

Women's Feeling of Social Security and Social Happiness

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Abstract: Social Happiness is one of the humanity's most necessary innate needs and which plays a crucial role in the sublimity of individuals and society. Reaching this would occur once individual has either physical or mental health. One of the effective factors in increasing the amount of individuals' social Happiness especially in women is providing them with mental dimension of security e.g. feeling of social security which in this case individual experiences a kind of relaxation and inner satisfaction and the amount of their vitality and happiness will increase. Therefore, regarding the importance of these two components in women's social lives, the present study analyses the effect of social security in their social happiness and tries to investigate the opinions of 232 women in Joshagh, Delijan through certain questioners. In this project, social happiness consists of three dimensions including mental, social and psychosocial and researchers have investigated women's social security from physical, financial, behavioral, and emotional dimensions. Data has been gathered through structural functions evaluated by software Lisrel. Findings proved that social security has positive effect on mental, social and psychosocial Happiness of women. On the other hand, triple dimensions of social happiness has also positive and significant effects on each other. In addition, mediating role of social security has left positive and significant effects on rural women.

Keywords: Social happiness, social security, experience of happy reaction, life satisfaction, quality of life.

Introduction

Social happiness is considered to be one of the most important and functional components of humanity's social and cultural life which due to its positive and crucial effects on a happy and better life, has engaged one's mind for a long time. Although paying attention to feelings and positive human emotions under such concepts as happiness and joy has been considered crucial by some thinkers like Plato, Avicenna, etc., because of modernity, its overcoming and its role on the increase in stressful factors and individuals', several social roles such as happiness and life satisfaction have been developed; in the present decade, because of improper effects of developmental programs, increasing poverty, injustice, inequality, etc., and ignoring the minority's corporation, respecting the role of women as half of the key elements of the society has been considered to be important in the process of countries' development. At the same time, it must be mentioned that women are not only a part of human resources and productive forces of the society, but also, the most important member of the family who play a functional role in treating human race. To present these, women do need mental relaxation and happiness in their lives so that they would be able to apply this feeling to educate a thinking and efficient race in order to improve developmental qualitative index of the country. This will be achieved once stressful factors mingled with today's modern lives are removed especially from women's lives they feel secure in all dimensions of their lives. Only in this way, society can employ all its human resources, including men and women and by providing beds for the growth of social happiness. It presents a great help to create a healthy and vital society which is a symbol of social sustainable development. Consequently, regarding the importance of social happiness in people's lives especially those of women and removing stressful factors, the present study is to answer this question whether increasing women's social security in physical, financial, emotional and behavioral would lead to social happiness or not.

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Social Happiness

Social happiness is synonymous with vitality, joy, rejoicing, etc. Anbari applies the term “social well-being” to explain it. He believes that social happiness depends on collective definitions and defines it as follow: “a method of living with social satisfaction, social health and happiness” (Anbari, 2013:40). Argyle thinks that experiencing happiness is one of the most common ways by which individuals defines happiness (Argyle, 2005:45). Dinner (2002) is on the idea that happiness is a type of evaluation which an individual make out of him/herself regarding his/her life which includes life satisfaction, excitement, positive mood, and lack of depression and stress and its different dimensions represent cognitions and emotions. The most thorough and functional definition of happiness has been presented by Veenhoveen (1984): happiness refers to a degree or amount by which an individual judges his/her life’s desirability. In other words, happiness is the amount of which a person loves his/her life (Abedi, 2005:10). This concept has been long analyzed from different viewpoints and will be briefly described here:

Religiously, humanity is always looking for bliss, perfection and happiness and commitment to values and religious teachings which are based on humanity’s innate needs will guarantee relaxation, mental happiness, well-being, and happiness of the religious people. Having a thorough program in its most complete source e.g Quran, Islam as an immortal religion calls humanity to employ legal joys and prohibits them from faulty ones such as joy and entertainment to worldly life (Ra’d 26), violation of Jihad in Allah's way (Tobe 81), joy for small blessings of and sadness of small incidents (Ale Emran 120), vanity of worldly wealth, pride, and joy and invective to other believers and hurting them (An’am 44, Qesas 76, Hadid 23, Momenoon 75), little patience and intolerability (Shora 48) and son. (Danesh, 2007:37-38). On the other hand, in Zoroastrian’s teachings, three principles including struggle, happiness and prosperity have been mentioned (Rezaiee, 2001:79). One of the elements which strengthens basis of happiness is believing to the good ultimate of the world because according to the teachings of this religion, humanity has been created for life not for death and if the focus is only on death, the demon will be the final winner (Amini, 2006). As a result, preventing from inertia and stagnation and desire to change in life lead to well-being, happiness and real vitality either in worldly life or in tomorrow’s Eden.

