

Dissatisfaction with Family Life and Social Dissatisfaction among the People of Tehran

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Abstract: The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between dissatisfaction with family life and social dissatisfaction among the people of Tehran. Therefore, this research was applied in terms of purpose and in terms of thematic domain in the field of social and cultural sociology, in terms of methodology, it was a field survey. The sample size will be 381 based on Cochran method. In this research, library and documentary studies methods have been used in order to collect theoretical data of the research. Also, to collect field data, a researcher-made questionnaire based on Likert spectra was used. Data were analyzed using SPSS software and mean difference test (ANOVA). The results of this study showed that there is a direct and significant relationship between dissatisfaction with family life and social dissatisfaction among the people of Tehran ($P=0.527$, $\text{sig}=0.000$) There is also a difference between dissatisfaction with family life and gender variables. ($t=-1.968$, $\text{sig}=0.05$). The type of activity ($F=2.09$, $\text{sig}=0.08$) has a direct and significant relationship. This means that women are more likely than men and housewives to be more dissatisfied with family life than other occupational groups. In addition, the results of this study showed that there is a direct and significant relationship between social dissatisfaction and income level. ($F=5.37$, $\text{sig}=0.001$). This means that people with lower incomes are more dissatisfied with society than other income groups.

Keywords: Family life satisfaction, Social Dissatisfaction, Income and family.

Introduction

The family is the first and oldest social institution in which man experiences social interactions. It is a regular, coherent and purposeful bed, which coordinates and aligns its main members, husband and wife and then children, is an important component of its success rate. The family is generally a place that people consider as their refuge and shelter and demand peace, tranquility and harmony. The existence of intimate, affectionate and emotional relationships is the best place for adult life and emotional and physical growth of children (109: 2003) the rapid and multi-variable changes of economic and social life today have led to changes in social institutions and groups. The family group is no exception to this rule; the family today has undergone many changes and changes as a result of education in economic, social and cultural conditions, which may lead to family conflicts and ultimately dissatisfaction with family life. Disturbing the balance between individual and family goals and the needs of individuals with objective conditions usually caused by specific obstacles is usually expressed in the form of dissatisfaction (Anthology and Zardukmuy 2: 2011) .In any society, women make up the sides of the triangle of family life, and the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of each of them with life can spread to the other two sides and consequently to the whole of life.

As a result, their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with family life can in turn have more beneficial or detrimental effects on both individual and family life and the community. On the other hand, as it is clear, man is an inherently social being whose survival depends on living with other human beings, from this point of view, people live within networks of social relationships that are essential for their survival and integration with the outside world (Brune, 2005). These networks also have different features and functions, one of the most important functions of which is social support (Wesserman and Faust 1994, quoted by Grossi 13:2015). Satisfaction or dissatisfaction with family life has also found meaning directly or indirectly in relation to others and the social networks with which they are connected (Sikhi

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Yui et al.; 2011 Zabriski and McGregke2003, Jay et al. 2002, Pitman and Lee Yuyd, 1988 and as Taylor (1988) and Giacki (1993) have shown. The Friendship and Neighborhood Relatives Network are prominent sources of informal social support. According to Elson, satisfaction with family life is the extent to which family members feel happy and happy with each other. Family satisfaction is considered as an attitude construct that has three components: emotional (pleasant and pleasant feelings), cognitive (positive and pleasant evaluation) and behavioral efforts (behavior derived from emotional states and positive cognitions)

In short, family satisfaction is a measure of positive emotions and positive cognitive assessments that can be aggregated into the overall form of satisfaction that the individual experiences as a result of their family life. A person who is satisfied with his or her family life often expends more mental and physical energy on the family and gives more value to family goals than those with lower family satisfaction. This value, importance, and positive attitude to the family naturally reduces the level of conflict and problem in family and social life, and makes relationships within this important system pleasant and growing (Karatipi and Al-Odagh 2008). In this regard, this research aims to answer the question: Is there a significant relationship between dissatisfaction with family life and social dissatisfaction among the people of Tehran?

