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## Research Article

# Presenting a Model for the Explanation of the Relationship between the Sociology and Psychology Factors with Social Security Feelings (A Case study: Iranian students)

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### Abstract

This study deals with presenting a model to explain the relation between sociology and psychology factors which are related to Iranian students' social security feeling. This applied, descriptive study is of correlation type. A questionnaire was also used to measure the research variables in the current study.

The sampling population consisted of 120 Iranian students who were selected randomly from various cities in multistage (in chaharmahal and bakhtiari province). The data collected were analyzed via correlation analysis, regression analysis and the path analysis. Some of the current research findings are as follows: there is a meaningful relationship between motivation in participating with police, situational prevention of the crime, police support from students and inclination to police job acceptance with social security feeling. As a matter of fact, 56 percent of the students' social security of feeling of the shifts were related to the above variables and in students' rout analysis experimental model the police job acceptance variables and situational prevention from the crime had the most effects and after that police support variables from students and having motivation in participating with police are the best factors showing students' social security feelings.

**Key words:** satisfaction with police, participating motivation, situational prevention from crime, police support, detachment feeling, social security feeling, students.

### I. Introduction

Numerous studies have been done with regard to security feeling in which in spite of individuals' security feeling evaluation, the role and effects of several factors such as: social factors (police capability and role, social reliance, social capita, social base, total supervision), cultural factors (media, tribal identity, religious training), economic factors (economic base) and psychology factors were the focus of attention. But since security feeling is a social-mental phenomenon, it is necessary to pay close attention to the effects of other factors on changes. Factors such as: students' satisfaction with police, students'

participating motivation with police, crime prevention police support from students, students' inclination toward police job acceptance and detachment feeling (Moradipordenjani, 2012, p.154).

## II. Research Theoretical Framework

In the present study, for social security feeling theoretical in the present study, for social security feeling theoretical clarification two social security feeling and personal one as the two sides of the coin have been emphasized and psychology theories have been used.

### A. sociology theories

Among sociology scientists for clarification of security feeling the points View of Galbraith, Buzan, Bentam and Bayat has been used.

In Galberts points of view, the social security feeling is affected by factors such as citizen demand and the current (existed) order efficiency and individuals satisfaction from the rendered services (Eftekhari, 2004, p. 101). From Buzan points of view, the social security returns to the preservation of the collection which based on it the individuals call themselves as a social group. Put another way, it is focused on individual's life aspect which shape his group identity. Buzan pays close attention to the central issue of individual attachment to the social groups. From this point of view, a group members commonalities in belief are, feelings composing individuals identity in a group which reinforce the attachment of individuals to the group (Bayat, 2010, p. 86).

Bentame knows welfare and social security as parts of the dials which cover the wholeness of human social life in the present and future objectively and subjectively and one of these dials is social protection. Bantam knows the social protection as including trans forring pays and direct and indirect support which is offered to individuals by organizations and believes that the more efficient the social protection, the better it is preventable (Maher, 2006, p. 139). From Bayat point of view, one of the main features of security feeling is prevention from dangerous and hazardous situations for the aim of preventing the person has exposed to it unwillingly, and these are important dials which effect individuals, insecurity feeling (Bayat, 2010, p. 29).

### B. Psychology theories

In psychology area in the current research, the theories of from and calendar man have been used.

According to from, there is a relationship between attachment feeling and security feeling of individuals.

He adds that, if a person feels less attachment feeling, they will feel insecure, the more the individuals feel attachment feeling, the more their security feeling will be (Landin, 2001, p. 299). Klenderman knows the role of corporation as an unavoidable social process.

According to him, the attitude toward social participation is related to individuals feeling security. He mention those social motivations in others reaction framework who can affect others security or insecurity feeling (Bayat, 2010, p.50).

*The background of theories done in related to the current research:*

In continuation we will deal with some of the researches done based on the current experimental framework.

Jassbani (2003) did a research as the "amount of security feeling measurement of university students and the affecting factors on it with emphasis on the insecurity feeling consequences". This measuring study was conducted by using a questionnaire among 259 Tehran university students. The results showed that that freedom feeling among university students is in direct line with their security feeling and this issue should be taken into account seriously by university officials. As well, the feeling of insecurity among university students is as the result of factors such as reduction the offered services, freedom feeling reduction and economic situation disturbance (Jassbani, 2003, pp. 11-12).

