

**Study of Women's Social Security and Social Factors Affecting it  
(Case Study of Young Women Aged 15-64 in Babol)**

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**Abstract**

The Social security of any society is one of the basic needs. Security in its objective sense is the measure of the absence of a threat to values; The purpose of this study is to investigate social security and social factors affecting it among women in Babol and its application. The present study is based on a survey method that the statistical population of young women aged 15-39 years in two urban areas of Babol and using the Cochran's formula, the sample size of a sample of 400 people was selected from the sample method. The questionnaire was used for data collection and the validity of the data was formal validity and its reliability was measured by Cronbach's. Analysis of variance, Pearson correlation, multivariate regression and factor analysis were used for the relationship between independent and dependent variables. The results show that there is a significant and direct relationship between the independent variables of social control, social support, social trust and the dependent variable of social security. Multivariate regression analysis shows that independent variables (0.22) explain the percentage of changes in social security.

**Keywords:** Social security, Young women, Social control, Social support, Social trust.

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## 1. Introduction

One of the basic human needs for a desirable life and achieving perfection and happiness is to have security in its various dimensions and types, such as security and peace of mind, mental, physical, social and economic, etc. Imam Ali has a beautiful statement in this regard and says: "There is no blessing for me that is safe" (no blessing is more pleasant than security) (Al-Amdi, 1987).

Today, the concept of security in terms of form and appearance in society goes beyond the meaning of the absence of crimes and injuries and includes cases and examples in terms of spiritual, moral, health, economic and also includes real and rational stability and order in society. Interpreted as social security. Therefore, it can be stated that the higher the level of development of a society, the higher the social security coefficient and in parallel, the rate of crime, crime and social harm decreases (Mohseni, 2010: 2). Security has been one of the most important issues in human life from the distant past to the present. Human life plays an essential role. In such a way that it is connected with all the equivalent spheres of life and the fabric of the universe is intertwined with it.

A person who is always defined in groups rroups, is responsible for the protection of the society that provides contact and communication between individuals. Communities give human beings existence and, while creating a connection between human beings, they also meet their needs. Therefore, ensuring human social security is necessary. Because human life depends on it and disruption in its mechanism will cause insecurity and distress to human condition (Navidnia, 2006, p. 23). In this study, we seek to answer the question of what is the level of social security of women (15-64) in the city of Babol? And what social factors affect social security?

## 2. Review of Literature

Esmaili and Hasheminia (2018) studied the sociological factors affecting, Azad et al., (2015) studied the social factors affecting the feeling of social security among the citizens of Ghaemieh,

Rezaei Moghadam et al., (2017): studied and assessed the feeling of women's security in Noghanarea in Samen region of Mashhad

Jahromi et al., (2017) studied the factors affecting the feeling of social security of women in Bandar Abbas

s, Talebpour (2017) investigated the relationship between defenseless urban spaces and the feeling of social security among the citizens of Tehran

Mir Mohammad Tabar et al. (2016) investigated the factors affecting women's sense of social security

, PrizadBenam et al. (2015) studied the feeling of social security and related factors among 15-29 year old youth in East Azarbaijan province

Ahmadi and Ahyaei (2014) investigated the feeling of social security and related factors among women Baghmisheh, Tabriz

Jahangiri et al., (2013) to study the factors affecting social security Women aged 15-40 years have studied the city of Shiraz.

In a foreign study by Rezaei et al., (2017) examined the relationship between social capital and women's sense of social security, Kaiz and Immentchi (2017) examined the security of online, sustainable social networks (2017) in a study in Santiago.

Different sociologists in human societies have studied the issue of security and the factors affecting it based on different theories. In this section, we begin by explaining these theories from the most abstract of them and end with the most concrete and relevant ones that actually form the theoretical framework of the present study.

#### **A. Hirschi Social Control**

According to social control theorists, what needs to be explained is why people follow the rules. The only theorist who feels close to theories of social control is Travis Hirschi (Alivardinia, 2008, p. 165). The society becomes weak. The person becomes a mental patient without a sense of dependence. Hirschim explains the four main components of a personal connection to society that prevent misbehavior.

