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CASE STUDY RESEARCH PAPER

Analysis of factors limiting the presence of women in urban spaces and hangouts: A case study of District 5 of Tehran

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ABSTRACT

Following the expansion of the city and urbanization in the contemporary era and its synchronicity with the cultural developments born of modernism, the world has seen a stronger presence of women in the social and economic arenas. According to this presence, new issues are raised about urban spaces and women. One of these issues is the presence or absence of women in spaces and hangouts in cities. The present study was prepared with the aim of investigating and analyzing the factors limiting the presence of women in urban hangouts in the 5th district of Tehran. The current research is an applied research in terms of its purpose, and a descriptive-analytical research in terms of its nature and methodology, and its technique is a survey. The sampling method in this research is a random method and the sample size is equal to 385 people, and the same number of questionnaires were collected in the 5th district of Tehran. The tool used in this research to analyze the research data is SPSS software, and the Pearson correlation statistical method was used to analyze the data. The concepts examined in the form of 4 physical concepts, environment design elements, networks of communication ways and non-physical concepts and in the form of 11 indicators including, mixing of land uses and related activities, attraction of land uses and night life, legibility of the environment, lighting, Disorder in the space, ease of access, gender discrimination in the space, personal experience, feeling of security, surveillance by the public and surveillance by the police were evaluated. The results of the research showed that according to the respondents in the 5th district of Tehran, the mixing of residential land uses in inappropriate conditions, in terms of environmental design elements in inappropriate conditions, in terms of passageways and access methods in relatively moderate conditions, and in terms of gender justice and supervision It is in relatively low condition.

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INTRODUCTION

Urban hangouts, as urban public spaces, play an essential role in social interactions and urban identity. However, evidence shows that women are disproportionately present in urban hangouts compared to men. This can have negative consequences for women's mental health, social well-being, and sense of place (Kristen, 2022, 32). Usability of public spaces, especially hangouts, is an important issue that should be considered in urban studies. Even today, with the introduction of important topics in the literature and theoretical texts of urban planning and design, the need to be present in the space for all groups regardless of gender, age, income level, occupation... seems to be a necessary thing that is neglected by Urban planners and designers are considered a major shortcoming, therefore urban planners and designers have taken steps to strengthen the fields of equal presence of men and women in urban spaces. In addition, many planners and urban designers agree on this issue that it is a desirable environment with social balance that can provide the grounds for the presence of different classes in the space (Karen, 2017, 77). Therefore, today, one of the signs of the balance of security and spatial vitality is the presence of different classes, especially women, in urban spaces without gender restrictions. Therefore, in today's world, the concern of urban planners and designers has gone beyond the general principles and rules, and the field of environmental behavior science with the aim of achieving social and behavioral balance in urban spaces, such as the presence of women in urban spaces, is one of the serious topics for these experts. It is felt more than before. One of the obstacles to achieving lively spaces is the genderization of spaces, spaces that, according to the existing functional systems, are mostly places for men and do not provide attractiveness for the presence of women and other classes. These spaces have problems such as the loss of vitality, the low level of social security, especially in the late hours of the night, and the gradual loss of the social values of the space. This is the reason why, in order to

increase spatial qualities and social balances in gender spaces, intervention in different levels of land use and urban design is strongly felt to increase the presence of women (Ramon and et al, 2019, 55). Examining hangouts and urban public spaces according to the needs of gender groups (women) and improving the quality of these spaces on the one hand and establishing gender justice in the urban planning process on the other hand can improve the human environment in the city and the effective presence of all Groups lead in the production and reproduction of urban culture. The main problem of the current research is to find out how the quality indicators of urban public spaces affect the presence of women in these spaces, as well as to examine a case study based on the indicators of urban spaces suitable for women, and to intervene in order to improve and increase the presence of women in urban public spaces by adopting The attitudes are planned and based on the views obtained from women.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Literature review