Happiness and vitality in morality and philosophy has been mentioned under the umbrella term of prosperity meaning sublimity¹ and blessing with the opposite meaning of misery and evil (Dehkhoda, 1995). Muslim philosophers’ standpoints are the results of religious teachings. From their points of view, all human activities are purposeful and happiness is considered to be the final goal of human activities. In this regard, the ancient Greek philosophers believe that prosperity² and sublimity are separable and are on the idea that sublimity is a type of prosperity; they also believe that happiness will be reached by proving morality e.g. wisdom, bravery, civilization, justice and so on. Even in literary and cultural text, one can find the effects of happiness, joy and vitality. Happiness is one of the features of Iranian personality and means “attachment to self and others and is the starting point of new movements towards lovely horizons and a positive interpretation of the agreement of life to human’s needs” (Rastgar Fasaiee, 2003: 56, cited by Bagheri Khalili, 2008).

New studies on social happiness have been surveyed in different areas which in all these studies two dimensions of individual and social have been considered a lot. Psychological standpoints put emphasis on individual dimensions of happiness while social standpoints analyzed it social standpoints (sociology, cultural studies, etc.). Some psychologists believe that happiness is an innate fixed feature and characteristic of individuals (Anbari, 2014: 108). And “what occurs in our lives does not determine happiness to a great extent, rather our reaction towards them has decisive role on it” (Mathews, 1996:52). In his theory, Kamper (1990) explains social source of emotions in social interactions through two concepts of power and dignity. From his pint of view, increase in dignity leads to happiness while losing it causes depression (Zamani, 2006:49-50). According to what Mikalus says, individuals judges happiness through their real functions and the standard conditions; if the comparison is favorable, happiness will be facilitate, otherwise, this feeling will be interrupted (Ibid, 46). Mc car and Casta think that feeling of equality between the input or what the individual put in the society (age, labor force, skill) with the output or what he/she receives from the society (occupation, income, hygienic, welfare, educational facilities in his/her habitat, possibility of growth and using facilities and privileges) cause his/her satisfaction. In other words, feeling that there is an equality and coordination between these two groups, the individual have peace and relaxation because humanity is always seeking fair treatment (Mc car and Casta, 1990:53). By how Tedd Gurr interprets relative exclusion (1970), individuals compare themselves with others and the referent group and are eager to have similar conditions. Based on the amount of their investment and attempts if people conclude that the

¹- The state of being so good and beautiful that it affects you deeply.

²- The state when everything for a good living is provided.

reward taken is not fair, comparing to others, they feel a kind of relative exclusion and it causes disorder and dissatisfaction both individually and socially (Gurr 1970).

Sociologically speaking, social happiness leads to life satisfaction and quality, social security. Moreover, it increases confidence and strengthen human relationships and taking part in happy ceremonies. Anthony Giddens considers the following as the elements of happiness: confidence with caution towards abstract systems, confidence and delivering life affairs by professional systems, and transformation of intimacy and formation of pure relationship. He believes that some factors such as violent threats caused by war industrialization, wavering of the roots of confidence to abstract systems, insecurity and stress will threaten individuals' happiness (Chalabi and Mousavi, 2009). Ronald Inglehart considers happiness as the reflection of the balance between one's forces and his/her status (Inglehart, 1995:24). Once, individual's status coordinates with his/her wishes and expectations, they will give him great satisfaction. Rot Veenhoveen (1990) defines happiness as the result of judgment of life rather than hereditary and personality syndromes. He thinks that in macro levels, happiness depends on elements like health, justice and freedom, so he believes that social politics can increase these conditions. In intermediate levels, happiness depends upon institutional qualities like job independence or institutional cautions. In micro levels, it depends on personal abilities such as efficiency, independence, and social skills and education and treatment can increase these skills (Veenhoveen, 1998:3). Here, he is on the idea that a good society is the best to live in and the ability of community life is presented in its members' happiness. He considers the quality of life to be one of the influential and external factor (Veenhoveen, 2001:2) and believes that internal qualities refer to the ability of one's life and leads to enjoyment, while external qualities focus on life environment and bring about usefulness. As a result, these two dimensions of life quality, lead to enjoyment, happiness and vitality (Ibid, 3).

