



Citizen Rights of Homeless People with emphasizing on Iranian warming shelter's problems (Case Study: Tehran Khavaran warming shelter)

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Abstract

Human rights are one of the requirements of human life in any society, which is emphasized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of UN and the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam, as well as the citizenship rights of most countries and institutions. Homeless people are among the socially disadvantaged groups whose explanation of indicators, issues and strategies for the realization of their citizenship rights. Organizing these people, including beggars, addicts, homeless people and sleeping cartons in Tehran, is done by building greenhouses that, in addition to paying little attention to some legal materials, also raise other issues, especially for other citizens and neighborhoods adjacent to the greenhouse. . Has been created. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to explain the dimensions, indicators, issues and strategies for the realization of citizenship rights of the homeless, which is done in connection with the warming shelter in Tehran, especially the Khavaran warming shelter. The present research has been done with a quantitative and qualitative approach, with the method of survey research, analytical and interdisciplinary research and using the methods of documentary study, library and case studies and distribution of questionnaires. The results show that the most important indicators of the rights of the homeless are: the right to equal dignity and rights, life and liberty and security, equal rights with others, family formation, social security, the right to freely choose work, rest and use Leisure time, standard of living, health and well-being of him and his family, education, participation in society, free and full development of personality.

Keywords: Citizenship Rights, Social Stability, Human Rights, warming shelter, Homelessness, Khavaran warming shelter.

1 - Introduction

Organizing socially disadvantaged people in Tehran, including beggars, addicts, the homeless and sleeping bags, is one of the duties of social institutions and urban management. The spread of the phenomenon of sleeping cartons in different areas of Tehran, such as Harandi and Oudlajan, and its adverse effects on urban life, multiplies the need for planning to organize these people. Despite the measures taken by the city administration to organize some of the homeless people and sleeping bags, despite the construction

of greenhouses (such as Khavaran, Lavizan, Bahman, Islamshahr, etc.) and the presence and wandering of the mentioned people in urban spaces and residential neighborhoods , Has caused many problems and issues for other citizens, some of which are as follows:

The construction of existing greenhouses in the city of Tehran, due to the lack of proper and principled location, has violated the rights of citizens in neighborhoods close to these greenhouses and has caused social erosion of neighborhoods and urban areas and migration of people due to lack of housing.

Violation of the rights of citizens and residents of neighborhoods around greenhouses; Because of the harassment of our addicted and homeless people.

Threat to physical and mental health The presence of addicts and homeless people and beggars in severe cold due to homelessness and the possibility of causing double physical illness for these people.

The presence of addicted, homeless and begging people spreads such anomalies and breaks its ugliness.

Creating an ugly and ugly face for the city of Tehran and weakening the urban identity, especially in activities and behaviors.

It should be noted that a total of 18 districts of Tehran have greenhouses, of which only three greenhouses Bahman, Lavizan and Khavaran are fixed and permanent and the rest are used seasonally.

In District 15 of Tehran Municipality, there are environmental areas such as Khavaran workshop repair sites on Besat Highway, highways and highways, Khavaran Park, as well as workshop sites, Afsaria, Mahalati, Khavaran and Besat highways in the vicinity of or within local and urban contexts. It is one of the prominent cases in District 15, which has greatly affected the lives of citizens by creating insecure and defenseless urban spaces, and has provided a basis for the presence and activities of addicted and homeless people.

Khavaran Greenhouse, which is considered as the largest greenhouse with a capacity of 1,200 people and a scale of metropolitan and trans-regional performance in the country, with the location of a large number of homeless people in Tehran (and even other cities) has played an important role in housing these people. For the past 10 years, despite the many side effects and negative effects on the surrounding neighborhoods, it has been a refuge for a large number of homeless people in Tehran. The construction of the Khavaran hothouse as the first experience of the country's shelter centers led to some problems and side effects for the residents of the surrounding neighborhoods (especially Razaviyeh neighborhood or caravan town). During the last 10 years, this has caused a large number of non-local

people to refer to the area of Razaviyeh town and settle in this area and the hill behind the Khavaran hothouse (as a place for supplying and consuming drugs and a defenseless space). One of the most important issues of Khavaran Greenhouse is the lack of management of the presence of addicted homeless people in public and semi-public spaces of Razaviyeh and Moshiria towns.

2 - Research Methodology

The general purpose of this study is to "explain the dimensions of the indicators of citizenship rights of homeless people and strategies for their realization." Also, the micro-purpose of the research is "the status of citizenship rights of homeless people in greenhouses, especially Khavaran greenhouses". In this regard, the main question of the research is: What are the considerations, issues and strategies of citizenship rights of homeless people? Also the sub-questions are: What are the problems of homeless people in urban management and organizing greenhouses? What are the citizenship rights of the residents of the neighborhoods around the Khavaran hothouse? Therefore, a quantitative and qualitative research approach is adopted which is done using descriptive, analytical and interpretive methods, field survey and questionnaire tools, field study method, group and individual meetings to collect data. The statistical population of the study is all sleeping cartons living in storage centers under the name of hothouses and the sample size is 318 people.

3 - Theoretical framework of research

Warming shelter.

