

Study of the Relationship between Social Health and Feeling of Security (Case Study: The Youth Aged 20 to 40 Years Old in Gonabad)

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Abstract

Assessing an individual's ability to perform effectively, efficiently performing social skills, and social roles in order to enhance the feeling of security as a matter of empowering quality of life can lead to the necessary correlation between social health and a feeling of Security. The purpose of this study is to investigate the significant structural relationship of variables at the level of micro-analysis resulting from interactions of comfort-based security, peace of mind based on collective elements such as coherence, adaptation, participation, acceptance and prosperity. In the methodology of quantitative method based on survey (description and correlation) of 20 to 40 year old youth of Gonabad with a sample size of 400 people based on Cochran's formula and simple random sampling method based on standardized questionnaire (social health) and researcher (Feeling of Security) has been measured and analyzed. The hypothesis of social health and its components (coherence, acceptance, cohesion, contribution, and actualization, respectively) had a significant relationship with moderate and positive severity other than the feeling of security. Based on the results of the structural equation, the combined reliability criteria of 0.7 and the convergence validity above 0.5 are obtained, which indicates the appropriate reliability of the model. According to the significance coefficient of Z (T-value) at the 95% confidence level and the values of the R Square or R² criterion table in order to fit the model, it indicates the effect of value (0.207) and based on the final value of Q² criterion in terms of predictive power with value. (0.15) indicates that the effect of variables and components in the structural model is moderate. As a result, social health as a necessary variable in the medium to high level, relying on planning and systematization by relevant institutions and organizations can lead to improving the capability of security components.

Keywords: Feeling of Security, Social health, Youth, Gonabad.

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1. Introduction

The feeling of security along with its effects and consequences is studied collectively. In other words, without security and feeling it in a society of insecurity, the power of thinking and creativity is deprived of human beings and violent behaviors and other deviations increase (Hashemiyan et al., 2007, p. 155). Therefore, civilian human beings need security and peace of mind in order to live in harmony and achieve high levels of growth, but the burden of crimes and social harms creates the most anxiety in the society (Sarukhani and Hashemnejad, 2011, p. 82). Therefore, one of the factors that is widely related to the level of social security of people in the society is social health. Low social health is the result of not attracting people in social frameworks and therefore their lack of proper socialization. It is important in controlling injuries and problems and maintaining social order and ultimately providing security (Sam Aram, 2009, p. 9).

Social health as a social concept that focuses on evaluating the performance of the individual in society and results from the qualitative and quantitative involvement of social interactions and is consistent with the process of socialization of individuals in society in order to accept social norms and can play an important role in reducing Avoid lawlessness, social anomalies and increase security; By reviving better conditions in society, we can play a significant role in improving the performance of security agencies. Given the interrelationship between social health and the feeling of security in order to self-fulfillment and prevent any harm and deviations and create and sustainable development in society, it should be noted that there is a close relationship between these two variables, especially for the police. (Sharbatian& Imani, 2018, p. 169).

Given this necessity, it should be noted that the police, as one of the custodians of the sense of security, along with other government agencies, as the main axis of public security management, needs a share of civil resources to be able to provide an atmosphere of comfort and tranquility. If this management is not coordinated in the society, the social harms will increase. Relying on a community-based police approach, this cooperation will improve the quality of security, and this improvement in terms of responsibility and empowerment will have an effective relationship with social health and a sense

of security among social groups, including youth. According to what has been said, this article intends to address the relationship between social health (its components) and the level of security among the youth of Gonabad and answer the question that:

➤ What is the relationship between social health (its components) and the feeling of security, and what cultural and social applications can be proposed to improve the relationship between these two variables at the community level?

2. Review of the Literature

According to the internal and external sources in the field of the studied subject, the following table briefly explains the results in order to enrich the scientific subject.

Table 1. Background of domestic and foreign experimental literature

Researchers name	Findings and results obtained
Nikvarz (2018)	The findings indicate that the average social health of women in the study population was moderate. Marital status has had an impact on social health. Feelings of security have contributed to social health through intellectual security in the best possible way and financial security, life and a weaker identity. Marital status and employment have contributed less to explaining social health. The results of path analysis indicate that the direct effect of feeling safe on social health was about 0.69 and the indirect effect was about 0.13.
Sharbatiyan & Imani (2018)	The findings show that about 95% of the population in the study population had moderate social health. The highest average was social cohesion and the lowest was social participation. The social security variable has a lower average than other independent variables. There has been a significant positive and weak relationship between social security and social health (0.047). This variable has had an indirect effect on social health in this study.
Afshani & Forghani (2016)	The findings show that there is a direct and significant relationship between the difference between the level of social health and the difference between the feelings of social security. The results of the Pearson correlation test also show that there is a difference between social health and social security in the parent group (except for the life dimension, economic dimension, moral dimension, cultural dimension and the neo-human dimension) and in the children group (except for the life dimensions, Occupational, economic, moral, cultural, and neo-feminist (positive); Therefore, with the increase of social health and its dimensions, the level of feeling of social security and its dimensions also increases that the high correlation between the two categories of social health and the feeling of social security in Yazd parents is more than their children. Finally, the greater the social cohesion, social acceptance, social prosperity, social participation, and social adaptation among Yazd i's parents and children, the

