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URBAN AREAS AND WOMEN'S SECURITY: SMART-CITY PLANS IN BORDER CITIES (CASE STUDY:WESTERN KURDISTAN, IRAN)

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**Keywords: Sustainable development, urban planning, Women's safety, Smart city, Border cities, Iranian Kurdistan**

#### **ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** Today, women are exposed to many security-related problems including rape, gender inequality, and physical-psychological violence. Smart life requires smart people (investing in people and increasing citizens' awareness, and the aim is to provide safety for women. The present study examined women's public security in the light of sustainable development and selected indicators of smart life in Iran's western border regions.

**Methods:** This descriptive-analytical study surveyed 3 indicators (urban environment, human and social capital, and smart life) and 11 variables among 103 women mostly aged 20-50 years. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistical methods of correlation of variables and research questions were tested using ANOVA and BETA coefficient.

**Results:** The analysis of indicators revealed that the average of all indicators, particularly urban environment and public security in the border regions was below average. In this study, the independent variable of urban environment and smart life had the greatest effect on the dependent variable of women's safety. Furthermore, due to the geographical location of border regions, urban living standards (housing, transport, security, education, and health) were low, recreational facilities and parks were not suitable and security in public places and parks was poor for women, and housing quality was unfavorable.

**Conclusion:** This article attempts to show how urban planning, based on the principles of smart city, can present effective strategies for women's safety in urban environments. In this regard, it is crucial to point out the origins of gender inequality in Iran and worldwide. It is also essential that governments provide grounds for participation and empowerment of women in national and local decision making and through improving the women's quality of life, guarantee their security in private and public areas as half the productive population in communities.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

More than half of the world's population lives in urban areas, which is projected to reach 6.3 billion in 2050. (Alexandrotos & Bruinsma, 2012) and many urban areas also have a growing population (Hosseini et al, 2016)

This leads to uncontrolled and unplanned environmental and urban changes that affect the quality of life in cities (Musa- Yacob et al, 2015) because most of this increase is in developing countries, it brings challenges with them and offering quality services for the people. It is known that women and girls make up at least half of this population (Parker and Funk, 2017 ) and as the most vulnerable part of the society they need a safe environment and appropriate services.

In the meantime, women and girls, compared to men and boys, are more likely to experience violence in public places, whether street harassment or sexual assault(<https://publications.parliament.uk.Sixth2018,Report of Session 2017-2019>).

It is quite unlikely that a woman among three has not experienced sexual violence around the world (<https://Theconversation.Com>, 2016). It is expected that a smart city will provide options for all the residents to realize people's livelihood and benefits (Kumar and Dahiya, (2017). One of the key goals in the smart-city plan is to promote cities that provide solutions for the safety and security of citizens, particularly women, girls, and children ([www.un-habitat.org/urban resilience](http://www.un-habitat.org/urban%20resilience),2018).

Although the conceptual framework for this study is smart city planning for women's safety, this concept is prominently featured in urban planning and sustainable development plans. The concept of the smart city relies on human creativity and advanced technology such as information technology, but urban policies also use sustainable development plans because smart-life programs are attempting to work based on sustainable development strategy or the concepts of 2030 agenda with the goal of gender equality and environmental quality and the planning of safe areas for women (Gender Equality and the Urban Agenda, 2016-2030). The global policy strategy seeks to achieve human rights and equality and gender equity for all, and empower women and girls regardless of race, language, skin color, even religion, and nationality. "In the opinion of Henry Lefebvre and David Harvey believe that "The right to the city means all women have the right to use the city, and gender equality is everyone's right. (Ibrahim and et al, 2018). In Iran, the identification of women's issues and security has many varieties due to its many variables. To identify women's social and security problems, qualitative research can better reflect their views and experiences (Bani Fatemeh and Salimi, 2013).

The issues vary according to women's personal, family, and social characteristics, and to understand the difference among women, it is essential to consider such factors as age, education, occupation, spousal and motherhood relationships, and social class. while the problem is why men are preferred to women in being appointed to top positions(<https://www.mistraurbanfutures.org/en/content/gender-perspectives-oftenignoreurbanplaning2017/2019>). Gender ideology is sustained through dialogue and mass communication and is passed on to other members of society. Studies conducted throughout the world and Iran confirm gender inequalities and emphasize the cultural, religious, and social factors as the key to discrimination (patriarchal ideology, gender socialization, stereotypes, and cultural and

socialcapital)(<http://fa.euronews.com/2016/11/26/aboutthe-gender-gap-in-Iran>).

In Iran, urban planning and provisions are carried out from a male perspective, and it is supposed that all citizens, regardless of their gender and age, equally benefit from these plans. Based on the conducted studies, in 2006 among the countries of the world, the World Economic Forum for the first time studied the gender gap between men and women as a comparative indicator based on education, economic participation, participation in political power, and women's health. The results and comparison of these indicators show that high-income countries have more safety and fewer gender gaps compared with low-income countries. In 2014, results in the United States showed that more than 0.47 of women are constantly evaluating their surroundings due to lack of safety in public areas and in African countries, this number is as high as 0.67. Furthermore, throughout 2008-2018, women in Iran.

particularly in politics and economics. Moreover, gender inequality in education, particularly gender quotas and women's prohibition to take part in some academic disciplines are noticeable. Nevertheless, it can be said that the deepest gender gap in Iran is in political power. Indeed, the Persian Gulf countries, including Saudi Arabia and Syria have a higher rank than Iran. In fact, the governing laws and ideologies prevent women's empowerment, and consequently, the gender gap continues to decline in the global report (Figure 1).