**1- Cohesion:** Cohesion can be seen in the amount of communication and interest in parents, school and friends.

**2- Commitment:** Commitment believes that society is organized in such a way that the interests of most people are jeopardized if they engage in wrongdoing. A person is obliged to follow others, not only because of what he has, but also because of what he wants to achieve (ibid., 166).

**3. Involvement:** People are so busy playing when there is no time left for them to commit misbehavior or even think about it. "Engaging" in activities related to daily life takes up all their time and energy, and this in itself strengthens the commitment.

**4- Belief:** Individuals to the moral validity of the system of social norms and observance of laws and regulations also cause a sense of moral duty towards others and the weakness of such a belief paves the way for deviant behavior (SediqSarvestani, 2007, p. 52).

### **B. Sarason Social Support**

Social protection is a multidimensional concept that has been defined in different ways. For example, it can be defined as a resource provided by others, as a means of coping with stress, or an exchange of resources (Schultz and Schwarzer, 2004). Social support emphasizes the availability and quality of relationships with people who provide support resources when needed. Friends, acquaintances and family provide objective services and information that make a person feel loved. Slowness, self-esteem and being valuable and consider themselves part of the communication network (HosseiniHajkandeh, 2010, p. 145). Creating a secure relationship is one of the main features of this relationship and it is also a mutual help that creates a positive self-image, self-acceptance, feeling of love and worth, and all of these increase the opportunity for self-fulfillment and growth. Give (Ibid: 146).

Some researchers have defined social support as the amount of love, companionship, care, respect, attention, and help a person receives from other individuals or groups, such as family members, friends, and important others (Sarafino, 1998). Some consider social protection as a social reality and others consider it as a result of one's perception and imagination. Sarason (1988) considers social protection as a multidimensional concept that includes both real and imaginary dimensions (Alipour, 2006, p. 134).

Various categorizations have been made by researchers on the concept of social protection. In fact, these categorizations have been in response to the question of what social protection provides?. Emotional, evaluative, instrumental or tangible, informational, and payment network (Sarafino, 1998). For Sarason and others, social support is defined as the amount of love,

companionship, and attention of family, friends, and others. Some consider social support as a social reality and some as a result of the individual's perception (Alipour, 2004, p. 135) receives emotional information from others. People use support resources to meet their needs based on their social relationships and the type of connections they have, so the wider the social relationships, the greater the access to support resources, and these social support resources can potentially lead to negative life events. (Delpsand et al., 2012: 10).

### **C. Giddens and Social Trust**

Antony Giddens is a British sociologist. In general, his views on trust can be divided into four parts:

A) Existential trust and security: which is related to childhood and corresponds to what Erickson calls fundamental trust. Giddens considers trust as a factor of existential security that strengthens and promotes the individual human being in transitions in crises and in an atmosphere full of potential dangers (Alipour et al., 2009, p. 112).

B) Trust in abstract and specialized systems: Giddens considers abstract systems as systems of technical work or specialized skills that constitute broad areas of the material and social environment of our present life. Like medical system, architectural system and so on. In his view, we have to rely on modern institutions and abstract systems in a situation where many aspects of modernity have become global. One of the meanings of the above theorem is that there is no one who can completely avoid specialized systems in modern institutions (Giddens, 1998, p. 34). Life in the modern period is fragmented by specialized abstract systems, and one cannot do all or most of one's work independently as in the past (ibid: 100). Etc. also belong (Zeptomka; 2007, p. 85-80).

C) Trust in personal relationships: In the pre-modern era, personal relationships were subject to external criteria such as kinship obligations, while in the modern era, personal relationships, which are mostly pure relationships, depend on mutual trust that must be established and it won the trust of the other side. Pure communication is communication in which external criteria are analyzed. Pure communication comes only for the reward that comes from the

soul of communication. In the pure relationship of trust, there is nothing certain and predetermined (Giddens, 1998, pp. 143-136).

