
Improve the Quality of Life City Residents Rely on Social Justice Case in Tehran

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ABSTRACT

Since the 1990s, the concept of social functionality into literature and geographical issues such as social welfare, inequality and extreme poverty, the unemployment rate was Geographers Concept of social justice in contributing to the public good, fair resource allocation and income distribution in place to meet the basic needs of the people were Social justice in urban planning and urban services proper distribution proper amount of respect for the environment In this case, the factors are land and urban services Satisfy the needs of the population, according to eligibility and merit increase public interest and people can make a more equitable, economic, social justice and the environment in urban areas To establish In this study, a cross - sectional study using data from documents (library) perceptions questionnaire and the data analyzed the data using chi 2 test and software SPSS, EXELE, and ARC GIS software was improved quality of life of city residents relying on social justice Tehran city was evaluated results demonstrate that the quality of life of citizens in social status and lack of urban distribution services, facilities, resources, based on social justice in the city of Tehran.

Keywords: Social justice, Quality of life, Citizen, Tehran.

Introduction

Since the 1990s, the concept of social functionality into literature and geographical issues such as social welfare, inequality and extreme poverty, the unemployment rate was Geographers and geography of radical and liberal than other schools under contract. (Shakoe, 2011). Among the geographers and sociologists in particular have been the subject of space and its relationship structure, geographer David Harvey and Manuel Castells is a

sociologist who has studied the issue from two different perspectives (Harvey, 1973). David Harvey's book entitled Social Justice and the City, the concept of social justice to help the public good, fair resource allocation and income distribution in place is to meet the basic needs of people (Shakoe, 2011). To David Harvey political relations, the rich are getting richer and the poor stay those low-income groups. It is so obvious that even the income

distribution in an urban system, including predicting the political process, to take into account. They so efficiently exploit the capabilities of individuals and groups also varies. Consequence of the environment in urban systems, there is the knowledge, skills and education is very important. The important work the benefit of urban facilities and administrative resources at the expense of significant externalities. Groups living lucrative physics as an important resource for any use is used, while the low-income groups. Socioeconomic environment are only forced to endure (Harvey, 1979). Social justice in the city, where the interests of different social groups in general and specifically targeted groups through distribution of urban resources, revenues and expenses. Therefore, such factors should be considered in order to implement social justice and with righteousness space (Marsosee, 2003). Social justice in urban planning and urban services proper distribution proper amount of respect for the environment These factors are of particular applications and services that satisfy the needs of the urban population, according to eligibility and merit increase public interest and people can These factors are of particular applications and services that satisfy the needs of the urban population, according to eligibility and merit increase public interest and people can With the establishment of a more equitable, social and economic justice and the environment in urban areas To establish So not only can disrupt service delivery in urban population and could lead to an imbalance in the city, but in this connection: the paradoxical spaces of dimensions of social and economic justice to the (Varesee et al., 2008) And the main issue that is addressed in this study Social justice and improving the quality of life of

the citizens of the city of Tehran, and there is a significant relationship as well as the distribution of types in different areas is of social justice.

Question paper

Social justice and improving the quality of life of the citizens of the city of Tehran, and there is a significant relationship? The distribution of resources, facilities and services in the areas of Tehran toward goals of social justice has been done?

Assumptions

3-1-Social justice and improving the quality of life of the citizens of the city of Tehran, and there is no significant relationship.

3-2- Seem the distribution of resources, facilities and services in different areas of Tehran with goals of social justice has been done.

Theoretical Foundations

Concepts

Justice: The word means putting everything in its place is the definition of the word brought in. Kevin is a method by which justice, any profit or loss is distributed among (Ench, 2004).

Social Justice: Social Ethics of Aristotle's philosophy has always been to the last two centuries and the issue was raised by Hume and Rousseau, Bentham and Mill formulated the principles of social justice.