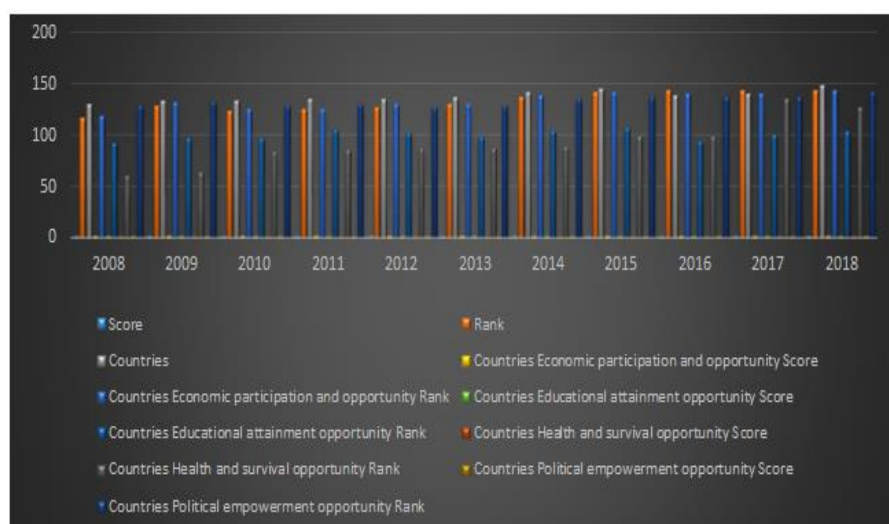
(<http://fa.euronews.com/2016/11/26/aboutthegender-gap-in-Iran>).

Residents of border areas in Iran, due to distance from the capital city, geographical isolation, residence instability, cultural and religious differences, border exchanges, systemic opposition and even foreign threats are suffering from social insecurity and cultural lag, lack of adequate services and facilities in education and health, low job opportunities and unemployment, particularly among women and notably in the Iranian Kurdistan.

**Table 1:** Global Gender Gap score (2008-2018)

Year	Score	Rank	Countries	Economic participation and opportunity		Educational attainment		Health and survival		Political empowerment	
				Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
2008	0.602	116	130	0.449	118	0.965	92	0.978	60	0.017	128
2009	0.584	128	134	0.377	131	0.964	96	0.978	63	0.017	132
2010	0.593	123	134	0.426	125	0.959	96	0.971	83	0.017	129
2011	0.589	125	135	0.444	125	0.925	105	0.971	85	0.017	130
2012	0.593	127	135	0.142	130	0.953	101	0.971	87	0.035	126
2013	0.584	130	136	0.365	130	0.965	98	0.971	87	0.035	129
2014	0.581	137	142	0.359	139	0.957	104	0.971	89	0.037	135
2015	0.580	141	145	0.357	141	0.954	106	0.971	99	0.037	137
2016	0.587	144	139	0.357	140	0.975	94	0.971	98	0.047	136
2017	0.583	144	140	0.357	140	0.965	100	0.963	135	0.046	136
2018	0.589	143	149	0.376	143	0.969	103	0.966	127	0.046	141

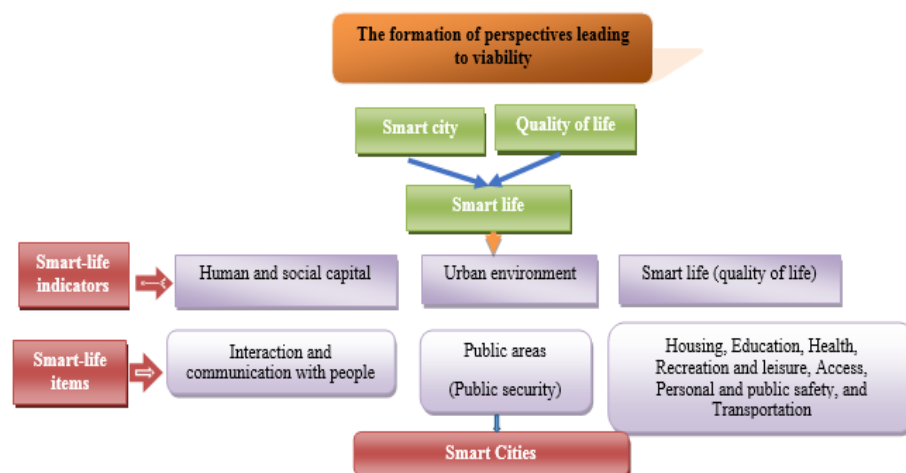
Resource: The global Gender gap report 2008-2018, (<http://www.weforum.org>)



**Fig. 1.** Global Gender Gap score (2008-2018),report 2008-2018, (<http://www.weforum.org>)

The purpose of this research is to present new ideas on securing women in public areas, especially in developing countries such as Iran, based on smart city indicators that are consistent with sustainable urban development plans that include gender equality strategies. The study also compares the indicators of human and social capital, urban environment, and smart living (quality of life) with the level of women's safety. In addition, this study identifies women's problems due to social, economic or livelihood problems, physical and welfare problems and insecurity in public places, particularly in deprived areas, at national and international environmental and planning regulation. This article is new in Iran because it does not address women's problems and quality of life and smart city programs of this magnitude.

In addition, the present study, considering sustainable development, examined selected indicators of many variables of quality of intelligent life. Given the borderline range, there is a high level of insecurity, violence and sexual harassment in this population. However, to create a safe city in developed countries, the authors recommend that countries that comply with international law invest heavily in creating women's security and provide comprehensive educational programs to raise public awareness. And the provision of technical infrastructure based on the cultural, social, economic, and ideological factors of each country, appropriate programs according to the environmental plans and principles of a smart city are necessary. This requires the consideration and participation of all men and women in national and local decision-making processes in urban planning (Figure 2). This study questions the role of urban safe spaces and the impact of smart city plans on creating greater security for women, whether geographical and boundary conditions affect women's safety? Which of the smart city indicators can have the greatest impact on women's security?