Research Literature

Experimental literature

The researcher's search in background and literature of the research on satisfaction with family life shows that the researchers' attention is often focused on relationships within family structures and less has been studied the effect of this satisfaction or dissatisfaction on society. The disadvantage of most of these studies is the study of satisfaction as a general variable regardless of its various dimensions, including psychological, social and economic satisfaction.

- Hossein Iranfard, Mahmoud Reza Mohammad Taheri, and Mohammad Soltanifar (2022) in an article titled Predicting the components of life satisfaction with family of friends of university environment and themselves based on communication skills in Islamic Azad University students stated that life satisfaction of students plays an important role in their other functions. Their findings showed that components of communication skills including ability to receive and send control messages, emotional listening skills, insight into the communication process, and firm relationship with all components of life satisfaction, including. There was a positive and significant relationship between family, friends, university, living environment and self in students. Other findings showed that communication skills were significantly able to predict 43 percent of family changes, 53 percent of changes in friends, 30 percent of university changes, 44 percent of changes in living environment and 54 percent of their changes in students.
- Ramezani Arani (2020) In an article titled "Identification and Prioritization of Economic Factors Affecting the Incidence of Social Dissatisfactions Studied by Tehran Citizens, Social Dissatisfaction Among The most important security priorities for decision-making authorities and implementing agencies are therefore the main purpose of this research is to identify and prioritize economic factors affecting the occurrence of social dissatisfaction. This research is applied in terms of classification based on the objective and in terms of classification based on the method is a descriptive survey research. The data collection tool was standard questionnaires whose validity was confirmed through face and content validity and reliability through Cronbach's alpha coefficient and combined reliability. The results of the study show that undesirable economic factors such as unemployment, stagnation of inflation, poverty and increasing gap, class depreciation of the national currency and rent have an effect on the incidence of social dissatisfaction in Tehran.
- Mohsen Golparvar and Aida Moradi Nia (2017) in an article titled "Family Satisfaction in the Relationship between Family Work Richness and Life Satisfaction in Men" stated that the richness of work-family, according to its orientation (from family to work environment or from work environment to family environment) is recognized in the form of promotion and excellence in three indicators of transformation, positive affect and capital gain

In this study, they used simple random sampling and survey method and found that work-family richness directly with family satisfaction and family satisfaction directly had significant relationship with life satisfaction.

- Jalilvand (2016) in an article titled "Social Inequality and Increasing Dissatisfaction" with emphasis on Qazvin province stated that human beings have always compared themselves with others in order to meet their needs and naturally demand equal rights in society. And when they know they are in a state of unbelief, they will be in the same position as they are. Then they believe that they are not equal in society and they are in deprivation and in that case they will seek to eliminate the existing inequalities in the society and if there is no legal basis in the society, they will use disruptive tools of political and social security to reclaim their trampled right. Here it is necessary to point out that the existence of inequality in society and even the subjective perception of inequality by some people as a threat to other people who enjoy ideal conditions as well. Because inequality and even feeling inequality are considered as undesirable drivers in society. When they feel their welfare, material and even social values in unequal conditions. And they see themselves as experiencing some failures will benefit from undesirable behaviors, although people's reactions to inequality vary depending on the type of inequality.
- Naima Mohammadi and Fatemeh Sadat Alamdar (2012) in an article entitled Sociological Study of Family Life Satisfaction on Family Pattern Perception stated that since marriage is not a cross-sectional occurrence but rather a long-term and important process. Therefore, considering the quality and desirability of marriage styles and family forms can create stability and compatibility in the relationships between couples. In this study, they used survey and random sampling method and the results of the study showed that the family model explains 54% of the changes in women's satisfaction with family life.
- Zhuan Hong 1 and partners (2022) in an article titled Family Functioning and Life Satisfaction of Medical Graduate Students during the COVID-19 Pandemic the Role of Meaning in Life and Depression stated that recent studies show that people's life satisfaction has changed during the pandemic COVID-19. However, the factors and mechanisms influencing life satisfaction in postgraduate medical education are unknown. They found that there was a strong relationship between life satisfaction and individual quality of life, as well as family functioning could significantly predict life satisfaction among medical graduate students.
- Ravazzini (2018) in an article titled "What Inequality Makes People Dissatisfied with Their Lives?" Evidence of the link between life satisfaction and inequality suggests that this paper aims to establish a clear link between the types of inequality and life satisfaction in Europe. They analyze the relationship between life satisfaction and both income inequality and opportunity inequality using seven waves of European social surveys. The results showed that in Europe, both income inequality and opportunity inequality reduce life satisfaction. Also, all economic and social groups are unhappy with income inequality, while people in the lower socioeconomic category primarily worry about inequality of opportunity. In analyzing the results, he said that we know that expected mobility is crucial in explaining the link between inequality and life satisfaction for all European economic and social groups, thus making the assumption that life satisfaction is caused by a combination of normative arguments against inequality and fear/the likelihood of loss/gain of good social status. This conclusion complements findings on the mediating role of social mobility in relation to subjective well-being.
- Badan (2018) in his paper "Social Protests and Discontents" states that encouraging as a psychological factor contributes more to social protests than discouragement, which a vision of social knowledge is often. In this paper, based on social understanding and psychology of political mobility and inactivity, this paper is investigated using justification system theory whose perspective is based on belief in a just world. In the study of the social and political conditions of Lebanon, New Zealand, Argentina and the United States, which, along with political conservatism and religiosity, justify the system helps explain resistance and compliance with the situation.
- Joe (2016) in an article titled "Dissident Weapons? Perceptions of socio-economic inequality, redistribution preference and political protest Evidence from South Korea stated that this paper