Civil Service: Civil Service in its general meaning can have many activities to include services required for the administration of municipal affairs. On the basis of the civil service, can be divided into four main groups as follows:

A - Health Services B - Recreational Facilities and Services C -protective

services D - services, public transport and traffic

Theory

- **Islam**: the translation of the verses of the Quran, the Islamic Development attention to the state of justice in all areas is:

It commanded to do justice among you "Shovra Chapter 15"

We sent our messengers with clear reasons, and the rates they gave the book to people of all interest payments to make up all quartiles are in life "Hadid Chapter 25"

He certainly does it justice and charity publication "Maedh Chapter 8" Needle does not oppress the people of God, but people are cruel to each other, "Yonus Chapter 44"

- Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran's constitution's emphasis on justice is expressed as:

Article II of the Constitution: the political and economic independence and social justice and equity and provides cultural and national solidarity. Article III of the Constitution: unjust discrimination and equitable opportunities for all, in all areas of spiritual and material.

- David Harvey

David Harvey's concept of social justice to help the public interest, income distribution measures in place, a fair allocation of resources to meet the basic needs of the entire population. The association between social inequalities and structures of Harvey with geographical area, the analysis of three measures of social justice, "requires", "public interest" and "entitlement" Step forward and believes that these criteria have complete integrity other criteria may include

-The principle of Rawls' theory of social justice

1 - Any person in free competition with others, shall be entitled to equal rights.

2 - Inequality - economic, political, must be such that:

A) the development of the individual is reasonably assured. B) Access to employment opportunities, services is ready for all

- Radical Geography

Radical geography between 1973-1980, a reflection against the Vietnam War, social justice for all walks of environmental pollution.

Materials and Methods

Tehran's position latitude 51 degrees 2 minutes East 51 degrees 36 minutes East along approximately 50 kilometers from 35 degrees 34 minutes north 35 degrees 50 minutes north located within approximately 30 Km is located (Map 1) elevation of Tehran, from sea level to 900 m to 1800 m. as the average of the south and central 1200 m in the north to 1548 m in terms of topography from north to south in the mountains Shemranat 10% to 15% from tajrysh to the hills of Abasabad average 3% to 5% of Abbas Abad, to the Enghlab 2% from the center to the periphery is 1%. (Gytashnasy, 1989). Tehran in the Alborz Mountains and the northern margin of the central desert area of Iran is located in a relatively flat plain to the mountains of the south of the town of Bebishahrbannu plain smoothed Web Sharrey from the Alborz Mountains of northern Varamin and is surrounded by climatic conditions in the mountains north of Tehran and Damavand Mountains, Shemranat, Imam zadh Dawud it affects the water resources of the region that is most riveres Jajrud and Karaj, dames

Karaj, Latian, Lar., With the exception of a few northern temperate and humid climate with dry and hot in summer and cold rest of the winter. Average annual rainfall of 240 mm and a minimum absolute temperature - 15 ° C. The absolute maximum temperature is 43 ° C (Atlantic City, Tehran, 1380: 50, 48). The relative humidity is 40% wind in Tehran 270 (West) is the wind speed is 5.5 meters per second (Gytashnasy, 1367: 13). Tehran population based on the census in 1390,

equivalent to 8, 293,140 million of us altogether (the site of the Statistical Center of Iran), the main feature of Geology, Tehran, placed between two huge masses Alborz (belonging to the Tertiary geology) and flaut Iran (belonging to the Quaternary geology) it is possible that the main active faults as Masha fault, the fault north of Tehran, Tehran stands under fault but the earthquake has been densely loss (same: 14).

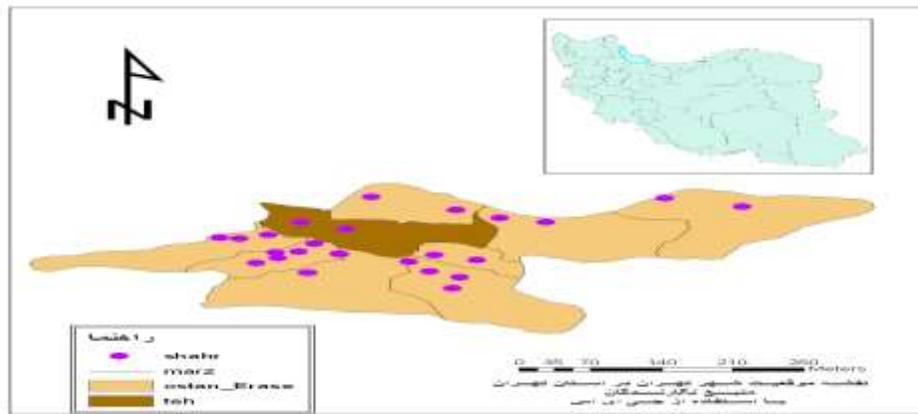


Figure 1. Location Map of Tehran, Tehran, reference authors use GIS (Geographic maps of base)