**Fig 2.** (The Conceptual Model of Smart Life in Smart Cities, 2019 resource, authors)

### LITERATURE REVIEW

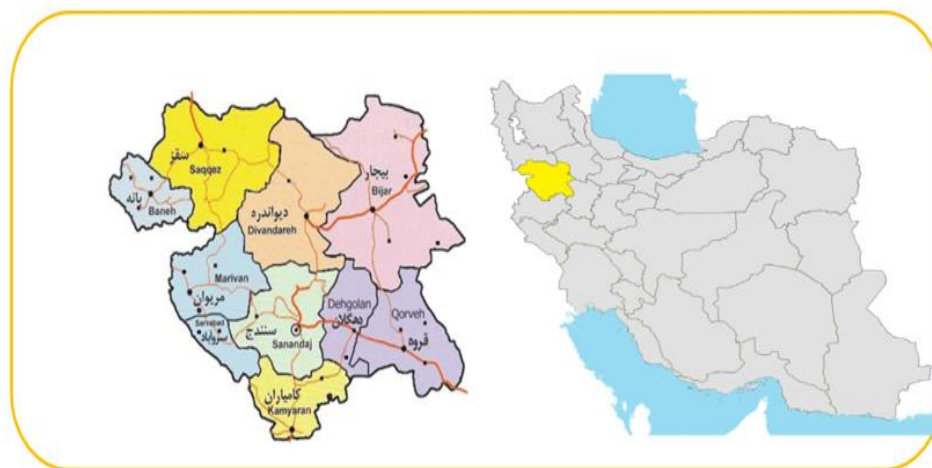
Patriotic and anti-woman culture can be seen in pre-capitalist societies. Although human rights are the basis of legislation in many countries today, the impact of past cultural roots constitutes patriarchy and the basis of gender identities based on gender inequality. In societies where men control property, there is a great deal of domestic violence and patriarchal norms, and men have more social power than women because of their political power (Tavakoli, 2003). However, it can be said that gender awareness and awareness of gender inequality is a socio-cultural structure that is constantly created through family experiences and social relationships. In any society, gender roles are rooted in prejudices that represent women in lower social, political, and economic situations, and, given the cultural and political structure of society, reflect the experience of childhood, humiliation, the power of mothers to Family and so on. There are many opinions, including Marxists, feminists, radicals, modernism, and postmodernism on gender.

Similarly, in Iran, the analysis of women's inequalities, unlike feminism, does not emphasize women's superiority over men, but emphasizes its social, cultural, historical, and ideological structures that led to the marginalization of women in a male-dominated society. The distinction that originates not from the biological difference between men and women, but from the cultural and ideological aspects of Iran. According to Iranian history, many Persian artifacts represent the independent identity of women. The authors of this article focus on the theory of education, addressing the theory of women's equality and the important role of education in understanding the individual, social, and political needs of girls and boys as well as adults. However, instead of gender differences, there is a greater focus on gender equality and gender equality. Because women are just like men. Therefore, all the facilities and services in the communities should be equally divided. On the other hand, because of their central role in child education and family care. Many studies have now been undertaken at national and local level in countries for the safety of women and girls. (Pagidipati et al. 2018) They conducted a study in India and concluded that due to insecurity in public places such as

passageways and parks, women in India were not involved in physical, social, sporting activities and so on. (Feruglio, et al, 2017). Indonesia's Powerful Cooperation Organization conducted a study at the local level and concluded that women do not participate in national and national decisions due to insecurity in cities and its risk. Because of the rape, they offered classes to increase their self-esteem. According to the Gender Gap Report # 6, Japanese women ranked the highest among 9 countries among the 9 countries, but ranked 5 out of 5 and 2 among the 2 countries for political participation. Although women have the highest number of jobs in Japan, why do they not hold senior positions? In the policies of the smart city in the six countries of the Persian Gulf region and their competitiveness, they proposed areas for sustainable and sustainable quality of life, security, infrastructure and technology. All aspects of social, economic and environmental life are concerned with the emphasis on local factors, the participation of all stakeholders, human and human capital, and the promotion of traditional urban planning policies. In addition, recent studies have been conducted by researchers in Iran. For example, (Fanny et al., 2015) study and demonstrate the importance of quality of life in schools, social welfare, and other paradigms, subjective indicators of quality of life (housing, transportation, security, access, health, and urban management). Women have been deprived of all indicators for lack of government regulation to participate in social and economic spheres. They recommended that the cause of gender inequality in Kurdistan is a cultural and ideological issue more than economics and that it has led women to the most vulnerable part of society in Iran. All of the research examined women's safety and social damage and concluded that gender inequality and discrimination between men and women exist in Iran. the present study examined the security of women in public places in the border towns of west iran (kurdistan), evaluating priorities and security requirements of the group of society in terms of gender in iran. According to the studies in this paper, many of the quality of life quality (physical, environmental, social and economic indicators and the role of sustainable development programmes for women's security in the cities) the results of this research are presented with the results obtained by the authors of other articles in this paper.

### **The Area under Study**

Kurdistan is located in western Iran and borders Iraq and located in the west of the Iraqi Kurdistan region. this region has a geographical location and geopolitical location on national and international levels. According to statistics in 2016, 110218 have a population male and 55,609 Male (center of Kurdistan statistics, 2018) of residents compared to other high - income regions (the detailed plan of BANEH, 2018).