As a permanent or temporary shelter, warming shelter is a space for sheltering homeless people. People who have no shelter and spend their lives in the park or ruins in hot and cold days, day and night, summer and winter. From a social and cultural point of view, the advantages and benefits of building greenhouses are:

- Contributing to the sustainability of the city and society with sustainable development solutions in various aspects of urban life
- Expressing the sense of altruism of citizens and society towards socially disadvantaged people

- Prevention of deaths of homeless people in very cold weather.
- Providing part of the citizenship rights of homeless people such as shelter, water, food, safety, security, health and respect.
- Preventing the creation of an ugly view of the city and urban spaces by the homeless sleeping on the sidewalks and parks, etc.
- Prevention of creating a feeling of insecurity in urban spaces, the presence of homeless people in semi-public spaces of neighborhoods.
- Preventing the occurrence and spread of various diseases such as AIDS among homeless people and other citizens.
- Preventing the occurrence and spread of various diseases such as AIDS among homeless people and other citizens.
- Preventing the occurrence and spread of other social harms among homeless people, such as addiction, the birth of sick and addicted babies, theft, prostitution, buying and selling drugs, etc.
- Skill training and help in vocational training of homeless people in order to get employment and earn money and get rid of littering, theft and bribery.
- Helping homeless people return to their families and a healthy life cycle by helping establish a bond between the homeless person and his family.
- Individual and social assistance for homeless people and addicts to get rid of addiction and strengthen self-confidence and return to life.

It seems that one of the starting points in the transformation of social policies in the field of sleeping bags is to change the perspective of the management from a coercive position to a service approach. In any case, it must be accepted that the sleepers are part of the population of Tehran, who are in a very poor condition in terms of quality of life. Blaming them or blaming them for their situation not only does not solve their problems, but it is also ineffective for city management; Therefore, it is better that the existence of sleeping carts in Tehran is accepted as a fact and public institutions are obliged to provide services to these people like other citizens. With the difference that this part of the society needs special services, the provision of which will play

an important role in improving their living conditions (Kalantari et al., 2012: 51).

It was due to such cases that despite its commitment, Behzesti refused to accept homeless people with AIDS and hepatitis and the municipality was required to keep them in hothouses. However, in order to control sexually transmitted diseases among the women of the sleeping carton and prevent the birth of unidentified babies, the head of the AIDS and mixed diseases control department of the Ministry of Health announced the distribution of care packages for preventing pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases among the sleeping carton women.

However, the acceptance of high-risk homeless drug addicts caused some shelters to not be able to accept regular homeless people due to lack of capacity, and the reason for this situation was the non-cooperation of the drug war headquarters to accept high-risk homeless drug addicts. (Sohrabzadeh, 2012: 30).

Therefore, in order to provide services to these people, the city management intervened directly and also tried to provide the ground for charitable organizations and foundations. The policy of building a warm house is an admirable policy and should be expanded according to the side conditions. However, the satisfaction of the local residents should be taken into account when choosing the place to build these hot houses, and an area should not be turned into a place for buying and selling drugs due to the construction of a hot house.

But anyway, continuing the process of providing services to sleeping cartons in the form of expanding warm homes can be an important step in improving the living conditions of these people. The possibility of using health and medical services (considering the addiction and numerous diseases of these people) is a necessary step in providing services that should be considered. Because the possibility of transmission of infectious diseases such as AIDS and hepatitis is high in these people, and therefore, not taking care of them can endanger the public health of the city.

The word citizenship comes from the French *sit* and the Latin root *sevis*, which Fostel de Colang in the history of the ancient city was given to the Greeks in a contractual union between the leaders of tribal groups to settle in a certain place (city) and obey the gods and the same laws. Participates in common rituals. In recent times, Montesquieu considers citizenship in the spirit of laws as a set of moral-civil mechanisms that should govern the relations between citizens (Fekouhi, 2006). According to Bernard Crick, the premise of citizenship education is to be active in society. According to him, citizens have different interests and values and should learn to live a good life according to such conditions. Hollyli also considers the tendency to discussion as one of the important presuppositions of citizenship education (Chenari, 2008). Habermas's theory of citizenship also emphasizes free speech in a free, equal, fair and just context: "Free citizens enter into consultation to live together not only by the law in question, but also by Organize in a legitimate way" (Manouchehri, 2006). By reviewing the definitions and theories of citizenship, the characteristics of citizenship can be summarized in the following key words and phrases: being social, being active in society, effective communication between citizens, cooperation, responsibility, participation in affairs Social, free speech, achieving justice and equality, participating in individual and collective decisions, awareness of and adherence to citizenship rights. The principles that should be considered when formulating citizenship rights are: the right to equal respect, the right to liberty, the right to security, the right to relative comfort and well-being, the right to sufficient knowledge and awareness, the right to progress, respect for The right of society to enjoy responsible assistance of individuals (Pourezat et al., 2007: 149-150).

3.1- The status of the rights of homeless people in the Charter of Human Rights

International documents also place great emphasis on securing the rights of citizens. The most important relevant articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration of Islamic Human Rights are as follows:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is an international treaty adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948 in Paris. This declaration is a direct result of World War II and, for the first time, universally states the rights to which all human beings are entitled. The Declaration contains 30 articles outlining the United Nations view on human rights. The provisions of this Declaration set out the fundamental civil, cultural, economic, political, and social rights that all human beings in every country should enjoy (United Nations Office in Tehran, 2016) (<http://www.unic-ir.org>) Among the important and relevant articles of the Charter of Human Rights in relation to the homeless, the following articles can be mentioned:

4- Homelessness and citizenship issues and rights

The concept of homelessness is not limited to not having shelter, but refers to the lack of social relations as a result of social exclusion of members of society (Sarvestani and Nasr Esfahani, 1389; 4). Hence, the concept of homelessness has been translated into living in isolation and on the margins of society. Isolation and marginalization of homeless people is due to the weakness of the individual's connection with social groups (Salarzadeh Amiri and Mohammadi; 2009, 96). In another definition, the homeless are those who do not have a stable, orderly and adequate place to stay overnight or who are temporarily housed in one of the dormitories and shelters provided by the private or public sector. They reside (Alivardinia, 1392: 18). There are two types of homelessness in the UN classification: absolute homelessness and partial homelessness.

