

Study of Sociological Effective Factors on Feelings of Social Security (Case Study: Women of Tehran Region 10)

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ABSTRACT

Social security, the ability of the community to preserve their essential characteristics under changing conditions and threats are real, and likely to be defined. Social Security, oversees the provision of public health, violence against, and remove mental concerns (insecurity) citizens. The purpose of this research is to study and evaluate the social security, women in Region 10 of Tehran, the method in this research, survey and data collection, questionnaire is intended. Sample, according to the municipality in 2011, 15,728 people. Of the community, using Cochran Formula 385, were selected as the sample size. Sampling, according to the homogeneity of the sample, the possible (random) is the theoretical framework of this study, the social order of theories (Merton and Parsons), feel safe location (Levine), domestic violence (Strauss and theorists conflict), socioeconomic status (Weber), a religious adherence (Stark), and some personality factors, social security, is used. To test the hypothesis, the Pearson correlation coefficient and mean comparison, were used. Research findings show that the correlation of independent variables, such as Security Location (0/346), social order (0/413), religious commitment (0/498), domestic violence (-0/391) and income (0/217), the dependent variable is social security, have a meaningful relationship. But between age and sense of security, there is no significant relationship, and women feel safe, shows a significant difference in terms of their marital status. Married women feel safe to say, more than single women (girls) are.

KEYWORDS: social security, security of residence, religious commitment, domestic violence, social order

INTRODUCTION

The need for security, basic human needs are, and sometimes in tandem with other needs such as food, clothing, housing, etc., is, in such a way that the deterioration of human tranquility disappears, and the anxiety and worry it takes place. Today, government is the most important political unit, on the relationship between internal and external security overall aim, and expand it to play (Khoshfar, 148: 2001).

Perhaps, communities of beginnings, simpler types of threats faced by the species have been projected without the threat of intimidation from within. According to Barry Buzan, Security includes both external and internal faces. Foreign and transnational dimension which refers to preserve the borders of a country. The national dimension, internal and external, means maintaining safe conditions, for the community. Interior dimensions include security, the economy, politics, culture and security in the community. In this study, we focus on the internal aspects of security, and internal aspects of security, Social Security will be reviewed. The purpose of social security or social security means more than a matter of political, military, social reality is often rooted in a historical society or some of its groups. In social security, public interests that come into the picture, between the reality of the individual and the government. Iran, which has evolved as a society, a certain amount of climate-friendly environmental, cultural, social, political, and especially enjoys the social security issue, in the course of its history, the numerous social movements, have experienced back, the structure of society, especially community relations, special solidarity and interconnectedness of old. The concept of social security, in the wake of the structure, among the various social institutions, particularly in nature. As the family in society, as the most fundamental social institution, especially interactive with the concept of social security, in the context of society, and the fact that women, as a large section of society, the family is considered to be the main axis, with sociological approach to women's safety, and due to the complexities of life in modern cities, along with men and women participate in social and civic activities, work side by side with men, and men have equal rights similar or apparently necessary it seems that the issue of social security for women, in different dimensions examined. Today, with expanding populations, rising inflation and high living expenses, housing shortage and other factors such as the hand and illiteracy, orphans and women without invalidating the head of the society, the participation of women alongside men in the economic, social and essential. it is. Some of the better and more comfortable life, and some to meet their basic needs, are forced to work outside the home,

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according to many experts, there is safety in a community, it is equally important to feel secure in the community, and perhaps a sense of security in society, security is more important, because individual reactions in society depends on his perception of the reception and security. Accordingly, so long as the security of the individual in society, there is no security, there can not be felt. So domestic violence, fear of rape, harassment in the workplace, etc. can all, in the sense of social security, are effective. As a result of the needs assessment, economic, social, cultural and women who, by the Center for Women's Participation presidential done, show, one of the major problems is the lack of security for women, it was among the first concerns of women is, and perhaps this is due to the limited activity of women in the public sphere, and women in the city as an active citizen, is difficult. The need for security is a basic human needs. 1. Abraham Maslow, the hierarchy of needs, a sense of security immediately after the satisfaction of basic needs and provides physiological (Kaheh, 2005: 133). Today women regardless of their social class, most of their work outside the home, where it is called public places, do. But outdoors Increasingly, which gives one a feeling of insecurity becomes more and more threatening, and more women every day in terms of their sense of insecurity. Most large distortion street, an urban problem (Zanjanizadeh, 2001, quoting FooladiSepehr, 2009).