Researchers name	Findings and results obtained
	greater the sense of social security.
Edrisi et al., (2016)	The findings show that about 78.4% had moderate to high social health and about 40.8% felt moderate security. The average of other variables of social ethics, self-assessment by people, religiosity and life satisfaction were important, respectively. Also, the variable of feeling social security has a significant correlation with social health. Then, the variables of religiosity, life satisfaction, social ethics, and self-assessment by people had the most significant relationship with social health, respectively.
Khoshfar et al., (2015)	The results of this study showed that social security in the study population at the average level (75.7) had the highest life expectancy and emotional security had the lowest average. The average social health was moderate (85.9) and all components of this variable were moderate in the study population. Gender and marriage have not affected social health. With increasing age, the average social health has decreased. The results of the hypotheses indicate that social health is effective with increasing social security. Increasing social security has led to greater prosperity, participation, and social acceptance in terms of social cohesion and adaptation. In total, 9% of the variables in this study have led to an explanation of social health.
Bokharaei et al., (2015)	The results show that the average social health of women is reported to be about 60% on average. The feeling of social security as one of the variables studied had a significant positive and direct relationship with the social health variable. This variable has been directly related to social health through the path analysis test directly in the range of 0.39 and indirectly in the range of 0.33.
Malik (2015)	In the effect of parental style, the scientific and health environment on the feeling of security-insecurity in adolescents shows that the methods of parenting, university environment and health have a significant effect on the feeling of security-insecurity in adolescents.
Abachizadeh et al., (2014)	It has been shown that the average score of the social health score of the studied sample was 105 and 50% of the participants had a moderate level of social health. The social health score in Uremia is estimated to be higher than in Tehran. In this article, only the measurement of social health indicators is briefly mentioned and its relationship with the contextual variables has been studied.

As it seems, young people, like other social groups such as women, children and the elderly, have a major role to play in establishing social order, so benefiting from social welfare indicators such as comfort and tranquility among this segment of society in line with Recognizing, identifying, and explaining social and psychological variables to a sense of security as a necessary and necessary relationship at various levels with a variety of

humanities approaches seems necessary to formulate sustainable policies and planning.

3.Theoretical Foundations

In the continuation of this topic, in line with the theoretical considerations raised for the studied variables, we will briefly refer to the theoretical issues of the variables measured in this research in the following lines.

3.1. Feeling of Security

The feeling of security is a psychological and social phenomenon. At this level of theoretical studies, the feeling of security is accompanied by mental well-being; and it refers to the conditions in which the protection system of the society against crimes and anomic behaviors has effective and efficient conditions in the fields of its prevention and effective confrontation with it (HezarJaribi, 2011, p. 131).At this level of studies, the sense of security of a social product is considered, which has a key and inseparable role in the formation and promotion of it by citizens and all social institutions, including the police.Therefore, security and its feeling at the micro level is a kind of social phenomenon that is produced due to the requirements of people's expressions towards each other in society. In fact, the thoughts and actions of individuals in society towards each other constitute the requirements of such security. Given this level, security will include both harms and threats, as well as aspirations; the most important consequence of which will be peace, comfort and collective satisfaction. (Navidnia, 2009, p. 47)In other words, this level of security can be closely related to people's health. Based on this interaction, society must be able to meet its needs, which are the result of a life-threatening and collective threat.Thus, social health is a sufficient condition for the realization of a sense of social security in society; because security is actually a social product.Although mental perception of security plays a major role, a sense of security is formed in interactions, interactions, or social relationships with others.In this way, security is transmitted by the community. This feeling can be transmitted when people in the community have social health (Sam Aram, 2009, p. 22).In other words, according to Maslow's theory of needs, the

goal of individuals is to meet their needs from the worst to the weakest (physical, safety, social, respect and self-fulfillment). This classification of needs enables individuals to realize their talents. Therefore, a society must be able to meet the needs, achieve a sense of security, health and satisfaction. Otherwise, the level of security will decrease. (Bayat, 2019).