Rabiee (2005) conducted a study as the "investigation of factors affecting the amount of social security feeling with emphasis on social capital". The main issue of the study was investigation of the amount of social security feeling and the factors affecting it. In this free study the data were gathered via questionnaire from 385 of Tehran family caretakers, The results obtained revealed that the existence of social capital and its social corporation can be a supportive factor in critic times, and can increase the social security feeling (Rabiee, 2005, pp. 8-9).

Esmaili (2008) accomplished a research as the "investigations of the citizenships security feeling amount in the city of Mashhad in 2008 and the factors affecting it" in measuring from. The sample included the upper 15 years old citizenships in the twelve fold areas of Mashhad in which among them 360 subjects were selected as the cluster in some steps via data and Questionnaire. In investigation of the Regression analysis affecting factors of multivariable, the most important factors were. Mass- media instrument use, city planning, self- esteem (image) and social support respectively (Esmaili, 2011, pp. 5-6).

Bayat (2010) conducted a measuring research entitled as the study of factors affecting Tehran citizenships security feeling (with emphasis on the role of mass media in crimes conduction). The participants sample consisted of all citizenships over 18 living in Tehran city in which among them 788 persons we selected in cluster. The obtained results indicated that the police function affects the citizenship feeling insecurity. Moreover, factors such as social security, social debts, preventing from dangerous features are among the factors affecting citizenship social security feeling (Bayat, 2010, pp. 31-56).

Babakhani (2011) conducted a measurement study entitled as "the investigation of the factors affecting security feeling with emphasis

On the role of police. The sample involved 319 subject upper than 16 years old living in 24 districts of Tehran.

Finally, it was concluded that the two Anomy feeling and social capital ware the most effective factors affecting security feeling. In this attitude toward police job, though it has not direct effect in Tehran citizenship security feeling via Anomy feeling (Babakhani, 2011, p. 183).

With regard to theoretical viewpoints and the researches done on the issue under study, it can be understood that various factors affect individuals security feelings in which we intend to offer a relationship between the social and psychology factors.

### **III. Research conceptual modeling**

According to the theoretical framework and the researches done on the research under study, in the current study on the research under study, in the current study the research conceptual modeling for students social security feeling has been used.

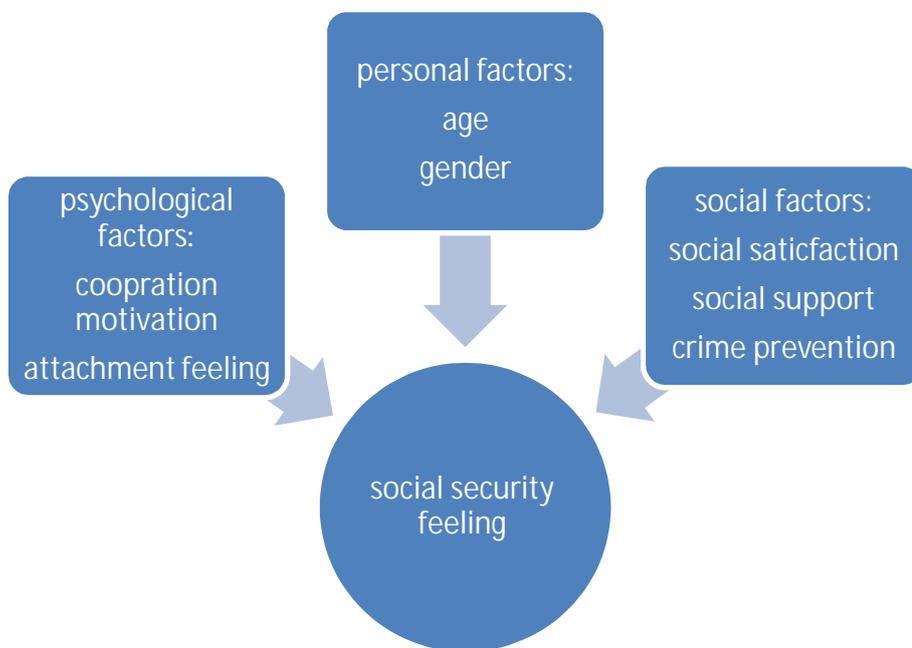


Figure 1: conceptual model of research

#### IV. Research hypotheses

According to the conceptual model mentioned in figure 1, the following hypotheses are proposed:

1. There is a meaningful relationship between students' satisfaction with police and social security feeling.
2. There is a meaningful relationship between the students' motivation to police and social security feeling.
3. There is a meaningful relationship between crime preventive factors with student's social security feelings.
4. There is a meaningful relationship between the supports of guard forces from students with social security feeling.
5. There is a meaningful relationship between the tendency of students in accepting police jobs and social security feeling.
6. There is a meaningful relationship between student's attachment feeling and social security feeling.

#### V. Research methodology Method

Since the current research deals with the knowledge development with regard to security feeling applied research and since its purpose is proposing a model for the description of social and psychology factors for student's social security feeling and it also helps the guard forces in providing security for students, it is considered as a descriptive research method. As well, since it investigates the current situations related to the factors affecting security feeling, it is of correlation type.

Society, sample, sampling method and research sample content

The sample consists of educational level students in Iran(in Chaharmahal and bakhtiari province).Sample of urban and rural middle school and high school students of Shahrekord have been selected.

To gather the needed data about the subjects in the society the multistage sampling method was selected.

The reason for the selection of this kind of method was that in this method there was no need for the sampling framework. Firsts, the research sample was divided into country student's society and city and rural ones and certain numbers were selected randomly. This turned was repeated many times and finally the intended number of subjects were randomly selected. For determination of sampling content the Omorgan and K Gorjesi model was used and the related calculation were obtained from 210 subjects.

Research instruments reliability and validity to gather the required data, the measuring and library information by means of a questionnaire were used. It was to see whether it is valid or not. To measure its reliability, Kronbach model was used. To do so, the primary questionnaire was conducted on 60 subjects. The correlation obtained was .71.

## VI. Research Findings

### *The analysis method*

In the current study the multiple regression and path analysis were used for research hypotheses and analyzing data. In multiregression the amount of a variable is gained from the amount of two or more other variables. Path analysis is the causative development of regression methods and its aim is gaining the causative quantity relationship among variables(Houman, 2006). It should be noted that in the present study all the data analyses and calculations were done via SPSS software package.

Research hypotheses in ferential analysis. In this part, First the main hypotheses of the research have been analyzed then the regression analysis of the effects of predictable variables on social security feeling about students have been offered.

H1: There is a meaningful relationship between student's satisfaction from police and their social security feeling.

Table1: relationship between student's satisfaction from police and their social security feeling.

<b>number</b>	Correlation coefficient	<b>significant</b>
210	.14	.061
*. Correlation is not significant at the 0.05 level but it is significant at 0.07		

As the table 1 shows the correlation coefficient and the meaning full add have a meaningful relationship between satisfaction form police services and students social security feeling in 0.07. Therefore, the research hypothesis id rejected and it can be concluded thatstudents satisfaction from police services is not in line with social security feeling.

H2: There is a positive relationship between student's cooperation with police and their social security feeling.

Table2: The relationship between participation motivation and social security feeling

<b>number</b>	<b>Correlation coefficient</b>	<b>significant</b>
210	.417	.000
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 and 0.01 level		

According to Table 2 viewing correlation and meaningfulness there is a meaningful relationship between the two variables of students participation motivation with police and the social security feeling in 5% and 1% level. Therefore, the research hypothesis is accepted and it can be concluded that the students who have a higher motivation in participation with police will have a higher social security feeling.

H3: There is a meaningful relationship between the preventive action and students social security feeling.

Table 3: The relationship between crime prevention and social security feeling

<b>number</b>	<b>Correlation coefficient</b>	<b>significant</b>
210	.314	.000
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 and 0.01 level		

As the results of Table 3 show the obtained correlation and the meaningful level indicate that there is a meaningful relationship between the two variables, i.e. crime prevention and social security feeling in 1% and 5% level. So, the research hypothesis is accepted and it can be concluded that every students who does preventive activity will have a more social security feeling.

H4: There is a meaningful relationship between students support from guard forces port and the social security feeling.

Table 4: The positive relationship between social security feeling and the guards support from students.