Aside from the role of government in providing security to its members, members of the cultural community in order to maintain privacy, and personal and social security are also of great importance. In fact, the realization of social security only if it is provided by the government and members of the community, both to get it to work, and if any of the parties to the neglect of their security seems to be impossible it. Concept of shared governance and public security products, social security Hence, it is of utmost importance, and should be considered further. But given that the population of the study, 10 women in Tehran is necessary to have a reference to the geographical location of the region, the 10 smallest districts of Tehran after the 17's. The geographical location of the area, from north to Liberty Street, south on Avenue of Qazvin, from East to Highway martyr NavabSafavi, and the West Street leads. District 10, located in the western part of Tehran, and the two zones (north), 9 (West), 17 (south) and 11 (East) is nearby. But because of the Ten, was selected as a sample? The reason is that this region, the central region of Tehran, as compared to other areas involving ethnicities from different parts of the country. What are they safe? Helps.

Theoretical Foundations

To provide a theoretical framework, the theory of social order, security, accommodation, domestic violence, socioeconomic status, religious adherence and personality elements of social security, is used.

The social order of the comments people like Kim, Parsons and Merton used. and operation of each well, the fact. security is established. So instead of using force, force, coercion and external tool, he is considered to internalize the values and norms (Ritzer, 137: 2004).

Durkheim showed, in a society where culture is strong, there is a general conviction, strengthen social cohesion and social order, will be more objective, and this is the most important factor, in order to make moral code and system of beliefs, values, and Subscribe to the norms of a society's gift, to be established in the light of the social order, and crime, disorder And suicide reduced, and chaos sets in on body, and subsequently established security and social stability (SedighiOwrai, 1997: 149). Many sociologists have come to believe that any social control mechanism that only relies on external reinforcement and punishment, will not be effective, but the cultural system of society is to create the environment in which people have an internal moral order adhere to, and accept the values of the group as their personal values (Sotoodeh, 2003: 140). Also believes that the beliefs, the social order is a moral agent, and so long as society is organized, based on ethical principles, there is no contract. It is for this reason that, in primitive societies where there is a common morality, social order is also strongly in society, but societies become more complex, collective conscience and common moral system will vanish, and the decline of social order, and anarchy and chaos will prevail (Kuzer, 190: 2004). Merton also believes that coordination between social and cultural elements, creating order in a society, and the mismatch between goals and means of achieving the target, causing anomalies (anomie) and disruption of the social order. Merton, lack of security in an equal society with social disorganization and deviant behavior knows, and this is due to the gap between goals and norms of the culture, social structure and capacity, committed to achieving success. In total there is lawlessness, trivialize regulations, lack of integration, complete liberation of the distortions and deviant social Finally, all symptoms of this condition in the community (Boden, 661: 2006).

In general, we can say that although the concept of social order, and it comes at a macro level, but since the other terms used in this study are at the micro level, in the context of the social order , we have tried as far as possible, be reduced to the micro level, and although this is a difficult operation knife, and the two have many differences, but in this study, as measured sense of social order, this means it has to be split into levels. Thus, the practice of the community, from individuals and various organizations, as a measure of social order, are considered. On the other hand, it is important to point out that, although there is order and harmony among the components of a community is important, but also the sense of coordination is an important issue that must be addressed, because if social order in society is dominant, there are certainly people who feel the order, and the presence in the community will feel more secure, as the irregularity in the community felt, and this will impact on their sense of security. In other words, there is a sense of order in order to induce that person. According to

this theory, the evaluation examined the hypothesis that, whatever sense of social order in an increase in social security also increases.

Location of the security sector, noted that people like Rkles, feel safe living environment they are born, and that there is crime in the community can lead to the feeling of insecurity. The crime rate increases, proportionally increases the feeling of insecurity (Shyrazian, 2004: 74). Based on Lewin's theory and exchange theory can be said that environmental and social factors, such as location, women could, for example, feel a certain sense of security or fear, or bring peace to the people, and this can be felt on influence individual behavior. According to this theory, the evaluation examined the hypothesis that, whatever sense of security in one's home increases, also increases the sense of social security.