3.2. Social Health

Keyes's theory of social health derives from a sociological and psychological principle. According to him, a healthy person is one who considers society as a meaningful, understandable and potential set for growth and flourishing and feels that it belongs to society, is accepted by society and contributes to its development (Keyes, 1998, p. 133).

He enumerates five criteria for social health: *Social Coherence*: the belief that society is understandable, logical, and predictable; And it involves the individual's assessment of society in an understandable, predictable, and specific way, in fact, the individual's understanding of the quality of the organization and management of the social world around him (Shapiro & Keyes, 2008). *Social cohesion*: It is the degree to which people feel that there is something in common between them and those who build their social reality, like their neighbors (Sam Aram, 2013, p. 13). *Social contribution*: It is a belief that a person considers himself a vital member of society and thinks he has something valuable to offer to the world and his community. These people try to feel loved and share in a world that values them only because they are human. Social contribution is parallel to the goal dimension in life of the mental health scale (Hossain 2008, p. 34). That is, the belief that society has control over its own destiny and, with the help of its potential, controls its evolutionary course (Keyes, 2004: 10). *Social Actualization*: means knowing and believing that society is growing positively. In other words Believing that society has its own destiny and controls its evolutionary path with the help of its potential (Keyes & Shapiro, 2004). *Social acceptance*: includes multiple acceptance of others, trust in the inherent goodness of others, and a positive view of human nature, all of which make one feel comfortable with other members of human society (Keyes, 1998, p. 123). This is the social version of self-acceptance after social health. People who have a positive attitude towards

their personality and accept the good and bad aspects of their lives together are people with mental and social health. The meaning of this concept is the individual's understanding of society according to the characteristics of other people (HezarJaribi & Safari Shali, 2012, p. 315).

Given the major theoretical issues of social health and the sense of security outlined in the previous lines, this should be noted That young people with low social health are not absorbed into the social framework of society and suffer from social isolation and rejection. Eventually, these people may suffer social harm and delinquency, and this will reduce any sense of security. In other words, when these consequences occur to the individual or to the citizens of the society, people feel that they have no share in the progress and development of their society and society. And there is a sense that the destiny of society is at the disposal of forces and structures outside of society, and that members and components of society do not have the potential to evolve in society, so (*Social Actualization*). With this in mind, young people feel that society is so complex that its future cannot be predicted, so (*Social Coherence is reduced*). Thus, the individual or citizens feel that there is no shared value between the individual and social values in which they live, so they become indifferent and distrustful of the norms and values of society; therefore (*Social Cohesion is reduced*) And these consequences cause a person to lose his or her positive attitude toward the community and the community in which he or she lives (*reducing social acceptance*). And finally, when all these negative consequences occur in the individual and collective life of the citizens, the individual and the society lose their sense of social responsibility and social efficiency, Therefore, they achieve the feeling that they cannot play an important role in the future development and construction of their society and society, so in the end (*they lose their Social contribution*) and all of these issues are caused by the alienation of the social anomie caused by the decline in social health in society; Therefore, with the decrease of this level of corruption and social anomalies, it increases and finally the level of citizens' sense of security decreases in each dimension.

According to the theoretical foundations in the above lines, the following conceptual model has been designed and in relation to the concepts examined

resulting from the theoretical model, the hypotheses proposed in this research can be expressed in the following lines.

