“SOCIETAL SECURITY FEELING BETWEEN IRANIAN GIRLS”

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ABSTRACT

Societal security and security feelings are two related concepts but they are different from each other’s. This study is a field study which has conducted to investigate and measure societal security feeling between Khoram-Abad Azad university’s girl students. At this study we first measure the rate of security feeling in student’s point of view and then we will analyze related variable. To do this 20 girl students has surveyed from different course study base on study questions. The result showed that variables such as residence, Social class, understanding the condition and social situation, parent social reactions to make societal security as internal Factors to effective security are considered the external Factors to social security. Relationship of study variables which was implemented considering classification after investigating the girl’s security feeling, has measured at three classes: The ones who do have security feeling, who don’t have security feeling and situational security feeling.

Key words: societal security feeling / social class and security / girls and societal security, girl students and societal security.

EXPLAINING THE PROBLEM

Security feeling is one of the most clear and primary needs at every society which formed the social political, economical, cultural improvement infrastructures and make it equipped. Undoubtedly different factors involve security and security feeling which lacking them because searching this matter slow or failed. (Niazi and FarshadFar, 1390; 150). Maslow considers this need as the main needs after evaluating the physical needs. At his point of view, not achieving a need at the very bottom level of Pyramid can effect on one’s motivation to achieve the needs at the top of pyramid directly and it will delayed until the needs satisfied (Frick, 1989). In other words, not satisfying the safety needs after Biological and physiological needs can be an obstacle to achieve self-actualization at top of Maslow pyramid.

Sexually, internal space considered femininity and external space is masculinity. Exiting the women from privacy to the public is a matter which has occurred following fundamental changes to women achieve their rights and gain Society Equity. At the first urban planning at the first middle of 20th century, cities were considered base on the functions conventionally, namely women belonged to private and men to public domain. Despite of increasingly Burgess, this separation, improving the cities and the changes has remained and cause a kind of paradox which results in the women insecurity at urban spaces. (Afshani and Zakeri, 146:1391).

Then external world can be both interesting and fearful to women. Entering the spaces which belong to men undoubtedly, and never can enter it, or can enter to this only and only by men, now it is a space available and indictable but still unsafe, unsure and disturbing.
Disturbing and stressful meaning which women feel at the society is differ from men strongly. Sexual violation is the case which cause women anxiety and feeling insecurity at their workplace, sexual violation can be defined as using the vocation authority or power to impose the sexual requests (Nouri and Foladi 1388 :131).

This attitude is the most adventurous concepts which involved women and have to use some works to go away imposed conditions. Always this is not a positive way. May be many women, to avoid this critical condition, remain at internal and family space and this condition at industry countries such as our country, Iran, is more severe than the others. This unsafely feeling is observed at family condition in different forms, but we investigate the external condition only. Then we have considered girls students with many interactions to the society to study and analyze different dimensions of societal security at their point of views. Clearly securities feeling as a phenomenon at the mind in their point of view do have social dimensions and visually which attempted to study at a town almost half moderniz

SOCIETAL SECURITY FEELING

Security is a multi-dimensional concept. Although after world war II, military security is more considered them the others, but generally and widely can be considered including economic, environmental, political and societal security (pince, 2009:30).

Clearly different dimensions of security at current world are always together and cannot analyze separately. In fact, societal security concept is a kind of stability and avoiding the disturb which cause comforting the citizen at social conventions. Societal security is the conditions and abilities which the society shows to keep its main characters at critical and variable condition or while the problems and dangers occurred. (Hough, 2004:6). Creating a secure condition to go out of critical condition can be defined as societal security as feedback.

At social continual structure, security factors can define the concepts and general which result in formation the objective and mental set of societal security concept. Lexically, security concept can have binary Functions. Security means avoiding the danger and removing it means optimal using the opportunities. Then it must be noted that security do have two main elements, threat and opportunity and security is based on relative avoiding the threat and optimal using the opportunities. (Khallili, 1381:428). Therefore, security consists of two levels, at a level allowing security base on no danger and at the other level, gaining the opportunities and guarantee the values and interests. (Saroukhani and Vahid kia, 1385:88).