In the context of domestic violence, conflict theory and ideas of people like Albert Bandura, William Good, and Dobash used. For example: the roots of violence, conflict theory, the conflict of interest he knows and believes, in families where a man enough power to function, the other does not, and will not impose its domination, conflict and more conflict there. The greater the contrast, the greater the likelihood of violence. Strauss's research also shows that, in families where the man does not dominate over other sources of power, user-violence as a last resort to resolve the conflict increases power tools, because they are compared with other men, less powerful resources for purposes (Darvishpoor, 2008,51-52). According to the theories of violence, to assess the hypothesis that the deal, no matter how domestic violence increase women's sense of social security in the family decreases.

It can be said that the family environment is safer and more peaceful, and more intimate relationships between individuals in the family. Any problem in the family can go to law enforcement agencies, the natural right to defend themselves. In this case, that is, they will also feel more secure. Also if that men, too, are aware of the rules, and know that if women see them, the law will protect women, obviously a lot of violence in the family decreases.

In discussing the economic and social status, the views of people such as Marx, Weber, Linten, Rich vi and Johnson his doctor Bahrami (psychologist) is used, but what is most interesting is the theoretical framework, Weber Comments there. He discusses dignity or prestige, social status refers to the role, but Weber does not deny that there is an economic concept, but it is located next to the community, and believes that economic class, social class, or group when the status changed that is, an awareness of group members, relative to their common base class (Gerb, 78: 1994). In addition, Weber believes, education, ancestry and job opportunities, as a measure of social status are assessed. Doctor HadiBahrami, quoting a steel sphere (2009,135) also argues that the site can be individuals, allowing them access to the facilities and services of education, health, welfare, etc., provide, and the higher population base, allow them access to these services will increase, and thus their level of life satisfaction, and consequently their social security also increases. According to this theory, the evaluation examined the hypothesis that, as the economic and social status of women increases their social security increases.

In the discussion of religious beliefs, the opinions of people like Durkheim, Weber, Tocqueville, Freud and Ryzman etc. were used, each in some way to the role of religion in society, and bonding and social cohesion were noted. As Tocqueville believed that people can believe in a moral discipline, or they brought and Ryzman Freud believed that religious adherence could prevent them from illicit activities, and indulge in internal their control. Less in the unlawful things are, and thus deflection and anomie in society, reduced (Rafiepoor, 38: 1999). Stark and others believed that religious beliefs can be an important factor in preventing from Crime, particularly violence against women, such as religious communities, practices and prevention of crime, particularly violence against women, so religious communities, less is criminal. Furthermore, domestic violence, families, religious and adhere to religious obligations, significantly lower than that observed, and this is a wonderful influence of religion in preventing any crime and social disorder, shows (thus According to these theories, the evaluation examined the hypothesis that, whatever one's religious adherence increases, also increases the sense of social security.

Another factor in this study referred to, is that some personality factors such as gender, age and marital status could contribute to social security. For example, it was said that, sex is the most important personality factor in the perception of security. Women generally feel more fear, and older women feel less secure, than men their own age, and generally men feel more positive about their own safety, than women. Both men and women feel insecure in the dark, but a sense of insecurity among women is higher. Age is also an important component, but not as much as sex. For example, the elderly, more of us are afraid, because of the physical and social sometimes, they need to defend themselves against the risk of not feeling. Therefore, in this study, young women have been studied. The marital status of individuals can be, in a sense of security is effective, and it seems that, married feel more secure than they once were and this would also be considered.

LITERATURE REVIEW

-Research Entitled "Assessment of students' sense of security, with an emphasis on outcomes and the factors affecting their sense of insecurity" in 2002 by Zeinab Plasi Jsbani done. The results indicate that,

between religious belief and trust in rumor and political trust, and a sense of relative deprivation as the independent variables and the dependent variable is students' sense of insecurity, relationship existed between the independent variables and satisfaction with the system. Political and feel the freedom of students to feel unsafe, there is a relationship (PlasiJasbani, 2002).

-Alikhah And Rabie (2006), Women and the fear of crime in urban areas, this research survey was conducted. Sample size of 800 women in 22 districts of Tehran. Results indicate that approximately 48 percent of women in high-level, 33 percent moderate, and 19% at least in urban areas, the threat of crime may have fears. In other words, about half of the traffic in women, do not feel safe. Among women, educated, and have higher income, fewer women in the neighborhood have been abandoned buildings and grounds, and women who were more satisfied with police actions, the fear of crime is lower.