Factors affecting gender justice in urban spaces

In examining the relationship between sustainable development and gender justice, it was pointed out that sustainable development does not only mean the development of human needs, but its purpose is to respond to individual rights in social conditions. In this way, sustainable development empowers people to demand justice as a right and not as a kind of good. In this case, they give moral foundations to societies. (Krenichyn, 2015, 21) The most important factors affecting gender justice, especially in terms of management and decision-making, are: lack of recognition of women's cooperation and their ability in the sustainable development of discriminatory social structure and attitudes related to it at the individual, collective and An organization of legal discrimination against women's rights and demands, which is derived from the ruling patriarchal values. The patriarchal values

that slowly affect the attitudes of women and men throughout their lives from childhood, and in more precise terms, the sociological norms about the usual role of men and women, which are effective in gender injustice. The system of action, culture, structures and organizational policies that affect gender injustice (Lawanga, 2001 and Begum, 2000: 15 and Barton, 2000: 2).

Presence of women in urban spaces

The design of cities and suburbs in the second half of the 20th century often ignored the needs of women and their riding experience. Women were somehow excluded from the process of designing places, because these places were not formed based on their vision and subjective experiences. For example, look at the creation of isolated and isolated suburbs where mothers are both looking after household affairs and working to earn money, without having proper access to nearby shops, schools and businesses. The design of the transportation system is generally suitable for adult workers who use it to commute to work and is not suitable for women who come to space with their children. The construction and overall arrangement of the environment also does not guarantee a safe journey, for this reason, every day more than yesterday, fundamental changes in the design and form of the city are felt in order to create cities that are more suitable for women. (Pas-aogullari & Doratli, 2014, 18) This wrong design of urban spaces only covers the needs of men. Women have different needs and experiences of space and this affects their use of space. This is the vision of urban designers as it considers the specific needs and mobility patterns of men as a global model. Access is a main part of the analysis that provides a more perceptive aspect of the subject. The issue of citizenship includes the presence of women in urban design. Cities are obliged to meet the needs of citizens. Therefore, it is important to analyze the opinions of all citizens (Rezazadeh, 2007, 41).

As mentioned, women do not benefit from urban spaces in the same way as men. This re-

striction is always a problem for women due to specific cultural norms. Due to Iranian women's covering, veiling and modesty and society's custom, Iranian women are more restricted from appearing in urban spaces than other women. One of the solutions used to increase the presence of women in spaces is the gender segregation of public spaces, but with gender segregation in nature Public spaces will change and eventually become a semi-public-private space (Rezazadeh and Mohammadi, 2017, 33). While with physical and social considerations in parallel, the atmosphere of urban spaces can be improved under the influence of the contract and the extent of women's benefit from these spaces and their understanding of the public environment. The goal of revitalizing the arenas of women's presence and interaction in a space with the support of a detailed knowledge of women's daily life and stating the areas that must be paid attention to for the presence of Iranian women in urban spaces; is. The need to be present in public spaces is necessary for everyone, and the presence of women as a social group benefiting from citizenship rights in public spaces is also necessary. But in reality, several factors, perhaps the most important of which is the feeling of insecurity in urban spaces, limit the presence of women in public spaces. In general, the possibility of using the space at night between women and men has a significant difference. Women's fear of physical abuse completely affects the way they use public spaces. One of the solutions that some Iranian women have chosen to increase their sense of security in the city and see it as a protection against sexual harassment is the hijab. But this same cover can bring difficulties for the movement of women. Imagine a woman who has a baby in her arms and has come to shop with a veil, or she is crossing the street in rainy weather with this hijab. Despite the fact that Iranian women are present in the streets, there is still a long way to a comfortable presence for them (Rosewarne, 2020, 18).