Then societal security at a security can both result in improving the communication and social convention and can provide the required condition to improvement. On the other hand, societal security is the social ability to keep the identity, interest and main characters at evolution and threats condition and also improve the abilities to improve the social condition to achieve the values and social purposes. (Ahmadi – Moghadam, 1389:136). Societal security can play the regulation concept at a social system.

Creating a social regulation regardless the legal framework is conceivable and will limit some parts of individual freedom. This does not mean involving the freedom concept to societal security but freedom is a result of security. According to Durkheim there is nothing more incorrect that there is paradox and contrast between social rules and individual freedom (Durkheim, 1381:11). Social regulation which Durkheim emphasized will result in creating and forming a social coherence and coordination and finally will destroy the social disorders (kozer; 1383:191). Decreasing the social disorders means guaranty security at a security. Then we cannot consider codify to achieve the societal security as a matter to disturb the individual freedom but it is a kind of attempt to continue and keep freedom.

To continue this freedom, security feeling is considered as a main character. Between societal security feeling and existing and lacking this, can be a meaningful space. Security feeling is relative freedom feeling of danger which cause a popular and desired condition to the security and one feel spiritual and physical comfort (Rajabipur at Naderi et al., 1388:62). Individual and group experiences can create a kind of security feeling experience for every one differently, by smatter and deep evaluations. Studies conducted at different countries show that generally security feeling between citizen at most parts of the world rather existing the security is lower (Saroukhani and Hashem-wesad, 1390:83).

Fearing the critical and dangerous conditions is the most complex and hard condition which can make the one abhorrent to external place and choose his / her conservative mentality at social life. Generally women considering their damageability will damage more than
lacking societal security and will be at unpleasant conditions.

BACKGROUND

The earliest theory about freely and activity existing the women at the security was proposed by Mary Wellston Kraft (1794) base on “defending women rights” at a book named above mentioned. Kraft has considered women existing at work place to release and remove sexual inequities , since by this, they can gain and choose their own fate via social functions . ( Zaaferanchi , 1388 ; 255 ) In his point of view , wishes , desires and weaknesses of the women resulting the lack of stability which has imposed in recent years . If men can confine themselves to a cage, will gain these characters too (Tang , 1387;34). It seems this is the first formal attempt for women to enter the security which has started regardless the social condition. Kraft believe strongly the women existing at the society and going out of the conventional structures , the case which was followed by liberal feminists , without considering the individual men and women's differences . The first one who considered women societal security concept was Beti Freidan , American journalist and anthropologist . She was discharged the journal after pregnancy, but again communicate to her friends and colleague classmate – Berkley university – to claim against unfair conditions for educated and occupied women. She proposed some new ideas at America to create occupation security at her book Feminine mystery “which is the result of this study. Resultant was acting the rules to support half – time works , pregnancy vocation , creating a kinder garden at work place to women and generally to support women occupation security at / after pregnancy period ( Fakouhi 1381 : 258 ) . Radical Feminists consider lacking societal security for women at private and public domain strongly. They have supported special women value to universal military which are considered low value ( Kamran and Ebadati , 1389 : 49 ) .

At a general conclusion, feminist’s point of views can be divided to two parts. At the first, feminist’s theorists only encourage the women to communicate and attend the society regardless the condition and social infrastructures. By attending the women at the society society and it resultant at macro – level of women societal security were proposed newly and by some concepts such as lacking women security at public and inequity relationship at society , inequity and mental security and economics for women.

METHODS

At this study we have used qualified method to study the society and the tools and equipment’s to evaluate the study variables. Studied society consist of 20 girls from Khorram Abad Azad university, which has selected and surveyed randomly. Dependent variable at this study is societal security which for evaluating this some indexes is considered such as traffic rate at the nights base on season changes, attending rate at the public places individually, the rate of going trip alone, desire or not desire to attend the organizations and government office – alone – desire or not desire to communicate to unfamiliar men at different levels like verbally, get the help. Base on this primary questions has ordered and surveyed at some levels. Considering the answers , girls was classified at three levels , lacking the security feeling , occasional security feeling and having security feeling .The study’s dependent variables include social class , feminist methods , residence , relying the police and security forces , the kind of relationship to parents and to the masculine member of their family which was surveyed and evaluated to understand the relationship to dependent variable.