D) Areas of trust in pre-modern and modern times: Giddens considers trust as one of the main components of modernity and believes that four local areas of trust, namely kinship, local community, tradition and religious cosmology, dominate pre-modern cultures. According to Giddens, security can be called a situation in which a certain set of risks is dealt with, or minimized. The experience of security depends on the balance of trust and risk. Security, whether in the actual or in the empirical sense, may relate to groups of people, up to the limit of global security, or to individuals (Giddens, 1998, p. 44). Thus, Giddens has defined immunity from danger as "security." According to Giddens, danger and security are two sides of the same coin, so that when there is security, the danger disappears, and vice versa, when we deal with danger, security is confused and hidden.

#### **D. BaryBuzan and Social Security**

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, Buzan had a government-centered view, emphasizing government authority in security studies. But after that, Buzan resigned from his extremist position of state-centeredness and in the late nineties considered the government and society together as a source of security. Threats that overshadow social security may occur when societies conclude that "our" identity has been compromised and endangered in certain circumstances. Factors that can threaten a society's identity can range from suppressing freedom of expression to interfering with its ability to express itself. This view was criticized by two waves. The first wave was led by critics such as Anderson and Smith, and the second, led by the "global security" debate, was led by Booth, the founder of Critical Security Studies. As a result of the criticisms leveled at Bozan's state-centered view by the thinkers of these two waves, Buzan continued to relinquish his (state-centered) positions and in the late 1990s considered the state and society as a source of security.

According to Buzan, these factors may include: banning the use of language, names, clothing by closing educational and religious sites, or deporting and killing members of a community. Buzan refers to social security as the preservation of a set of characteristics by which individuals identify

themselves as members of a particular social group. In other words, social security focuses on aspects of a person's life that guarantee his or her identity. From Buzan's point of view, social security is: the ability of different guild, ethnic, local, sexual, etc. groups to maintain their existence and identity. According to Buzan, societies deal with the issue of "identity" very fundamentally. He argues that the key issue of society is identity. That is, those ideas and actions that introduce and recognize individuals as members of society. Society is involved in the identity and self-confidence of groups and individuals who consider themselves members of society (Buzan, 2000, p. 40).

According to Buzan, social security refers to the preservation of a set of characteristics based on which individuals consider themselves as members of a social group, or in other words, focuses on aspects of a person's life that organize his group identity (Buzan, 2005, p. 38). According to Buzan, social security is related to the ability of traditional patterns of language, culture, religion, identity and national custom. By emphasizing the preservation of the main elements of society, Buzan considers research to be a safe and secure environment for society (Navidnia, 2006, p. 40). According to Buzan, the security of human communities is divided into five categories: military, political, economic, social and environmental (Buzan, 1999, p. 34). But all aspects of social security are all part of government security. For example, society is only one of the sectors in which the government may be threatened (Roy, 2003, p. 692).

Social security is only one dimension of security. Buzan believes that societies attach great importance to the issue of identity. In a similar way to Weaver, he argues: a key category of society; These are the beliefs and practices that individuals identify and recognize as members of that particular community. Society is involved in identity and the self-confidence of groups and individuals who consider themselves as members of society (Buzan, 1999, p. 34). Social security is only one of the five parts of his five-dimensional approach to the hypothesis of security. Other parts of this approach include military, economic, political, and environmental security. In general, military security is related to the interaction of the offensive capabilities and armed defense of states and their perception of each other's intentions.

