

**A Survey of Influential factors on the security feeling of female university students
(Qom Azad University case Study ,1392)**

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Abstract

The goal of this study is to survey the influential factors on the security feeling of female university students. The present study is a kind of applied investigation based on purpose and result ,while at the same time It is concerned with descriptive investigation related to the procedure and gathering information. The statistic population of the research was selected from the Qom Azad University female university students .The research sample ,following the case study with a glance to correlation study, consists 73 of such students who were randomly chosen. The tool for collecting the data was a researcher made questionnaire in which eleven factors were measured as the dominant elements on the feeling of security. The reliability of the dada was confirmed based on Cronbatch's alpha test .The major deductions of the investigations are as followings: Regarding the security feeling there is a significant implication between married and single ladies. There was also an obvious connection between the security feeling and satisfaction variables including appearance, family support, existence and trust in the police, and the employment of the students .In multiple regression analysis the variables such as trust in police, religious commitment, family support ,and employment were detected as the priority order elements in achieving security feelings among the female university students.

Key words: the security of female university students, Qom Azad university ,social security feeling

Introduction and planning the question

Security or anti fear is an individual and social concern of mankind, so it can be considered as one of the basic perpetual requirements of man. Fearing of the past or future, which are respectively called grief and horror, seriously spoil man's psyche, hence they disturb the individuals' mental relaxation and accordingly they are no longer active in life.

It seems that the word security has two basic and significant applications in culture and society. Sometimes it refers to individual psychoanalysis whereas in some cases it is attributed to social psychoanalysis. The present study is focused on analyzing the influential factors on the social security with the attention to social psychoanalysis subjects. In addition to surveying the impressive factors on social security of female university students, the existent investigation tries to provide some strategies for proper recognition of security.

Security exists in all aspects of human life. The terms such as national security, individual safety, social protection, aviation safety, and food safety all indicate that security is so pervasive. At the same time the presence of security in man's life is so obvious that no one makes question about it. However, without a doubt security is an inner part of the society and as Koestler states: 'The most obvious things are those which require more tests and reviews.' (Koestler quotes from Volferz, 1962)

In fact security means the elimination of the threat, and removing the threat in itself is equal to efficient using of opportunities. So, It can be concluded that the security is relied on two essential elements as threat and using the opportunities, in other words, the establishment of security is equal to partial removing of the threat and efficient using of the opportunities. (Khalili, 1381, p.428). One of the vital requirements of every society is the social security which in objective sense is the recognition of lack of threats against the moralities and values. To express it another way, security in subjective form refers to the tranquility that the moralities and values no longer are attacked. (Moller, 2001, p.1)

Nowadays, the outlook to social damages is viewed from different perspectives which is mostly concerned with the girls and women of the society consisting half of the population. Actually along with the development of the society the natural phenomena as poverty, rising the inflation, high costs of living and housing, and the same issues cause some kinds of disorders which lead to the insecurity and lack of participation among the women. (Neyazi and colleagues, 1390, p.132). According to the information presented, this study which is based on the information gathered from the female Azad university students seeks to examine the influential factors affecting the safety of the students.

History and background of the subject

Each year a number of women between two to four million are abused. It is estimated that each woman during her lifetime is likely under the risk of violence for about 20 or 30 percent. Among the elderly women 1.8 are abused annually. In most countries, more than 20 percent of the women are exposed to the negative and unnecessary consequences of harsh violences. In some countries the studies have revealed that about 10 to 15 percent of women declare that they have been under the pressure to have sex relationship with their male sexual partners and close colleagues. Around the world 16 to 25 percent of women suffer from the physical violences of their male partners and It is stated that one of five women during her lifetime is raped or at least exposed to it. (WHO, 1380)

In the workplaces many of women's rights are easily kept but at the same places sexual abuse is very common. Sexual harassment is likely the result of job authority or the position of employer to impose his sexual demands, such as when a woman is said to have sexual affairs with the boss, or she

will be fired. Based on self report it is estimated that out of every ten women in the UK ,seven women experience a long term sexual abuse during their career. (Giddens,1388,p.219) .