-Ahmdi And Esmaili (2008): Assessment of women's sense of security, based on multidimensional and interdisciplinary factors, in Mashhad, women over 15 years of research population was 12 persons in Mashhad, and the sample size according to Cochran formula, 360 been set. In this study, the average social security of women in Mashhad, in a 5-dimensional spectrum, which is 2/40, the average is lower.

-Baba Khani (2009): Factors affecting sense of security, with emphasis on the role of the police, this study was conducted as a survey. The sample size of 319 patients (those over 16 years) of residence 24 districts of Tehran. Descriptive findings indicate that low levels of security, both physical (28/94), and fiscal 45/39) there. According to the results of multivariate regression analysis, the sense of anomie and social capital, the most influential factors on feelings of security. In the meantime, however, the attitude of the police direct, significant effect on rates of Tehrani citizens feel safe, it is not. However, these variables indirectly, through solidarity and anomie can be a very effective role to play in enhancing the security of citizens.

-Hashmianfar and Keshavarz (2011): A sociological study of a range of social security, in Isfahan, this survey research, and by means of a questionnaire among citizens over 18 years in Isfahan, in 2011, was all social groups it is. The sample size of 384, in three of the region. Results Table independent variables correlated with the dependent variable indicates that, independent research variables, namely social control and social order, except for religious affiliation variables and socio-economic status, a significant contribution to social security to the citizens of the city.

Goal

1. reviewed sociological factors influencing the social security of women.
2. course seeks social security of women.

Question

1. Do women feel safer in Tehran 10 zone ?, and if so, at what level of security they feel?
2. Social factors influencing women feel safe, are there?

Assumptions

1. ahsas social security of women, in both single and married women, there is a significant difference.
 2. the feeling of social control, and a sense of security for women, there is a significant relationship.
 3. between sense of social order, and feel safe in women, there was a significant relationship.
 4. Location of feel safe, and feel safe in women, there was a significant relationship.
 5. the feeling of family violence, and women's sense of security, there is a significant relationship.
 6. Among women religious commitment, and their sense of security, there is a significant relationship.
- Women between the age of 7, and a sense of security, there is a significant relationship.

METHODOLOGY

In this study, a survey was conducted to investigate the matter. Survey, one of the most used methods of research in sociology. Chosen because it is based on population size and number of variables that must be measured. The method used in this study, cross-sectional survey will be determined after the subjects completed a questionnaire that measured prior to the study variables, provided that we have put to the respondents.

Statistical society

The population of the original population from which the sample is obtained Represents reagent (sarookhani, 158: 1993). The population in this study included all 10 women in the region, according to the municipal area in 2013. The volume is equal to 15,728 persons.

Method of Sampling

In this study, due to the homogeneity of the population than simple random probability sampling is used, the number on the Cochran formula, 385, respectively. Components of the above formula, as follows: $n =$

number of samples, N = size of the target population, t = the standard error needed to achieve a given confidence, because confidence is considered 0/95, so t equals it will be. $d = 1/96$ potential efficiency that is equivalent to, $p = 0/05$ probability of an attribute that is equal to 5.0 and $q =$ probability of no trait that is equal to 5.0.

$$n = \frac{\frac{t^2 pq}{d^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{t^2 pq}{d^2} - 1 \right)}$$

$$n = \frac{\frac{(1/96)(1/96)(0/5)(0/5)}{(0/05)(0/05)}}{1 + \frac{1}{15728} \left(\frac{(1/96)(1/96)(0/5)(0/5)}{(0/05)(0/05)} - 1 \right)} = 385$$

Reliability and Validity

The measure, its validity. That is really what is being measured, we intend to measure it (Baker, 138: 2008). In this study, the face validity of the method used to calculate the credit. This means that, by pre-testing experts and experts in the field were asked. To refine the content and relevance of the variables, with their questions. In the next step, after setting accuracy, scale passages and questions as a questionnaire, and a pre-test was conducted with a sample of 35 patients. Since $70 \leq \alpha$ suitable reliability, the measure has been referenced here.

Table 1: The alpha obtained for each of the variables R

Religious adherence	Domestic Violence	Social order	Security Location	Social security	Variables
15	9	7	3	13	Number of items
0/87	0/83	0/69	0/78	0/89	Alpha

Analysis of data

The analysis of this study, descriptive statistics of central tendency (median, mean), and orientation distribution (standard deviation, variance), and a subsequent tables and inferential statistics (data analysis), the correlation coefficient Pearson and independent T-test was used.