Masoud Chalabi looks for happiness and happiness in interaction network between social system and personality". Getting help from Parsons Variables, he concludes that system of personality consists of four dimensions namely, and consistency, extraversion, and Nazhdgrae¹ cognition each being resource for providing financial, safety, relational and cognitive attachments. If a system is responsive to ones and society's desires, it can provide a kind of positive feeling and become a resource of justice, security, social cohesion and confidence and respect (Chalabi, 2003). Putting emphasis on social dimensions of happiness, Moosa Anbari disagrees with psychological viewpoints and is on the idea that "happiness is achieved by the process of the relationship between the individuals and society and social groups; otherwise, it is not something more than a complex of mental qualities and individual's excitements" (Anbari, 2013:35). He also adds the experience of happily action to the literature of happiness as the distinctive point of sociological dimensions from those in psychological. He also differentiates happiness and happiness; they consider happiness somehow an exciting status and is a feeling which its most important feature is laughter and physical dysphoria² while happiness refers to inner satisfaction and is also synonymous with quality of life, life satisfaction, social security, social behaviors and relief (Ibid, 38-39).

Therefore, it is observed that happiness has been variously represented by different thinkers in a way that some of the researchers are to evaluate its effective factors and tries to analyze the degree of people's social happiness. In some, considering happiness, men and women were slightly different at the same time, young women were a bit happier than young men, but old women were less happy in comparison to old men (Eddington and Shuman (2004) and Inglehart (1990)). In another project done by Fujita, Diener, and Sandvik, it was proved that in comparison to men, women experienced more and stronger emotions either positive or negative. The researchers who were trying to understand the relationship between age and happiness came to the point that during the process of aging, the amount of happiness has a U-shaped³ diagram. In other words, from youth to mid-40s, the older the person becomes, the less his/her happiness will be, but after that it increases and in elderly people, it reaches to its peak again (Argyle (2001) and Eysenck (1997)). In addition, findings show that income has positive effects on happiness (Diener et all (1997), Eysenck (1997)). Marriage has the most powerful effects on happiness, mental and physical health (Argyle (2005) and Eysenck (1997), Inglehart (1990)). At the same time, religion and religious beliefs are able to describe the amount of one's happiness to a great extent (Ellison (1991), Argyle (2005), Biddle and Mutri (1991), Shojaiyan and Zamani Monfared (2003), Panahi (2010), Sahraiyan et all (2011), Rohani and Mavavipour (2009)). Some psychologists think that personal characteristics can be influential in making happiness in people (Diener et all (1996), Eysenck (1997), Moghanlou and Aguilar Vafaiee (2010)).

Reviewing theoretical perspectives and empirical background of social happiness, one can observe that although social happiness is proposed in both individual and social levels, most researchers have emphasized individual

¹- Neuroticism

²- The state of being restless

³- A U-Shaped diagram has the shape of U.

happiness and simultaneous attention to both dimensions has been ignored in projects; therefore, they have tried to investigate mental, social and psychosocial dimensions of happiness. The considered dimensions and index are illustrated in the following table:

Table (1): Dimensions of Social Happiness

variable	Dimensions	Evaluated Index	Applied Theoretical Theory
Social Happiness	Mental dimension of happiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of gaps among individuals • Equality • Lack of exclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ According to Mikalus' ideas, rural women compared to their own status and conditions (facilities, age, education, etc.) to urban women if it is a fair comparison, happiness and vitality will be common; otherwise, feeling of gap has weakening effects on the amount of their satisfaction. ▪ According to McCrae and Casta, people's expectations from society is based on the skills they represent to society (intelligent, talent, education, etc.) and they expect rewards and privileges. In this case, a feeling of life satisfaction will be acquired; otherwise, they are filled with dissatisfaction. ▪ According to Gurr, comparing him/herself with others, individuals feel injustice (exclusion), he/she show severe emotional reactions.
	Social dimension of happiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The experience of happy reaction • Selection and awareness • Satisfaction and relaxation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ According to Anbari happiness is significant in collective situations¹ and leads to creating identity for them. ▪ According to Giddenz, along with modernity, human beings have gained the power to select. Although this power is positive in most dimensions, it causes to lose some opportunities. For instance, a rural woman who consciously choose to continue education, her marriage will be postponed. ▪ According to Ingelhart, balance between one's wishes and his/her status, creates a feeling of prosperity and it leads to life satisfaction. On the other hand, according to Veenhoven, increase in life satisfaction is to a large extent, the result of desirable quality of life.
	psychosocial dimensions of happiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of internal stress • Lack of external stress • Desire to personal trust • Desire to generalized confidence • Lack of disappointment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ According to Chalbi, Nzhdgarayyi is the opposite point of extraversion² and their being in society which is resulted from internal stress (desire to fear, worry, irritability and anxiety), external stress (feeling of helplessness, boredom, fear of social and environmental factors), disappointment and personal distrust (distrust towards interpersonal relations) and non-personal distrust (distrust towards several micro systems in society). These are all weakening factors of happiness.