Whenever a person thinks that there is no security in the society, surely he doesn't feel personal security. As long as the women do not feel a sense of relief in public places, universities, schools, workplaces ,etc. It is so obvious that they do not feel safe. Hence, all the social phenomena including the fear of rape and sexual harassment in working places can all be effective in the sense of security among women. As the outcomes of the social, cultural, economic requirement plans , carried out by presidential women's participation, indicate one chief problem of women is the lack of security which is among the first concern of women. Owing to this fact the presence of women's activity is limited in the public places and they are confronted with so many obstacles in social activities. (Noroozi and Foladi Sephar,1388,p.132). It should be noted that without providing the personal security for citizens, it is impossible to establish and keep social security. Therefore, understanding the influential factors affecting the social security is the fundamental prerequisite element in promotion and protecting the social security. The studies performed by Sayyed Mirzaei and colleagues (1390) relating to emotional ,financial , communication aspects of security entitled "Factors that influence the social security of women being the head of their families (including the widows and divorced ones)" proved that family supports , law applications ,and the capabilities of such women who are under the three supporting organizations as Imam Khomeini Emdad Committee, Martyr organization, Welfare organization are considerably effective in providing the security among the female headed households. Also, the findings confirmed the relationship between social security and supporting organizations.

Kamrani and Ebadati Nazarloo (1389) in examining the impacts of social elements on the social security of M.A degree female university students of sociology in the universities of Tehran reported that the consequences of multiple regression indicate the five chief variables as family support, adherence to native customs, social class, age, and trust in law are responsible for safe and security feelings of such students. The five aforementioned variables in total include 89.5 percent of the effects of dependent variables.

Nabavi and colleagues (1389) in an essay analyzed the influences of socio - economic factors and ethnic identity on feeling of social security. The security feeling of the population of this study is investigated from three dimensions: political security, financial security, and body security . The main findings of the study indicated that among all the proposed factors the socio -economic status and national identity have increasing effects on the social security feelings while the two variables as partial deprivation and feeling the lack of power hold decreasing impact on the feeling of social security .The sense of powerlessness is directly influential on ethnic identity and adversely on national identity. Moreover , the factors of ethnic identity and gender were respectively influential on the feeling of body security and financial security.

Mirzahossieni (1388) in a paper entitled "A survey of the social security of Qom women" has examined this issue .He announces that the consequences of insecurity of women is not restricted just among them, rather than it is generalized to children, family members and the entire community. Based on the results ,Mirzahossieni declares that the population of his study reveal an average level of social security feeling. Among the basic factors of social security, the best reply of respondents is related to family context whereas the worst cases are concerned with cultural and economic security. In this regard the respondents' reply to the factors as environmental, political ,and health security was an average one .

Noroozi and Pholadi Sepher (1388) in an explanatory essay investigated the social factors affecting the social security of women between 15 to 29 years old in Tehran. The statistic deductions of the study proved that the variables such as security feeling, place of residence, socio - economic status, and feeling of social order have direct and positive impact on social security feeling of women ;however , the variable of adherence to religion has negative effect. Multivariable regression analysis also showed

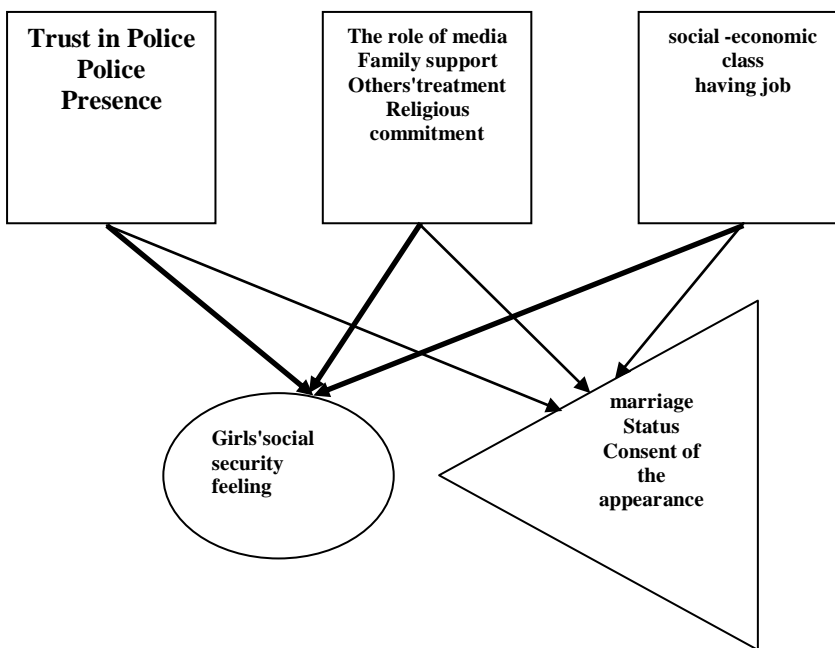
that the aforementioned variables have respectively the most and the least important role in providing the social security feeling of women.