According to the theoretical foundations and research background that was previously studied, the relationships between research variables in the form of a conceptual model are shown as follows:

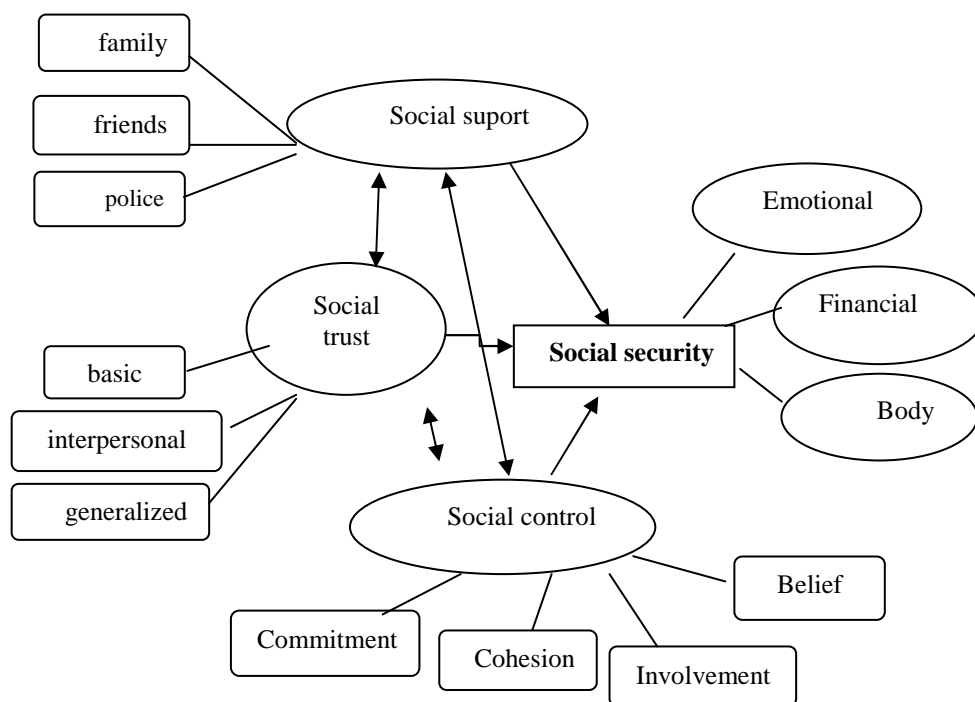


Figure 1 - Conceptual model of research

Table 1. Relationship between hypotheses and theoretical framework

Research Hypotheses	Theoretical support
There is a direct and significant relationship between social control and social security.	Hirschi theory
There is a direct and significant relationship between social support and social security.	Sarason theory
There is a direct and significant relationship between social trust and social security.	Giddens theory

### 3. Methodology

The research method is descriptive survey and documentary research. The unit of analysis is the individual and the level of microanalysis. Since we are dealing with a group of women, the level of analysis can be considered. Our statistical population is women aged 15-64 in Babol. The number of 2016 is 113052 people who were selected by multi-stage and random cluster sampling



method between the two urban areas of Babol and the sample size was 400 people based on the Cochran's formula. Cronbach's alpha was used. The value of Cronbach's alpha was between 0.70 and 0.85, which is acceptable.

**Social control:** When a person's sense of belonging and dependence on the social requirements and constraints of the institutions, organizations and various groups of society is weakened, deviation and delinquency increase. The effect of social control and supervision occurs (Sediq Sarvestani, 2007, p. 51). In this study, social control according to the dimensions of Hirschi, social control in four dimensions: dependence, commitment, involvement, belief and in Thirteen items category can be measured.

**Social protection:** Social protection is a multidimensional concept, so that there is little agreement among researchers about the theoretical and practical definitions of this concept. The main definitions of social protection fall into five categories. The first category is the type of support received. The second category is related to the recipients of support. The third category is about the intentions or behaviors of those who provide support. The fourth category is related to interaction; it means the exchange of resources between the provider and the recipient of support. The fifth category is related to different forms of social networking.

**Social trust:** Trust is a mental state based on which a person feels cooperation, tolerance and cooperation with others in his civil life (BagheriAhmadabadi, 1998, p. 99). Individuals are defined in relation to each other and to organizations and social institutions (Dehghan and Ghaffari, 2005, p. 75). George Simmel believes that with increasing population density in cities, the intensity of social control decreases. As a result, citizens feel loneliness and anonymity. Their individuality is threatened (Ritzer, 1994, p. 156). Generalized or general trust can be measured in eleven items.