Methods

Methods In this descriptive - analytic study of documentary information (library) and statistical data and field observations were carried out using a questionnaire and the data analyzed using chi 2 test and software SPSS, EXELE, mash ARC GIS software has been done. Sampling Tehran random is to estimate the sample size formula Cochran (Hafez, 2012) is used and the population of Tehran, according to the census of 2011, the country's 8,293,140 people. (Source census 90 Mrkzamar Iran) which has the following formula:

$$N = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{8293140} \left(\frac{(1.96)^2 (0.7)(0.3)}{(0.05)^2} - 1 \right)}{1} = 322$$

Inventory number (sample size)

Results

Respondents first, gender, age, educational level, and then several basic criteria of social justice, including municipal services, security, health care, economic status of character asking respondents obtained as follows.

Gender

Of the population through Cochran formula, got the gender of the participants interviewed by 67.70% male and 32.30% were female, which is Table 1.

Table 1. Participants Gender Studies Reference Writers

Percent	number	Gender participants
57%	183	Man
43%	139	Woman
100%	322	Total

The Age

Age at diagnosis of social justice and how this approach has the effect of Based on the results, minimum age is 26 years and maximum 60

years of age is a good age range of the study The sample mean age 39 years, 47% were in the age group 40-31 r of this age group, and the key role they have in the study (Table 2).

Table 2. Participants age Studies Reference Writers

Total	Above50	41-50	31-40	20-30	Age
322	18	98	152	54	number
100%	5.5%	30.5%	47%	17%	Percent

Table 3. Participants' education Studies Reference Writers

Total	Masters and above	Bachelor	Diploma	High school diploma	Education
322	17	122	131	52	number
100%	5%	38%	41%	16%	Percent

Education

One important indicator is the level of education, social justice and other aspects of social life that is in close relationship. Higher education as one of the important factors affecting the measurement of social justice. Our findings show that more than 41% of respondents have a high school education, 38% have a bachelor's degree and 16% of them under diploma higher education and only 5% With a BA degree or higher Table3

Satisfaction of the citizens of the city is one of the basic criteria in the areas of social justice stands for 37% of those interviewed are satisfied himself poor, 48% moderate, 12% well, 3% well, 1%, and the satisfaction of their higher announcement began.

Of citizens' satisfaction with municipal services

Citizens' satisfaction with health care services

However, taking benefit of the citizens of the factors affecting health care in developing social justice stands for their consent to be interviewed, 33% poor, 42% moderate, 10% good, 11% very well, 4% of your satisfaction with the higher stated.

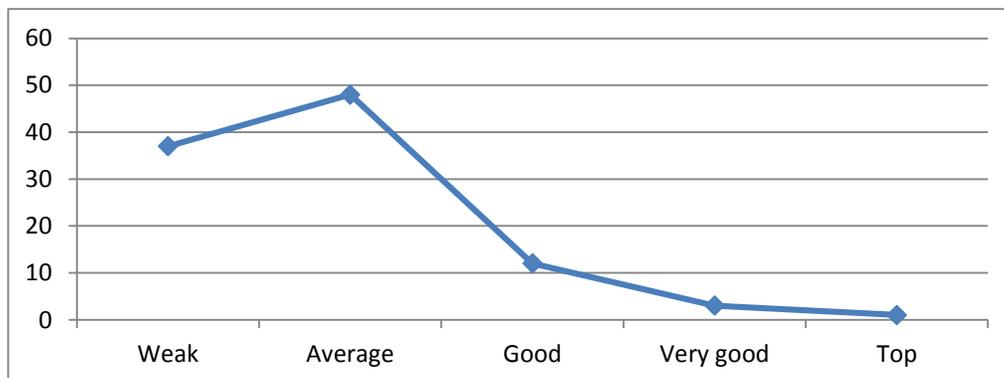


Figure 2. Shows the level of satisfaction of citizens with municipal services authors of Reference