Zangiabadi and zangana (1390) in their essay under the title" The assessment of social security feeling of the citizens of border towns " found out that variables including the security feeling, place of residence, socio economic status, and feeling of social order have direct and positive impact on social security feeling of women ,but the variable of adherence to religion has negative effect. Multivariable regression analysis furthermore indicated that the aforementioned variables have respectively the most and the least important role in keeping the social security feeling of women.

Navidnia in an essay discusses the concept of social security with the respect to theoretical reflection .Having differentiated the concept of social security from national and public security, he states that the realization of social security opens the horizons of interactions in various social groups and strengthens friendship among them .Based on the study, the social security is supplied for the community so that from the childbirth all the ethnic and religious groups who have active roles both inside and outside the country be protected.

4. Conceptual Model of the factors affecting the security

Figure (1) -Conceptual model of the factors affecting the social security feeling of female university students



Research Methodology

The present study is a kind of applied investigation based on purpose and result, while at the same time it is concerned with descriptive investigation related to the procedure and gathering information. The statistic population of the research was selected from Qom Azad University female university students. The research sample, following the case study with respect to correlation study and lack of generalization to all university students, consists 73 of Azad University students who were randomly chosen. (Delavar 1391).

The tool of the measurement of this study is a questionnaire with some variables based on the conceptual model of Jahangiri. (Jahangiri 1392, pp.41-55). Some components contain one question, and some ask two or more questions. (Jahangiri 1392, p.49). The reliability of research tool in Jahangiri's investigation is reported as follows: consent of the appearance 0.79, use of mass media 0.81, family support 0.73, others' treatment 0.86, religious commitment 0.72, trust in police 0.84, police presence 0.88, and the sense of social security for women 0.82. (Zangiabadi and Zangana 1390), (Noroozi and Foladi 1388). (Cohen 1385), (Nabavi and colleagues 1389).

In this study the reliability of the variables obtained as follows: economic situation 0.73, consent of the appearance 0.73, use of mass media 0.74, family support 0.72, other's treatment 0.73, religious commitment 0.72, trust in police 0.68, police presence 0.70, and the sense of social security for women 0.71.

6. Deductions

According to the consequences resulting from descriptive statistics, the average age of married and unmarried students were respectively 25.29 and 22.21, and the average age of all students was 23.76.

The social security feeling of married students was 75.87, while for single students it was 61.51. So it is so obvious that the married students feel much more security. Comparing the age and sense of security, it can be claimed that increasing age leads to increasing sense of security.

The social security feeling of the students of lower, middle, and higher classes were respectively 50.00, 66.88, and 67.53 percent. Thus, with the increasing economic level the sense of security among the students is also enhanced.

The sense of social security among the employed students is reported as 64.87 percent. Therefore, the employment factor also increases the social security feeling among the female university students.

The statistic results gathered from the study, whether the students are single or married, showing 67.80 percent indicates that the gender did not make the social security feeling of the students to drop below 50 percent.

Table 1 : Pearson correlation coefficients between students' sense of security and the other variables .(influential factors)

Confidence Level	Correlation coefficient	Measurement deviation	average	Independent variables	Dependent variables
.030	0.259	0.858	3.77	Consent of the appearance	Social security of Female university students
0.240	0.143	2.22	8.06	Use of mass media	
0.005	0.329	0.996	4.40	Family support	
0.054	-0.235	2.11	5.87	Others ' treatment	
0.019	0.282	2.22	10.87	Religious commitment	
0.005	0.330	1.39	3.30	Trust in police	
0.001	0.428	1.19	3.70	The presence of the police	
0.021	0.451	1.02	3.52	Student employment	
0.742	0.041	1.21	3.14	Single or married situation of the student (gender)	

Based on the results gained from table 1 and using the correlation coefficient between the independent variables and the variable of social security feeling among female university students, it can be stated:

There is a direct correlation with the amount of 0.259 between the social security feeling of female university students and consent of appearance .This amount which is 95 percent of confidence level is significant.

