing the critical resources
Environmental preservation	Developing an environment far from environmental pollutions and natural and artificial accidents
Equality	Developing economic justice Developing social justice
Stability	Providing stable urban security

Third step: drafting strategic statement for achieving stable urban security in Khalazir neighborhood

Strategies are the decisions which coordinate a program and determine their total forms, types of the strategies which are expressed for selected district are followed cases:

- a. Development strategies: are related to establish new activities.
- b. Change strategies: are divided to three categories:

- Place: strategies which are related to changing places of activities without changing those activities.
- Behavior: strategies which are related to the correction of activities and deal with changing the components of making decisions to improve the structure of making decision.
- Activation: strategies which are related to change the activity without change the place.

According to the mentioned cases, in this section final strategic documents were drafted for achieving the stable urban security in Khalazir neighborhood:

Table 14: documents of strategic program for achieving the stable urban security in Khalazir neighborhood:

Dimensions of threats for urban security	Big aims	Small aims	Strategies			
			Developmental	Changing		
				Place	behavior	activity
Economics	-Improving the earnings of residents -empowerment the poor people	Reduction distances between up and down income deciles	Establishing stable process for developing stable interactions with people	-	Identifying poor levels by making welfare system for recognition the budget	making fields for supporting the income improvement of residents
	Reducing unemployment rate	Expansion instructions and technical experts for residents	-	-	Identifying technical experts for activation in private sector for developing investment	Attraction the manpower for working in centers which are related to the technical skills
	Establishing an appropriate base for economic activities	Activating the private sector	-	-	Correcting the rules and making motivations for activation in private sector for developing investment	-
	Increasing economic justice	Identifying the ways for justice	Establishing toll collection system and services values appropriate for incoming of families	-	-	-
	Correction informal economic structure	Removing informal economic markets	-	-	Identifying job barriers for avoiding from establishing informal markets	-
Social	Avoiding from quick development of population	Population aggregation controlling	-	-	Stopping quick rates of public pressure	-
	Blocking the extreme entering of migrators	Controlling the migration	-	-	Controlling the migrations by following establishing effective rules in this field	-
	Removing the deficit of	Increasing the sport, medical,	Establishing stadiums, hospitals, culture- art	-	-	-

	service level	educational, cultural, military and urban equipment applications	centers			
	Amplifying local cooperation	Identifying local amplification and correlation ways	-	-	Increasing fields for local coordination	-
	Increasing consideration to social groups	Avoiding from being exclusive the spaces for special groups	Establishing groups for differed ethnic groups - in neighborhood	-	-	-
	Increasing public participation	Identifying some fields to increase public participation	Establishing motivations for residents to make participating Making local councils in different region to expand residents participation	-		-
	Considering the causeless spaces	Empowering causeless places	-	-	-	-
Environmental	Changing neighborhood to a place which is far from pollutions	-avoiding from firing urban solid wastes -improving aggregation system of solid material -providing appropriate spaces which are environment compatible -providing suitable spaces for storing wastes	-	-	Presenting daily information around different kinds of pollutions	Collecting tolls and producing costs from polluting activations to make motivations
			Establishing systems for crisis management	-	-	For using clean technology
				-	-	
	Crisis management	-providing some fields for forming the management of crisis	-	-	-	-
	Providing appropriate environmental quality	Providing sewage and surface water network		-	-	-
Rules and regulations	Increasing implementation insurances and regulations	Drafting novel rules and regulations	Drafting implemental rules in the field related to the urban planning for avoiding from crimes and violence	-	-	
management	Increasing social supervision in spaces by people	Increasing confidence sense of people about local management	Implementing cooperation management system in management system in local management -ensured implementation of local participating management and establishing make decision process	-	-	-

	Increasing supporting of high institutions from local institutions	Increasing the cooperation of high institutions with local and volunteer institutions	-	-	Applying private sector to increase secure making centers	-
	Improvement urban management	Promotion the management knowledge between urban management leaders Appropriate urban decision making	-drafting general program of security based on effective presence and prevising of citizen -making general the security program and making stable connection between police and urban management.	-	Prevention the urban crimes and violence by supporting and coordinating military, security and judiciary apparatuses	-

Strategic documents had been drafted for achieving stable urban security in waste stores after determining the strategies and results are shown in table 15.

Table 15. Documents of strategic planning for achieving stable urban security in waste stores.

Dimensi ons of urban security	Threats of urban security for waste stores in the neighborhood	Big aims	Small aims	Strategies			
				Developmental			
					place	behavior	activation
Economic	Existing informal markets in waste stores	Correcting informal economic structure	Degradation informal economic markets	-	-	Removing job barriers for avoiding informal markets	-
Social	Establishing special micro-cultures	Reducing and removing special micro-cultures	Establishing fields for Reducing and removing special micro-cultures	-	-	Controlling and supervising on individuals with stable presentations	-
	Aggregation of unknown people, criminals and rabbles	Increasing considerations for social groups	-	-	Changing applications of waste stores	-	-
Environmental	Air pollution	Correcting neighborhood to make a clean environment	Avoiding from firing wastes Improving waste collecting system	-	-	Presenting daily information about air pollution	Collecting tolls and production costs from air polluting activities in order to encourage using clean technologies
	Vocal pollution (closing residential places and inappropriate activations of waste stores)		Removing vocal pollution from stores	-	Transporting stores out of the city	-	Changing stores to flower center, furniture market etc
	Optical pollutions	Improving the supervision	Removing optical pollution from	Establishing suitable places for	-	-	-

	Territories of stores were not determined	on the stores	stores Making fields for improving supervisions on the stores	aggregating wastes			-
Management	Social control tools and public participation such as police are unimportant	Improving management on the waste stores	Constant presence of police	Institutionalizing the general look to concept of social security and making interaction between police, urban management and other leaders	-	-	-

Conclusions

In this study security problems of waste stores were studied in the Khalazir neighborhood, during three steps that was led to production of strategic program document for achieving stable urban security. These documents are unqi for each step therefore they are not extendable for other steps. While the strategies of achieving stable urban security in insecure neighborhoods of city are:

- Trying to achieve stable urban security in order to serious technical and science cooperation for preventing from urban crimes and violence in the frame of cultural, social, economic and political developments.
- Some norms are considered for making stable urban security such as, public participation, life quality, justice centered, environmental conservation, public satisfaction and removing fundamental needs.
- The social security program of each country should be provided according to their specific characterizations.
- Program of drafting stable urban security should be on the basis of strategic model which depends on the preventing from crimes and social development and also CPTED: Crime Prevention Through Environment Design.

Considering the questions of research, it is possible to say that there are threats about different dimensions of urban security in the Khalazir neighborhood and there are some applicable solutions for that. Two strategies have been represented in this study to confront the insecurity that is shown in table 16.

Table 16. Answering to the questions of research

Question of research	Answer
1. What are the safety threats in the sample case (Khalazir district)?	There different kinds of threats for dimensions of urban security
2. What strategies are appropriate to establish the stable urban safety?	Two changing and developing strategies are represented to confront the insecurity

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