In order to further investigate why women's public spaces should not be separated, it should be noted that currently women are fundamentally limited due to the separation of land uses and the distinction between public and private functions. In western cities, the roots of such a distinction can be found in the separation of areas in Victorian architecture, which in a way indicated separate and distinct economic and spatial territories for men and women in terms of form, history, private spaces and values related to homemaking. Women have been related and the activities and public spaces with the men of the capitalist economy which favored production and reproduction and more and more suburbanization supported this flow. The explicit separation of land uses into public and private, and urban and suburban, ignored women in various ways, and the separated spaces no longer fulfill their public role (Gerda, 2018, 43). Modern urban planning, with all its claims of freedom and equality, has a male character in its nature, which in many cases has ignored the needs and values of women. During the last two or three decades, the issue of the relationship between design and gender has become a basic discourse in urban planning. It seems that achieving more beautiful, kinder and safer cities requires a review of the basics of urban policies with an emphasis on the role of gender factors and female values in the construction of transport housing, activity centers and leisure and tourism spaces. It is obvious that the main responsibility of housework, including daily chores, shopping, and taking care of children, is in most cases the responsibility of women. With marriage and family formation, women's free time interests are limited, but these restrictions are not applied to men in the same way or to the same extent. The three key factors in leisure are activity time and space, and women have an unfavorable situation for leisure in all three cases. Their time for leisure activities is limited, the physical and social spaces where women can engage in leisure activities are limited. For

many women, the responsibility for home and children, along with the fear of lack of security, has always limited their activities in the public space. Social norms related to gender also limit women's participation in public spaces more and more, under the pretext that women must fully control their behavior. The physical experience of women in public spaces is also completely different. For example, women often have a smaller personal space compared to men. People tend to stand closer to women than to men, and women are more likely to move away from men to make way for others. Women are more exposed to physical contact in public spaces than men. They often find crowding less stressful than men, and they even find some crowded spaces attractive. Of course, assuming that crowding does not cause them harassment (Akbari and Tajdar, 2017, 22).

Some public spaces, especially in certain areas of the city, are heavily dominated by men, and women are subjected to various types of sexual harassment (visual, verbal and behavioral). The reaction accepted by the public in cases where a woman is sexually harassed is tolerance, which in turn reinforces the feeling of insecurity and vulnerability in public spaces. One of the most common solutions used to increase the presence of women in public spaces is gender segregation of public spaces, which can be effective to a large extent in reducing women's sense of insecurity, but the issue that is raised in this regard is that with physical segregation, the nature of public spaces will change and eventually become a semi-public-private space. In a society whose public spaces do not respond to the normal needs of women, taking such solutions makes it more difficult to reach the correct and logical solution and distances women from demanding their rightful rights in the field of humane and justice-oriented public spaces. Therefore, to what extent and in what cases this separation will be constructive or destructive is questionable. Gender segregation of public services such as playgrounds and sports,

areas, specialized activities, etc. provides ease of use of space, especially for women. But this action removes the social concept from the space and demotes it from a social space to a functional space. The establishment of women's parks can be examined in this framework. Such parks provide special facilities for women to spend their free time, but they do not meet their social needs, therefore, instead of these facilities, it is better to increase public security and provide suitable and safe spaces in different social areas without restrictions in Exploitation is created. The way women use and experience public spaces does not have the same quality, and it completely depends on factors such as race, ethnicity, age, social class, and physical strength. In recent years, there have been more researches about women's use of public spaces in all parts of the world, especially We have been developing countries. Most of these researches have studied women in one country or city, so we still need comparative researches from these examples to be able to improve the proposed theories about women and public spaces (Pertoi, 2014, 36). Of course, there is a risk of exaggerating the limitations of women in public spaces. Women certainly enjoy being in public spaces and try to walk freely in these spaces under any circumstances. In fact, women's use of public space can be a form of resistance, when women try to declare their identity through participation in voluntary and meaningful activities. For example, the occupation of public spaces in public by homeless women or the creation of a feminist public art are examples of this. Urban public spaces, as the physical manifestation of the city, are considered the most important arenas for establishing social interactions and voluntary activities of citizens of any class, gender, and age, which aim to respond to the psychological and social needs of humans. Therefore, it is necessary for this category of spaces to provide the services needed by the users of the environment by creating platforms and provide conditions so that social activities and interactions can be realized and take place in them regardless of

