CASE STUDY

Determination of current challenges and potentials in each of the main elements of social harms in Tehran City

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ABSTRACT: This study is an attempt to monitor and investigate the main elements of social harms from political, economic, sociocultural, technological, environmental and legal perspectives in accordance with the factors of PESTEL. One of the findings of the present study indicates that Iran has taken several measures in order to fight narcotics. In poverty and unemployment, it must be admitted that casting shadow of global economic situation on Iran's economy along with failure to implement Article 44 on the Constitution have led to the fact that a considerable section of the country's economy has remained under direct government control. It seems that broadcasting performance has been weak from cultural perspective; this issue has caused satellite networks intrusion on the culture of people. No organization instructs young generation in life skills and how to prevent from divorce. This problem together with lack of life facilities has caused many marriages to end in divorce within the first year. Considering limited financial resources, the municipality and its affiliated organizations have had a quite good performance in organizing homeless people, but it is not sufficient. Donations contributing to susceptible classes of society are assessed absolutely positive and worthwhile. Street children are considered as an increasing harm in the world and Iran. If we do not reflect on some strategies in order to address this issue, it will be converted to a social crisis. Beggary has a significant manifestation in megacities as a social harm and challenge; it is mostly assumed to be a social dilemma rather than an individual problem. It can be really influential to educate people how to behave with beggars.

KEYWORDS: *Economics; Environment; Immigration; Society; Technology; Unemployment*

INTRODUCTION

Compatible with its culture and conditions, every society encounters different kinds of deviations and problems having destructive effects on the improvement of that society. In many cases, the childhood era plays an important role in societal behavior (Shonkoff, 2010; Votruba-Drzal, 2006). Iran as a developing country is not an exception to this rule. The increase of social harms and abnormalities in the society result in insecurity, decrease of people's reliance to government's power, disorders in social and personal relationships and the degradation of sustainable development (Yigitcanlar and Dizdaroglu, 2015).

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Finally, this issue prevents developing countries such as Iran from joining developed countries. For this, it is crucial to investigate dimensions and trends of social harms in order to make effective and prompt decisions for the prevention and fighting this issue. Effects of employment-based programs on families by prior levels of disadvantage have been discussed by Alderson *et al*. (2008). Conger and Donnellan (2007) have analyzed the socioeconomic context of human development from different angles. The effects of preschool child care type on the subsequent externalizing behavior of children in low-income family's plays an important in society health (Crosby *et al*., 2010; Duncan *et al*., 2010; Fuller *et al*., 2002). Gennetian *et al*. (2004) have brought out the relationship of welfare and work policies for parents affect adolescents. Skill formation and the economics of investing in disadvantaged children play an important role in sustainable societies (Heckman, 2006). In this direction Mistry *et al*. (2008) have tried to bring out family economic stress model. In some studies societal behavior as well as health is linked with parents' mentality (Morris, 2008; Morris *et al*., 2005; Olds *et al*., 2007). In general, Huston and Bentley (2010) believe that human development in any society must carefully be examined.

It is vital to promote employment policy to reduce children's poverty (Huston *et al*., 2005; Huston *et al*., 2001; Mayer and Jencks, 1989; Akhtar *et al.,* 2017;). A healthy society must be designed in a manner that the lone parents can be active and feel fruitful for the society (Knijn *et al*., 2007). Social pathology is the study and identification of the roots of social irregularities.

In fact, social pathology is the study and searching the roots of irregularities, abnormalities and harms such as unemployment, addiction, poverty, suicide, divorce, etc. accompanied with reasons and methods for their prevention and treatment. It is sometimes difficult for younger generation to understand inequality, especially the harmful consequences of social practices they are routinely engaged in (Copp and Kleinman, 2008; Graff, 2007; Kleinman, 2002; Pemberton, 2007).