**Fig 3.** (Location of Kurdistan Province in Iran)

## HEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

### Gender in Urban Planning and Smart City

An intelligent city is actually a creativity that relates to human capital, social capital, and ICT infrastructures to produce more economic development for a better quality of life (Giffinger et al., 2007). A smart city is "smart" (Jussawallaa et al., 1992) "sustainable" (Stratigea, 2015) "everywhere" (Lee, 2009) "digital" (Hangyan et al., 2012; Kourtit et al., 2012) "creative". (Baylissa, 2007) "Innovative" (Isaksen and Vayg, 2001) or an appropriate city (Kalwar et al, 2013). In general, smart cities can be achieved in cities that are environmentally friendly and habitable (Iker, et al. 2015). The goals of the smart city, in fact, have a focus on the implications of the 2030 program, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (Zawieska and Pieriegud, 2018). Safe cities pave the way for smart Urban planning and smart cities are used by governments to measure different environmental indicators (Lee, 2009) to improve the quality of life in cities. It adheres to the principles of environmental quality protection (quality of life and survival, sustainable urban development without compromising the ability of future generations (Van Kampb, et al. 2003). And ultimately leads to balanced development at the national level (Arvantinos, 1997). Smart cities are intermediaries for regional development and environmental protection and social justice with urban planning (Iker, et al. 2015) Urban planning and gender equality began in the late twentieth century in Western Europe with the encouragement of women's participation in the planning process. In the late 1980s, with the advent of feminism, and the safety of women in public places, gender equality in urban planning was considered (www.mistraurbanfutures.org.byEliasson, 2017). These included gender-based health programs. According to the United Nations Declaration for 2013 to 2008, the plan is recognized as one of the most successful. If land use and transportation planning policies are evenly split between men and women, women are likely to feel more secure about their daily commute. Given gender sensitivity, there are cultural, political, and ethical barriers to urban planning. Why is gender important in urban planning? Because the needs and desires of men and women are different, such as sustainability in

employment, livelihoods, the environment, land and housing, social and educational infrastructure and sexual education (UN-Habitat, 2018). The role of NGOs as a gender consultant is defined as the relationship between managers and people in decision making and through increased public awareness and communication with local governments. Urban planning is an important tool for addressing the challenges of sustainable urban development that must be integrated at all stages of the planning process in line with international commitments to achieve gender equality. Gender is an important factor in planning and designing essential services in communities (Plan International Program, 2010).

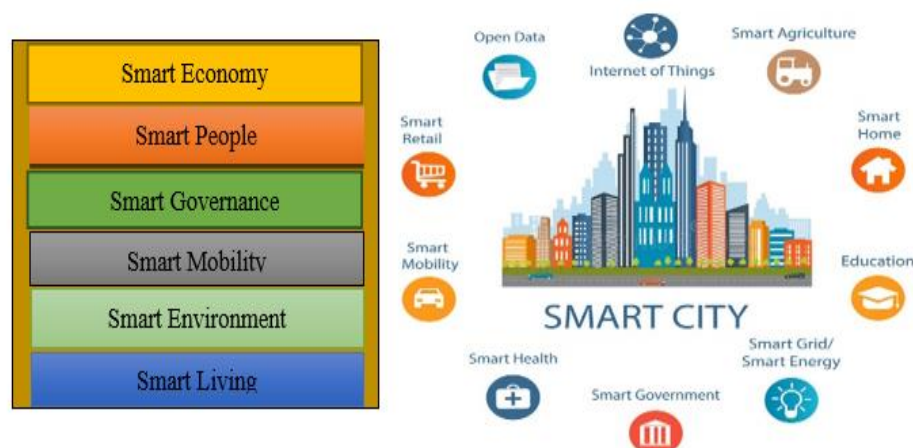
Agenda 2030 includes the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Program to Promote Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (Sustainable Development Goal, 2015-2030) and a Flexible and Safe Program for Women without Gender (Gender Equality and the New Urban Agenda, 2016-2030).

There are two factors with regard to women and public places: security and access. Women should be comfortable in public places and should be able to access them easily (Russo & Spatz, 2007). Planning and designing B should have a significant impact on increasing social capital, promoting quality and increasing women's satisfaction, and improving social welfare (Kalantari Khalilabadi et al., 2013). Following the principle of equality between men and women, or gender equality, means that all people, regardless of gender, are able to develop their personal capacities, obtain the right jobs and the right opportunities without restriction (United Nations Human Rights, <https://www.un.org/en/sections/issues-depth/gender-equality/> 2016).

### **Sociological attitude towards women**

The sociological attitude toward women's sustainable social security and its role in enhancing women's confidence by August Kent, Durkheim, Karl Marx, Anthony Giddens and David Passons have been proposed (Gutednier, 2003). Social reasons for the safety of women and girls for the safety of women and girls in order to prevent violence against them, and urban policies need to address technologies for women's safety. The observance of women's right to the city is essential to all stages of planning, which is why many conferences have been addressed, including the United Nations (Habitat International, 2017) Women have the right to have adequate housing quality to be able to improve the public environment and the quality of the neighborhood and affect the urban environment as we know, people's lives are linked to different indicators and quality standards of life. The quality of life is also related to social justice and welfare. According to different theories such as Harvey and Smith, the importance of justice in the distribution of urban life opportunities in different communities has been considered as part of the world population to achieve social sustainability and environmental justice and women. In this regard, the use of modern methods to create environmental justice and security among peoples is essential.