the gender of the citizens. In Iran, due to various reasons, social, cultural, political, etc., mostly urban public spaces have an aspect of men, and over time, the active and purposeful presence of women in them has decreased to the point where some of these spaces, due to the lack of programs Appropriate functional planning and lack of attention to women's needs, attention to women's problems and issues such as the need for a space for self-development and providing individual capabilities, establishing a link between work, family and social activities has not been done, and on the other hand, the level of unsafe urban environments has increased. has been Therefore, based on the studies conducted today, inappropriate urban spaces, defenseless spaces, unsafe neighborhoods and the creation of cities with male-only architecture are the most important factors that threaten urban security and reduce the social participation of women, who are an important part of the residents of a city. comes. Therefore, paying attention to the issue of providing security and beyond that creating a sense of security in all dimensions is one of the most important and necessary measures that should be taken into consideration by architects and urban planners in the planning and design of urban artificial environments, it can be concluded that the optimal design of the environment human and considering the effective factors in improving its quality level, in addition to providing the physical, mental and social health of humans, it will also increase the presence of women in the environment as well as men.

Today's cities are a scene of uncertainty regarding their own existential nature. Urban designers and architects each play a role in this chaotic scene, and each of them in a way seeks to reach that lost nature of identity and originality of the architecture of their culture. Regardless of the fact that these shapes, volumes and forms (the body) require something behind them that can connect a person to themselves (meaning) and allow them to feel presence and presence and become an arena for their presence in the city,

the song of everyday life. In recent decades, many theorists have pointed to the issue of the lack of a sense of place or, according to Rolf, "a sense of placelessness" and considered it the main reason for this chaos in cities. We need a place where we can We need a special place on earth to find social belonging, a place where we can take responsibility and engage in meaningful patterns of life that bring people together. If the goal of urban design is to create public spaces open to everyone, diverse and accessible, we must know that a single place is not able to fulfill the needs of all groups. It is more appropriate to think of a network of spaces that can include even the meaningful characteristics of specific social groups. Public spaces can be more suitable for women, if they provide real security and provide a possibility for women's multiple roles: allowing them to entertain their children with peace of mind, organize their chores and responsibilities related to household affairs such as shopping or doing other things. Examples could also include airports if they include a space for children to play, or fitness centers if they include a place to babysit.

Methodology

The current research is an applied research in terms of its purpose, and a descriptive-analytical research in terms of its nature and methodology, and its technique is a survey. This research seeks to analyze the factors limiting the presence of women in urban spaces and hangouts in District 5 of Tehran. In the descriptive part of the studies and researches, descriptive statistics are used, and in the analytical part, it is tested by analyzing the results of past researches and analyzing the collected data of the research with inferential statistical methods.

The following methods were used to collect data for this research:

- The method of studying documents or a library that includes books, articles, urban development plans, urban master plans and related maps. With this method, attendance indicators and gender justice indicators are determined in urban areas, so that they can be checked for the purpose of testing the indicators.

- The method of observation or field observations including field visits and observations and questionnaires. Since the presence of women is examined in this research, women's views should be evaluated through questionnaires that contain indicators of presence and gender justice. The reliability of the questionnaires is also tested through Cronbach's alpha test for a sample of 30 people, and the validity of the questionnaire questions is also measured through a survey of the desired professors in this field.

The sampling method in this research is a random method and the sample size was calculated based on Cochran's formula with an error rate of 0.04. Therefore, the sample size is equal to 385 people, and the same number of questionnaires were collected in the 5th district of Tehran.