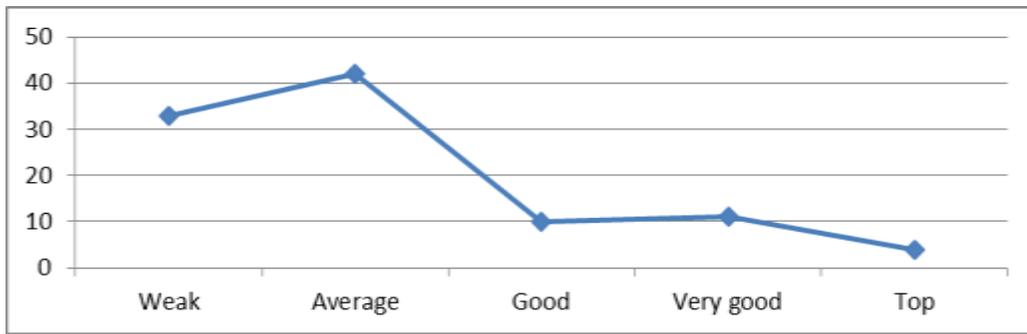


Figure 3. Citizens' satisfaction with health care services, the authors of Reference

Security of citizens' satisfaction with living area

The amount of any benefit utility of citizen security in your local factors influencing the development of social justice stands for 12% of those interviewed are satisfied himself as poor, 28% moderate, 39% good, 12% very well, 9% of satisfaction with their level of higher expressed (Figure 3).

Satisfaction of economic status and ability in Tamyyn needs of your family as a key factor in promoting economic justice in the city and improve the quality of urban life stands for 68% of those interviewed are satisfied himself as poor, 28% moderate, 4% good, 0% very good 0% expressed their satisfaction at the excellent level (Figure 4).

Portrays economic satisfaction

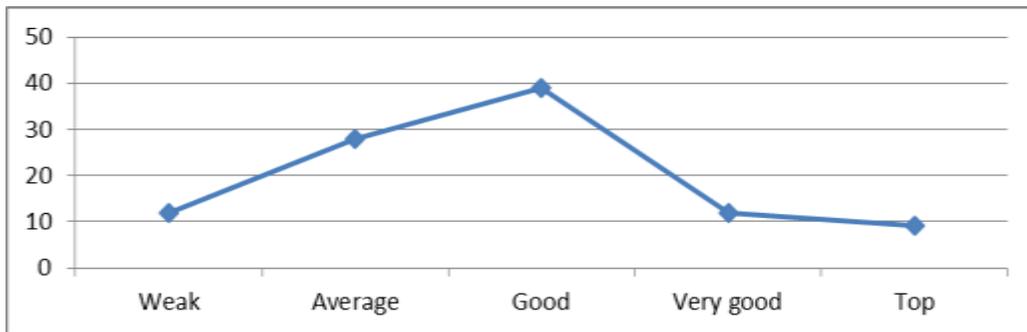


Figure 3. Shows the percentage of citizens satisfied with the basis of security living authors

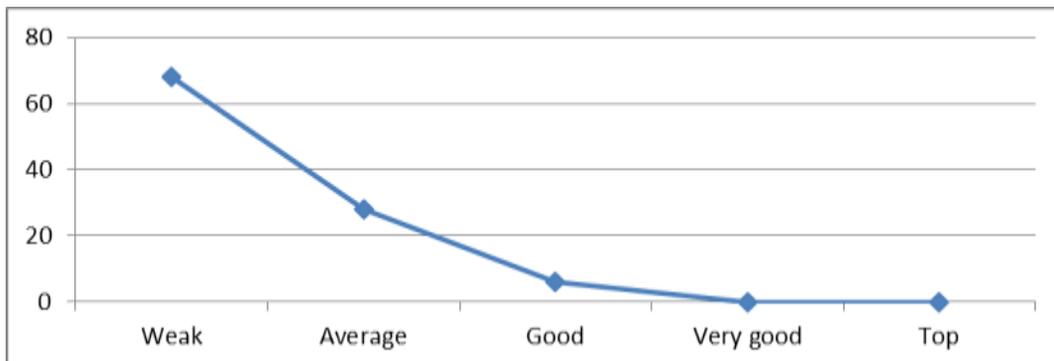


Figure 4. Shows the percentage of satisfaction portrays the economic basis of the study authors