Table 1 - Important and relevant articles of the Charter of Human Rights for the homeless

Article	The text of the article on human rights	Rights of the homeless
Article 1	All human beings are free and born with the gift of wisdom and conscience and treat each other with a spirit of brotherhood.	Equal rights and equal rights
Article 3	Everyone has the right to have their own person.	The right to life, liberty and security
Article 5	No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.	Right
Article 6	Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.	Legal personality rights
Article 10	Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.	Equality of rights with others
Article 12	Private life or family affairs or residence, or correspondence should not be subject to arbitrary interference. Also, no one's prestige and reputation can be attacked. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.	Right to dignity and good reputation
Article 16	The family is a natural and essential element of society and should have the support of society.	The right to form a family
Article 22	Everyone has the right to social security as a member of society, and can, with the help of national effort and international assistance, according to the organization and facilities of each country, enjoy economic, social and cultural rights with free dignity and personal development. Be a human being to be productive.	The right to social security
Article 23	Everyone has the right to work and to free choice of employment, including just and favorable conditions of work. He also has the right to protection against unemployment. B) Everyone has the right to equal pay for equal work, without any discrimination. (C) Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.	The right to work and the right to freely choose to work with just conditions of perfect human dignity
Article 24	Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.	The right to rest and leisure
Article 25	Everyone has the right to a standard of living which includes the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care.	The right to a standard of living
Article 26	(A) Everyone has the right to education. Education should be free, at least in the case of primary and secondary education. Technical and vocational training should be possible for everyone. Access to higher education should be available to all and to everyone's liking.	Health and well-being of him and his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care.
Article 27	Everyone has the right to freely participate in the cultural life of the community and to use the arts and to contribute to the scientific advancement and the blessings that result from it. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.	The right to education,
Article 29	Everyone has responsibilities towards a society in which only the free and full development of his personality is possible.	Technical and vocational education and higher education

Table 2- Citizenship rights of homeless people, required infrastructure and its disruptive factors

	Citizenship rights of neighborhood residents	Required infrastructure	Factors disrupting the civil rights of the homeless
1	Having good shelter and housing	Neighborhood with private, semi-private-semi-public and public spaces with arenas	Eliminate the sense of belonging and sense of place in the neighborhood of citizens
2	Enjoy health and hygiene	Environmental Health	Garbage collection of homeless people and addicts
3	Enjoying safe and secure public spaces	Sports spaces	The presence of homeless people in green and open spaces and public sports and the difficulty of the presence of citizens
4	Have respect and hope	Green and public open spaces	Lack of access hierarchy and restrictive inputs for strangers
5	Physical comfort and well-being	Public spaces with access hierarchy	Existence of scenes of homelessness, addiction, injections and sleeping pills, theft, crimes, etc.
6	Peace of mind	Representation of lively and promising natural, cultural, social scenes	Difficulty for strangers and intruders to enter semi-private / semi-public spaces
7	Cooperation and participation in neighborhood social activities	Social safety and security	Difficulty for strangers and intruders to enter semi-private / semi-public spaces
8	safety and security	Social safety and security	Existence of fear and insecurity, especially for women and children to actively participate and use the space
9	Possibility of growth and excellence for different classes and groups	A platform for citizens to attend public places and events	Fear, crime and delinquency in public spaces
10	The right to a healthy job and employment	Attendance and supervision	Vulnerability for women and children
11	Achieving your desired and valuable functions	safety and security	Unemployment, garbage, neglect of employment and lack of source of income and resort to theft and ..

The right to relative comfort and well-being is one of the needs that justifies turning to collective life. It is the greater well-being that people feel in collective life (Pourazat et al., 2007: 150).

Addiction: One of the most important issues for homeless people is addiction, which has led to rejection

by society and turning to their homelessness. Drug use of various types of opium, heroin, glass, crack, etc. has caused homeless addicts, often looking for the cost of buying drugs and the place to use it. Therefore, in this process of preparing the cost and place of substance use, other social harms such as theft and garbage collection occur.

Unemployment and lack of healthy work and employment: One of the most important issues for homeless people is lack of work and employment and consequently lack of income for daily expenses. Addiction, which is one of the main causes of their homelessness, causes petty thefts in the city to cover the cost of drugs, and other expenses such as water and food and travel expenses. Neighborhoods do. In general, a comprehensive look at the citizenship rights of homeless people can be examined from several dimensions:

A) The rights of the homeless in terms of having and meeting basic needs, especially water, food, shelter, health, safety and security, which are obvious in terms of citizenship rights. These rights are enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) as well as the Declaration of Islamic Human Rights. All citizens have the right to enjoy and enjoy these rights, regardless of ethnicity, race or place of residence. Greenhouses, which are the most important shelter and provider of one of the basic needs of the homeless, is one of the necessities of securing the rights of these people and is a human and humane matter.

B) The duties of the government and responsible institutions in realizing the rights of all citizens, especially the homeless, such as providing work and employment and providing a healthy living environment in the community, which is one of the foundations of any citizenship society. These organizations and institutions have a duty to look at the root causes of homelessness, to investigate the main causes of homelessness, which are unemployment, divorce and addiction, and to provide areas for healthy employment. Responsible organizations and institutions, especially the Ministry of Welfare, Cooperation and Labor and Social Affairs, Welfare Organization, Urban Management, etc., which have a central responsibility in this field, should look at the causes and factors of homelessness, the field of work, employment and marriage, and Provide a healthy life for citizens. In this regard, the Supreme Council for Social Injuries, as a cross-sectoral body, can help solve problems while entering and designing basic strategies.