In order to analyze the collected research data, two analytical and inferential methods have been used. In the analytical part, average and standard deviation statistics have been used to present the analytical information of the society and the statistical sample, and in the inferential part, statistical inferential tests have been used to test the hypotheses. The tools used in this research to analyze The research data is SPSS software and the Pearson correlation statistical method was used to analyze the data. In the table below, the indicators and criteria for evaluating the reasons for the presence or absence of women in urban spaces are presented.

DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

In this part of the research, the findings of the research have been described and analyzed, and an attempt has been made to provide accurate and generalizable results by using descriptive and inferential statistical methods. The contents of this section are given in two parts. In the first part, the analytical findings are presented separately for the research variables, and in the second part, the hypotheses have been tested separately using appropriate statistical tests.

Table (1): indicators and criteria for evaluating the reasons for the presence or absence of women in urban spaces

Concept	Dimensions	Index	Item
Physical	Land-uses	Mixing of land-land uses and related activities	Diversity in existing land uses
			Compatibility and compatibility between land-users
			High density of workshops and repair shops
		The attraction of land-land uses and night life	Availability of amenities
			24/7 user activities
			The existence of cultural and recreational land uses to spend time,
Environmental design elements	Environment design	Readability of the environment	lose track
			There are signs and directions
		lighting	Suitable street lighting
			Relative general lighting throughout the night
		Disorder in space	The existence of half-finished and uninhabited buildings
			Existence of ruins and construction debris
Communication networks	Accessibility	easy accessibility	Availability of public transport
			Easy access to medical and security services
			Many dead ends
			Improper flooring
			The narrowness of the alleys
Non-physical concepts	Gender justice and supervision	Gender discrimination in space	Lack of facilities for women
			Inequality in space between women and men
		Personal experience	Theft and extortion
			Street disturbances
		Feeling of security	Worried about personal belongings being stolen
		Supervision by the public	Monitoring people on the street and neighborhood
Surveillance by the police	The presence of police on the streets		

Analytical findings

Mixing of land-land uses

Mixing the land uses of the residence includes the following, which is examined in the following table:

- Diversity in existing land uses
- Compatibility and compatibility between users
- High density of workshops and repair shops
- The existence of amenities
- Day and night activities of users
- The presence of cultural and recreational users to spend time

The frequency distribution of the respondents' opinion regarding the mix of residential land uses shows that in the 5th district of Tehran, the level of satisfaction with the variety of land uses is very low with an average of 4, compatibility and compatibility between land uses with a low average of 4, and a high density of workshops and repair shops. With an average of 1.7 very high, the presence of amenities with an average of 4.1 is low, the day-to-day activities of users with an average of 4 is very low, and the presence of cultural and recreational users to spend time with an average of 4 is very low.

Based on this, according to the respondents in District 5 of Tehran, the mix of residential land uses is in an unfavorable condition.

Environmental design elements

Environmental design elements include the following, which are discussed in the following table:

- Losing the way
- Existence of signs and directions
- Suitable street lighting
- Relative general lighting throughout the night
- The presence of half-finished and uninhabited buildings
- Existence of ruins and construction debris

The frequency distribution of the respondents' opinion regarding the environmental design elements shows that in the 5th district of Tehran, the rate of losing the way with an average of 1.5 is high, the presence of signs and directions is very low with an average of 3.7, adequate street lighting with an average of 3.9 is very low, relative public lighting During the entire night time with an average of 4.2 very low, the presence of semi-functional and uninhabited buildings with an average of 1.6 is high and the presence of ruins and building debris with an average of 1.6 is evaluated as very high. Based on this, according to the respondents in the 5th district of Tehran, it is in an unfavorable condition regarding the design elements of the environment.