¹- e.g. in a group

²- The act of directing attention towards and obtaining gratification from what is outside the self.

Feeling of Social Security

Nowadays, security is the most vital needs of human society and stability of structures of each society depends upon the degree of individuals' security within that society (Haghighatiyan et.al, 2013:38) in a way that deterioration¹ of security can violate people's relaxation and leave tension, stress, and anxiety instead. Needs for security are considered to be motives and basic requirements of humanity. And mostly include the concrete dimensions, e.g. people expect security forces like the police to guarantee their security. But when the issue is related to social security, an internal and mental feeling is to be considered and has mostly abstract dimensions. "Feeling of social security is a multidimensional phenomenon which is not specifically imposed to individuals, but rather most of the people in society have functional roles in creating and destroying it based on their own needs, desires, demands, personal and mental abilities" (Moradi Parandjani et al, 2014:104). So, feeling of security is superior to security by itself, in a way that it is possible that there would be security within a society but not security which is a type of mentality and positive mental orientation and provide satisfaction and relaxation. This mental dimension reflects, to a large extent, one's satisfaction of life in several dimension.

On theories of social security, Barry Buzan (1996) from Copenhagen School for the first time, applied the term in a book entitled as "People, States and Fear"². From Buzan's standpoint, social security refers to maintenance of features by which people consider themselves as a member of a social group. He believes that the starting point of security is mental and is based on actors' decisions and declares that the question of security is expressed in society as the actors can refer to it look at some phenomenon as threats. Consequently, a historical outlook towards social phenomenon and emphasis on the role of norms, regulations and culture is observable, too, since it is believed that security is not always based on concrete referent and human relationship and the role of norms (in providing security) is crucial and influential (Ahmadi and Kaldi, 2013:6). Along with Buzan, Weaver defines social security as the power of a society to protect collective identity of individuals against real or hypothetical threats (Kamran and Ebadati Nazarlou, 2011:48). Moller is on the idea that social security is "The capability of maintaining the internal acceptable conditions to complete traditional model of language, culture, associations, national identity and customs". He believes that social security observes the ability to guard or remove threat from the element which connects people in a society (Moller, 2004:61).

Having a survey on thinkers' opinions, it must be declared that the feeling of social security is a key factor in society especially if it is related to that of women; because women make half of the population of each society and the necessity of their cooperation and presence in different sections of society is clear more than before that the lack of this feeling leads to a disorder in communication and will leave many negative consequences on human society. As a result, regarding the importance of this issue, many researchers have evaluated different factors on peoples' especially women's feeling of security which will be mention in the following parts: some researchers consider women's social supports to be an influential factor in the increase in this feeling. For example, Weaver (2010) states that those women who are supported by their husbands and even children feel more secure and do their affair more happily. In some studies, being in insecure situations and the fear of being victimized decrease the amount of this feeling. Bonnete and Pascal (2007) believe that women and girls feel insecure and fearful about living in places where according to official statistics have been proved problematic.

Karakus et all (2010) consider the experience of fear of being victimized as an important factor for feeling insecure in society while Arizi et all are on the idea that awareness of incidents and crimes has a key role in increasing feeling of social security. Other researchers like Reno and Lavery (2009) relate the lack of this feeling to depression, sleeplessness and social disorders even marital problems. Several projects have been done to survey the effect of different factors on evaluating the feeling of social security, but the innovation of the present study is that it has distinguished several dimensions and tried to investigate physical, financial, emotional, and moral dimensions of this feeling in society.

¹- The act or process of becoming worse.

²- The National Security Problem in International Relations (1983; revised second edition 1991)

Table (2): Dimensions of Feeling of Social Security

Variable	Dimensions	Evaluated index
Feeling of social security	Feeling of physical security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sending the kids to long way school ▪ Being alone at home
	Feeling of financial security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not staying at home for a few days ▪ Need for locks and other protecting facilities at home ▪ Talking about income to others
	Feeling of emotional security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Feeling intimacy towards others ▪ Being sympathetic towards others ▪ Having face-to-face relationship with others ▪ Receiving kindness from others ▪ Leaving the house and doing everyday affairs
	Feeling of moral security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investment with relaxation ▪ Having a friendly relationship with strangers ▪ Coping with major trades

The Conceptual Model of the Project

As mentioned before, happiness is the result of collective and group activities of the people in society which is done in a common area and ultimately leads to the feeling of social security, social justice, improving quality of life and life satisfaction, social equality, removing social exclusion and so on. This kind of happiness occur when mental (individual), social, and physiosocial¹ dimensions are considered together. In addition, regarding the feeling of security which has been investigated here from four different dimensions e.g. financial, physical, moral and emotional, schematic model of the relations of variables has been illustrated as follow:

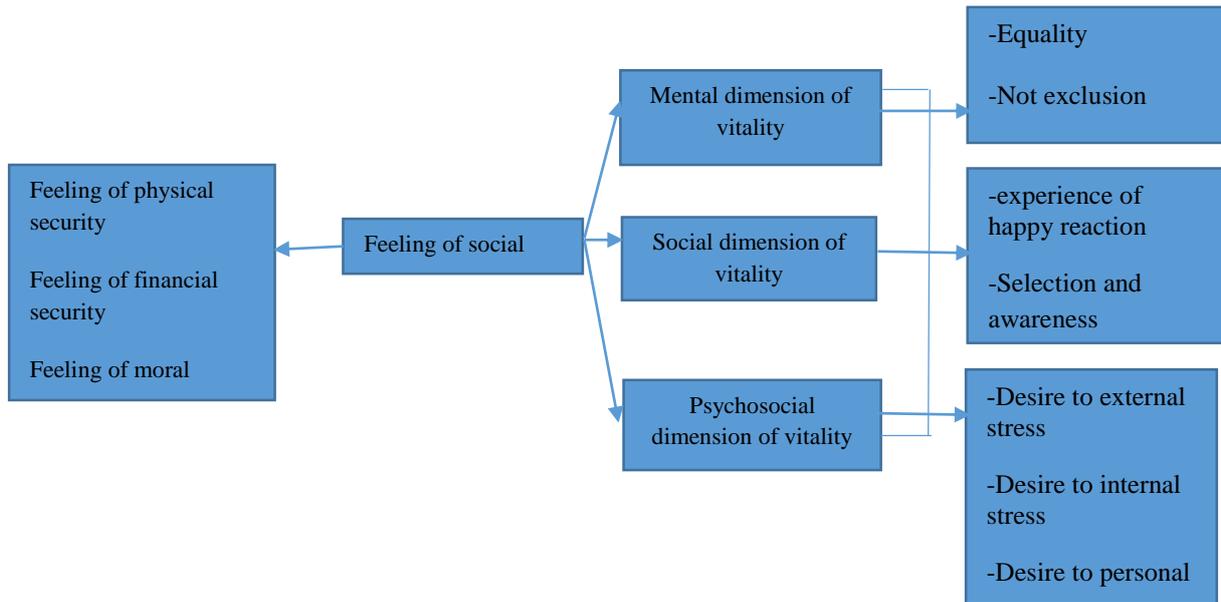


Figure (1): The Conceptual Model of the Project

In this project, having evaluated the theoretical basis and identified components and index related to the subject of the project, the conceptual model is explained and feeling of social security and social happiness are respectively defined as independent and dependent variables. According to designed relationships in the model, nine hypotheses have been described:

- 1- Feeling of social security has a significant effect on mental dimension of happiness.
- 2- Feeling of social security has a significant effect on social dimension of happiness.

¹- psychological and social dimension

- 3- Feeling of social security has a significant effect on psychosocial dimension of happiness.
- 4- Mental dimension has a significant effect on social dimension of happiness.
- 5- Mental dimension has a significant effect on psychosocial dimension of happiness.
- 6- Social dimension of happiness has a significant effect on psychosocial dimension of happiness.
- 7- Mental dimension of happiness has a mediating role¹ between the feeling of social security and social dimension of happiness.
- 8- Mental dimension of happiness has a mediating role between the feeling of social security and psychosocial dimension of happiness.
- 9- Social dimension of happiness has a mediating role between the feeling of social security and psychosocial dimension of happiness.

Research Methodology

According to the fact that in this project it has been tried to evaluate the effects or the causality between variables, it is categorized in causal research; in addition the method used is applicable. Rural women of Joshagh, Delijan make the statistic population of the project which was more than 509. So, it can be concluded that its statistic population is limited. Therefore, to determine the sample size, Cochran Formula has been applied which 219 cases were evaluated. In this stage, questionnaires were distributed through simple random sampling and finally 223 were filled.

To collect required data for this project, the rating questionnaire with Likert's five-option-range has been used. In this stage, to evaluate the validity and reliability of the questionnaire 30 questionnaires have been distributed. To evaluate the validity, in the first step, investigating the quality and the quantity of the questions have been done by experts and in the second step, the validity of the questionnaires is ensured. This test consists of two parts including KMO index and Bartlett test. KMO index represents the adequacy of the number of data for factor analysis and is between 0 to 1. If the amount of index is near 1, the considered data (size of the sample) is suitable for factor analysis; otherwise, (usually less than 0.6) the results of factor analysis for the considered data is not suitable (Momeni and Fa'al Ghayumi, 2010:187).