An inverse correlation with the amount of 0.143 exists between the social security feeling of female university students with using mass media , which is not significant .

Between the social security feeling of female university students and family support ,there is a direct connection with the amount of 0.329 . This amount showing 99 percent of the confidence level is highly significant.

An inverse correlation with the amount of 0.235 exists between the social security feeling of female university students with others' treatment , which is not significant .

Between the social security feeling of female university students and religious commitment ,there is a direct correlation with the amount of 0.282 . This amount showing 99 percent of the confidence level is highly significant .

There is a direct correlation with the amount of 0.330 between the social security feeling of female university students and trust in police .This amount which is 99 percent of confidence level is significant .

Between the social security feeling of female university students and the presence of police ,there is a direct connection with the amount of 0.438 . This amount showing 99 percent of the confidence level is highly significant.

Between the social security feeling of female university students and the employment of the students ,there is a direct connection with the amount of 0.451 . This amount showing 98 percent of the confidence level is highly significant.

There is a direct correlation with the amount of 0.040 between the social security feeling of female university students and the sex factor , which is not significant

Table 2: The test of average variable differences of the security feeling of the students according to employment status

Confidence level	T meghdad	Standard deviation	Average	number	The variable of employment status
0/398	0/850	23.28	69.76	41	Without Employment
		24.79	64.87	30	With employment

According to the information of the test T in table 2, the average social security feeling of the non employment students is more than the employment students. With the respect to the test T, this difference is not significant. Hence, it cannot be concluded that the employment factor is influential on the social security feeling of female university students.

Table 3: The average variable differences of the security feeling of the students with the regard to marital status

Confidence level	T meghdad	Standard deviation	average	number	The variable of Marital
0.012	2.865	16.76	75.87	31	Married
		27.03	61.51	39	Single

Based on the information of the test T in table 3, the average social security feeling of the married students is more than the single students. With respect to the test T, this amount showing 99 percent is significant. Hence, it can be concluded that the marriage factor is a highly effective element on the social security feeling of female university students.

Table 4 : The average variable differences of the security feeling of the students the economic situation

Confidence level	Power of the test	Average of squares	Degree of freedom	Total Squares	average	number	The variable of economic situation
0.534	0.616	.360.88	2	720.77	50	1	Low class
		584.64	65	/16 38002	66/88	59	Middle class
			67	/94 38722	74/50	8	Higher class

Based on the information of the test F in table 4, the more the economic situation increases, the more the social security feeling raises. This difference with regarding to the test F is not significant. Therefore, it cannot be concluded that the factor of economic situation affects the social security of female university students.

Table 5 : The output of regression equation for clarifying the variance of social security feeling of the female university students

R ²	Level of significance	T	Beta	B	variables	Ranking of the variables
0/11	0/216	1/313	0/614	10/12	Trust in police	1
0/08	0/066	2/040	0/581	6/72	Religious commitment	2
0/11	0/079	1/937	0/559	12/85	Family support	3
0/20	0/897	0/132	0/038	0/87	Employment situation	4
0/02	0/849	-0/195	-0/037	-2/67	Economic situation	5
0/02	0/855	-0/187	-0/054	-0/62	Use of mass media	6
0/07	0/759	-0/315	-0/078	-2/03	Consent of appearance	7
0/09	0/548	-0/620	-0/155	-7/98	Marriage situation	8
0/19	0/649	-0/467	-0/230	-4/85	Presence of police	9
0/06	0/123	-1/670	-0/357	-4/07	Others' treatment	10
0/00	0/080	-1/925	-0/468	-10/95	Gender factor	11

In this study ,the multiple regression and the method of Enter was used. Based on the data gathered from regression analysis of table 5 , the trust in police with the Beta of 0.416 holds the first important role in the security feeling of students. The second and third effective factors in social security feeling of female university students are respectively religious commitment with the amount 0.581, and family support with the amount of 0.559. Of course, none of these variables were not significant in the regression model. .