Table (2): frequency distribution of the respondents' opinions regarding the mixing of residential land uses

Item	Amount in percent					statistics	
	very much	Much	medium	Low	Very Low	Average	Standard deviation
Diversity in existing land uses	10	15	20	35	40	4	1.97
Compatibility and compatibility between users	1	2	17	30	50	4	2.1
High density of workshops and repair shops	35	28	18	10	10	1.7	1.9
Availability of amenities	8	14	23	30	45	4.1	2.3
Daily activities of users	3	2	14	32	48	4	2.1
The existence of cultural and recreational land uses to spend time	7	5	11	27	50	4	2.1

Table (3): frequency distribution of the respondents' opinions regarding the elements of environment design

Item	Amount in percent					statistics	
	very much	Much	medium	Low	Very Low	Average	Standard deviation
lose track	36	24	22	12	8	1.6	1.7
There are signs and directions	10	16	17	32	25	3.7	1.98
Suitable street lighting	8	15	14	27	36	3.9	1.7
Relative general lighting throughout the night	8	13	26	29	46	4.2	2.3
The existence of half-finished and uninhabited buildings	29	29	27	10	5	1.6	1.7
Existence of ruins and construction debris	36	24	22	12	8	1.6	1.7

Accessibilities and how to access

Accessibilities and methods of access include the following, which are examined in the following table:

- Availability of public transportation
- Easy access to medical and security services
- Many dead ends
- Improper flooring
- The narrowness of the alleys

The frequency distribution of the respondents' opinion regarding the roads and access method shows that in the 5th district of Tehran, the amount of public vehicles is low with an average of 4.3, easy access to medical and security services with an average of 3.9, and many dead end alleys with an average of 3.9, the inappropriateness of the flooring with an average of 4.2 is very low and the narrowness of the alleys is evaluated with an average of 3.9. Based on this, according to the respondents, in the 5th district of Tehran, it is in a relatively average condition regarding the roads and the way of access.

Gender justice and supervision

Gender justice and supervision includes the following items, which are examined in the following table:

- Lack of facilities for women
- Inequality in space between women and men
- Theft and extortion
- Street disturbances
- Concerned about personal belongings being stolen
- People monitoring the street and neighborhood
- Presence of police in the streets

The frequency distribution of the respondents' opinion regarding the roads and access method shows that in the 5th district of Tehran, availability of facilities for women with a very low average of 2.03, inequality in space between women and men with a high average of 1.7, theft and extortion with a high average of 1.5, street harassment with a very high average of 1.3, wor-

Table (4): frequency distribution of the respondents' opinion regarding the accessibilities and access method

Item	Amount in percent					statistics	
	very much	Much	very much	Much	very much	Much	very much
Availability of public transport	6	15	26	28	47	4.3	2.2
Easy access to medical and security services	3	20	19	32	27	3.9	2.3
Many dead ends	8	15	14	27	36	3.9	1.7
Improper flooring	8	13	26	29	46	4.2	2.3
The narrowness of the alleys	3	20	19	32	27	3.9	2.3

Table (5): frequency distribution of the respondents' opinions regarding gender justice and supervision

Item	Amount in percent					statistics	
	very much	Much	very much	Much	very much	Much	very much
There are facilities for women	11	9	14	17	49	4.1	2.03
Inequality in space between women and men	36	24	22	12	8	1.5	1.7
Theft and extortion	46	25	14	9	6	1.5	1.6
Street disturbances	39	21	19	13	8	1.3	1.8
Worried about personal belongings being stolen	36	24	22	12	8	1.8	1.82
Monitoring people on the street and neighborhood	6	15	26	28	47	4.3	2.1
The presence of police on the streets	3	18	21	35	25	3.9	2.4

ry about personal belongings being stolen with a high average of 1.8, public surveillance The street and neighborhood have been evaluated with an average of 4.3 low and the presence of police in the streets with an average of 3.9 low. Based on this, according to the respondents in District 5 of Tehran, regarding gender justice and supervision, it is in relatively low conditions.