explores how socioeconomic inequality is perceived, attitudes about redistribution and experiences of upward social mobility, and the level of participation in political protests. The dramatic expansion of income inequality in Korean society since the 2007 financial breakdown and the rise of new political protests have continued to be addressed. However, the researchers have not clearly examined how Korean views on socioeconomic inequality and redistribution influence political activity in protests. The study looks at the assumptions of complaint theory and resource theory and examines survey data to examine whether dissatisfaction with inequality and attitudes about redistribution have a principled effect on the level of political activity in protests. Using data from the 2009 South Korean Social Survey Program, the research found that dissatisfaction with income inequality, dissatisfaction with academic inequality, and redistribution preferences had a regular effect on strengthening active political engagement in protests.

- McLeod (2012) in a paper titled "Inequality and Social Satisfaction" in this study is stated that in creating inequality and social satisfaction, two factors of living conditions distribution and social evaluations are effective. The distribution of living conditions is the four factors of economic resources social capital power and authority and civil rights the process of social evaluation involves comparing your achievements or experiences with others. The results showed that in the case of social comparisons, relative deprivation, mental status, and justice, people who occupy lower positions find themselves more disadvantaged than others.

Theoretical literature

Satisfaction with family life

Life satisfaction refers to an individual's assessment of life with a comparison between the ideal self and the perceived self. (1077:1996, Bowling and Farquhar). Durkheim considers life satisfaction to be a function of the intensity and the nature of the social relationship. Social relationship affects the satisfaction of life in two respects and on the one hand it increases the individual's satisfaction by providing emotional needs cognitively and even financially. And on the other hand, by harnessing one's desires, it prevents endless and unsatisfying desires (Abdi, 1999:165). Durkheim believes that each person's satisfaction with life is a category that follows two factors of human needs and how to meet them and his moral characteristics or evaluation system. This means that the more human needs are satisfied, and the more reasonable and limited the desires of his desires and desires in the process of socialization, the more satisfied he will be with life (Anthology and Zardmozy, 10:2011). Van Howen compiled a list of factors related to life satisfaction: life quality opportunities (including economic success of human rights, etc.), individual successes in society, participation in society, and living well (including physical and mental health). (10:1996 Veenhoven). From the definitions of satisfaction, it is understood that the level and degree of satisfaction of individuals varies according to the perceptions and values of individuals, and satisfaction is in addition to meeting the expectations of the individual as well as meeting the individual's needs.