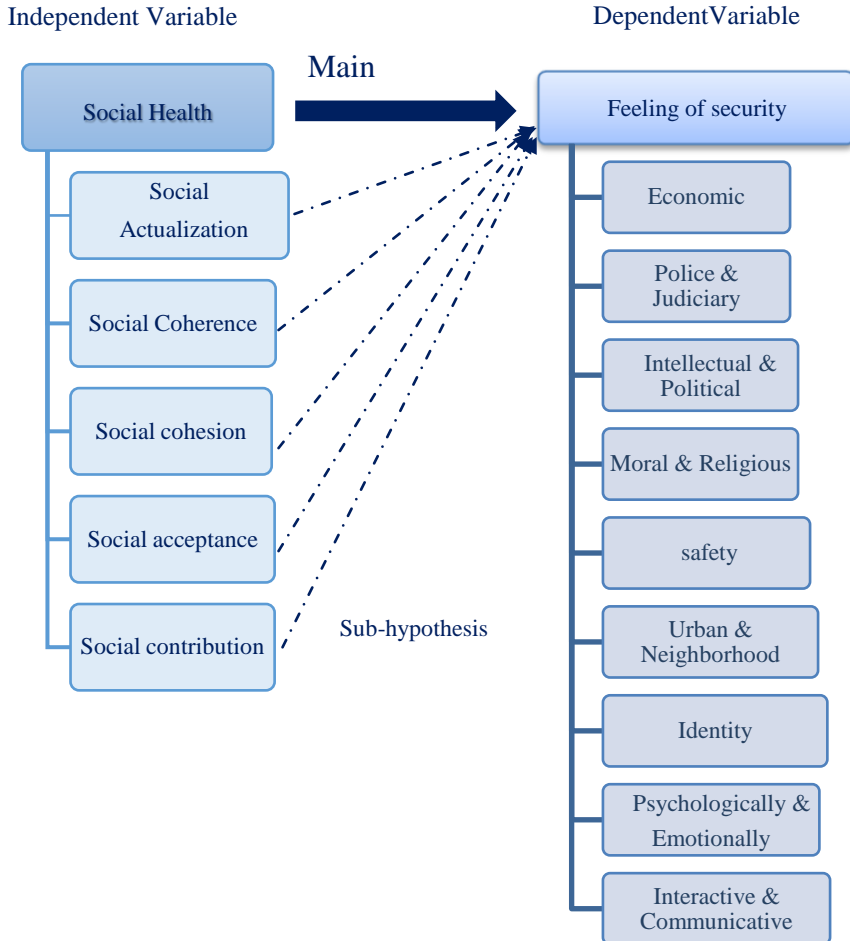


Figure 1: Conceptual model of the effect of security feeling on social health

According to what was stated in the previous line and theoretical discussions and the development of a conceptual model, the hypotheses of this research are expressed as follows.

3.3. Main Hypothesis

There seems to be a significant relationship between social health and youth Feeling of security.

3.4. Sub- Hypothesis

There seems to be a significant relationship between the rate of Social Actualization and youth Feeling of security.

There seems to be a significant relationship between social Coherence and youth feeling of security.

There seems to be a significant relationship between social cohesion and youth feeling of security.

There seems to be a significant relationship between social acceptance and youth feeling of security.

There seems to be a significant relationship between social contribution and youth feeling of security.

4. Research Methodology

In this study, quantitative method, survey strategy and standardized questionnaire tool (social health) and researcher-made (feeling of security) were used. The aim of the research was applied, cross-sectional, descriptive and correlational. The study population was young people between 20 and 35 years old in Gonabad city located in Khorasan Razavi province. Based on the Cochran's formula calculation, the cluster sample size based on simple random sampling was 400 according to the latest census findings (2016). Questionnaire questionnaires were distributed based on the Likert scale based on the rank scale based on the range (1 to 5). In this research, formal validity (arbitration agreement) has been used. Cronbach's alpha the total questionnaire for reliability of questions was 0.667; the alpha value of the social health structure is 0.645 and for security sense is 0.690. In addition, the Kolmogorov and Smirnov tests were used to normalize the research findings. The values of this test were obtained for social health (0.051) and for feeling safe (0.7255), which was higher than the error have been level of 0.05. These results indicate that the conformity of the sample distribution with the theoretical distribution was insignificant, so the distribution of the desired variables and its components was at the normal level. Accordingly, the use of parametric tests is used for the correlation results between the variables of this study.

Table 2. The reliability coefficient of independent and dependent variables

Component	Questions	KMO	Bartlett's test	Degrees of freedom	Significance level	Kolmogorov & Smirnov Test
Economic	5	.578	80.664	10	0.000	.762
Police & Judiciary	5	.554	60.631	10	0.000	
Intellectual & Political	5	.570	36.621	10	0.000	
Moral & Religious	5	.540	42.298	10	0.000	
safety	5	.509	35.325	10	0.000	
Urban & Neighborhood	5	.587	76.273	10	0.000	
Identity	5	.640	92.352	10	0.000	
Psychologically & Emotionally	5	.562	75.231	10	0.000	
Interactive & Communicative	5	.576	106.312	10	0.000	
Feeling of security	45	.616	4987.254	815	0.000	
Social Coherence	7	.732	1193.231	21	0.000	.625
Social Acceptance	7	.824	1478.125	21	0.000	
Social Contribution	6	.745	1301.365	15	0.000	
Social Cohesion	6	.702	810.478	15	0.000	
Social Actualization	7	.751	1178.325	21	0.000	
Social health	33	.823	8324.124	651	0.000	

According to the results of the above table, the value of KMO test for the variable of security feeling is 0.616 and the result of Bartlett test is 494/254 at the error level of 0.000. It states that 17 of the 45 security factors were able to explain about 73.499% of the total variance of security-related questions in this study. For the social health variable, the value of the KMO test was 0.823, and the value of the Bartlett test was 8324/124 at the error level of 0.000. Finally, it should be noted that 6 of the 33 factors of social health were able to explain about 69.031% of the total variance of questions related to the scale of social health in this study.