Table (6) The Values of R and R2 calculated from the regression model

The level amount of R	The amount of R2	The amount of R
0/425	0/712	0/884

In general , based on the value of correlation coefficient of R and the coefficient changes of R2,collected from table 6 , it can be stated that the eleven variables entering the regression model are responsible for explaining the 71 percent of the variables.

7.Discussion and Conclusion

Regarding the peace and security Montesquieu states : It is believed that security is the result of peace and peace in itself is the first fundamental law of nature .So, security is the foundation for establishing a government .The purpose of security is intended both for surviving of the life and providing the freedom (Tavassoli 1377) . The significant thing is that the concept of security has evolved gradually with the development of human civilization , based on the same notion, modern concept of security is not just equivalent with threatening the borders, rather than it also covers new dimensions .Modern meaning of security is traced back to the social development and progress, not to military provisions and supplies .To include the security into the field of army requires its prerequisite facilities as having soldiers, guns, missiles, etc. When the social security and society are

proposed, human being as an inevitable factor is included. Human beings together form a society which is erected on laws and orders, and to follow these rules is one of the basic requirements of people's mental security (Tavassoli, 1370).

The purpose of this study, conducted according to case study, was to survey the factors affecting the social security of female Azad university students. In completion of the questionnaire 73 students collaborated with the researcher. In theoretical section of the study the ideas of Kopenhagen school was used. In this study security, in a fairly comprehensive mood, was defined as follows: Security means lack of fear, fear that the human virtues are being attacked, It is equivalent to absence of dreads which are against the freedom and legitimate rights of human beings.

Based on the conceptual model of the investigation all the individual variables were examined. In this study eleven independent variables as the factors affecting the security feeling of the female Azad university students, which is a dependent factor, were analyzed.

According to the statistic analysis of the deductions of the study the following information of correlation between the items was reported.

The sense of security and satisfaction of physical appearance $r=0.259$, the social security feeling and use of mass media $r=0.143$, sense of security and family support $r=0.329$, sense of security and others' treatment $r=0.235$, security feeling and religious commitment $r=0.282$, sense of security and trust in police $r=0.330$, sense of security and the presence of police $r=0.329$, security feeling and employment $r=0.451$, sense of security and sex factor $r=0.040$.

There was no significant difference between the employment of the students and security feeling of the students. $T=0.850$, $sig=0.398$. The noteworthy point of this finding is that the average security feeling of non employment students (69.76) is slightly more than the employment students (64.87).

Between the marriage situation and security feeling there was a total significance amount of 99 percent. $T=2.856$, $sig=0.012$. (This amount is in accordance with Jahangiri's findings).

Between the economic status and security feeling there was no significant relationship. $F=0.616$, $sig=0.534$. (This amount is not in accordance with Jahangiri's findings). Based on Jahangiri's findings the security feeling of middle class was higher than the two other classes.

Based on the results of multiple regression trust in police had the highest role in providing the security feeling. This amount was in contradiction with Jahangiri's findings because based on his deductions family support had the most important role in keeping the security feeling. The regression equation also proved that eleven variables entered in the equation are able to explain 71% of the variables affecting the sense of security.

The consequences of this investigation proved that surveying the influential factors on the security feeling of the female university students is highly important. Iran's post Islamic revolutionary society is experiencing new changes of social factors. Unfortunately, there were no pre-Islamic revolutionary investigations or investigations belonging to the first decades of Islamic revolutions to be compared to the existing research. For instance, considering the religious commitment factor, which is considered as the second element in providing the security feeling among the female university students (in accordance with the findings of Noorozi and Foladi Sepher, 1388), how was the condition of female students before Islamic revolution? According to Jahangiri's findings the religious commitment had the sixth ranking in providing the security feeling. In an Islamic society, values and religious beliefs can have significant impacts on people's behavior and emotions. Thus, identifying and promoting the right values and religious beliefs can be highly effective in creating a sense of security among the female students.

Trust in police as one of the most important factors in creating security feeling is noticeable. In the present study this factor achieved the first ranking while in Jahangiri's research it had the latest ranking. Therefore, when the students, who participate in social affairs, confront with social threats and dangers, trust in police is regarded as the best protector of their safety (in accordance with the findings of Sahabi and colleagues, 1388). However, there are still serious opportunities for investigation to

analyze the impact of various factors on the social security feeling of female university students. It is hoped that in future a closer scrutiny of such study will be possible.

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