In the recent years more attention has been paid to various aspects of urban development in Tehran city (Abbaspour *et al*., 2013; Askarizadeh *et al*., 2016; Salehi *et al*., 2016; Karbassi *et al*., 2016; Mohammadizadeh *et al.,* 2016; Tajbakhsh *et al.,* 2016; Pazouki *et al.,* 2017). However, comprehensive studies on social aspects of Tehran are very scanty. Thus, the aim of current study is to bring out current challenges and potentials of the main elements of social harms in Tehran. The study has been carried out in Tehran in 2016.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

First, initial studies were conducted; then, existing variables in political, economic, social, technological, environmental and legal scopes were identified through holding brainstorming meetings. Subsequently, the most important social harms influencing Tehran City were investigated and explored. They are as follows:

1. Drug dependence or addiction
2. Beggary
3. Fake jobs/ unproductive jobs
4. Sexual deviations and immorality
5. Immigration
6. Violence
7. Theft and robbery (petty crimes)
8. Homelessness
9. Mental disorders
10. Committing suicide
11. Poverty and unemployment
12. Divorce and separation

These elements, which have been listed in Table 1 as social harm's main elements from political, economic, social, technological, environmental and legal scopes according to PESTEL factors, have been monitored and investigated. It has also been attempted to step forward in minimizing social harms through the identification of potentials and challenges existing in each section. In the present paper, we try to describe some of the twelve mentioned social harms.

The most important external macro environment variables requiring study and investigation are:

- Politics
- Economics
- Social and cultural issues
- Technological issues
- Environmental issues
- Legal issues

PESTEL belongs to external macro environment analysis. This technique is not only employed to make a list of drivers but also introduces their effectiveness and changes, barriers and opportunities created by these drivers in the scope of social harms.

Table 1: Categorization of Investigated Factors in PESTEL Method

Legal	Environmental	Technological	Socio-cultural	Economic	Political
Contemporary legislation in domestic communities	Environmental and ecological issues	The development of competitors' technologies	Lifestyle trends	Domestic economic situation	Government policies
Legislation in future	Seasonal and weather conditions	Cooperative/ dependent technologies	Demographic specifications	Domestic economic trends	Government life and political changes
Legislation committees and processes	Environment and service provision cycles	Technology substitution/ solutions	Tendencies and opinions of service receivers	Funding and grants	International assemblies
Effective legal changes	Influence of city face	Technology maturity	Patterns of service reception	General issues of taxation	Legislation in foreign and international zone
	Geographical situation and neighboring countries	Production capacity and maturity	Research studies, articles and seminars	Levying Taxes on services	Influencing domestic market/ pressure group
	Living place	Innovation capacities	Major influences and incidents	Economics and foreign trends	International pressure groups
		Information and relations	Accessibility of service reception and trends	Drivers of service reception	Wars and debates
		Media judgments	Ethnic and religious factors	Corrective measures' cost	Global relations
		Technology accessibility, assigning licenses and patents	Advertisement and popularity	International financial issues	
			Ethical issues	Research and development funding	

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Drug Dependence or Addiction

Addiction pattern in Iran shows that the age of drug use is decreasing and teenagers are now extremely in the exposure to drug addiction. It is hard to name addiction just as a social behavior, but the idea that addiction has a structured nature in our society is extremely amplified considering the current condition. In order to decrease the rate of addiction to narcotics, Iran accepted Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs legislated in 1961 and Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances legislated in 1988 and became one of their members in 1367. There are numerous challenges pertaining to addiction, but the major ones are mentioned below:

1. Weakness in management and lack of precise monitoring of shared borders especially Afghanistan border

2. No on time transfer of data on drug trafficking network among countries of origin, transit and destination

3. No technical contributions of international assemblies to the countries exposed to harm

4. No specific organization responsible for addiction and no comprehensive plan for controlling social harms

5. Unemployment and low price of narcotics

6. No database of addicted people

7. No localization of international conventions to be compatible with our country's legal structure

There are some potentials for addressing and decreasing addiction challenges the major of which are:

1. Government must pay the annual expenses of poor addicted people.

2. Allocation of 115000 dollars to fight social harms

3. Implementation of educational programs for students

4. Creation of safe injection room for addicted people

5. Educational programs on TV and radio

6. Collecting addicted cardboard sleepers

7. Prohibition of narcotics production, distribution and use

Beggary

As one of the challenges and social harms, beggary has a significant manifestation in megacities as a social harm and challenge; it is mostly assumed to be a social dilemma rather than an individual problem. Challenges related to beggary can be summarized as follows:

1. No appropriate viewpoint and no practical long-term plans

2. Execution of sectional strategies

3. Weakness in acceptance and attraction policies without considering life and welfare factors of foreign citizens

4. No specific organization and no comprehensive plan for controlling social harms

5. Weakness of social welfare system especially in lower-income deciles and the incidence of poverty and unemployment in the suburbs of megacities

6. Economic chaos such as drastically low national income

7. Dramatic economic recession, no job vacancies and increase of unemployment

8. Having no access to free education and learning technical and vocational skills

Some potentials for organizing beggary can be presented as follows:

1. Existence of charities and Imam Khomeini Relief Foundation

2. Formation of NGOs and associations such as Iran Social Workers Association

3. Entrepreneurship offices at universities such as entrepreneurship faculty at the University of Tehran

4. Islam's negative attitude towards beggary

5. Establishing and development of Kowsar training center to support women

6. Foundation of innovative urban ideas database in order to create suitable job opportunities

Sexual deviations and immorality

Sexual desire is an inseparable part of social, psychological and environmental human nature. The quality of this desire's satisfaction has a key role in emotional hygiene and health of individuals and society. Although sexual instinct can be the origin for family formation, it can also be the root of many crimes. According to religious education, if this desire is satisfied rationally and religiously (through marriage) and in the proper time, it can contribute to relaxation, personality growth and continuation of human life. However, if it is not possible to satisfy this desire

properly, it will be manifested in the form of sexual deviations and immorality. Various factors such as environmental, familial and social ones can be the reasons behind sexual deviations. This category of deviations is in a close relationship with other harms, and they may cause serious problems such as AIDS which has close relationship with sexual deviations.

Challenges of this category are presented as follows:

1. Due to denial-oriented approach, no policies have been made in order to prevent and decrease sexual immorality in the country.

2. Smuggling women for sexual exploitation as revenue source and high profit

3. Prostitution for making a living

4. Unemployment and improper economic conditions

5. Vogue for hedonistic culture among the youth

6. Vogue for western culture among the youth

7. Increase of marriage age and decrease of sexual maturity age

8. Spread of virtual prostitution on the Internet

9. Broadcasting of immoral films on satellite TVs

10. No database of bordellos

11. Contradiction between crimes and religious rules

The potentials created to address sexual immorality are really partial which are presented as follows:

1. Financial support for female-headed households and women without caregivers by Women Affairs in Tehran municipality

2. Islamic punishments related to crimes against modesty and public morality

Immigration

In addition to creating political, economic and social problems, immigration requires specific changes; adoption and compatibility with such changes often causes problems for the society and individuals. Culture shock is one of the consequences of immigration. The rate of mental and psychological disorders such as Paranoid personality disorder among immigrants especially those who experience a completely different situation in the destination compared to their country of origin, is greatly considerable. In developing countries such as Iran, immigration from village to cities is among the most significant economic and social issues. The challenged which should be noted here are as follows:

1. Lack of coherent immigration policies in Iran

2. Low performance of the country's policy making system for providing appropriate conditions necessary for

the growth of professional and efficient elites has resulted in the immigration of intelligent genes to other countries.

3.No official statistics of immigrants especially international ones

4. No rational support for rural handicrafts and no appropriate welfare services and affairs in villages

5. The immigration of specialized workforce to abroad

6. Lack of professional, scientific and educational facilities

7. No specialized healthcare centers in villages and small cities

8.Machination of agriculture leading to the unemployment of many farmers in rural areas

Following points can be mentioned as the potentials of immigration:

1.Developed strategies by International Organization of Immigration (IOM) including following items. It is worthy to mention that Iran is one of IOM members.