5. Findings

The table below summarizes the most important demographic findings of the study population.

Table 3. Frequency distribution of demographic variables

Background variables	Frequency
Gender	49.5% of women are equal to 198 people and 50.5% of men are equal to 202 people among the respondents are 400 people
Educational Status	Up to diploma (54 people equal to 13.5 %). Diploma (164 people equal to 41 %). Higher diploma and bachelor's degree (157 people versus 39.3 %). Master's degree (20 people equal to 5 %). Doctors (5 people equal to 1.3 %) The total number of respondents is 400
Marital Status	Single (1139 people) equal to 34.75 % - married (210 people) equal to 52.2 % - divorced (35 people) equal to 8.75 % - married (16 people) equal to 0.04 %. A total of 400 respondents.
Age Category	Between 20 and 24 years old equal to 79 people (19.8 %) / Between 25 and 29 years old equal to 115 people (28.8 %) / Between 30 and 34 years old equal to 123 people (30.8 %) / Between 35 and 39 years old equal to 83 people (20.8 %). A total of 400 respondents
Income	Up to 500,000 Tomans equal to 64 people (16 %) / Between 500,000 Tomans to 1,000,000 Tomans equal to 85 people (21.3 %) / Between 1,500,000,000 to 2,000,000 Tomans equal to With 108 people (27 %) between 2,500,000 Tomans and 3,000,000 Tomans, 88 people are equal to (22 %). More than 3,000,000 Tomans, 55 people equal to (13.8 %).

According to the results, the respondents were almost equal in terms of gender. Depending on the level of education of the respondents, the diploma has been higher, other education has been relatively low (postgraduate and bachelor's, sub-diploma, master's and doctoral), respectively. More than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the respondents were married, then individuals (single, divorced and deceased spouse) were in the next ranks. The age groups of 30 to 34 years, 25 to 29 years, 35 to 39 years and 20 to 24 years were the highest frequency and the average age was 31.15 years, respectively. About $\frac{1}{3}$ of the respondents were homeowners in terms of employment, and based on the monthly situation of economic income, about 22% between 1,500,000 and up to 2,000,000 Tomans have expressed their income.

The following is the status of the mean values of the components and variables studied in the table below.

Table 4. Frequency distribution by research variables

Component	measure	very	Medium	Low	Mean	standard deviation
Social Coherence	Frequency	102	289	9	3.539	0.4640
	Value percent	5.25	3.72	3.20		
Social Acceptance	Frequency	34	306	59	3.340	0.4521
	Value percent	5.8	5.76	8.14		
Social Contribution	Frequency	48	198	149	3.029	0.7010

Component	measure	very	Medium	Low	Mean	standard deviation
	Value percent	12	5.49	3.73		
Social Cohesion	Frequency	87	254	59	3.440	0.6302
	Value percent	8.21	5.63	8.14		
Social Actualization	Frequency	49	333	18	3.089	0.5461
	Value percent	3.12	3.83	5.4		
Social health	Frequency	9	178	213	3.219	0.3555
	Value percent	3.2	5.44	3.53		
Economic	Frequency	62	232	106	3.158	0.8186
	Value percent	5.15	58	58		
Police & Judiciary	Frequency	41	164	195	2.800	0.5107
	Value percent	3.10	41	8.48		
Intellectual & Political	Frequency	97	193	110	3.484	0.6429
	Value percent	3.24	3.48	5.27		
Moral & Religious	Frequency	164	208	28	3.051	0.7949
	Value percent	41	52	7		
safety	Frequency	82	241	77	3.040	0.7859
	Value percent	5.20	3.60	3.19		
Urban & Neighborhood	Frequency	142	166	92	3.162	0.9927
	Value percent	5.35	5.41	23		
Identity	Frequency	90	197	85	2.999	0.8724
	Value percent	5.22	3.49	3.21		
Psychologically & emotionally	Frequency	86	274	40	3.139	0.6613
	Value percent	5.21	5.68	10		
Interactive & Communicative	Frequency	86	260	54	3.103	0.7034
	Value percent	5.21	65	5.13		
Feeling of security	Frequency	81	286	33	3.107	0.4178
	Value percent	2.20	5.71	3.8		

As it turns out, more than half of respondents at the low level have welcomed the social health variable. And according to the results, the average of the variables of social health variables (coherence, adaptation, acceptance, prosperity and share) has been important, respectively. Also, the average status of the variable feeling of security in the daily social life of Gonabad city has been obtained and nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of the respondents have a moderate to high level of security. And neighborhood, emotional-psychological, communicative-interactive, moral-religious, life, identity, intellectual and political) have been important in the collection of information, respectively. Finally, the average status of the studied variables and the indicators based on the average range of

the Likert range (1 to 5), which is 2.5, are all the meanings of the table above the average.