Family System Theory

Constantine I (1986) defines the system as a harmonious set of internal elements that exhibit interrelated behavior as a unit and believes that systems should be described by their relationship to the whole of the population and that the results of its components cannot be generalized to the whole of the components alone. (Smith, partners, 2004:4). The systemic family view is based on Parsons' theoretical and conceptual assumptions in this view, the family is considered as a system that has input outputs and processes Eastin and Bishop have expressed the main assumptions of the theory in the study of the family as family members are related. Each member of the family without consideration of other members cannot be understood Family function Considerate understanding of all members of the family may be the structure and organization of the family in determining the behavior of members and by focusing on the whole family, both order and change can be understood (Azadarmaki, 2010: 27).

Koenic published his first work on the sociological issues of the family as his own group 'he treats the family as the best way of viewing the theory of systems (Rosenbaum 1967: 6162). Quique believes that the basic principle of marriage and family formation is cooperation that is not something other than

Preparation for helping others is done only because of the wishes of others. Sociologists who view the family as a system consider the family to be a small group. Intimacy and affection are its basic and inseparable feature (Ezizazi 2007:173-170). One sociologist who views the family systematically, is Elson. On this basis, he has developed a model consisting of the family and marital relations system, which is the bridge between theory and practice. Elson's system model is described by the family system framework. Family system theory focuses on family dynamics, which include power, relationships of structures, boundaries, patterns of communication, and roles (Rothbaum & Rosen 2002:330). Using this framework family behavior can be understood by seeing the family as a whole. Changes in behavior affect the family system as a whole. Also, changes in the family system affect the individual behavior of family members; systemic theory keeps families around specific goals.

The system family is a dynamic that influences and influences the surroundings (Zaberskie & McCormick 2001:68). Elson's model focuses on three dimensions of the family: family cohesion, family flexibility and family relationships which are functions of the family system. These three dimensions encompass and arise from many concepts about family interactions and relationships that have been proposed by theorists (Barraca 2000:98).

Social satisfaction

In Inglehart's view improved economic and welfare after World War II led to a historic transformation in which the need for respect for relationships with others became more important than the pursuit of food and security. In his view, if in the past the aim of most people was to improve their material condition, today achieving meta-material values is a far higher priority. Inglehart refers to two assumptions to explain such a development: the scarcity hypothesis and the socialization hypothesis. The scarcity hypothesis states that people are more concerned with urgent needs and what threatens them than those that seem unavailable or unnecessary. In other words, one's value priorities reflect their social and economic environment, but the socialization hypothesis states that one's values are largely a reflection of the conditions that have been created over the years. He was the ruler before his maturity (Inglehart, 61:1373). These two hypotheses indicate that the relative elimination of economic needs after the war and the emergence of new needs, as well as the emphasis of environmental conditions, cause great attention to non-material values such as freedom of expression, etc. In fact, in the West, Inglehart considers value change to be influenced by economic conditions and believes that in any country where there is high economic growth, one can witness a gradual transformation from material values to a system of non-values. It was material. In Inglehart's theory, a sense of social satisfaction reflects the balance between aspirations and the status quo. When a person's situation is adjusted to his or her wishes and expectations the person feels highly satisfied when the person has difficulty finding this match he or she feels dissatisfied and unhappy. And this feeling will remain in him until the match is reached (Inglehart, 69:2007). According to Inglehart, in the political realm, the growth of post-industrial and non-material values leads to a decrease in respect for authority and an emphasis on participation and self-expression.

According to him, the values of self-expression include a post materialist emphasis on individual and political freedoms, the protesting activities of citizens of tolerance for the freedom of others, and an emphasis on subjective well-being reflected in life satisfaction. Inglehart considers the importance of social satisfaction within the context of the concept of civic culture. Civic culture is a set of indicators of life satisfaction, trusting each other, political freedom and feeling of well-being, and is associated with the persistence of democratic institutions and levels of economic development. In his view, economic development, democratization, and increased social tolerance have made individuals feel freer to choose. (Inglehart and Abramson 1999).