Table (6): Correlation test between research variables

Item	Pearson correlation	amount
Mixing of land uses and related activities	Pearson coefficient	0.150
	meaningful	0.02
The attraction of land uses and night life	Pearson coefficient	0.410
	meaningful	0.01
Readability of the environment	Pearson coefficient	0.029
	meaningful	0.09
lighting	Pearson coefficient	0.98
	meaningful	0.03
Disorder in space	Pearson coefficient	0.019
	meaningful	0.8
easy accessibility	Pearson coefficient	0.245
	meaningful	0.04
Gender discrimination in space	Pearson coefficient	0.498
	meaningful	0.01
Supervision by the public	Pearson coefficient	0.125
	meaningful	0.05
Surveillance by the police	Pearson coefficient	0.218
	meaningful	0.03.

Analytical findings

In this section, through the Pearson correlation test, the variables and their impact on the presence of women in urban spaces and hangouts have been investigated in the table below.

According to the correlation test table, the research variables are as follows:

- There is a significant correlation between the mixing of land uses and related activities and the presence of women in urban spaces and hangouts, and the Pearson correlation coefficient is equal to 0.150. This means that the higher the mix of land uses, the higher the satisfaction and presence of women in urban spaces and hangouts.

- There is a significant correlation between the attractiveness of land uses and night life and the presence of women in urban spaces and hangouts, and the Pearson correlation coefficient is equal to 0.410. This means that the higher the attractiveness of the land uses and nightlife, the greater the satisfaction and presence of women in urban spaces and hangouts.
- There is no significant correlation between the readability of the environment and the presence of women in urban spaces and hangouts, and the Pearson correlation coefficient is equal to 0.029.
- There is a significant correlation between lighting and the presence of women in urban spaces and hangouts, and the Pearson correlation coefficient is equal to 0.98. This means that the greater the amount of lighting, the greater the satisfaction and presence of women in urban spaces and hangouts.
- There is no significant correlation between disorder in the space and the presence of women in urban spaces and hangouts, and the Pearson correlation coefficient is equal to 0.019.
- There is a significant correlation between the ease of access and the presence of women in urban spaces and hangouts, and the Pearson correlation coefficient is equal to 0.245. This means that the greater the ease of access, the greater the satisfaction and presence of women in urban spaces and hangouts.
- There is a significant correlation between gender discrimination in space and the presence of women in urban spaces and hangouts, and the Pearson correlation coefficient is equal to 0.498. This means that the lower the level of gender discrimination in the space, the higher the level of satisfaction and presence of women in urban spaces and hangouts.
- There is a significant correlation between monitoring by people in space and the presence of women in urban spaces and hangouts, and the Pearson correlation coefficient is equal to 0.125. This means that the higher the level of surveillance by people in the space, the higher the level of satisfaction and presence of women in urban spaces and hangouts.

- There is a significant correlation between police surveillance in space and the presence of women in urban spaces and hangouts, and the Pearson correlation coefficient is equal to 0.218. This means that the greater the amount of surveillance by the police in the space, the greater the satisfaction and presence of women in urban spaces and hangouts.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

Following the expansion of the city and urbanization in the contemporary era and its synchronicity with the cultural developments born of modernism, the world has seen a stronger presence of women in the social and economic arenas. According to this presence, new issues are raised about urban spaces and women. One of these issues is the presence or absence of women in spaces and hangouts in cities. The present study was prepared with the aim of investigating and analyzing the factors limiting the presence of women in urban hangouts in the 5th district of Tehran.

The current research is an applied research in terms of its purpose, and a descriptive-analytical research in terms of its nature and methodology, and its technique is a survey. The sampling method in this research is a random method and the sample size is equal to 385 people, and the same number of questionnaires were collected in the 5th district of Tehran. The tool used in this research to analyze the research data is SPSS software, and the Pearson correlation statistical method was used to analyze the data. The concepts examined in the form of 4 physical concepts, environment design elements, networks of communication ways and non-physical concepts and in the form of 11 indicators including, mixing of land uses and related activities, attraction of land uses and night life, legibility of the environment, lighting, Disorder in the space, ease of access, gender discrimination in the space, personal experience, feeling of security, surveillance by the public and surveillance by the police were evaluated.