In the following table, Pearson correlation test is used to analyze the hypotheses based on the relationships between the research variables.

Table 5. Pearson correlation coefficient between research variables

Component	Variable Dependent	correlation coefficient	Significance level	Type Relation
Social Coherence	Feeling of security	0.289	0.000	Positive
Social Acceptance		0.124	0.013	Positive
Social Contribution		0.116	0.021	Positive
Social Cohesion		0.121	0.049	Positive
Social Actualization		0.114	0.022	Positive
Social health		0.172	0.040	Positive

(Significance level=95%)

The table above shows the hypothetical relationships between the variables of social health and social components (coherence, acceptance, adaptation, contribution, and prosperity) at a significance level of less than 0.05, which has a not-so-strong positive relationship with significant direct sense of security.

In line with the structural equation, the variables under study have been compiled using SmartPLS software to determine the structural relationships and path analysis of the coefficients of the proposed variables in the table and the figure below with explanations.

Table 6. Structural model analysis results of the studied variables

Component	Cronbach's alpha	Composite Reliability	AVE	Factor load factor	t-values	R Square	Q2 1- SSE/SSO
Economic	0.676724	0.783965	0.516137	0.294	4.295	0.198= Medium	Medium not so 0.038787 =strong
Police & Judiciary	0.699396	0.682516	0.520622	0.424	10.323	0.248= Medium not so strong	Medium not so 0.062877 =strong
Intellectual & Political	0.712579	0.711254	0.532443	0.498	6.156	0.190= Medium	Medium not so 0.051067 =strong

Moral & Religious	0.817244	0.873140	0.581384	0.699	20.516	0.488= Moderate to strong	higher than =average 0.232092
safety	0.862798	0.901932	0.649868	0.573	7.083	0.328= Medium	higher than =average 0.164758
Urban & Neighborhood	0.763537	0.840997	0.515574	0.583	6.812	0.340= Medium	= Medium 0.177978
Identity	0.700011	0.763814	0.549842	0.678	15.042	0.460= Moderate to strong	= Medium 0.177264
Psychologically & Emotionally	0.603656	0.742477	0.527548	0.670	15.398	0.449= Moderate to strong	=Medium 0.159998
Interactive & Communicative	0.700131	0.796134	0.510244	0.599	8.296	0.359= Moderate to strong	= Medium 0.138006
Feeling of security	0.715263	0.757463	0.580764	-	-	0.207= Medium	= Medium 0.152213
Social Coherence	0.683629	0.527555	0.510571	0.396	5.217	0.197= Medium	= Medium 0.024850
Social Acceptance	0.715921	0.611397	0.512187	0.540	7.480	0.292= Moderate to strong	= Medium 0.244565
Social Contribution	0.730106	0.783471	0.571523	0.640	4.979	0.409= Moderate to strong	= Medium 0.181785
Social Cohesion	0.719168	0.736411	0.536610	0.677	12.011	0.459= Moderate to strong	0.150071Medium =
Social Actualization	0.705082	0.675170	0.525330	0.679	11.389	0.416 = Moderate to strong	0.190524Medium =
Social health	0.703314	0.702661	0.515214	-	-	0.198= Medium	-

Considering the factor load coefficients, it should be stated that the calculation of the correlation between the indicators of a structure is equal to or greater than 0.4, which indicates that the variance between the structure and its indicators has an acceptable reliability.(Hulland, 1999, quoting Davari and Rezazadeh, 2017: 80) So the model is acceptable.

According to these coefficients, the components of the relevant variables, the values of the combined reliability criteria and Cronbach's alpha of the two variables studied, which is higher than 0.7, indicate the appropriate reliability of the model. Also, the convergence narrative, which must be higher than 0.5, indicates that the model under study may be appropriate.

Considering the significant coefficient of Z (t-value) in order to fit the structural model at 95% confidence level, it should be noted that the table results show the significance of this path and its appropriateness. The values of the standard table are R Square or R^2 . In terms of fit, which is related to endogenous (dependent) variables of the model, it shows the effect of an exogenous variable on an endogenous variable. (Ibid: 83)In general, the R^2 values are not very strong, so the final value (0.207) of the model can be moderate.