In the present study, since factor of KMO is 0.885 and is also more than 0.6, the number of data is suitable for factor analysis. The second evaluated test is Bartlett test representing whether factor analysis is suitable for identifying the structure (factor model) or not? Results of Bartlett test for this project prove that the level of significance equals (0.000) which is less than 5 per cent; therefore, it can be concluded that factor analysis is suitable for identifying the structure (factor model). So the results of the output based on Cronbach's Alpha Test have been illustrated in table (4). According to the fact that the factor of Cronbach's Alpha for the questions of each variable and all the questions in questionnaire is more that (0.7), it can be concluded that the questionnaire have the adequate validity.

Table (3): Cronbach's Alpha for the questionnaire

variable	Number of questions	Cronbach's Alpha
Feeling of social security	13 questions	0.798
Mental dimension of happiness	29 questions	0.907
social dimension of happiness	12 questions	0.868
Psychosocial dimension of happiness	56 questions	0.866
All the question in questionnaire	110 questions	0.871

Research Findings

As described before, nine hypotheses have been considered and to investigate the effects of variables Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) has been applied. In this technique, firstly, fitting², then the measured, and finally structural model have been investigated. In fitting model section, the quality of the collected data has been evaluated while in the section of structural model, it has been done for the project's hypotheses. In the present study, the Chi Square/degree of freedom is (2.07). Although it is less than the standard level of 3, (Lie et. al), it has been confirmed. The fitting index of the root mean square error of the estimate (RMSEA) is considered to be a proper one which according to Kalantari (2010) if it is less than 0.08, a favorable fitting will be obtained, between 0.08 and 0.1, a medium fitting and more than 0.1 is representative of an unfavorable fitting. The amount of the

¹- Performing a mediator's function

²- Right for a particular situation

index in the present study is (0,070). The standard index of Root Mean Residuals (RMR) is less than 0.08 and here it is (0,061) and is confirmed. Hooman (2006) believes that the amount of a good fitting for Normal Fit Index (NFI), Non-Normal Fit Index (NNFI), Comparative Fit Index (CFI), and Increasing Fit Index (IFI), are more than nine. These amount are respectively (0.95, 0.95, 0.94, and 0.92). Regarding the fact that for all of these for indices the calculated amount is more than the standard, these indices have been confirmed. In addition, the Goodness of Fit Index (GFI) and Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index (AGFI) in this project is respectively (0.88) and (0.84). In fact, Lie et.al (2009) and Kalantari (2010) are on the idea that the standard amount of these indices is more than (0.8). In other words it is matched with the standard amounts and proves a proper fitting. Therefore, according to the findings, it can be concluded that the collected data is good and the project model has a favorable fitting.

Table (5): The Results of Fitting Model Index

Fitting Model Index	X ² /df	RMSEA	RMR	NFI	NNFI	CFI	IFI	GFI	AGFI
Standard	Less than 3	less than 0.08		More than 0.9				More than 0.8	
project	2.07	0.070	0.061	0.92	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.88	0.84

As it is observed in the following model, variables defined in the model are independent variables in an equation while in another, they are dependent ones. This has made a coherence in the forms of the equations. Therefore, of them must be analyzed simultaneously. These types of equations are technically, determine the assumed relationships in latent variables of the model by which standardized Regression factors (route factors) are calculated. In the presented model, nine routes have been illustrated indicating the nine hypotheses of the project.