According to Inglehart, social satisfaction is deeply connected with the values of self-expression; that is, countries whose citizens are more tolerant to participate in civil protests, show more liberal tendencies, and trust their fellow human beings, have relatively high levels of social satisfaction and happiness and happiness, (Wolzl partners, 2003: 26). In his book *The Sociology of Social Contradictions*, Lewis Kreisberg uses multiple theories, to determine three fundamental causes of social discontent. Although these three sources have examined the issue of dissatisfaction from multiple

perspectives, they generally agree that the source of dissatisfaction which is destructive to the participation of individuals should be sought in the inequalities and evaluation resulting from it. These three different attitudes can be categorized as follows: the first one emphasizes the importance of deprivation in individuals and its extent.

The second approach emphasizes levels of conflict between the different situations people face in their social lives, and the third refers to changes over time in what people have and what they imagine they should be. As for the origin of the first social discontent, people like Ralph Darnov state that "there is sufficient agreement that the most deprived feel the worst; they do not need to know that they are deprived. Inkelas has also achieved this result through several studies. The level of satisfaction of individuals from multiple sectors is a function of their economic ability. Kreisberg says Inkeles looked at a lot of data from different communities and found that people at lower levels of employment or economics generally show more dissatisfaction. Another source is social dissatisfaction and a disparity gap between multiple parts of one's life that people such as Lansky and Goffman have taken into account dissatisfaction resulting from imbalances in the status of disharmony and incompatibility in different situations. People who are in high rank in some respects and low in others are particularly unhappy.

The third source of social discontent comes from rejection of what people have or an excess in what they expect. Dissatisfaction begins when people see a drop in what they feel they should or can have. This gap or disorder is the basic basis of rebellion, anger, and anxiety and dissatisfaction. . "Louis Couser also emphasizes factors when discussing the causes of conflict to evaluate inequality. The dismissal of the legitimacy of the existing system creates discontent with the exclusion" (Turner, 1992: 150). This dissatisfaction with deprivation is influenced by the type of social pressure that may be applied to the disadvantaged. Assessment of one's own situation and another will result in a sense of discrimination which in turn leads to questions about the legitimacy of the distribution of resources in society. This point also emphasizes that the awareness of unequal conditions and negative evaluation of it as the cause of social dissatisfaction and contradictions, therefore, dissatisfaction due to its destructive consequences minimizes the possibility of being in the social scene for the individual and causes the individual. According to the theory of systems and Louis Kuzer's theory and considering the dimensions studied two independent and dependent variables can be considered for the present study.