The values in the table above reflect the quality of the components of the model under Q2 criteria for the predictive power of the model based on an endogenous structure of three values: 0.02 (weak), 0.15 (medium) and 0.35 (strong). (Ibid: 87) These results indicate that the value (0.15233) of the model's predictive power quality was moderate.

According to the proposed results and explanations of the previous lines, in this regard, the following figure shows the structural analysis coefficients of the relationship between the discussed variables.

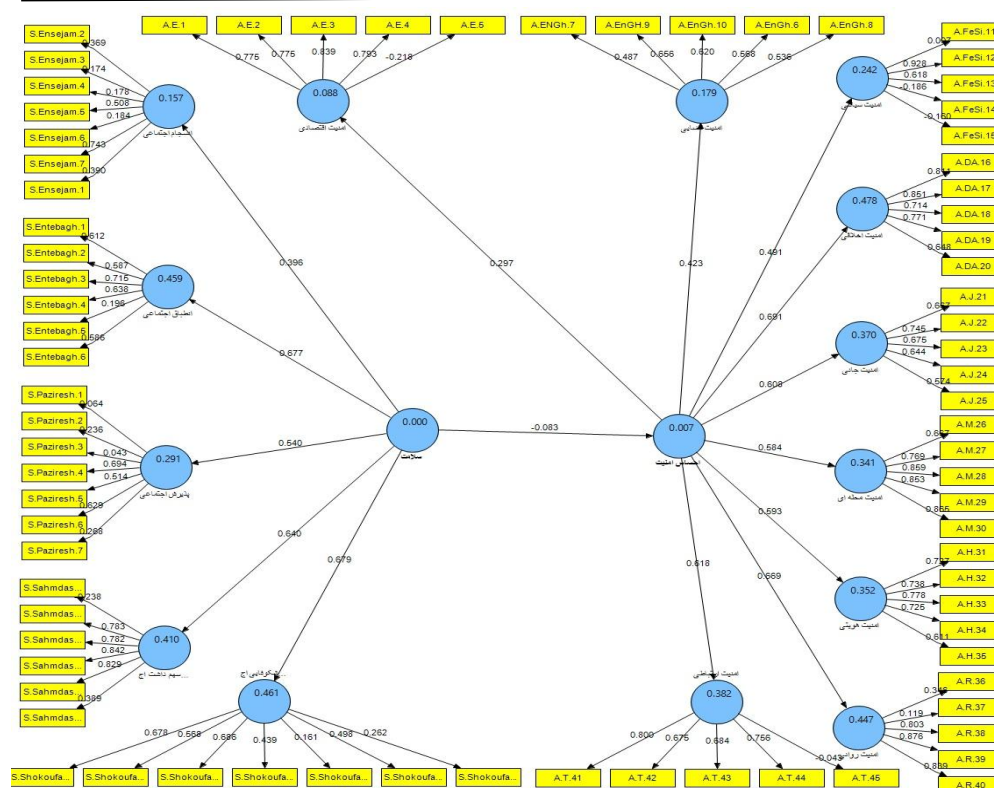


Figure 2. Structural equation path analysis coefficients between research variables

6. Conclusion

Benefiting from social health indicators in any society can be effective in connecting with the variables of feeling safe. A sense of security as a mental and cognitive dimension of young people's attitudes in this research at the level of social life and having a healthy and high quality of life should be necessary.

Accordingly, in the present study, the aim was to explain and analyze the correlation between social health and its components with the feeling of youth security studied, which according to the survey strategy resulting from quantitative method and relying on standardized questionnaire tools and researcher-made findings. Research in Gonabad city located in the south of Khorasan Razavi province between the ages of 20 and 40 has been measured and analyzed.

The results of these findings indicate that the mean values of social health and security variables along with their components in the measured

population were higher than average. Based on such values of the findings of the previous tables, among the components of social health, the dimensions (coherence, adaptation, acceptance, flourishing and share) based on the range of liquefaction between (1 to 5) were important, respectively. Nikvarz (2018), Sharbatiyan&Imani (2018) and Abachizadeh& et al. (2014) have been matched. In this regard, for the variable (feeling of security), the average frequency of data distribution between the mentioned components based on the range of Likert spectrum (1 to 5) is expressed for dimensions (police-judicial maximum and minimum for intellectual and political, respectively). Existence has been consistent with the findings of Afshani and Forghani results (2016), Khoshfar et al. (2015).