• Improvement in monetary management to the country of origin

• Creating human asset by immigration plans

• Return and collection of qualified people in national levels

• Creating capacity for governments

• Empowerment and support for immigrant women

2. The approval of the national plan for immigration management by the parliament and allocating budget to it

3.The presence of workforce organization and its supervision on the immigration of workers and their rights

4.The plan for capture and terminating unauthorized foreign nationals

5. Executives rules and regulations for the entrance and residence of foreign nationals

Homelessness

Homelessness is one of the unpleasant and abnormal social phenomena which is conspicuous in the majority of megacities of the world and may lead to adverse consequences. Today, not only developing countries but also industrial developed ones are struggling with this issue. Urban homeless people are those who do not possess a fixed, regular and sufficient place for dwelling at nights. They live in public places such as pavements, parks and under the bridges, or they stay in public or private shelters temporarily.

Despite the conception of the majority of people, poverty does not always lead to cardboard sleeping or homelessness; however, feeling of insecurity and rejection from family can be a reason for homelessness and cardboard sleeping. If it is continued, homelessness can cause poverty, petty crimes and other social harms.

The phenomenon of street children is considered as an increasing problem all over the world and in our country in a way that if we do not tackle this problem, it will be converted to a social crisis. According to the registered statistics, there are approximately 100 million street children in the world. Several reasons can pave the way for the formation and increase of street children harms. The challenges of this issue are classified as follows:

1. We do not have a single reference for presenting statistics of the homeless in our country

2. No system for integrated management leading to parallel work, waste of time and money

3. 20000 street children

4. Insufficient financial resources for organizing cardboard sleepers and street children

5. Long-term poverty and unemployment has caused an increase in the number of homeless people in megacities

6. Lack of awareness in the State Welfare Organization about their legal responsibilities for the homeless and weakness in educating its staff about their duties in this regard

7. National media negligence about the homeless

8. There is not a law in the Constitution which exclusively considers the homeless and organizing them.

The main potentials related to homelessness are as follows:

1. Naming April 12th as the International Day for Street Children by UN

2. In order to fight violence against street children, UN approved the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The 32th article of this convention makes its government members to resist any kind of child abuse and exploitation and provide necessary opportunities for mental, physical, psychological and social growth of all children. The Islamic Republic of Iran has signed the Convention on the Rights of the Child with total reservation clause in 1373.

3. Developing the plan for organizing the homeless by the Council for Social Affairs

4. International Labor Organization (ILO) approved the Convention C182 as' Worst Forms of Child Labor' in June 17th 1999. Iran also joined this convention of fundamental labor laws in 1380.8.8.

5. Establishing 42 centers for street children and 6 shelters for children

6. Non-governmental donations for children without parents or with irresponsible parents and formation of charities has partially contributed to decrease in street children problems.

7. Currently, there are some main and permanent centers for the homeless of Tehran; these centers provide services to cardboard sleepers all year long.

8. Special patrol for the identification and transfer of the homeless to the defined centers

9. Temporary settlement of homeless families by Imam Khomeini Relief Foundation

10. Hygienic services for the homeless provided by the municipality

11. According to the law, universities of medical sciences are responsible for the investigating medical and hygienic problems of the homeless and offering them necessary services

12. Rules and regulations for 'organizing street children' have been approved and communicated for execution in 1384 in order to offer social support, social empowerment and technical and professional training as well as life skills.

Committing suicide

Committing suicide has been a social harm and there have been different viewpoints toward this phenomenon regarding time, culture and its reasons. Suicide is in fact the most significant form of changed violence in which the victim attacks himself rather than the others and terminates his life. Therefore, when a victim is his own murderer, suicide has been committed.