Conceptual and operational definition of variables

The dependent variable is social security

Conceptual definition: security means being safe, being safe and afraid, is relief. Accordingly, security is a double meaning. Subjective sense of security, the feeling of peace, tranquility and leisure heart of fear and anxiety, and physical security is the condition of critical values, in which each species is threatened and inviolable. After Social Security, means the public free of fear and anxiety, protection of life, property, dignity, honor, and Job citizens, is any threat and aggression (Vaseqi, 2001: 8, 12, 21). Sense of security as well, is the kind of mentality, and positive psychological orientation (satisfactory, convincing and sedatives) citizens, the lack of influence, and the rise of anti-security incidents and events (life-threatening), in the current circumstances and the future of social security, political stability, cohesion, identity, integrity and security of land (Hajiani, 2005: 28) also means that the absence of fear, human values to attacks, or are not endangered and are not afraid and fear, to the rights and freedoms of self-confidence and peace of mind, safety, peace of heart and is assured. This concept recognizes that women feel much comfort and peace of heart that their rights will be respected and relative, may be attacked. Social security, it is important that the perceptions and assumptions of women, attention to the environment (Khosravi, 2007: 64).

Operational definition: In this study, the social security of women, including two women generally feel safe, and feel safe in a family environment, in public places, workplaces and more. The purpose of the social security of women, that women's presence in the community, in the workplace, in public places and so, to what extent are confident that ensures their safety, and do not feel fear, also how much the family can express their opinions and ideas, and this will be supported. The feeling of social security, any concerns of threat and fear when alone in the street, afraid of the streets, especially at night, afraid of working with male strangers, fear of past ideas and comments, etc. are included. Each of these presentations are arranged sequentially in the questionnaire.

The independent variable of religious commitment

Conceptual definition: Durkheim says "origins of religion in society. Religion is the same way, through which the social reality itself as an unusual, makes manifest, in a sense, the community and its main products, the authorities are God. Durkheim says: "Religion correlated system of beliefs, practices related to sacred things, that is, apart (from ordinary activities) or prohibited. The beliefs and practices of all those who follow them are, in a moral community of the Church united to "the religion is a set of beliefs that members of a community to follow up (Shayanmehr, 1998: 272 and 487).

pay, and the religious nature of the appearance and behavior, is shown. The purpose of religious beliefs, in this research, the Muslim religious beliefs into consideration, because in all the cases referred to were Shiite Muslims. The measurement of this variable, as follows

Independent variable safe location

Conceptual Definition: Location, where one inhabited, and lives and feel safe where they live, which means that the person is in the environment, a sense of peace and security.

it is not fear, and security of life and property in it. Each of these presentations are to be arranged in the questionnaire have been evaluated

The independent variable of domestic violence

Conceptual definition: violence is any physical assault, against which the human being, consciously motivated, injury, suffering or harm upon another person is done (Kar, 2008, 439). Also, domestic violence, gender-based violence is any act that causes harm or risk of psychological, physical and sexual abuse she suffered and the (Reisi, 2001: 76). "Violence is any bitterness, or injury to a person who has, and is going to lie in it. The act of violence must be done with intent, and that the harm to the harm it can cause to one's own actions, or objects that interest him "(ibid: 6)

Operational Definition: The study of domestic violence, both mental and physical damage to women that, by members of the family, including humiliation, ridicule, defamation, vilification and abuse, verbal abuse, beat up, cut relationship with the family is evicted from the house. Each of these presentations are to be arranged in the questionnaire have been evaluated

Independent variable sense of social order

Conceptual Definition: Social Regulation applicable to the general concept of social security, and to protect and preserve life and property accidents, he said. So whatever the public safety, to life, dignity, freedom and dignity of the individual and other property, molested, the social order is disrupted (SediqSavenstani, 2003: 52). The concept of anomie or uncertainty, the concept of social order, which means the loss and distortion of the norms of society, and that is the situation, society has lost its ideological solidarity, and doing whatever accepts as normative, social norms influence on their behavior, and lack of values and norms of generalized patterns, the majority are (Shojaeezand 2005).