C) Duties of other citizens towards socially disadvantaged people, especially the homeless, including social acceptance, mutual respect, a sense of altruism, avoiding the rejection of the homeless, and participating in resolving social harms; Formation of non-governmental groups in solving problems of social harms and Citizens of any society need to take responsibility and look at the issue of homelessness with responsible organizations and institutions and non-governmental groups and help solve problems and meet the needs of the socially disadvantaged.

5-Case study; Khavaran Tehran Warming Shelter

In 2004, in order to provide overnight accommodation for homeless clients in Tehran, Tehran Municipality set up two tents in the form of tents in Al-Mahdi (District 9) and Harandi (District 12) parks. Due to the possible dangers, two help centers (Khavaran and Bahman) were set up by the organization in 2006 in the area of Razaviyeh town (region 15) and Bahman square (region 16). The capacity of Khavaran Help Center was 400 people and the capacity of Bahman Help Center was 150 people.

In 1390, according to the needs of Tehran and in order to decentralize the help centers of Khavaran and Bahman, the establishment of regional aid centers in 22 districts of Tehran was on the agenda of the Welfare, Services and Social Partnerships Organization.

In 1391, 6 shelters, in 1392, 11 shelters, in 1393, 18 shelters and in 1394, 18 shelters were set up and operated in Tehran. Among the 22 districts of Tehran, some districts 3, 6, 10, 21 currently do not have a greenhouse or a helper, which will either be built in the coming years or there is no need for a greenhouse so far. Khavaran Greenhouse is located in District 15 of Tehran Municipality on Imam Reza Highway (Mashhad Road) and adjacent to workshop units and at a distance of 300 meters from the nearest residential units (Razaviyeh and Moshirieh neighborhoods), which is a total of 500 to 800 homeless people. Khavaran Greenhouse, which is considered as the largest greenhouse with a capacity of 1,200 people and a scale of metropolitan and trans-regional performance in the country, with the location of

a large number of homeless people in Tehran (and even other cities) has played an important role in housing these people. For the past 10 years, despite the many side effects and negative effects on the surrounding neighborhoods, it has been a refuge for a large number of homeless people in Tehran. The construction of the Khavaran hothouse as the first experience of the country's shelter centers led to some problems and side effects for the residents of the surrounding neighborhoods (especially Razaviyeh neighborhood or caravan town). During the last 10 years, this has caused a large number of non-local people to refer to the area

of Razaviyeh town and settle in this area and the hill behind the Khavaran hothouse (as a place for supplying and consuming drugs and a defenseless space).

One of the most important issues of Khavaran warming shelter is the lack of management of the presence of addicted homeless people in public and semi-public spaces of Razaviyeh and Moshiria towns. The presence of homeless people and addicts through the construction of greenhouses, the occurrence of crimes such as petty theft, theft and burglary in semi-public local environments weakens security in neighborhoods and urban spaces.



Figure 1 - 750 square meters' area for air conditioning, rest and sports for clients; Helpers of Khavaran



Figure 2 - Foot of Kuhsar hill from Razaviyeh neighborhood (above Fakuri alley)



Figure 3 - Unprotected space at the end of the alleys at the foot of Razavieh neighborhood (Fakoori and Bahonar alleys)

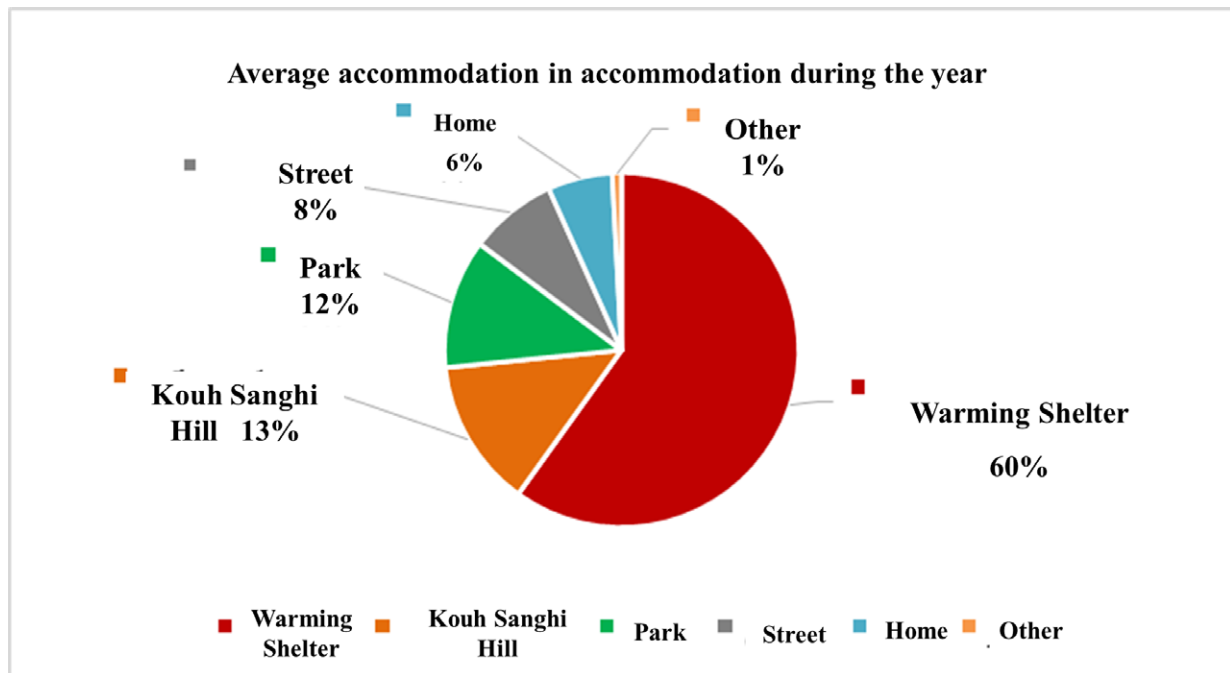


Figure 4 -Percentage chart of average temporary accommodation in the past year: Each respondent could indicate different places to stay during the year

Residents of Razaviyeh and Moshirieh neighborhoods, merchants, clients and staff of Sarai Mahalla are very dissatisfied with the existence of Khavaran hothouse and consider all their social, psychological and psychological problems as a result of the construction of this center. Also, all members of the Razaviyeh and Moshiria neighborhood councils are dissatisfied with

this and demand the removal of this center. In contrast to the managers of Khavaran Greenhouse and the Social Services Organization, the insecurity of Razaviyeh and Moshiria neighborhoods is not related to the greenhouse, and these damages are caused by the hill behind the warming shelter.