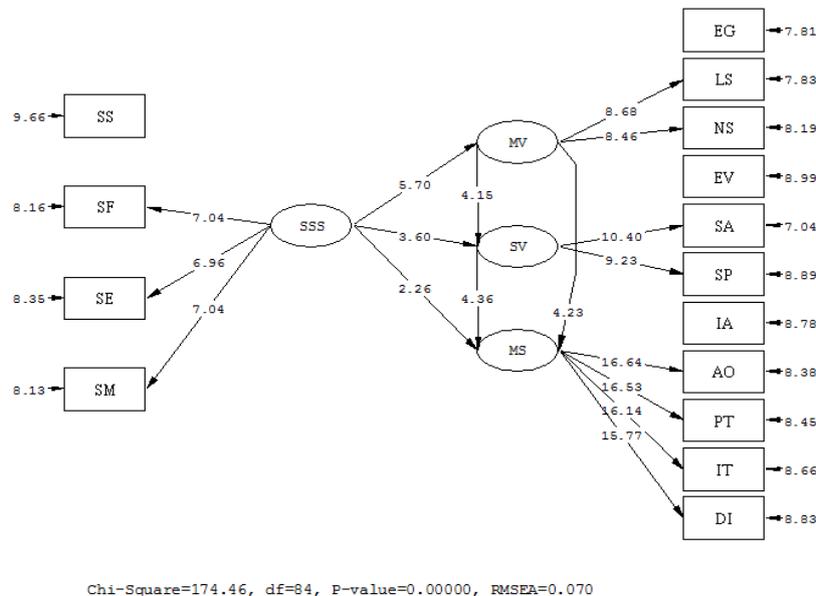


Figure (2): model of t factors

Figure 2 shows the t factors for measured model (t factors for questions and their related variables) and structural model for (t factors for the considered routs of the model in variables). This model is used in investigating the significance of the relationship in the latent variables¹ of the model. If the calculated t is not located in the level of error of 0.05 per cent insignificant range of (-1.96 and +1.96), it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the two latent variables. Regarding the output (Table 6 and 7), it would be clear that (feeling of social security) would be considered as the independent variable while (mental dimension and social dimension of happiness) and (psychosocial dimension of happiness are respectively mediating and final dependent variable of the model. In Lisrel² output diagrams, variables are represented in acronyms: feeling of social security is introduced as (SSS) and consists of four dimensions including physical security (SS), financial security (SF), emotional security (SE) and moral security (SM). The variables of mental happiness represented by (MV) has three dimensions including equality (EG), lack of seclusion (LS), and no slot (NS). Social happiness is illustrated by (SV). It has three dimensions, too e.g. experienced happiness (EV), selection and awareness (SA), satisfaction and peace (SP).

¹ They are not directly observed rather inferred.

² These theories are usually formulated as theoretical models for observed and latent (unobservable) variables

The last variable of the model is psychosocial happiness which is introduced by (MS). MS consists of five dimensions as Desire to internal stress, Desire to external stress, Desire to personal trust, generalized trust and Disappointment

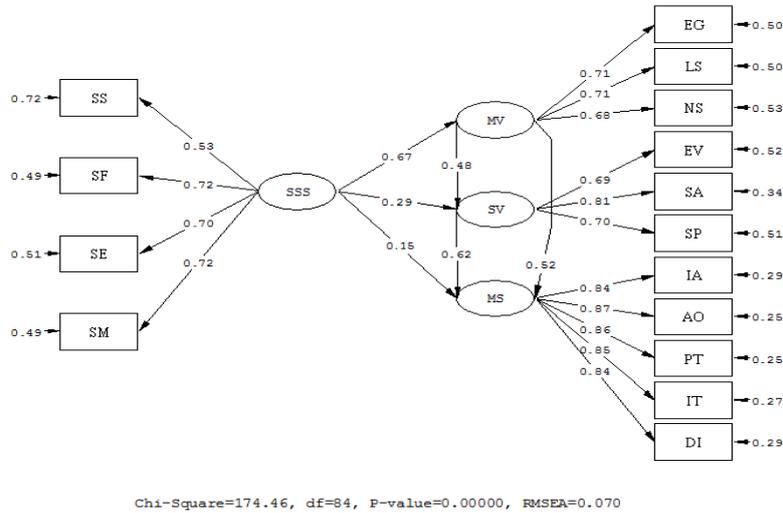


Figure (3): Standard factor

Table (6): Direct and Indirect Effects and the Whole Effect of Independent Latent Variables on Dependent Latent Variables (Gamma Route)

Independent variable	Dependent variable	Direct effects	Indirect effects	Whole effect
Feeling of social security	Mental dimension of happiness	0.67	---	0.67
	Social dimension of happiness	0.29	0.32	0.61
	Psychosocial dimension of happiness	0.15	0.53	0.68

Table (7): Direct and indirect effects and the whole effect of dependent latent variables on dependent latent variables (Beta Route)

Independent variable	Dependent variable	Direct effects	Indirect effects	Whole effect
Mental dimension of happiness	Social dimension of happiness	0.48	---	0.48
	Psychosocial dimension of happiness	0.52	0.29	0.81
Social dimension of happiness	Psychosocial dimension of happiness	0.62	---	0.62

Discussion

Regarding the presented model, nine hypotheses have been tested. The first three investigated the effect of feeling of social security on (mental dimension, social dimension, and psychosocial dimension of happiness). The fourth and fifth analyzed the mental dimension of happiness on (social dimension of happiness, and psychosocial dimension of happiness) while in the sixth hypothesis, the effect of social dimension of happiness on (psychosocial dimension of happiness) has been investigated. And finally, the last three, have surveyed and tested the role of mediating (mental dimension of happiness and social dimension of happiness) in the relationship between feeling of social security and psychosocial dimension of happiness. The results are presented in table 8.