**Social Security:** The concept of security, like other basic and common concepts in the humanities such as peace, justice and freedom. Literary definitions of security in dictionaries include: being safe, calm and comfort, protection from danger, feeling free from fear, feeling safe and free from threat. The root of security is in the word of faith, and security, and in the sense of peace against fear, terror and worry. Security means being in danger or being protected from danger. Security also includes: liberation from doubt,

freedom from anxiety and fearlessness and having justified and continuous trust and confidence (MirArab, 2000, p. 133). Security has objective and mental-psychological dimensions; In other words, security includes both physical security and peace of mind, which is considered an objective dimension of security (Sarlakzaei, 2006, p. 136). Social security with observable and measurable dimensions of life security, financial security, emotional security is considered.

**Emotional security:** It means making sure that others love us and whether or not we care about them.

**Body security:** It means guaranteeing the body and soul of people against dangers and injuries that prevent them from surviving.

**Financial security:** is the guarantee of family assets from theft, and security assurance that is obtained from meeting the material and financial needs of the family.

#### 4. Findings

##### A) Descriptive Findings

Descriptive findings show that the Respondents were surveyed in five age groups of 15-39 years, of which (0.63%) were married and (0.37%) were single. The job of the respondents was at three levels (government-free-unemployed). Findings show that the (0.34%) of the respondents believed that there is a small amount of social control in the society and (3.5%) stated that there is a lot of social control. People (35.8%) stated that there is a moderate amount of social support in the society and Respondents (5.5%) expressed their social support very little. Some people(46.8%) stated that there is a moderate level of social trust in the society and other people(4.3%) stated that social trust is very low. According to the table below 0.41% of the respondents with moderate social security and 4.8% of the respondents expressed their level of social security to a very low extent.

**Table 2 . The level of social security**

level of social security	frequency	percent	mean
Very low	17	4.3	2.68
low	17	4.3	
middel	139	34.8	
high	65	16.3	
Very high	7	1.8	
total	400	100	

## B) Analytical Findings

The study of Pearson correlation coefficient between social control and social security states that the relationship between the two variables is equal to (0.231), which shows that the relationship is significant and has a weak correlation of intensity. Also, the observed probability value is equal to (0.000), which is less than the significance level of 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, there is a direct and significant relationship between social control and social security.

**Table 3. Correlation coefficients of research variables**

variables	The correlation coefficient	Significant level	result
Social control	0.231	0.000	There is a direct and meaningful relationship
social support	0.307	0.000	There is a direct and meaningful relationship
Social trust	0.434	0.000	There is a direct and meaningful relationship

Examination of Pearson correlation coefficient between social support and social security shows that the relationship between the two variables is equal to (0.307), which shows that the relationship is significant and has a moderate correlation intensity. Also, the observed probability value is equal to (0.000) which is less than the significance level of 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, there is a direct and significant relationship between social support and social security. Examination of Pearson correlation coefficient between social trust and social security shows that the relationship between the two variables is equal to (0.434) which shows that the relationship is significant and has a moderate correlation intensity. . Also, the observed probability value is equal to (0.000), which is less than the significance level of 0.05, so the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, there is a direct and significant relationship between social trust and social security.

**Table 4 . Summary of multivariate regression between independent variables on the social security dependent variable**

R	R2	Standardized error	Standard error of Model estimation	Durbin watson test
0.472	0.222	0.217	6.599	2.089

According to the above table, the value of multiple correlation coefficient of social control, social support, social trust on social security and its estimated value under the final regression model is equal to (0.472). The value of multiple determination coefficient in the final model is equal to (0.222) and indicates that (0.22) percent of changes in social security can be explained by independent variables such as social control, social support, social trust. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected. In other words, there is a direct and significant relationship between social control, social support, and social trust in social security. Durbin Watson Test (2.083) has been obtained, which means the independence of data correlation and research variables.