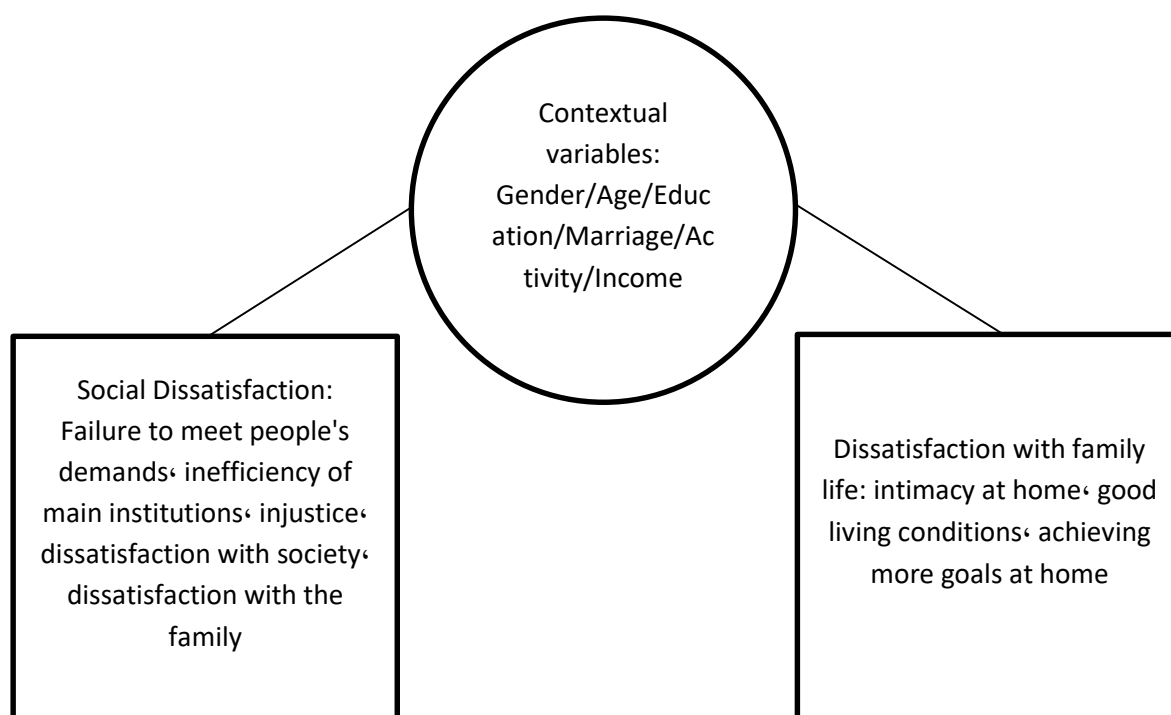


Figure (1): The Conceptual Model of Research

Research Methods (methodology)

According to literature and concepts about the relationship between dissatisfaction with family life and social dissatisfaction it should be noted that the independent variable of this research is dissatisfaction with family life which can ultimately lead to social dissatisfaction. The main purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between dissatisfaction with family life and social dissatisfaction among the people of Tehran. Therefore, this research will be practical in terms of purpose. In the methodology of the research, quantitative data were collected based on a researcher-made questionnaire. In terms of the thematic area this research is located in the field of social and cultural sociology. The spatial limits of the research in this study are 22 regions of Tehran. The sample size of 381 people was calculated based on Cochran method. Also, to collect field data, a researcher-made questionnaire based on Likert spectra has been used.

Satisfaction with family life consists of 10 items that have been extracted from the Satisfaction of Life Questionnaire 2. The items are based on the Likert spectrum with the possibility of five responses from completely in favor to completely opposite. 3 indices of life satisfaction are: 1. Intimacy status at home, 2 good living conditions, 3 Achieving more goals at home - Social dissatisfaction: A researcher-made questionnaire consists of 35 items that are based on Likert spectrum with the possibility of five responses from completely agree to completely disagree. Includes 5 indicators that are:

1 Failure to meet people claims 2 Inefficiency of main institutions 3. Injustice 4 Dissatisfaction with society and 5 dissatisfaction with family. To measure the validity of face validity and to evaluate the reliability of variables and indices used Cronbach's alpha method and SPSS software were used. As shown in the table below, Cronbach's alpha coefficient for independent and dependent variable above 0.7 has high validity and is at acceptable level.

Table (1): Cronbach's Reliability Results

Cronbach's alpha coefficient	Agent
0.746	Dissatisfaction with family life
0.829	Social Discontent

In this research, the researcher desired variable was dissatisfaction with family life, so after collecting data from life satisfaction the family data was coded to measure the variable of dissatisfaction with family life. The satisfaction with family life scale (SWFL). The indicators of social dissatisfaction are related to the qualitative work of the researcher in the field of social dissatisfaction, which is the result of interviews with 10 sociologists and they are social analysts.

Experimental Analysis

In the following table, statistics of the underlying variables related to the statistical sample of the present research are presented. As we can see in the statistical sample, the number of men more than women, single people more than married, people 30 to 39 years old, people with diploma and pre-university education, employed people and people with incomes of more than 7 million were more than other age groups, educational, occupational, and income groups.