Committing suicide is among the neglected issues due to their importance. This phenomenon does not happen in our country because of lack of integration thanks to the fact that individuals have high levels of integration, but the grounds in which the individual has correlations in are limited. For instance, a person is fully responsible for his family, but he does not have an important role in society. Since he receives the feeling of inequality and being ignored rather than efficiency, his correlation with society is low. In this case, if a person faces conflicts with his wife or children, he will find himself a loser in all aspects of life because he has confined himself to his family. We can summarize the challenges of this field as follows:

1. The statistics of suicide is undercounted in Iran, and in many cases, suicide is not announced as the death cause.

2. Chronic poverty and deprivation, being fired and financial bankruptcy are among the economic factors which have instrumental roles in attempting suicide.

3. Financial problems in establishing family among the youth have made them absolutely disappointed; consequently, they attempt suicide.

4. Suicide is more common among people suffering from mental illnesses and addiction.

5. Insufficient attention to teenagers' problems has resulted in depression among them; suicide is accounted as the third-leading cause of teenage mortality.

6. Due to the increase of sexual deviation and immorality, many individuals who have been victims of sexual abuse have attempted suicide.

The potentials of this field are as follows:

1. World Health Organization (WHO) suggested countries to decrease the rate of suicide by 10% in 2020 through global cooperation.

2. Due to the high rate of suicide all over the world, WHO names September 10th as World Suicide Prevention Day (WSPD) in order to increase public awareness toward suicide and inform governments and organizations so that they take measures to prevent suicide. WHO, International Association for Suicide Prevention (IASP) and World Federation for Mental Health (WFMH) host this day cooperatively.

3. The United Nations (UN) published guidelines to assist countries reduce suicidal behaviors in 1990s, and several countries obey these guidelines to prevent suicide.

4. Following Islamic rules and people's religious beliefs are considered as protective factors against attempting suicide.

5. Scientific Assembly for Suicide Prevention started its activities in our country in 1390.

Poverty and unemployment

If we spare a glance at the theories on social harms and problems discussed by sociologists and social sciences experts, it is considered that all conditions and factors causing social harms lead to poverty and inequality directly or indirectly. Today, poverty not only in economic form but also in other forms such as social, cultural, political, etc. is the major social harm in Iran. At the moment, poverty accompanied with social inequality and discrimination have suppressed Iran's society noticeably and have paved the way for social deviations such as theft, extortion, being tramps, street hawking, smuggling, fraud, addiction, prostitution,

homelessness, street children and hooliganism in poor and deprived families, areas and vicinities. Although economics is regarded as the main cause of poverty and unemployment, challenges of this section can be summarized as follows:

1. The country's economic policies related to the distribution and allocation of resources and revenues

2. No approval of the supportive proposal for the poor and disabled

3. No proper identification of the factors affecting poverty in districts and different social groups

4. Changes in currency and customs' policies, changes in trading processes, provision of abundant permits in different sections for excessive import and no governmental organizations' support for manufacture and industry are among the factors threatening employment in our country in recent years.

5. Insufficient policies and provisions have led to the fact that a large number of fresh workforce is added to the unemployed annually.

6. In the past years, Iran has not been able to attract educated workforce, and the ones who have been already attracted to the market are engaged with jobs that are incompatible with their fields of study. This issue is caused by disorganized growth of student admission in different majors without considering market needs. It can be an influential factor of increase in unemployment rate in turn.

7. Inappropriate Iran's relations with developed countries and economic sanctions have resulted in decrease of new foreign investment and exit of foreign countries from Iran. These issues have accelerated unemployment growth in Iran.

8. Lack of governmental organizations' support for private companies has caused liquidation of many companies and unemployment of their staff.

9. Value of money lowering, inflation intensification, increase of salaries resulting in giving rise to investment and production costs.

10. Government's tax pressure on economic activists and private sector may lead to business closures and laying off many workers and workforce.

11. Smuggling goods to the country and their distribution with low prices have caused bankruptcy of domestic producers and lack of sales for domestic goods.

These potentials have been identified and recognized in the fields of poverty and unemployment:

1. General Assembly of the United Nations announced October 17th as the International Day for Eradication of Poverty on December 22nd, 1992.