Table 4: relationship between social security feeling and the guards support from students

<b>number</b>	<b>Correlation coefficient</b>	<b>significant</b>
210	.335	.000
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 and 0.01 level		

As the results of table 4 show the obtained correlation coefficient and the meaningful level indicate that there is a meaningful relationship between the two variables ,i.e, the support if guards from students and the social security feeling in 1% and 5% level.

Therefore, the research hypothesis is verified and it can be concluded the more the police support from students the more their social security feeling will be.

H5: There is a meaningful relationship between students inclination toward accepting police job and social security feeling.

Table 5: The relationship between students desire toward accepting social security feeling

number	Correlation coefficient	significant
210	.439	.000
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 and 0.01 level		

As the result in table 5 represent, the correlation analysis and the meaningful level show that there is a meaningful relationship between the two variables, i.e, students tendency in accepting police job with social security feeling in 5% and 1% level. So, the research hypothesis is verified and it can be concluded that the more the students tendency in accepting police job, the more the social security feeling will be.

H6: There is a meaningful relationship between students attachment feeling and their social security feeling.

Table 6: The relationship between students attachment feeling and their social security feeling

number	Correlation coefficient	significant
210	.15	.056
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 and 0.01 level		

As the result intable 6 show, the correlation coefficient and the meaningful level indicate that there is no meaningful relationship between students attachment feeling variable to their own residence and their social security in 5% and 1% level. Therefore, this research hypothesis is rejected and it can be concluded that there is no relationship between students attachment feeling to their own residence with social security feeling.

Regression analysis of predictive variables effects on social security feeling.

In Tables 7 to 9 the summary of Regression analysis of dependent variable effects on social security feeling.

Table 7: The correlation of variable coefficient

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.751	.564	.514	4.12626	2.041

In Table the square show that 56.4 of changes are related to social security feeling and the restof changes are related to other variables.

Table 8: Variance analysis

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	875.126	7	125.018	16.759	.000
Residual	1506.855	202	7.460		
Total	2381.981	209			

In Table 8, as it is seen, the obtained F is meaningful and this represents that at least one of the independent variables in predicting dependent.

Variable (student's social security feeling) has been effective.

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Table 9: the blackend and inblakend coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	-.603	1.455		-.414	.679
satisfaction	-.132	.130	-.062	-1.019	.310
motivation	.322	.154	.148	2.094	.038
prevention	.634	.142	.263	4.462	.000
support	.329	.134	.163	2.446	.015
job	.415	.089	.295	4.682	.000
relatedness	.064	.120	.034	.535	.593

Table 9 Show the independent variable coefficient. This table shows the blackened and in blackened variables.

According to significant Column, it is observed that only the effect of four variables (the inclination in cooperation with police, prevention from crime, the police support from students and the acceptance of police job in the future) are meaningful and the variables of students satisfaction from police and the students attachment feeling to the place of residence are not Beta variable regression the following formula is made:

$$y = .148(\text{motivation}) + .263(\text{prevention}) + .163(\text{sup port}) + .295(\text{job})$$

And viewing B coefficient the regression is as follows:

$$y = .322(\text{motivation}) + .634(\text{prevention}) + .329(\text{sup port}) + .415(\text{job}) + (-.603)$$

The social security feeling of path analysis model after some investigations related to the social security feeling and the affecting factors on students social security feeling as well as statistical analysis.

In co relational level and regression model, in order to measure the direct and indirect effect of factors on student's security feeling, an experiential model related to path analysis was designed. Then, this model was described.

We used regression analysis for analyzing the path analysis of dependent and independent variables. As it is seen in figure 2 only five variables were meaningful.

Among variables of the inclination toward police participation, preventing crime, the respect of students to police the support of police from students and police accepting job these variables which were not meaningful removed. In later step, among all variables that one with the most Betas was chosen as the dependent variable, i.e., we continued the inclination toward police variable and reached the external variables. By doing abort operations the path analysis model of students social security feeling is gained by means, f the following from:

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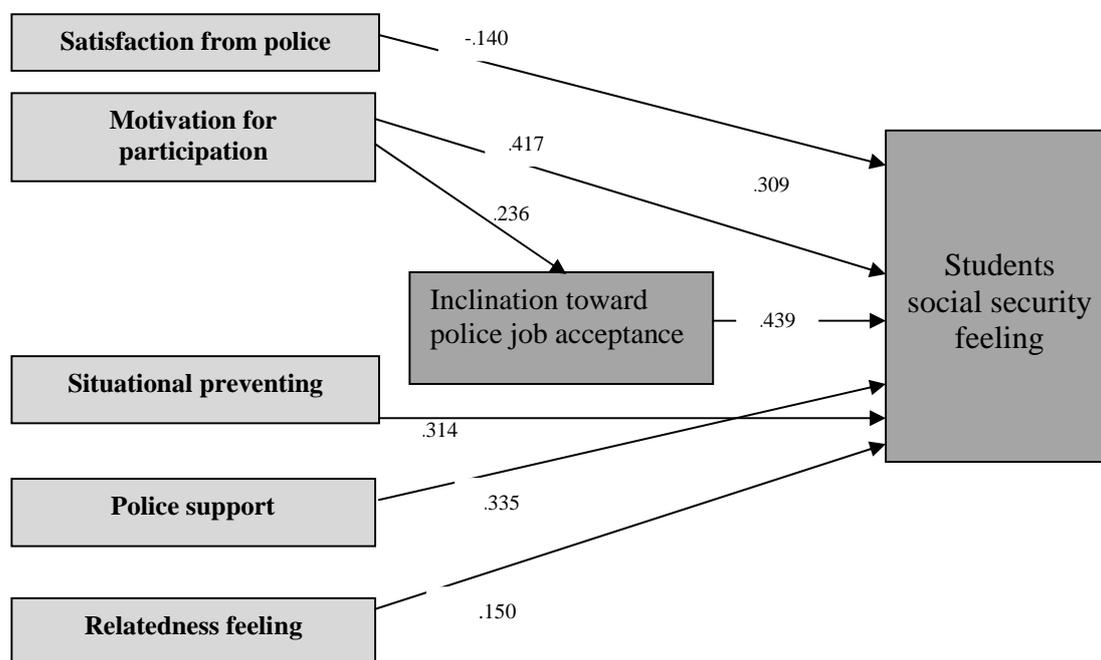


Figure2: Students social security feeling path analysis diagram

One of key characteristics of the above model, is Rsquared. As the findings indicate, 56.4 percent of the changes related to individuals security feeling is explained with one of these variables as satisfaction, preventing from crime, police support and inclination toward police job acceptance, The other changes related to the individuals social security feeling with variables are explained out of research.

## VII. Research conclusion

As the result show, student's motivation in participation with police can be an efficient and important factor in social security feeling. This means that the more the consequences of participation with police, the more the social security feeling.

As the more result reveal, preventing crime is also among the factors in increasing the student's social security feeling. Therefore, it can be concluded that, every student who does a function in preventing the crime, s. he will have same amount of social security feeling.

As well, the result reveals that the social security feeling goes up as the police support students.

So, it is needed that police provide better programs in fighting with social threats against students.

The acceptance of police job is strong line with student's social security feeling. As the findings represent, the acceptance of police job and family support from their children for accepting police job will result in more social security feeling for the students, why, in this case students assume themselves as an efficient and active element in preserving and developing social security feeling.

### VIII. Recommendations

According to the result obtained the following recommendation are made.

1. Viewing the results obtained from the satisfaction variable effect on social security feeling, the guard force should keep on formative. Measuring the assessment of student's satisfaction. It seems that service quality norms vary, therefore, it is suggested that for determining the distinctive features, different researches should be done.
2. According to the result obtained, viewing the effects of students participation motivation variable to police, police should provide training programs in schools throughout the country and make them familiar to the participation with police, because this causes regulation in the country.
3. According to the result obtained we can conclude that preventive actions raises social security feeling.
4. According to the results obtained, police should inform its support and have cooperation with mass media to show the actions against social threats.
5. Viewing the results related to the effect of the amount of student's attitude toward police job acceptance, it is need that police make students familiar to the programs related to the police job. No doubt that, the more students have attitude toward police job, the more they have social security feeling, since they play the role of the police and this increases their social security feeling.
6. It so recommended that the same researcher be done in a wider aspect and include, more participant to be more valid and involve other variables such as intelligence, culture, belief and other religious beliefs, so we can present a comprehensive model in social security feeling dimension.



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