Operational Definition: The feeling of social order, is studied, and on issues such as public transportation, sense of order in organizational and administrative systems, or in lives, in line shopping and trips to the inner city, have been studied and evaluated. Each of these presentations are to be arranged in the questionnaire were

Findings

A sample of 385 patients included in this study, women make up. 64/97% of the sample were married, and 35/03 percent were single. The mean age of the patients in this study, 30/47 years and a mean score of social security, which is 45/63 respondents, the social security of women is higher than average. Average adherence Women Religious, which represents the 58/49, adherence to religious women sample, is higher than average. Average citizens, domestic violence, which is equal to 7.14, indicating that domestic violence is applied, respondents in households is below average, and also means feeling safe at home is 5.11, this value is higher than average. Average citizens social order, which is equal to 20/53 indicates that a social order in terms of the respondents are above average. Average income of the respondents in this study were obtained from 560 dollars.

Analysis

The intensity of the relationship, according to the $|r|$ is measured, given that the amount of $R = -0/301$ is. Indicate an inverse relationship between two variables. In other words, by reducing domestic violence, women are more social security. The hypothesis that the relationship between social order and social security for women, 99% confidence interval, significance level $Sig = / 000$, and a correlation coefficient equal to $R = 0/413$ is. Indicates that there is a direct relationship between the two variables. The hypothesis that the relationship between religious commitment and social security of women, we can say that, at 99% confidence interval, significance level $Sig = / 000$, and a correlation coefficient equal to $R = 0/498$ is. The existence of a strong and direct relationship between the two variables, ie, each of respondents' religious adherence, higher than in the

community feel safer. Hypotheses about the relationship between the sense of security of residence, and social security for women, 95% confidence interval, the significance level Sig = / 013, and a correlation coefficient equal to R = 0346 is. Indicates that there is a direct relationship between the two variables, ie each sample of women, the protection of habitat, they feel more secure once more in the sense of social security. The income variable we can say that, at 95 percent significance level Sig = / 033, and a correlation coefficient equal to R = 0/217 is. In general it can be said that, in theory, the hypothesis H0 is rejected and H1 hypothesis that the researcher's hypothesis is confirmed. The hypothesis that the relationship and correlation with the age of respondents feel they have been rejected.

Table 2: Table of correlation between the independent variables (family violence, social order, social control, religious commitment, security, location, age) and the dependent variable (social security for women).

The dependent variable (social security for women)		The independent variables
Significance level	Pearson	
0/021	-0/301*	Domestic Violence
0/000	0/413**	Social order
0/000	0/498**	Religious adherence
0/013	0/346*	Security of residence
0/850	-0/10	Age
0/033	0/227*	Income

** Significant at 0/01

* Significant at 0/05

The information contained in Table 3, the 95 percent significance level Sig = / 000 is because Sig ≤ 05, so we conclude, respondents felt social security, there were no significant differences in terms of marital status. In other words, the hypothesis H1 is based on significant differences in the respondents' sense of social security, marital status and verify the hypothesis H0 is rejected. Married women feel a sense of social security, social security than unmarried women are.

Table 3: Table respondents assess the significance level of social security, marital status

Social security					
Significance level	F	Mean square	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	
0/000	6/238	656/746	4	2626/983	Intergroup
		105/284	380	33164/489	Intragroup
			384	13870/937	Sum

Conclusions

The need for security is a basic human need. In the hierarchy of needs by Maslow done, feel safe immediately, and after satisfying the basic needs are physiological. In this situation, if the rights and freedoms of natural persons, the provision needs to be molested, their mental security flaw occurs. Therefore, nowadays the importance of security, not only for all nations, but for the individual it is obvious and clear, and all the hardware needed to create and interested. No doubt, no element of progress, development and evolution of a society, and talent, providing security and peace of the society was more important element, and social development, creativity and worthwhile activity, would not be possible without security, and that the people of achieve a degree of success in their lives, and achieve their goals, then meet the physiological needs, the existence and forms of their existence, the need for security and a sense of security, according to the views expressed in this research on social security, social order of theories (Merton and Parsons), feel safe location (Levine), domestic violence (Strauss and conflict theorists), socioeconomic status (Weber), a religious adherence (Stark), elements of personality and social security is used. According to the results of the descriptive statistics, we can say that the average social security for women study, equal to 45/63 is that it is much higher than average. But the discussion of inferential statistics, which is concerned with testing hypotheses, hypotheses concerning the relationship between age and was denied social security, and other assumptions, the existence of a correlation between domestic violence, social order, security of residence, religious commitment and income, with the dependent variable of this study is that women feel social security, social security verification and the differences in women, it can be argued that marital status, social security married women, single women are more.

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