The results of the research showed that according to the respondents in the 5th district of Tehran, the mixing of residential land uses in inappropriate conditions, in terms of environmental design elements in inappropriate conditions, in terms of passageways and access methods in relatively moderate conditions, and in terms of gender justice and supervision It is in relatively low condition.

According to the correlation test table between research variables, between the mixing of land uses and related activities and the presence of women in urban spaces and hangouts, there is a significant relationship between the attractiveness of land uses and nightlife and the presence of women in urban spaces and hangouts. , there is a significant relationship, there is no significant relationship between the legibility of the environment and the presence of women in urban spaces and hangouts, there is a significant relationship between lighting and the presence of women in urban spaces and hangouts, between disorder in the space and the amount There is no significant relationship between the presence of women in urban spaces and hangouts, there is a significant relationship between the ease of access and the presence of women in urban spaces and hangouts, there is a relationship between gender discrimination in space and the presence of women in urban spaces and hangouts. There is a significant relationship between surveillance by people in space and the presence of women in urban spaces and hangouts, and there is a significant relationship between surveillance by police in space and the presence of women in urban spaces and hangouts.

In this connection, it can be said that, due to the lack of proper access networks, including public transportation networks and good sidewalks, and appropriate to the needs of women, due to their multi-dimensional and daily activities, there are not enough facilities for them. Even in bland uses and metro lines where gender segregation has been done, the

capacity of the place considered for women is not proportional to the volume of users, and the segregation has been done only on the assumption of social presence and limited needs of women. This is despite the fact that women are under intense pressure to use these networks during most of the day, and the men's section is only used at full capacity during the peak hours in the morning and afternoon. Urban spaces, as a platform for citizens' lives and activities, should be able to provide a safe, healthy, stable and attractive environment for all people, taking into account the similarities and differences between people and gender, age and social groups, and respond to the needs of all social strata. To be suitable and respond to the minimum needs for women. In terms of feeling safe in urban spaces, women are one of the most vulnerable social groups. Providing social monitoring of spaces, especially lost and defenseless spaces, providing proper lighting for these spaces, especially at night, careful planting of plants and preventing the creation of hidden and unsupervised corners, installing guide signs and helping to determine the location of users. Space is one of the necessary measures to solve these deficiencies. Reviewing the public transportation networks according to the estimation of the real needs of women and the volume of their use, providing other access facilities, especially the completion of safe pedestrian networks with appropriate width and flooring, can provide the facilities they need and to increase the presence of women more and more effectively in society and urban spaces. Providing specific needs and standards of women in planning and designing spaces and providing social facilities is considered a form of cultural support for the presence of women in society, and from a cultural point of view, it can help to remove the obstacles to this presence. Biologically and from the point of view of covering, women are more sensitive to environmental conditions than men, and from this point on, they are very vulnerable. . From this point of view, it is necessary to provide

comfortable environmental conditions in urban spaces and pay special attention to the needs of women and provide suitable facilities for their presence in society. Gender segregation of public services such as playgrounds and sports, specialized activity areas, etc. provides ease of use of the space, especially for women, but this action removes the social concept from the space and turns it from a social space to a Functional space degrades. The establishment of women's parks can be examined in this framework. Such parks provide special facilities for women to spend their free time, but they do not meet their social needs. It is suggested that instead of expanding this approach to urban parks and allocating a special section for the use of women, providing public security in urban spaces to respond to more inclusive social groups should be put on the agenda and create suitable spaces in the form of social arenas without restrictions on exploitation in The planning system should be included. It should also be noted that in the planning of urban spaces, my women have different needs than young women and mothers. In addition to their need for psychological security due to Jami's disability, they also need special physical facilities, including the type of flooring, height of stairs, orientation guide, etc. They need to be considered by designers.

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