**Fig. 4.** Characteristics of a smart city, Smart cities- Ranking of European medium- sized citie

### METHODOLOGY

The present research is an analytical-descriptive and applied study. Using quantitative, cross-sectional data, the correlation and the relationship between variables is studied. The sampling method of this study was purposive which was proportional to the size of the statistical population, namely 10340 women in GOLSHAHR area of BANEH Using sample power software, 103 samples were selected. By the way, the examples are high-income, mostly literate women. Questionnaires were used to collect data (field and library studies). The research questionnaire was a standard one which was taken from reputable sources and sites and various articles such as Tehran Biodiversity Survey Engineering Research Database, 2018, Jahangiri 1392, Pour Ahmad et al. 2017, Techni et al. 2015, Mohammadzadeh et al. 2014, Ana Moradnejad and Negroes 2015, Sijani 2016, Akhundi 2014, Sahabi 2011, -[http://hdr.undp.org/sites\\_notes.Pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites_notes.Pdf), 2017 -Skeviugton & et al 2004 WHOQOL Groupe, 1998, Kontala and Rajashree 2019, Questions about the quality and possibilities of women's lives, violence and gender discrimination also measured the extent of women's public security. 100% of the sample women responded. Initially, there were 45 questions and 4 questions were omitted due to low validity and reliability. In this study, the impact and correlation of indices and variables using regression model is investigated. The indicators selected have been discussed in many different sources worldwide and because of their importance and the constant association of women with these indicators in life, they show women's access to environmental and quality of life indicators. After the survey, 3 main indices and 11 subsets and variables of living environment, social environment and smart living were selected (Table 2).

#### Sampling

To determine the exact size of the samples, SamplePower software was used and 103 women were selected according to the following method.

Assumptions for the sample size:

- 1) The probability of the first type error (alpha): 0.05

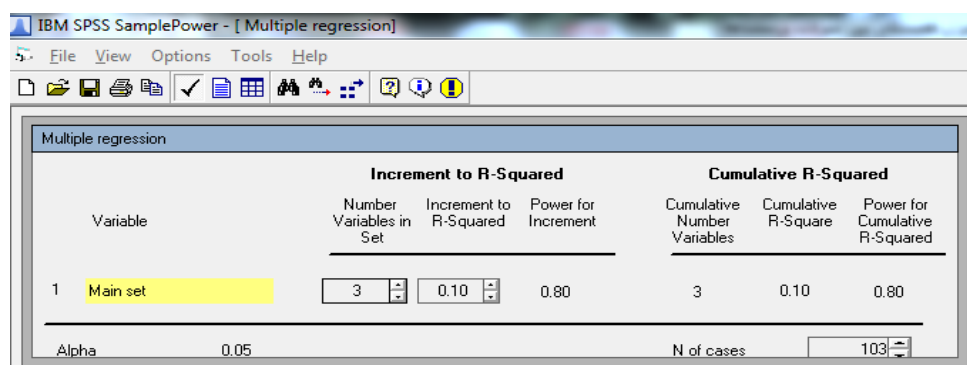
2) The maximum probability of the second type error is 0.20 (ie, the test power is 0.80)

3) The sample size is in a way that at least 0.10 of the determination coefficient can be determined in the statistical population (at least 0.10 means that the three independent variables account for at least 0.10 of the variance of the dependent variable)  $R^2 > 0/10$

4) Number of independent variables: 3 sample size equals: 103 people

### Reliability and Validity of the Tool

To obtain the reliability of the questionnaire, Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used. Before the final implementation, 25 individuals were randomly selected from the research, then the questionnaire was presented to women. Using the data obtained from these questionnaires, and using the SPSS software, the reliability coefficient was obtained using CRONBACH alpha, which was between 0.6 to 0.8, indicating the internal consistency of the questionnaire (Table 3).



**Table 2:** Indicators and variables (quality of life and smart living) used in various studies

Indicators and Criteria								Sources
Public and personal security	Quality of public spaces, sidewalks and street lighting	Participation in social life	Transportation	Recreational facilities	Health	Educational facilities	Quality of housing	
●	●		●					Porahmad & Rahimpour, 2017
●	●		●					OPTED Strategy
	●		●	●	●	●	●	Kakpoor & karazmi, 2014
	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Tavalaei & Rafiean, 2016
		●	●	●	●	●	●	Bandarabad & Ahmadinejad, 2014
●				●	●	●	●	Fallah & Esteglal, 2014
●	●							Sejani & Gorany, 2016
●	●			●				Mohamadzade & Shaeholislami, 2014
●	●		●	●	●	●	●	Ahmadian & Zafarnya, 2016
●	●			●				Jakub, Jefri & Numan, 1961-

								1971
		•	•	•	•	•	•	Group Technical Report,GCI-IBM, Global city indicators facility,2015
•	•		•	•	•	•	•	OECD, 2015
•	•			•	•	•		Eurostat Statistics Explained, 2019
	•				•	•	•	Carlia ,Dotolia & Member, 2013
•	•		•	•				pascual- Hbitat international coalition, 2017
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Eger, 2011- Giffinger ,2006
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Jacksonoil Model, 1985
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Esmi, 2001
•	•	•	•		•	•	•	Garau &Pavan, 2018
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Ackondy & et al, 2014
	•	•	•	•				Zarabi, et al, 2011
				•	•	•	•	Correial & Munstel, 2012

(2019, resurce, authors)

**Table 3:** CRONBACH alpha and smart living questions and urban places security (2019)

Components	Dimensions	Questions	Alpha coefficient of each dimension's questions	Total Coefficient
Smart living	Smart life	1-14	0.779	0.753
	Human and social capital	15-16	0.635	
	Urban environment	17-24	0.753	
Security of public places	Personal security	25-37	0.752	0.802
	Public area security	38-41	0.768	

(2019, resurce, authors)

### Materials and Data

*Materials:* The questions were distributed after determining the validity and reliability of the questionnaires in order to determine the index and women's beliefs about their safety. However, the information obtained from the study through the questionnaire was not complete. Therefore, for better results, journals and reputable women's rights organizations and other sites were used.