**Table 5 . analysis of variance(ANOVA)**

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	4933.009	3	1644.336	37.754	0.000
Residual	17247.469	396	43.554		
Total	22180.477	399			

According to the table above, which evaluates the significance of the whole model and the test was obtained  $F = 37.754$  and  $\text{sig} = 0.000$ . Since the calculated significance level ( $p < 0.000$ ) is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed. According to the output of regression summary of research variables, it is confirmed that there is a direct and significant relationship between social control, social support, social trust on social security that the effect of independent variables on dependents is significant and existing variables are predictable.

**Table 6.- Table for estimating the coefficients of the final model of linear regression of research variables**

variables	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
Constant	36.629	2.764		13.255	0.000		
Social control	0.146	0.053	0.129	2.749	0.000	0.893	1.120
social support	0.163	0.074	0.113	2.220	0.002	0.760	1.316
Social trust	0.544	0.073	0.364	7.438	0.000	0.821	1.218

The output of tolerance coefficient is for independent variables of research, which are social control with tolerance coefficient (0.893), social support with

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tolerance coefficient (0.760), social trust with tolerance coefficient (0.821), which means that if the output of the measurement. Also, the output of the coefficient for the independent variables of the research, which are social control with a coefficient, respectively. The table of estimating the coefficients of the final regression model above shows that the variables studied above are significant and each of them has different weights. Also, the standard effect coefficients in the table above show that in the first rank, the social trust variable (Beta = 0.364) is with a significant coefficient (sig = 0.00) and in the second rank, the social control variable (Beta = 0.129) with a coefficient significance (sig = 0.00).

In the last part of the results of the analysis confirmatory factor, each of research variables is the independent variable of social control which includes dimensions (attachment, commitment, occupation, belief), independent variable of social support which includes dimensions (family support, support of friends, police support), independent variable of social trust which includes dimensions (fundamental trust, interpersonal trust, generalized trust) with the dependent variable of the research, ie social security, which includes dimensions (emotional security, life security, financial security) are provided separately for each variable by Amos 24 software.

In the study of the goodness of the final fit of the research variables, the statistical value of chi-square in the model 405.750, the degree of freedom is equal to 229, the result of which is equal to 1.772, which is within the acceptable value. RMSEA (0.069) is less than 0.70 and is approved, and also the p-value obtained in this model (0.000) is obtained, which indicates that the model is not approved in the p index. On the other hand, the pattern fit index (0.905) in There seems to be an acceptable limit. There seems to be a direct and significant relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable of social security.

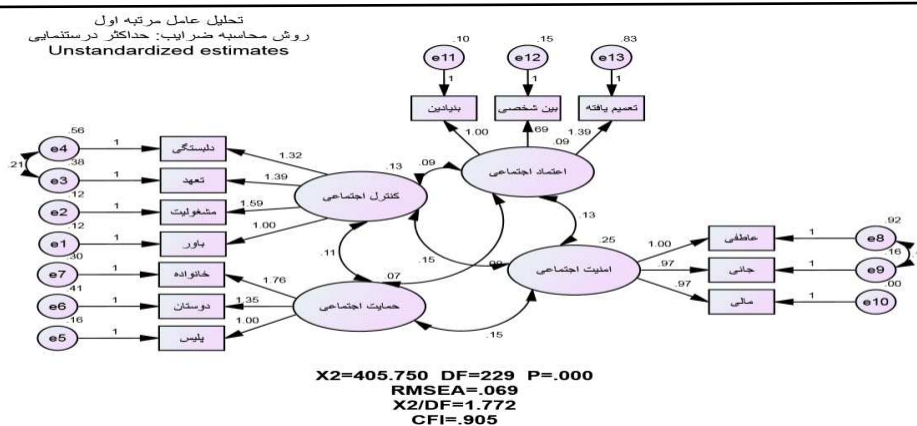


Figure 2 . Non-standard model of structural equation Factor analysis of the final research model