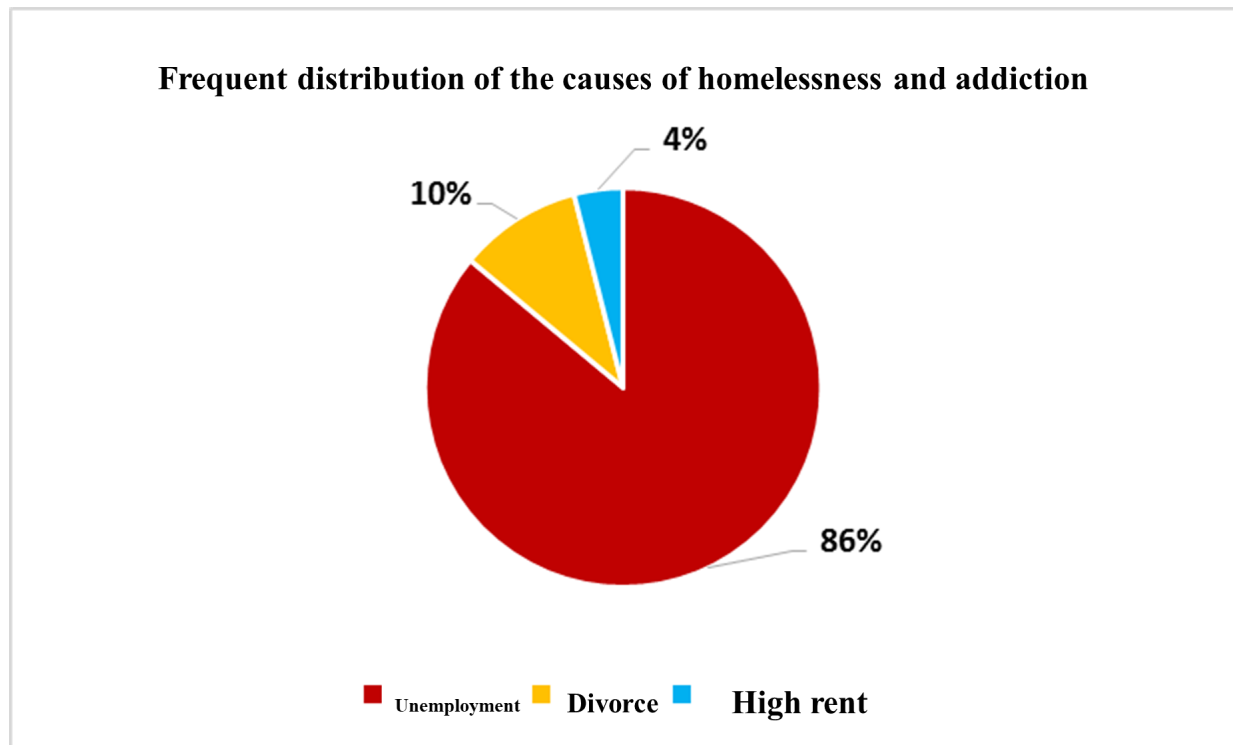


Figure 5 - Graph of the percentage of causes of homelessness among respondents; Unemployment with 86% frequency is the most important cause of homelessness.

The results of interviews with 25 clients inside the hothouse show that about half of these people visited the Razaviyeh and Moshiria neighborhoods and the public spaces of these neighborhoods. Almost all people (with an average age of 47) are rejected by their families and more than half of them are from Tehran. Also, the majority of respondents (85%) are addicted to drugs and most of the interviewees are dissatisfied with the attitude of the people and their social status among other citizens. The result of interviews with 25 addicts and homeless people outside the hothouse who were present in Razaviyeh and Moshiria neighborhoods; It shows that about 72% of these people have a history of using the greenhouse. Almost all people (with an average age of 48) are rejected by their families and more than

half of them are from Tehran. Also, the majority of respondents (90%) are addicted to drugs and most of the interviewees are dissatisfied with the attitude of the people and their social status among other citizens.

In terms of the type of problem, issues related to homeless people and their organization can be analyzed in three categories and the answers obtained: 1- Social issues outside the greenhouse (homeless families, social interaction with Surrounding neighborhoods and other citizens) 2- Assistance and management issues inside the greenhouse (individual and social assistance, treatment and quitting addiction) 3- Spatial-physical issues of the greenhouse (service spaces, greenhouse facilities, greenhouse location).

Table 3- Distribution of respondents according to the number of issues related to organizing the homeless and the greenhouse

Level Of Problem	Spatial-physical issues related to the Warming Shelter		Assistance and management issues inside the Warming Shelter		Social issues outside the Warming Shelter (city and neighborhood)	
	Number	percentages	Number	percentages	Number	percentages
Much	32	64%	9	18%	28	56%
medium	16	32%	18	36%	19	38%
Low	2	4%	23	46%	3	6%
Total	50	100%	50	100%	50	100%

6- Discussions and findings

The problems and issues of running the hothouse by labor and social institutions, Semanha, is done through a tender process, which has several issues, which include:

- Non-cooperation of responsible organizations;

Organizations responsible for the organization of social harms, especially the Ministry of Welfare, Cooperation and Labor, the Ministry of Roads and Urban Development, the Welfare Organization, the Imam Khomeini Relief Committee, the police force, and the Ministry of Justice, whose participation in providing the costs of organizing homeless people is essential. The non-cooperation of these organizations has led the municipality to cover the cost of organizing homeless people alone.