*Data:* In this study, descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data obtained. from the samples. In fact, first, the variables were tested using descriptive statistics. In the modeling process, the following tests were used in the SPSS software to convert the data to measurable values to achieve the results and the relationship between the independent and dependent variables (indicators studied):

- Determining the mean and standard deviation of research variables (smart life, urban environment, and public safety).

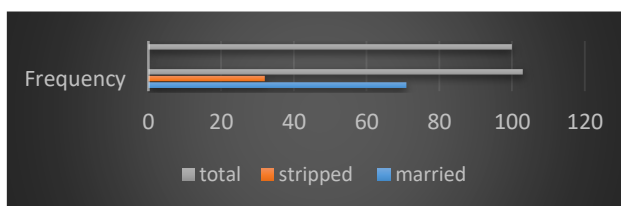
- Kolmogorov-Smirnov test (to normalize variables and check errors).

- Multivariate regression test (to examine the insignificance of independent variables) using SWF and VIF.

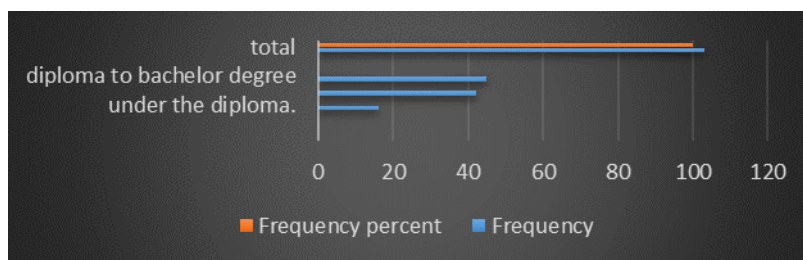
-The hypothesis test using ANOVA test and BETA coefficient table.

**Demographic description of the statistical sample based on age, sex, education, and marital status:**

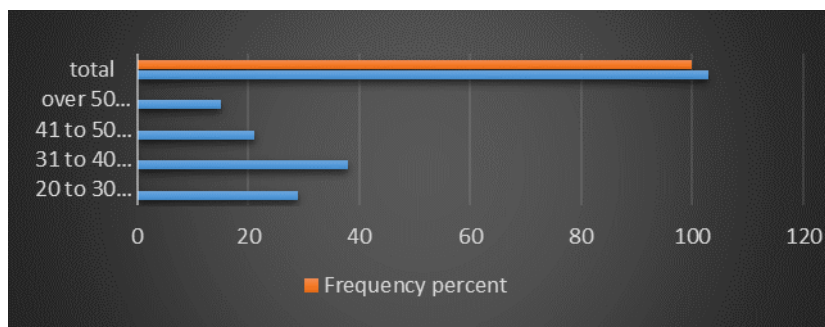
As this figure shows, the specimens consist of 103 women from women in one of the border regions and the age group of respondents ranged from 20 to 50 years, with the highest frequency ranging from 31 to 40 years. Most respondents had a bachelor's degree with 40.8% and a bachelor's degree with 36.9%. According to the survey, 68.9% of respondents were married.



**Fig 5.** The respondent’s marital status (2019, resurce, authors)



**Fig. 6.** The respondent’s education (2019, resurce, authors)



**Fig 7.** The respondent’s age 2019, (resurce, authors)

**Data Analysis**

The statistical methods used in this research are:

\* *KOLOMOGROV–SMIRNOV*: test is used to normalize variables. In this study, the normality of the distribution is confirmed to be more than 0.05.

\* *Multivariate regression*: At this stage, three independent variables (intelligent life-human capital and social and urban environment) with dependent variables (public security of urban spaces) are shown using histograms. We do the rest of the variables with *KOLOMOGROV–SMIRNOV* method. And in the last step, we investigate the non-linearity of

the relationship between the independent variables and the non-correlation between them using the variance inflation test VIF. The result showed that all VIF. values in the model are near 1 and the coefficient of determination is close to 0. So there is no line between the variables.

**Data analysis and Research Variables**

\* *The mean and standard deviation of research variables:* the (table 4) shows that the mean of all indicators, especially urban environment and, Public area security was below average.

**Table 4:** The mean and standard deviation of research components (2019)

Indicators	Research components	Mean	Standard Deviation
Smart living	Smart living	2.36	0.313
	Smart life	2.57	0.344
	Human and social capital	2.04	0.665
	Urban environment	2.47	0.393
Public area security	Public area security	2.70	0.366
	Personal security	2.64	0.411
	Public area security	2.76	0.503

(resurce, authors, 2019)

**Testing Hypotheses**

he results of KOLOMOGROV-SMIRNOV test show that all smart living, human and social capital and urban environment have significant level more than 0.05. Hu: My distribution variable data is normal

H1: My distribution variable data is not normal

\* *Regression Test:* Multivariate Regression can be traced to the existence or absence of a Liner relationship between the independent or independent variables.

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \beta_2 X_i + \dots + \beta_k X_k$$

In this model, as it is seen, X is an independent variable and Y is a dependent variable. Using this mode l it can be shown that X's changes affect the variable Y.

\**Investigating the Normality of Non-Standard Remaining in the First Hypothesis:* Using KOLOMOGROV–SMIRNOV test, since the significant level of the non-standard remainder of dependent variables is greater than 0.05, then the non-standard remainder is assumed to be normal.