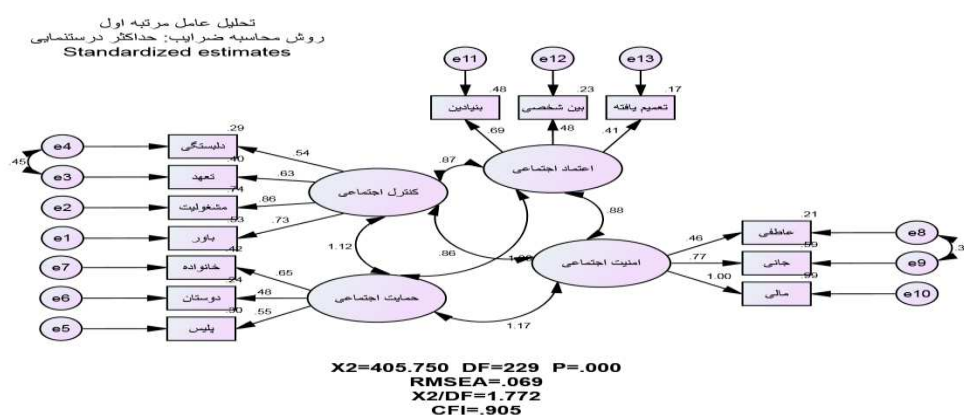


Figure 3 . Standard Structural Equation Model Factor Analysis Final Research Model

According to the following results obtained from the output of Amos 24 software, we conclude the final fit of the model. The tables below show the range of the index.

Table 7. Final pattern of fit indicators

Indicators	Acceptable amount	research findings	Desirability
Chi-square		405.750	
RMSEA	$RMSEA < .70$	0.069	Rejection of the model
p-value	$p - value > .05$	0.000	accept
df		229	
$\chi^2 / Df$	$\chi^2 / Df < 3$	1.772	accept
cfi	$CFI > .9$	0.905	accept

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## 5. Conclusion

The present study is a study of social security and social factors affecting it in the city of Babol among women aged 15-64. Security is one of the basic human needs and one of the indicators of development and ensuring order and security in itself has been of great importance for the life of societies.

Security is an issue that is the main concern of people and policy makers both regionally and globally. In this study, we were able to identify the variables related to social security and explain and determine the most important social factors affecting social security. The results of the present study are used to strengthen the theoretical foundations and also confirm the previous research findings. This means that according to Hirsch's theory of social control, if the four elements of attachment, commitment, occupation and belief are weakened and the person loses interest in others and commitment to them, there is also no entertainment for him to engage in, and losing their beliefs causes a decrease in security in society and this theory is in line with the theoretical framework of Azad et al., (2018). According to Sarason's theory of social support, people use support resources to meet their needs based on social relationships and the type of connections they have, so that the wider the social relationships, the greater the access to support resources, and possibly these social support resources. It can reduce the negative events of life and act as a protective umbrella against the stressors of social life, and if the emotions and family and social support decrease, insecurity increases, and this theory is in line with the framework of Jahangiri et al., (2013). Giddens's theory of social trust will reduce security when trust in a person's attitude towards himself and the world around him and towards friends and family and trust at the macro and general level towards society is reduced. This theory is in line with the theoretical framework of Prizadbenam et al. (2015). According to the findings, the research recommendations are as follows;

- 1- Providing special facilities for women
- 2- Creating free classes to increase women's self-confidence
- 3- Using advertising teasers, educational videos to raise women's awareness
- 4- Using trained and skilled personnel in the security organs to increase the social security of women

- 5- Implementing a social security plan with the approach of using effective and preventive strategies from committing crimes
- 6- Creating classes for families to improve women's social support
- 7- Comprehensive support for women in hard and arduous jobs
- 8- Passing laws to increase the security of women in society
- 9- Appropriate cultural measures to increase women's sense of security

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