- The capacity of non-governmental organizations:

Non-governmental organizations have good social, governmental and popular support, and they also have a reliable position among homeless people and vulnerable groups. By providing suitable space and place and necessary support for these organizations, Tehran Municipality can provide the arena for the presence of as many of them as possible to operate in this field. The use of non-governmental organizations in the administration of greenhouses can help reduce the costs of municipal management and administration of greenhouses. At present, all the costs of running the

Baza greenhouse for each homeless person are 150,000 rials per night, which are financed through the municipal budget. According to the officials of the Social Services Organization of Tehran Municipality, in the coming year, 25% of the total cost of each greenhouse will be collected by the contractor through public donations. Currently, there are public organizations that are willing to accept the responsibility of running the greenhouses without charging money from the municipality and only with public assistance.

- The existence of the economic roots of homelessness;

Homeless people and addicts steal and steal or pick up garbage to meet the daily expenses of consumables. One of the complications of the daily homelessness of the clients is littering, which causes many disturbances and problems for the city and its citizens. Disturbing the health of the environment, the unpleasant smell of garbage collectors in public spaces, the untidy appearance, theft and theft of public facilities (such as guardrails and facilities in public spaces) are common issues of garbage collection. During this, the possibility of administrative corruption in the matter of monitoring and organizing the related damages can be investigated. The opinion of the people and some garbage collectors regarding the sale of facilities and parts stolen from public spaces to the garages adjacent to the Khavaran Greenhouse and the silence of the officials is one of the examples.

- **The existence of the economic roots of buying and selling drugs;** Buying and selling drugs is one of the roots of homelessness and the presence of addicts in public spaces, creating defenseless spaces and social damage. The passivity of the responsible organizations in this field, especially the police force, which has led to the growth of defenseless spaces, is noteworthy in this field.

- **The impact of homelessness and Khavaran hothouse on the housing economy and rent:** Tepe Kuh Sangi, Khavaran hothouse, the presence of drug addicts and homeless people in the public spaces of Razavieh neighborhood, the relative impact on the economy of land, housing and rent price during the last 10 years. There is a history of this negative impact in Harandi neighborhood located in the 12th district and Khak Sefid neighborhood located in the 4th district and the historical Oudlajan neighborhood located in the 12th district. and reducing the social and economic value of surrounding properties. According to the opinion of the real estate consultants of Razavieh neighborhood and some of the residents of Razavieh neighborhood, Tepe Koh-Sangi, Khavaran Greenhouse and the roaming of addicts in the neighborhood have caused the neighborhood's notoriety and the negative mentality of the citizens, which has led to the desire to live and buy housing. It has decreased from this neighborhood and its prosperity has decreased in recent years. Also, many families who have lived in this neighborhood for several years have migrated to other areas or neighborhoods and this mentality continues.

-**The impact of homelessness on the tourism economy:** the presence of addicts and homeless people in public spaces can affect the quantity and quality of the presence of other people, especially domestic and foreign tourists. Considering that most of the foreign tourists of Tehran visit historical museums located in the historical context and north of the city, as well as modern and spectacular centers such as Milad Tower and religious spaces such as Imamzadehs. The presence and movement of drug addicts and homeless people to some of these places, such as the historical context of the 12th district of Tehran (such as the historical houses of Oudlajan neighborhood) and the historical spaces of Shahrari (such as the historical complex of Cheshme Ali in the north of Shahrari) has caused a decrease in the number of tourists in these areas. Is. However, in the scope of the study, the presence and movement of homeless people in the Khavaran greenhouse has not had such an effect. Of course, the presence of homeless people and drug addicts in the area of Khavaran Terminal, Khavaran Park and Khavaran Cultural Center has caused the sensitivity of some customers in District 15 of Tehran, which requires the adoption of measures in order to maintain the security and comfort of customers in three important centers of the region, namely, Khavaran Park, Khavaran Terminal and Khavaran Cultural Center are essential.

Investigating greenhouses in Tehran city in social, cultural, economic, managerial, legal, psychological and physical aspects can be done in the form of integrated analysis with SWAT method. The perspective of this study is the development of social, cultural, economic and physical stability with the complete organization of social harms.