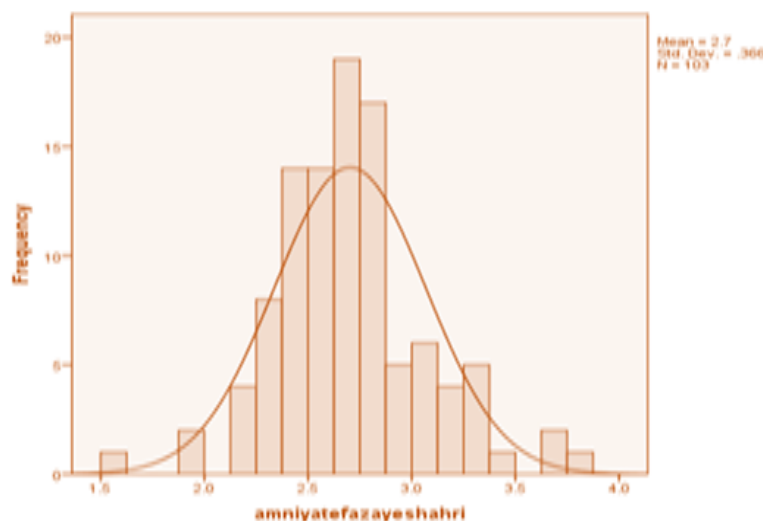
\* *Investigating the Normality of the Description of Errors in the Second Hypothesis:* The error distribution results based on the histogram diagram showed that the small mean and standard deviation are very close to 1. Therefore, it can be concluded that the remainder has an almost normal distribution (Figure 8).

**Table 5:** The result of KOLOMOGROV–SMIRNOV test of smart living and urban area security (2019)

Indicators	Research components	Significance level	Error value	Result
Smart	Smart living	0.002	0.05	Normal

living	Smart life	0.638	0.05	Normal
	Human and social capital	0.267	0.05	Normal
	Urban environment	0.102	0.05	Normal
Public area security	Public area security	0.133	0.05	Normal
	Personal security	0.516	0.05	Normal
	Public area security	0.696	0.05	Normal

(resource, authors, 2019)



**Fig 8.** Normal distribution of errors (2019) (resource, authors)

*\*Investigating the non-multi collinear of independent variables in the Second and third presumption:* Since there is no multi-linear relationship between independent variables, there is no variable between independent variables and regression results can be used. So the H1 hypothesis was 0.95 with confidence. As a result, the fourth condition of regression was also established.

H0: There is a linear relationship between the two variables.

H1: There is no linear relationship between the two variables, so there is no linear relationship between the two variables of smart living and urban area security, the fourth regression condition is also maintained.

**The results test**

*\* Multivariate regression*

According to the assumptions, after multivariate regression, the following outputs were obtained:

*\* (First output of variables):* This stage is used to predict the change of urban area security based on three independent variables of smart living - human social capital and urban environment, and to influence all 4 independent variables on dependent variable (security). In this model, variables whose relationship is not significant remain in the model and are not removed from the model. (Table 6)

Table 6: Variables' entry and exit (2019)

Model	Independent variables (entered variables)	Excluded variables	Regression method (input method of variables)
1	Smart life, Human and social capital, and Urban environment	0	Enter
The dependent variable: Public area security			

(resurce, authors, 2019)

\* *Results in the second output (model sufficiency):* The "multiple" correlation coefficient is 0.431. The value of the modified coefficient is 0.161, which means that three dimensions of urban area security (smart life, human capital- social and urban environments) explain 0.161 percent of the variance (variation) of urban area security in this area. according to (Table 7) the result of the relationship and correlation between the three variables with public security within the study area shows.

Table 7: Model sufficiency index (2019)

Model	Multiple correlation coefficient	Determination coefficient	Modified determination coefficient	Estimated criterion error
1	0.431	0.186	0.161	0.335

(resurce, authors, 2019)

\**Results the third output, the results of the ANOVA test:* shows the significance of the model. Since the significance level of F is smaller than 0.05, independent variables explain the dependent variable variations. Therefore, the research model is significant. According to (Table 8) the results show that smart living indicators, namely housing quality, educational, leisure and health services, transportation and access, and urban environments (public safety - street lighting - quality of passages and parks) It has an impact on the security of women in the border region.

Table 8: F (ANOVA) test results (2019)

Significance level	F statistic	Average squared sum	Degrees of freedom	Squared sum	Model
0.000	7.539	0.846	3	2.538	Remainder regression
		0.112	99	11.111	
			102	13.649	Total
The dependent variable: Public area security					

\**Result, the fourth output (or beta coefficient table):* the higher the "beta and big T, the smaller the significance level", this indicates that the independent variable has a greater impact on the dependent variable. The results show:

The variable impact of the autonomy of the urban environment and smart life on the security of the urban area is significant. The significance level of the variables is smaller than 0.05 and the values of beta and big T are larger than other variables of human-social capital and smart life. Therefore, the regression equation can be calculated using "column B" as follows:

$$Y = 2.032 - 0.141X_1 + 0.035X_2 + 0.388X_3$$

Y: Public area security, X1: Smart life, X2: Human and social capital, X3: Urban environment. The final results in (Table 9) showed that among the three discussed variables, the quality of sidewalks and parks, the lighting of passages and parks the quality of housing, education and health, leisure time had the most impact on women's safety. Therefore, the urban environment and smart life variables support the research hypothesis about the impact of urban environment quality and quality of life on women's safety. That is, the third hypothesis is confirmed.