Table (2): Descriptive statistics of field variables

percentage	frequency	variable	Underlying variable
52.1	199	Man	Gender
47.9	182	Woman	
52.1	199	Single	Marriage
47.9	18	Married	
8.8	33	18-19	Age
24.4	93	20-29	
30.3	115	30-39	
19.8	76	40-49	
16.6	64	50+	

3.1	12	Illiterate and elementary middle and high school diploma and pre-university master's degree bachelor's master's degree and doctorate	Education
7.1	27		
36.5	139		
16.3	62		
25.7	98		
11.3	43		
10.4	38	Student	Activity
18.1	72	Housewife	
6.4	24	Retired	
4	17	Unemployed	
61.2	230	Employed	
5.1	25	Less than three million three to less than five million five to less than seven million more than seven million	Income
16.4	64		
38.5	142		
39.9	150		

Table (3): Descriptive statistics variable of dissatisfaction with family life

25.43	Average
5.38	Standard Deviation
42	Maximum value
10	Minimum Value

Investigating the relationship between independent variable (dissatisfaction with family life) and underlying variables. In this study, the mean difference test was used. The results showed that the mean score of dissatisfaction with family life was 25.43, SD 5.38 was the highest score of 42 and the lowest score was 10. In the study of the mean difference between dissatisfaction with family life and gender variable, the results showed that the mean score of women is higher than that of men and dissatisfaction with family life and this difference is significant according to the statistics of dependent t-test. In dependent t-test, if the value is large, it indicates a significant difference in the test population. In this study, 4 is large and the significance level (sig) is equal to 0.05. ($t=1.968$, $sig=0.05$). This means that women are unhappy with their family life than men.

In the study of the mean difference between dissatisfaction with family life and marital variable, the results showed that the mean score of single and married people is almost equal to the variable of dissatisfaction with family life and there is no significant difference between single and married individuals in terms of dissatisfaction with family life. In the study of the mean difference between dissatisfaction with family life and age variable, the results showed that the average score of people in different age groups is not significantly different from the variable of dissatisfaction with family life and as ANOVA test statistics also show.

There was no significant difference between different educational groups in terms of dissatisfaction with family life. In the study of the mean difference between dissatisfaction with family life and activity type variable, the results showed that the mean score of housewives is higher than other people in different occupational groups and dissatisfaction with family life and this difference is significant according to ANOVA test. In ANOVA test, if the value of f is large, it indicates a significant difference in the test population. The significance level (sig) is greater than 0.05 ($F=2.09$, $sig=0.08$). This means that housewives are more likely to be unhappy with family life than other occupational groups. In the study of the average difference between dissatisfaction with family life and income variable, the results showed that the average score of people with different incomes is not significantly different from the variable of dissatisfaction with family life and as ANOVA test also shows no significant difference between different income groups in terms of dissatisfaction with family life.

Table (4): Descriptive statistics variable of dissatisfaction with community

116	Average
13.5	Standard Deviation
157	Maximum value
75	Minimum Value

Examining the relationship between the dependent variable (social dissatisfaction) and background variables: In the examination of the dependent variable - social dissatisfaction - the results showed that the average score of social dissatisfaction is 116, its standard deviation is 13.5, the highest score is 157 and the lowest is 75. In examining the average difference between social dissatisfaction and the gender variable, the results showed that the average scores of women and men are not significantly different from the social dissatisfaction variable, and this difference is not significant according to the statistics of the dependent t test. This means that there is no difference between women and men in terms of social dissatisfaction. In examining the average difference between social dissatisfaction and the marriage variable, the results showed that the average score of single and married people is almost equal to the social dissatisfaction variable, and the dependent t-test statistics showed that there is a statistically significant difference between single and married people in terms of social dissatisfaction. does not have.

In examining the average difference between social dissatisfaction and the age variable, the results showed that the average score of people in different age groups does not differ much from the social dissatisfaction variable, and as the ANOVA test statistics also show, there is a statistically significant difference between different age groups in terms of The amount of social dissatisfaction is not observed. In examining the average difference between social dissatisfaction and the education variable, the results showed that the average score of people in different educational groups does not differ much from the social dissatisfaction variable, and as the ANOVA test statistics also show, there is a statistically significant difference between different educational groups in terms of Social dissatisfaction is not observed. In examining the average difference between social dissatisfaction and the activity type variable, the results showed that the average of people in different job groups does not differ much with the social dissatisfaction variable, and as the ANOVA test statistics also show, there is a statistically significant difference between different job groups in terms of The amount of social dissatisfaction is not observed.