2. In the previous decades, supportive solutions have been raised in order to address unequal distribution and eradication of poverty in development economics. This approach makes an attempt to contribute to maintenance or increase of purchasing power of the poor through direct interference of the government and its affiliated organizations by making supportive and constitutional policies- such as setting quotas, subsidiary, etc. - and policies for price stabilization.

3. In the 10th amendment of 6th development plan bill and its necessary provisions (report of 1395.2.15 6th development plan bill integration commission), government shall support villages and villagers in order for the realization of regional balance goals and the poor empowerment.

4. The political-executive package of sustainable employment development stemming from general employment strategies was configured and developed in 1392.

5. Entrepreneurship development and workforce productivity office in Ministry of Cooperatives Labor and Social Welfare has developed the country's entrepreneurship development program.

6. Deputy of entrepreneurship and employment development have proposed more than ten plans and programs with approaches of entrepreneurship development and promotion, support for entrepreneurs, national cooperation and interaction in order for sustainable employment development and support for small and home businesses and market information management.

7. Based on an idea and with the cooperation of 37 countries, Global Entrepreneurship Week (GEW) has been formed since 2007 and it has spread through 160 countries so far. For this, the third week of November (16 to 22) and the last week of Aban in Iran is considered as Global Entrepreneurship Week in order to promote the culture and spirit of entrepreneurship among different social classes especially university students and social activists.

8. HAMI (people-assisted social support) plan has been proposed by welfare organization of Tehran municipality in 1394 in order to identify the poor in each vicinity. Its supporters are divided into four groups: emotional, occupational, financial and young jihadists. After the identification and registration of the poor's information, these supporters offer them social and welfare services such as basket of goods, financial assistance for dowry, marriage and medical care, etc.

9. One thousand and five hundred billion tomans of low-cost facilities have been considered for villagers who participate in establishing rural production proposals.

Divorce and separation

Divorce and separation is one of our most important socio-cultural issues. The increasing trend of divorce in the two past decades has concerned sociologists, and social-governmental organizations.

In the first place, divorce is a psychological phenomenon because it affects the psychological balance of a couple, their children, relatives, friends and acquaintances. Second, it is an economic phenomenon due to the fact that it leads to the separation of a family as an economic unit and damaging psychological balance of people causes significant effects on their economic life as well. Third, it is a significantly effective phenomenon in a society from different perspectives because it influences on the quantity of population and destroys family, the only fundamental and religious reproduction unit; on the other hand, it affects the quality of the population. As a result, children deprived of the blessing of a family will be delivered to the society who probably do not have the required qualifications for citizenship. Fourth, it is a cultural phenomenon since a society with excessive cases of divorce cannot be healthy.

Challenges of divorce are summarized as follows:

1. Only five members of the United Nations namely, Iran, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Tonga have not joined the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) The United States of America has also signed the convention, but they have not joined it yet. It is worthy to mention that this convention is the most international treaty related to gender discrimination.

2. Having been regarded as a critical social problem in our current society, poverty and unemployment have led to economic and financial problems and divorce.

3. The formation of financial viewpoint in establishing family and highlighting economic dimensions have led to the destruction of values and importance of preserving marital life.

4. No organization instructs our young generation in life skills and how to prevent from divorce, this problem together with lack of life facilities have caused many marriages to end in divorce within the first year.

5. Western culture invasion and the introduction of non-value models by foreign media and some of domestic ones has managed to induce unethical and non-religious relationships as norms. Normalizing such relationships in the scope of family and society can result in changes in culture and behavior. This issue can cause family conflicts, arguments and divorce at the end.

6. The vogue for inappropriate methods of match-making through the Internet, chat, etc. have resulted in not having suitable relationship between couples, changing the family structure and increasing of divorce.

7. The foundation of unauthorized places, sexual immorality in megacities, sexual variety seeking among men and women have caused wide spread betrayal of partners and increase in divorce statistics in megacities more than other cities.