Table (8): Results of hypothesis testing

The First Hypothesis	Feeling of Social Security → Mental Dimension of happiness			
	Type of the route	Statistic t	Standard factor	Result
	Gamma	5.70	0.67	Positive effect
The Second Hypothesis	Feeling of Social Security → Social Dimension of happiness			
	Type of the Route	Statistic t	Standard factor	Result
	Gamma	3.60	0.29	Positive effect
The Third Hypothesis	Feeling of Social Security → Psychosocial Dimension of happiness			
	Type of the route	Statistic t	Standard factor	Result

	Gamma	2.26	0.15	Positive effect
The Fourth Hypothesis	Mental Dimension of happiness → Social Dimension of happiness			
	Type of the route	Statistic t	Standard factor	Result
	Beta	4.15	0.48	Positive effect
The Fifth Hypothesis	Mental Dimension of happiness → Psychosocial Dimension of happiness			
	Type of the Route	Statistic t	Standard Factor	Result
	Beta	4.23	0.52	Positive effect
The sixth hypothesis	Social Dimension of happiness → Psychosocial Dimension of happiness			
	Type of the route	Statistic t	Standard factor	Result
	Beta	4.36	0.62	Positive effect
The seventh hypothesis	Feeling of Social Security → Mental Dimension of happiness → Social Dimension of happiness			
	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Whole Effect	Result
	0.29	0.32	0.61	Positive effect
The eighth hypothesis	Feeling of Social Security → Mental Dimension of happiness → Psychosocial Dimension of happiness			
	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Whole Effect	Result
	0.15	0.53	0.68	Positive effect
The ninth hypothesis	Feeling of Social Security → Social Dimension of happiness → Psychosocial Dimension of happiness			
	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Whole Effect	Result
	0.15	0.17	0.32	Positive effect

In the first hypothesis, the route between variables of the feeling of social security and mental dimension of happiness has been investigated which ($t=5.70$, $\gamma=0.67$). Regarding this output, the route was significant and proves that feeling of social security leaves positive effect on mental dimension of happiness; therefore this hypothesis will be accepted. In the second hypothesis, the route between the variables of the feeling of social security and social dimension of happiness has been analyzed. Here, ($t=3.60$, $\gamma=0.29$). So, regarding this output, the route was significant and shows that the feeling of social security has positive effect on social dimension of happiness and the hypothesis will be accepted. The results of the third hypothesis is indicative of positives effect of the feeling of social security on psychosocial dimension of happiness. Because ($t=2.26$, $\gamma=0.15$) and the route was significant, too.

Based on the results obtained from the fourth and fifth hypotheses, mental dimension of happiness has positive effects on social and psychosocial dimension of happiness. Since in hypothesis four, ($t=4.15$, $\beta=0.48$) and in the hypothesis five, ($t=4.23$, $\beta=0.52$), they will be acceptable. In the sixth hypothesis, the route between the variables of social dimension of happiness and psychosocial dimension of happiness has been surveyed. Then, ($t=4.36$, $\beta=0.62$). As a result, the output is significant and shows that social dimension of happiness has positive effects on psychosocial dimension of happiness and it also is acceptable. According to the seventh hypothesis that the indirect effects of feeling of social security on social dimension of happiness is (0.32) and it is more than direct effects of feeling of social security on social dimension of happiness (0.29), the mediating role of mental dimension of happiness has been confirmed and also accepted. In the eighth hypothesis, the indirect effects of feeling of social security on psychosocial dimension of happiness is (0.53) and it is more than direct effects of feeling of social security on social dimension of happiness (0.15); therefore, the mediating role of mental dimension of happiness has been confirmed and also accepted.

In the ninth hypothesis, according to the fact that the indirect effects of feeling of social security on psychosocial dimension of happiness is (0.17) and it is more that the direct effects of that feeling of social security on psychosocial dimension of happiness, the mediating role of social dimension of happiness has been confirmed and also accepted. The findings are indicative of positive effects of the feeling of social security on different dimensions of social happiness. Therefore, it can be stated that improving mental dimension of security leaves desirable effects on the level of satisfaction, vitality, happiness in women, because, they are half of the productive forces in society and need to be present in different situations. Women will receive increasing social happiness and will be able to treat happy and intellectual people for the development of the country providing that they are able to play their social and cultural roles in society away from any types of tension and anxiety.

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