In examining the average difference between social dissatisfaction and income variable, the results showed that the average score of people with income less than three million is more than people with different incomes and social dissatisfaction variable, and this difference is significant according to ANOVA test statistics. In the ANVA test, if the value of f is large, it indicates a significant difference in the population under test. In this study, the statistic 4 is also large, and the significance level (sig) is greater than the value of 0.05. (F=5.37, sig=0.001). This means that people with an income of less than three million are more dissatisfied with the society than other income groups. In examining the main hypothesis of the research regarding the relationship between dissatisfaction with family life and social dissatisfaction, using the Pearson correlation test, it was found that there is a significant relationship between the independent and dependent variables of this research. (P=0.527, sig=0.000)

Table (5): Correlation test results between dependent variable and independent variable

		Social dissatisfaction	dissatisfaction with family life
Social dissatisfaction	Pearson Correlation	1	0.527
	Sig. (2-tailed)	-	0.000
	N	381	
dissatisfaction with family life	Pearson Correlation	0.527	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	-
	N	381	381

Discussion and conclusion

As mentioned, satisfaction with family life indicates the state of mind that a person feels satisfied in the context of the family, along with studies that evaluate people's life satisfaction in general or according to specific situations of age, gender, occupation, education, class, etc. The lack or severe decrease in satisfaction with family life most likely means that the family will be pregnant with failures in the future and will be significant and worrisome deviations and social harms, so that it is possible that with any small incident, this situation will change. Potential has become actual and it is possible to emerge. Based on this, the low level of satisfaction with family life can be considered as a warning sign and a telling indicator of the family's pathological capacity. Although there are no accurate statistics and information about the level of satisfaction with family life in Iran, by looking at specific family issues such as divorce, rape, fornication, running away from home, mental and psychological issues of young people, the consequences or at least the correlates of satisfaction can be seen to some extent. It touched family life at the family and community level. Since the lack of satisfaction with family life can have consequences that lead to many social harms, it can be considered as a social issue. The aim of the current research was to investigate the relationship between dissatisfaction with family life and social dissatisfaction among the people of Tehran, which was carried out with a survey technique and field survey method. The results showed that there is a direct and significant relationship between dissatisfaction with family life and social dissatisfaction. This result is consistent with the research results of Mohsen Golparor and Majid Ramezani Arani.

Another result of this research is the existence of a direct and meaningful relationship between social dissatisfaction and the amount of income, which is consistent with the results of Majid Ramezani Arani, Mohsen Jalilund, Ravazini, Joe and McLeod. Also, in this research, it was shown that there is a direct and meaningful relationship between dissatisfaction with family life and the variables of gender and occupation, and this result is consistent with the results of studies by Mohsen Golparor, Naima Mohammadi and Xuan Hong. In explaining this review, it is worth mentioning that in the 2020 World Happiness Report, happiness is defined as "a person's mental evaluation of his life situation, and the Gallup polling institute's life evaluation question is used to measure happiness. The Gallup Institute also uses Cantrill's scale (1965) in evaluating a person's life. Gallup Institute asks citizens worldwide, suppose a ladder has 10 steps, step 0 means the worst life situation and step 10 means the best life situation.

At which stage of the ladder do you feel you are standing right now? Based on the answers given by the citizens to this question and in the range of 0 to 10, they evaluate the general situation of their lives. Countries are ranked in terms of life satisfaction. The Global Happiness Report is not limited to the results of people's responses to the Gallup Institute's question in evaluating people's happiness and considers it as a dependent variable that other variables affect. It provides the happiness score from the sum of the mentioned variables; the independent and influencing variables on a person's level of satisfaction with life are freedom of choice and perception of corruption. Iran's rank in the World Happiness Report 2020 is 118 out of 157 countries with a score of 4.672 in the range (0-10). The results of this report show that the satisfaction of family life is consistent and highly correlated with social and economic development, also, although the level of satisfaction with family life is an individual phenomenon, social factors are very effective in reducing or increasing it.

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