FINDINGS

By measuring the dependent variable it was clear that girls answered the questions don’t have high security feeling .As above noted , first some indexes was determined to measure the girl’s societal security feelings and base on this questions was organized which the girls was divided to three . Classes:

1) The girls who do not have security feeling,
2 ) The girls who feel security occasionally
3 ) The girls who feel security always.

The first and second class involves 75% all the population and only 25% the girls at the society fully feel the security. 98% stated that only at emergency conditions, choose to go out lonely.

The last traffic clock at the winters was 20 o’clock and at the summers it was 21 o’clock. None of them have experienced lonely staying out at a night. 10% have experienced lonely trip to another towns, but just to see and meet their own family or doing something without staying at that town. 40% stated that choosing
Khoram Abad Azad University to study was the desire of their family to prevent them to go to the other cities. 60% didn’t state their family desire. 70% started that their family like them to go out with one of their family members, while they desire to go out with their friends only. 55% never experience to go an office or an organization. 15% have experience to the organizations with family. Only 10% has gone to the parks and public place lonely, while it is not accepted by public. In their point of view, going to this places lonely, is full of dangers. The answers to this question were as follow: when they choose to get help from strange men?

60%: At emergency conditions but if considering all aspects of the case. 25%: we do not get help from the one who don’t know, this make the gender of strange person at the second factor, 15 %: we can get help from strange men at insignificant cases. 40 % believe that there is no need to speak to strange men at taxi or public vehicles. They have not spoken even at the discussion which was interesting too. 50% stated if they speak to them, they will speak and answer, of course if it be respectful, only 10% stated to speak freely and start to speak and don’t fear to continue speaking.

The study dependent variable associated this three class was evaluated and the result showed that : As the table. Show, social class has a direct effect on security feeling. The girls at the lower class do have lower security feeling that the one who is at higher class. The variable of relationship to their parents represents the rate of societal security feeling. The girls who do have a friendly relationship to their parents do have more security feeling at the society (40%) . On the other hands, the girls do not have friendly relationship or they are unfriendly to the parents , have lower security feeling (55%) . It is clear at the relationship of the girls who do have a friendly relation to masculine members of the family. Masculine members means the men at a family except father who live with the family in a house such as brother , grandfather , uncle , … The girls who rely on police and military forces more feel security . Feministic methods and being feminist don’t have a direct effect on providing security feeling for girls , so the one with high tend to feminist methods comparing the lower tends do not have meaningful difference at societal security feeling .

CONCLUSIONS

Current study has conducted to identify the rate of societal security feeling between the girls of khoram – Abad Azad university .Also the relation between dependent and independent variable was measured considering the determined indexes. Investigation shows that student girls do not desire to state their security problem at public level, and consider it as an individual case. Although the evidences which they stated to lacking or lowing societal security, is little, but feeling the lack of societal security at daily reactions is considered effectual and meaningful . Undeserving to attend to public places individually and desire to attend to friendly groups, show decreasing this feeling at their mind. Sometimes it is the result to discrimination at the family or masculine members of the family which deleted the girls at some of the social places. Generally, security do have an subjective concept, but do have some objective facts too. Lacking the societal security delete the women at social places and capture them at the closed place.

Increasing need to provide security for women is important at two levels: first for women and second for men. Women feel un sufficient security at their reaction and frequentations and confine themselves to their houses. On the other hands, at a patriarchal system, when men feel the society does not have sufficient condition to famine members, prevent them to go to the public places. This will result in a kind of objective paradox for women which will invade at the society and also will reject and hide the things which happen to them to continue being at the society. Then a kind of distance and not conformity will be between security feeling and exiting the security. The result of this procedure will not be attempt to improve the conditions or providing the security, but rather will reject and delete them at social places.

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