Table 9: The result of the Beta coefficients (2019)

Multicollinear test		sig	T	Standardized coefficient	Non-standard coefficient		Model
Variance inflation	Tolerance			Beta	Std. Error	B	
-	-	0.000	6.475	-	0.314	2.032	Constant
1.054	0.948	0.158	-1.421	-0.132	0.099	-0.141	Smart life
1.053	0.950	0.500	0.676	0.063	0.051	0.035	Human and social capital
1.013	0.987	0.000	4.570	0.417	0.085	0.388	Urban environment

The dependent variable: Public area security

(resurce, authors, 2019)

## DISCUSSION

Women in the majority of developing countries are affected by the heritage of the traditional planning model. The existence of gender gaps in developing countries in finance and wages, unemployment, university education, crime, freedom, and participation, etc are for political, ideological, cultural, social and even ethnic values of these countries. Some results indicate that gender inequality is associated with economic development (Sheibani and Afshari, 2003). Given the fact that women did not participate in the development process until the past decades, but recently, women's role in the development process has been placed on the agenda of international organizations to draw up a global strategy (the UN Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, UNICEF). The results show that 0.17 women are employed in Iran, while in developed countries this number is 0.30. The difference in the participation rates of women and men in developed countries is less than 0.10, but in Iran, it is about 0.60 and with other similar countries, such as Turkey, this difference was more than 0.30.

The unemployment rate for women in Iran is five times higher than in developed countries. However, women's participation in decisions has doubled over the past few years. In Japan, by 2014, the number of deaths per woman in the health sector was 1,000 per person. Given these figures, it can be said that the gender gap in Iran, especially in terms of political participation, is close to absolute inequality at the lowest level in the world. lower than the global. average. Women's participation in high-level positions, including MPs with 16.25%, is 6.52.% lower compared to the advanced countries (Human Development Report 2015-2017). In Iran, gender inequalities derive from the domination of the authoritative



institutions of society, such as the social and cultural structures of patriarchy, ideology, and politics, and the labor laws, are women's ownership laws. The goal of this study is to make governments adopt policies that women in the world, particularly developing countries, have a larger share of welfare and well-being and lesser share of deprivation at local and international levels, and benefiting from modern urban planning policies and smart city strategies, urban managers can enhance the environmental, social, and economic quality of cities

and create safe cities for women. These strategies provide solutions that reduce systematic gender barriers and security as a prerequisite for all smart city plans. (UN Habitat, 2018). Because intelligent approaches can improve the quality of life of citizens, including culture, health, safety, housing, education, and so on (Brandelli, et al, 2015) These can realize the quality of life and physical and mental health and independence and freedom in women's social relationships so that women and men enjoy all the financial, social and political opportunities alike (Whoqol, 2016- Skevington et al, 2004- Schaffers et al, 2013- www.womenfriendly.Cities.com, 2015)

### CONCLUSION

The plans that a smart city provides for sustainable development in 2030 for policy and participation of all men and women in order to design appropriate public and private spaces in cities, particularly those of developing countries. This paper investigates a lot of studies dealing with women and smart urban programs.

the results show that in the border regions of western Iran, living standards (housing, transportation, safety, education) are low, and among women the patriarchal view is seen in the public space planning system and the distribution of public facilities. the lack of access to public parks and women's fear of presence in these spaces. But this article deals with the situation of women in border regions in developing countries because it has more problems than women in other countries. This article aims to reflect the concerns of women and girls in such areas for planners and organizations active in the field. To empower women, we are using the new smart city approaches. It can create new knowledge about women's rights and citizenship, enhance women's quality of life, and strive for women's participation in all local, national and international decisions. The authors of this article call on women's rights organizations to encourage governments through technical, financial, and educational assistance to develop programs that eliminate gender thinking among girls and boys by providing educational programs. In our opinion, one of the most appropriate ways of teaching is effective learning in childhood. The paper differs from other studies and the topic of smart city for women's security and in border regions, between educated women and high incomes and used social learning theory to educate children and to use the city's quality indices. The questionnaire was based on quality of life indicators and used three variables including indicators, urban environment, socio-social capital, smart living and sub-indicators, and finally, regression model to examine the relationships and correlations to show the correlations are used together.

the results showed that the average of smart life variables, human and social capital is very low because of policies in the border cities, ruling ideology and public parks, public places and public parks, public and public places security, recreational facilities, education and health (housing quality) are at low levels. In the case of the second question due to its geographical location, it affects women's security. Question 3: Impact of quality of life and urban environmental variables have the greatest role in measuring women's safety. Now the authors recommend that due to the gender inequality in Iran, efforts must be done to create the environmental sustainability and safety of women in cities at local and international levels.

- \* Education in schools and universities, particularly to boys and men to end violence and sexual assault against girls and women in these countries;

- \* Establishing cultural and sports centers and recreational centers exclusively for women;

- \* Public awareness and making culture by raising awareness of the whole society about citizenship rights and identifying these rights to governments and reflecting women's issues into active organizations related to women's rights;

- \* Creating a women's and NGO campaigns to prevent patriarchy and connect with international organizations active in sustainable employment plans and supply women's products in the domestic and foreign markets, and provide women's participation in international seminars and conferences and to enter into politics;

- \* Strengthening mass media and social and virtual networks to raise women's awareness;

- \* The role of local government in proper urban planning and budget allocations and investments in implementing laws in indigenous development and local decision-making and women's participation;

- \* Creating appropriate infrastructure for women's access to appropriate transportation systems, improving road safety and sustainable mobility; also conducting audits of people who do not have access to the transportation system, and implementing the 2030 plans and sustainable development with the appropriate design of safe public spaces, and preventing inequality and discrimination against women;

- \* Integrating the infrastructure and providing the necessary facilities to enhance safety and design a wider emergency services network (police stations) based on UN plans using ICT technologies.

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