In this study, contextual variables (gender, marital status, age group, education status, family income) with social (independent) and security (dependent) variables did not have a significant relationship at the time of data collection; and for all respondents equally, the average values of these variables were equal to their components at the level of social life. In this regard, it should be noted that efforts should be made to further strengthen the sense of belonging to the community; to make people feel that they are an important part of society for any progress in life. In addition, the quality of interactions between people should be invested in it so that the sense of belonging to each other is felt more in life. Also, the existence of this relationship is more relaxed and comfortable due to bed construction, which can be achieved by strengthening the components of social-emotional-financial support, creating a committed spirit, creating a sustainable social network and ... sustainable security and Comprehensive development helped a lot.

Inferential results indicate that social health and its components as a necessary variable to some extent based on intensity not very strong has a significant relationship on the variability of security and its components; The results of the structural correlation values indicate that the reliability of the measurement model is acceptable. The results of the significant coefficients of the model indicate the significance of the analysis path, and the values of R Square or R^2 , which refer to the correlation coefficient of the dependent variable, indicate a moderate but not very strong rate of about 21%. It will

affect the dependent variable (sense of security) when collecting information. Which was consistent with the findings of Nikvarz (2018), Sharbatian and Imani (2018), Afshani and Forghani (1395), Malik & et al. (2015).

Considering the main theoretical issues, it should be noted that according to the current situation in the study community, the components of social health should be strengthened, and if attention is not paid to this variable and its dimensions, young people will not be absorbed in the social framework. And they suffer from social isolation, rejection and tendency towards social deviations, and that reduces any sense of security. In other words, when the recruitment of young people into the social structure by social institutions and organizations is not done in the strict sense, the youth of our society feel that they have no share in the life and development of their local community and community. And symbolically, and on special occasions, they only need to be present to accomplish social things, so the feeling is formed that the destiny of his life in society is beyond his control and will. Thus, he feels a kind of isolation and may be led to criminal activity and abnormal social actions, because he has achieved the feeling that even in the society in which he lives, the components of society do not have the potential to evolve. Therefore, any ability and creativity for such a life will face a sharp decline, and discouragement and reluctance to continue social life will be formed with meaninglessness for him; with this in mind, young people feel that they cannot shape their future in such a situation, and any predictions for investing in a better future are diminished.

On the other hand, the young people of our society feel that there is no common value between the individual and social values that he has in life due to the social structure for him. Thus, indifference, meaninglessness dominates life, and as a result, the social connection with the community and the local community has been diminishing, which in itself will affect the expression of feelings of insecurity and increase. Another form of this situation causes a person to lose his positive attitude towards society and society and not to be accepted and approved by others. Finally, when all these components have not been strengthened in social life by social organizations and institutions, the youth of our society have lost their sense of responsibility and efficiency. Therefore, they cannot play an important role in the future

development and construction of it, so in the end, it leads to non-participation and non-participation in the future construction of society. And the existence of such weaknesses and low levels of social health and its components in the study community, given the position of our young social structure towards isolationism, alienation, social turmoil, the consequence of which is to reduce the feeling of security and strengthen crimes and all kinds of social deviations. In the community he leads. Therefore, by strengthening the components of social health at the micro and middle level, we should try to reduce the rate of social anomalies and ultimately improve the sense of security of the young community.

Finally, it should be noted that the wheels of social life are moving on the axis of security, and the need for health in connection with this axis is felt more. In such a way that these variables can be considered as the basic element of social life in today's modern world, which expands the field of interaction and cooperation in various dimensions. On the other hand, the reduction of each of these dimensions causes the people of that society to feel insecure in the first step and to refrain from cooperating and expanding the interactions in different dimensions of the society due to fear and anxiety. The two variables will decrease exponentially and society will decline.

Due to the expansion of the community-based police approach to solving problems, young people, like other sections of society, must work together and share efforts. Accordingly, social contribution, which is one of the dimensions of social health, is one of the most important factors in the realization of community-based police with the young community in order to promote a sense of security; in this way, order can be institutionalized by empowering society to solve the problem of crime. Therefore, in line with the subject, the following suggestions can be given that:

- Improving the spirit of cooperation with the police by forming public institutions and relying on young local forces to manage and cooperate with neighborhood police stations.
- Encouraging, encouraging and informing the youth of each neighborhood in the management of neighborhood security.

- Dissemination of cultural, artistic, and media information in the production of a sense of belonging to the police, which was of the people.
- Strengthen the level of confidence and trust in the police through comfort and tranquility services for citizens.
- Solving the migration of young people and their marginalization in the metropolitan areas.
- Establish a centralized neighborhood network based on the reduction of cultural poverty by the police in the study community.
- Reviving healthy social life for young people in cooperation with other organizations in charge of the city.

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