Testing Hypotheses

The first assumption of the citizens examination of the results of the chi-square test 2 with SPSS analyzed the results in Table 4 are given with respect to the number of square 328.217a more than the table value the other hand, the release of the fourth level of significance (0) test the null hypothesis with high confidence Is rejected and the first test will be accepted from citizens.

The first assumption from the standpoint of experts evaluated the results of the chi-square test 2 with SPSS analyzed the results in table 5 are given with respect to the number of square 10.889a more than the table value the other hand, release 1, level of significance (0.001)) test the null hypothesis with high confidence Is rejected and the first test will be accepted from hypothesis.

Table 4. Results of chi-square test authors of Reference people

sig	df	value	Type of test
000	4	328.217a	Chi-square
Suppose a researcher rejected the null hypothesis with high confidence confirmation			Test results

Table 5. Official's 2-square test authors reference

sig	df	value	Type of test
0.001	1	10.889a	Chi-square
Suppose a researcher rejected the null hypothesis with high confidence confirmation			Test results

Second assumption: in hindsight that distribution of resources, facilities and services in different areas of Tehran with goals of social justice has been done. The second assumption first question above citizens were asked about the results of the chi-square test 2 with the use of SPSS analyzed with respect to the number of square 1.727a, less than the test table spss (64.4) the other hand, the release of the fourth level of significance (0.786) test the null hypothesis can be confirmed with high confidence and we assume that the

researcher is listed in Table (6) is obtained.

Regarding the second assumption above question experts were asked about the results of the chi-square test 2 with the use of SPSS analyzed with respect to the number of square a 2 which is less than the table value exams spss (3) the other hand, release 3 levels significantly 0.572 Null hypothesis testing the results are listed in Table accept the hypothesis (7) is obtained.

Table 6. Square test authors citizens' basis of the second assumption.

sig	df	value	Type of test
0.786	4	1.727a	Chi-square
Accept the null hypothesis assumes that the researcher is			Test results

Table 7. Test Chi 2 Suppose the citizens of the authors of Reference

sig	df	value	Type of test
0.572	3	2a	Chi-square
Accept the null hypothesis assumes that the researcher is			Test results

**Figure 4.** Conceptual models of social justice and quality of life in urban accretion authors of Reference

Figure 4 below Conceptual accretion model of social justice and quality of urban Life that has been developed by the authors is shown. (Figure 4).

Conclusion

According to the survey conducted on the role of social justice by improving the quality of life of citizens and the results of interviews with citizens, experts analyze the results with software SPSS and the number of square 328.217a more than the table value the other hand, the release of the fourth level of significance (0) for with the square of the number 10.889a , which has tables on the other hand, release 1 level was significantly higher (0.001) is obtained for the experts test the null hypothesis is rejected with high confidence , so I assume the test was another issue that was discussed was the possibility of improper distribution of resources among all districts of Tehran in social justice is based on interviews with citizens, experts analyzed the results with

the software number khi spss 1.727a , which is less than other hand table, freedom 4 significance level (0.768) that the results with respect to the number of square a 2 which is less than the table value the other hand, release 3 level significantly (0.572) that the experts have been obtained under the null hypothesis is accepted that the researcher is assumed .providing services and facilities to all citizens in every part of the ins city .

Recommendations

- 1 - equitable distribution of urban services in all areas according to the needs and abilities of citizens in each region.
- 2 - The establishment of justice and social justice for all citizens.
- 3 - Formed NGO and private efforts toward social justice in all areas.
- 4 - Allocation of additional facilities in deprived areas lives in the promotion of their lives.
- 5 - Allocate more financial resources to underserved areas of the state.

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