Following potentials have been identified to address the aforementioned challenges; it may be possible to reduce the negative effects of challenges with the use of such potentials:

1. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is an international treaty adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly, and in its 16th article points out the elimination of discrimination against women in all issues related to marriage and family relationships. It mentions the equality of men and women especially in the following cases:

Equal rights and responsibilities in marital life and separation time

Similar rights and responsibilities related to guardianship, custody, supervision, child adoption or similar cases with the same concept in national law; in all these cases, children's benefits are of absolute priority.

Equal human rights as husband and wife such as the right to choose family name, profession and occupation

2. Making necessary policies, planning and coordination of executive organizations' proposed plans in order to strengthen the holy foundation of family by Socio-Cultural Women Council

3. Approving the proposal for establishing National Women and Family Committee by Supreme Council of Cultural Revolution in order to preserve Iranian families

4. Government has stepped forward in the improvement of economic condition of the country and citizens by targeting subsidies and considering supportive packages for families. This can contribute to the progress of economic quality level in Iranian families and decrease of divorce in the society.

5. Educational packages for marital relationships and psychological issues of partner in the format of DVDs with the approval of Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance are sold in drug stores.

6. The first organized and comprehensive law of divorce was approved in the National Council Parliament in 1313.

7. The latest law for the modification of rule and regulations related to divorce and judgment in family conflicts was approved by Nation's Exigencies Council in 1371.

CONCLUSION

This article was an attempt to monitor and investigate the main elements of social harms from political, economic, sociocultural, technological, environmental and legal perspectives with accordance to the factors of PESTEL; then it tried to put a step forward in the determination of existing challenges and potentials in each section in order to minimize social harms in society.

Each of social harms were investigated from political, economic, technological, environmental and legal viewpoints, and the most important challenges and potentials were presented collectively. The Islamic Republic of Iran has signed conventions and protocols with the use of which it can move forward for removing social challenges.

In many cases, there are contradiction between the provisions of conventions and protocols and our existing laws' provisions. We can take women rights as an instance. This issue requires localizing the provisions of conventions and protocols so that they would have necessary compatibility with the laws of the Islamic Republic of Iran. One of the findings of the present study indicates that Iran has taken several measures in order to fight narcotics. However, lack of coordination among neighboring countries on the one hand and the low price of narcotics in our country on the other hand have deemphasized a part of our country's actions related to fighting narcotics. Moreover, there are two different dimensions in immigration.

First, Iran has necessary laws for the immigration of foreigners to the country and it has always tried its best for immigrants' settlement. Second, necessary policies for the immigration of elite have not been planned and executed. In poverty and unemployment, it must be admitted that casting shadow of global economic situation on our economy along with failure to implement Article 44 on the Constitution have led to the fact that a considerable section of the country's economy has remained public. It seems that IRIB performance has been weak from cultural perspective; this issue has caused satellite networks intrusion on the culture of people. This intrusion has led to various problems such as ethical corruption, and promoting divorce all over the country. A part of this issue can be influenced by the change of frugal culture to a consumerist one. The conditions have changed in a way that it will lead to decrease of marriage. Western culture invasion and the introduction of non-value models by foreign media and some of domestic ones has managed to induce unethical and non-religious relationships as norms.

Normalizing such relationships in the scope of family and society can result in changes in culture and behavior. This issue can cause family conflicts, arguments and divorce at the end. No organization instructs our young generation in life skills and how to prevent from divorce, this problem together with lack of life facilities have caused many marriages to end in divorce within the first year. The formation of financial viewpoint in establishing family and highlighting economic dimensions have led to the destruction of values and importance of preserving marital life. Considering limited financial resources, the municipality and its affiliated organizations have had a quite good performance in organizing homeless people, but it is not sufficient. Donations contributing to susceptible classes of society are assessed absolutely positive and worthwhile. Street children are considered as an increasing harm in the world and Iran. If we do not take any measures in order to tackle this problem, it will lead to social crisis. Beggary has a significant manifestation in megacities as a social harm and challenge; it is mostly assumed to be a social dilemma rather than an individual problem. It can be really influential to educate people how to behave with beggars.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this manuscript.

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