Table 3 - Integrated analysis of greenhouses in Tehran using the SWOT method

	Strengths	Weakening	Opportunities	Threats
Cultural and Social	A place to accommodate homeless people - prevention of excessive dispersion of homeless people at the neighborhood level - a local greenhouse to protect homeless people and their citizenship rights	Weakening of social stability in the neighborhoods - The spread of addiction among the residents of the neighborhoods - Creating a sense of insecurity among women and children - Weakness of the sense of place and belonging to the living environment - The spread of littering and theft - Anti-social behavior in dealing with poverty Women - lack of public participation - lack of an effective program for the daily hours of the homeless - the growth of addiction and its normalization with the release of addicts during the day	Sustainable development of neighborhoods - Attention and education on addiction prevention - Education and institutionalization of socialization among citizens in dealing with addicts and homeless - Strengthening social monitoring and control - Strengthening social participation and cement	Social and cultural instability - the crisis of insecurity and identity less in the neighborhoods and the normalization of insecurity with the continuation of the current situation of Garmkhaneh - Garmkhaneh, the center of social crisis
Economical	-	Existence of economic and profit purposes in tenders and contracting of greenhouses - Semans become contractors instead of dealing with non-profit affairs - Allocation of very high cost per person/day for housing homeless people (150,000 Rials) - Garbage collection As an economic problem of the homeless and drug addicts, the misuse of nearby workshops and garages in buying stolen waste from drug addicts.	Attracting donations from benefactors and relatives - Attracting people's aid through Semanas - The standard cost of housing per person/day for homeless people (38000 Rials) from the welfare side - Semanas' readiness to manage the homeless at no cost	Turning the issue of social damage into an area for waste of wealth and economic abuses
Managerial	Khavaran shelter is a shelter for organizing homeless people and drug addicts - relative control of insecurity and crimes - prevention of deaths of drug addicts in public spaces	Lack of neighborhood-centeredness in the construction of Khavaran Greenhouse due to its non-local scale - occurrence of littering and theft and crimes due to Khavaran Greenhouse - instability and instability in public spaces of the region due to the presence of drug addicts - weak supervision of the police force - non-participation of Semans - adopting Trial and error approach in social damage management	neighborhood-centered in organizing social harms - citizen trainings in the participation of people and communities in organizing social harms - powerful police presence in strengthening the security of public spaces - social work - neighborhood police presence and special environmental monitoring patrols	Unstable urban management - crisis of social damages - chaos and insecurity in neighborhoods and loss of safety and security
Legal	-	Action and planning without comprehensive laws in recent years - Lack of specific regulations and instructions for organizing social harms - Ambiguity in dealing with drug addicts as criminals or patients - Ambiguity in the implementation of legal articles 15 and 16 of the headquarters to fight against drugs	Compilation and application of regulations and comprehensive instructions for organizing social damages	Lawlessness and personal decisions in dealing with social harms
Psychiatry-help	The beginning of individual help inside some shelters	The use of inexperienced people in personal assistance inside the greenhouse - the absence of assistance outside the greenhouse - the continuation of addiction and its increasing growth among other citizens - the lack of individual assistance in most greenhouses	Taking advantage of individual and social work inside and outside the hothouse as a part of the cycle of organizing social harms and recovering addicts	Lack of mental and spiritual treatment of addicts - continuation of addiction and its increasing growth among other citizens
Physical	Improving the quality of the indoor spaces of the Khavaran greenhouse in the renovation of the last year - creating a methadone treatment unit in the greenhouse -	The lack of neighborhood-centeredness in the construction of the Khavaran greenhouse due to its non-local scale - the incompatibility of the use and function of the greenhouse with the neighborhood and surrounding functions	Construction of greenhouses on a local scale to reduce the reception capacity of the Khavaran greenhouse - organizing defenseless spaces, especially the rocky hill behind the shelter	Unstable urban management - crisis of social damages - chaos and insecurity in neighborhoods and loss of safety and security

Citizenship rights of all persons, including the homeless, can include the right to equal respect, the right to liberty, the right to security, the right to relative comfort and well-being, the right to adequate knowledge and awareness, the right to progress, respect. He examined the right of society to enjoy responsible assistance to individuals (Pourezat et al., 2007: 149-150). Acceptance of these rights for the homeless will guarantee the foundation and education and provision of their rights by other citizens, responsible organizations and social and welfare institutions. The right to a healthy life is one of the basic rights of all people, including the homeless. The right to life is an inalienable and God-given right, which is also emphasized by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Islamic Declaration of Human Rights.

Garbage collection, petty theft, drug use, irregular presence in public spaces are among the activities of the homeless and addicts seeking a greenhouse, which deprives other citizens of comfort and tranquility. Positive effects of greenhouse construction; By organizing the

homeless and securing some of their human and civil rights (such as shelter, water, food, safety, security and health) to prevent them from dying in the cold and from homelessness. The reception of these people in hothouses prevents them from being present at night in urban spaces (such as parks, sidewalks and alleys) and from creating an unfavorable urban landscape and the feeling of insecurity of other citizens (especially women and children). Negative effects of greenhouse construction; The construction of hothouses in special circumstances and cases can lead to some tensions and side effects for other citizens. One of these issues is the lack of comprehensive management of the presence of addicted homeless people in public and semi-public spaces of urban neighborhoods.

In general, according to the issues and opportunities raised in citizenship rights, the proposed issues, strategies and practical solutions to solve the promotion of citizenship rights can be reviewed and presented in the form of the following issues:

Table 4 - Issues, strategies and operational strategies in improving the spatial and physical infrastructure of civil rights

Dimension	Strategy	Operational and practical solution
Comprehensive and detailed urban plan	Citizen-centered attitude in the project preparation process	Considering all the needs of citizens and special groups (women and children, etc.) - Avoiding purely physical attitudes - Reviewing the project preparation process
	Citizens' participation in the project preparation process	Citizen Survey - Creating participatory workshops on urban projects -
	Participation of seminars and experts in fields related to civil rights	Providing a platform for participation and cooperation of non-governmental organizations and experts in the fields of sociology, psychology, law, etc. - Presenting a draft plan for the survey before approval and implementation
	Assessing and measuring citizenship	Assessing and evaluating the effects of the project on citizenship rights - Monitoring the realization of the project goals with a citizenship approach - Creating a database of citizenship rights watchdogs
Public urban spaces	Pedestrian	Creating desirable urban spaces (squares, paths, sidewalks and pedestrian parks) for active presence, education, citizenship practice and citizen dialogue
	Citizen participation	Involve citizens in the design, construction, operation and maintenance of urban space
	Multipurpose urban spaces	A combination of different activities and functions with a focus on community-based in urban space such as cultural, social, recreational, commercial, sports, political and ...
	Safety and security of urban spaces	Control, monitoring and social monitoring of urban spaces - Preventing the creation of defenseless spaces - Preventing overcoming pedestrians - Providing 24-hour life of urban space
Usage and activity	Community orientation	Paying attention to the scale of the neighborhood in the plans and needs of the neighborhood - the participation of the citizens of the neighborhood
	Fair distribution of land uses	Distribution of public spaces with fair access and use - attention to low-income groups, especially women, children, the disabled - taking into account the interests of society
		Development of community-based spaces and centers such as cultural centers, neighborhood halls - reviewing and improving the structure of all spaces and organizations with the approach of promoting and reviving civil rights - helping empathy and reducing social harms
	Development of community-based uses	Development of community-based spaces and centers such as cultural centers, neighborhood halls - citizenship education in all institutions
Transportation	Establishment of a citizenship rights unit	Priority of public-private transport - development of bicycles
	Development of public transport	Creating special walking and cycling routes - citizen dialogue routes
	Pedestrian development	Creating bases for education and strengthening of civil rights and ...
Managerial	Citizenship stations	Avoid top-down management and planning - Citizens' participation in the management of their city and neighborhood
	Managerial decentralization	Assigning responsibilities to citizens and entities in the administration and monitoring of citizenship rights
	Participation of citizens and citizens	Avoiding the construction of spaces and places against the public interest
	Respect for the votes and opinions of the people	Attention to the votes and opinions of people and experts - a comprehensive view of all aspects of the plan

In this regard, strategies and operational strategies to reduce the effects of hothouses on urban life are:

a) Root requirements to address the background of homelessness and addiction, especially unemployment, divorce and addiction b) Location requirements; In locating any hothouse and shelter, there should be a minimum distance from residential areas and semi-public and semi-private spaces, as well as parks, educational, cultural and social centers. C) Performance scale requirements; Reduce the capacity of greenhouses on a local scale with about 50 people and avoid the construction of trans-local and trans-regional greenhouses. D) requirements for social work services; Providing regular and comprehensive personal and social assistance services of screening, counseling and education to addicts and the homeless with the aim of returning people to a healthy life cycle. C) Construction and development of other complementary organizing centers such as addiction treatment centers, training centers, medical service delivery centers, etc. d) Education and promotion of awareness and skills of clients and their families, as well as other citizens in order to accept Ladies and respect for their rights. N) Efforts to prevent the skills of homeless people and addicts in other cities in Tehran. F) Participation of people and non-governmental organizations in the management of greenhouses by the Samnas and attracting public and charitable donations. E) Requirements of other relevant authorities and organizations; Cooperation and participation of all relevant organizations, including the Supreme Council of Social Injuries, Provincial Development Planning Council, law enforcement, welfare organization, justice, Ministry of Welfare, municipality, city council, etc. in the comprehensive and sustainable organization of injuries social.

7-Conclusion:

Attention to the components of civil rights has been neglected in most urban and urban development projects in Iranian cities. This negligence can be seen in projects such as the construction of highways, commercial complexes, widening of roads, etc., where the acquisition of land required for the construction of the project is done by force and without considering the consent of the owners. In such projects, the

consequences of interfering in the relevant social context have been neglected, with environmental consequences, noise pollution and traffic issues, the movement of strangers, and a weakening of residents' sense of security and safety. In projects such as Nawab and Imam Ali (AS) highways in Tehran, which have been done by acquiring thousands of residential units and destroying them, in addition to destroying the social and cultural identity and sense of place of the residents, leading to marginalization and urban complications.

In the case study, the housing of the homeless in Tehran, which has been done in several hothouses, especially the Khavaran hothouse in the east of Tehran, has caused numerous tensions and social harms among citizens. This center, which has been done without considering the rights of citizens and residents of the surrounding neighborhoods with only housing for the homeless, has led to the reproduction of other social harms such as creating defenseless and insecure spaces, theft, addiction and garbage in Razaviyeh neighborhood.

It is better to organize the Khavaran Shelter, which in the short term is a complex that has been reduced from trans-regional to district greenhouses with a capacity of less than one hundred people, and in the long run, by solving the problem of homelessness, so that No homelessness in the community and the city is allocated to sports, recreation and production complexes for the residents of the surrounding neighborhoods. Utilization of public capacities, balanced distribution of hothouses in the whole city of Tehran, assistance inside the hothouse and outside, promotion of citizenship education and sociability of citizens in the face of the greenhouse phenomenon along with the strategy of reducing capacity can be Help build a sustainable community and sustainable neighborhoods.

In this regard, strategies and operational solutions to reduce the effects of greenhouses on urban life are:

a) basic requirements to solve the backgrounds of homelessness and addiction, especially unemployment, divorce and addiction b) location requirements; In locating every greenhouse and shelter centers, it should have a minimum distance from residential areas and semi-public and semi-private spaces, as well

as parks, educational, cultural and social centers. c) functional scale requirements; Reducing the capacity of greenhouses on a local scale with around 50 people and avoiding the construction of extra-local and extra-regional greenhouses. d) requirements of social work services; Providing regular and comprehensive individual and social work services from screening, counseling and training to drug addicts and homeless people with the aim of returning people to a healthy life cycle. c) Construction and development of other complementary centers such as addiction treatment centers, skill training centers, medical service centers and... Women and respect for their rights. n) Trying to prevent homeless people and drug addicts from other cities from moving to Tehran. f) Participation of people and non-governmental organizations in the management of hothouses by non-governmental groups and attracting public and benefactor assistance. e) the requirements of other relevant authorities and organizations; The cooperation and participation of all relevant organizations, including the Supreme Council of Social Damages, the Provincial Development Planning Council, the police force, the welfare organization, justice, the Ministry of Welfare, the municipality, the city council, etc., in the comprehensive and sustainable organization of damages. social.

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