

Evaluation of Feel Happy Young Women (15-24), Years Old Isfahan City (With an Emphasis on the Amount of Social Capital)

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of social capital on the amount of feel happy young women (15-24) years old of Isfahan. Survey method used in this study. Population study of women 15-24 years old Isfahan, Isfahan Census reports that have been 239072.

According to the distribution of population in urban areas, a sample size of 200 was estimated based on the formula Cochran, in this study, the sampling has been used to fit the area. So that samples from each region were selected according to its population.

Also measured in this study, questionnaire, and data analysis was performed using the statistical software Spss.

The results showed that: Relationship between social capitals, happiness is a direct relationship and the four aspects of social capital, first of belonging and social interests, then aspect of social interaction and social trust and finally, commitment and social responsibility has a strong relationship with their happiness. Commitment and social responsibility, and emotional aspects, Social interaction and cognitive aspects, Sense of belonging and social interests, and trusted by more than happy to have a strong relationship.

KEYWORDS: Feel happy, social capital, young women

1. INTRODUCTION

Happiness as knowledge of scientific, academic, and deep, due to its great impact on human life. Undeniable and undisputed necessity in today's world and requires many fields of study and research. Also investigate other variables, namely social capital, first consider the definition of. For example, Rose (2000) on how social capital social networks, friendships, a sense of personal control and social trust knows and that social capital than human capital (Education, income, social status, etc.) The happiness of society is effective. (Jafari et al, 2004,13)

Putnam & Rabinson & Druker and others also emphasize the role of social capital in a community of happiness; have addressed the definition of social capital and its many dimensions the following is a brief review of them.

Discussion of social capital, before 1916, was raised for the first time in an article by Hanifan. However, despite its importance in social research, which until 1960 was used by Jacob in urban planning. It's not a new form. (Alvani/Naghavi, 2001,10)

Jacob explained that in the compression of social networks within the old city, constitute a form of social capital and in connection with the maintenance of order and cleanliness, the lack of street crime and other decisions about improving the quality of life are used. After Gelman Loury economist also called social capital in the 1970s to describe the problem of economic development, and solidarity and trust between ethnic groups to apply. Sociologist James Coleman subsequent also, it can be used in the widest sense of social structure and then Political scientist Robert Putnam and detailed discussion of the role of social capital in civil society, provided. (Fokouyama, 2000,10)

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Other sociologists in the contemporary period to assess the quantity and quality of social relationships in the community made use of the concept of social capital to their funds and resources, Through which individuals and groups can join together to achieve.(Share pour,2001,102)

If in traditional societies, people in a small circle of family gatherings and it is a place where the entire community was connected and religious affiliations and beliefs of the person with the smallest social units that made up the neighborhood, was related to, but not through kinship relations and local, be directly inserted into the other rings and so it happens that their urban neighbors in terms of intellectual and religious beliefs are completely opposite and this is a feature of the development and the modern world. Increasing division of labor due to the industrialization of society has led to the emergence of extreme individualism and past events, to coordinate the development of all aspects of human personality is not enough and so a man physically and mentally, are brought to ruin. and caused the social alienation and split them from each other(Kozer,1991,264)

Reduction in social relations, in addition to creating a feeling of loneliness, isolation and frustration, but also reduces the efficiency of individual, Because of the rich and powerful being in a social communication network, Can be paid to the mutual support from each other or spend less time and money, to realize their goals. Reducing social relations and consequently reduces social involvement and decrease trust between individuals,sociologists,led to the idea up with the concept of social capital, trying to explain the decline of modern social relations and practices that have restored.(Hashemian Far,2007,141)

Issue expression

One of the most pleasant and positive emotions, is happiness due to its many effects, many nations seeking to create a happy society. As happiness as a result of favorable conditions the social, political, economic, cultural and community activities help raise human. Creativity, stimulates, facilitates social relationships, Political participation - Social, will flourish, Cause emotional health, mental, physical, and provides hope (Al Yasin,2001,8); Sense of security, comfort and strength in their decision to reinforce(Mayers,2000,56) and feel close to others (interest) Causes feelings of love, trust and quality of interaction with others.(Argayel,2004,328)

The consequences of this excited so obvious and apparent the Maslow, a renowned theorist in the field of human relations, and characteristics of the main components of the self in order, Perfection and his ability to work, their Feel happy knows. As shortages and loss, depression, pessimism and negative assessment of the events, and social apathy, pale in work ethics, social disorder, and the prevalence of violence in relationships and ... It creates.(Taherian,2002,4)

Because happiness affected by the existence of multiple structures of society. and the impact on the development and improvement of the society, In the mid-20th century as one of the psychologists and some sociologists and economists discuss topics raised and in this regard, some studies have been carried out as transnational. As some studies have shown somewhat unbalanced development in the Isfahan city is unstable and unilateral and little attention to the social dimensions of development and distributive justice in light of current economic development strategies and concept of equality has resulted in the development process while the creation and improvement of facilities, not to develop social capacity the same and having regard to the social capital and Isfahan city, ranking last among cities to allocate.(Esmaeili,2006,405) and there is a high degree of social inequality and a sense of inequality among citizens, So that with the issue of inequality 47.1% of people exposed to high and very high economic inequality, 64.5 % at the high political inequality,56.6% of gender inequality, high and very high and 29.3 % have been exposed to high and very high inequality and employment discrimination.(Hashemian Far,2007,276)

The importance of research

To stimulate community dynamics and many ominous elements of legitimate and reduce anxiety, depression and grief in the community depends.(Tarighehdar,2000,12)

So that, the role of happiness in the lives of people significant to the extent to which social thinker,Ruskin believes that most rich countries, It is a country where most people are happy under their wing.(Mozafar,2000,13). So happiness is a gift that should be sought, Seized, and transferred to others.

Theoretical Research

Today, in addition to human capital, financial, economic and social capital to be exploited in other capital many scholars believe that the communication links between members of a network as a valuable source of reference and through the creation of norms and mutual trust will be the members' goals (Alvani/Naghavi,2001,1). In other words, social capital can be as simple as there are a certain set of norms or values defined the members of the group are involved cooperation between them is allowed and are also norms that produce social capital basically

should include characteristics such as honesty, honor commitments, collaboration and communication is two-sided. (Fokoyama, 2000, 12)

Loury, knows social capital, the sources of that is the nature of family relationships and social organizations and cognitive or social development is good. In his view, social capital, when it comes to the relationships between individuals can be transformed in a way that facilitates interaction (Coleman, 1998, 459-466)

Bourdieu identifies three different forms of capital are: The economic, cultural and social, Economic forms of capital that can be converted to money immediately. Such movable and fixed assets of an organization. Cultural capital that there is in multiple forms and in some circumstances can be converted to economic capital. (To be discussed in this section, the department of cultural approaches) and finally, other forms of capital, Social capital that focuses on relationship and contributing members of the organization and can be used as a tool to achieve economic capital. In other words, social capital is the sum of the actual and potential resources. Durable network of institutionalized relations between individuals as a result of ownership, and membership in a group is simply. (Sharepour, 2001, 102)

Join the group and get involved in social networks can be used to develop individual abilities that would make them. It can be observed that the effect of social capital some people, despite having relatively similar levels of economic and cultural capital with others can have more effective on people and their social environment and from other individuals, the more beneficial. In fact that a person belongs to a particular social network, which gives him the ability to. (Hashemian Far, 2007, 143)

Coleman also examines the concept of capital in different dimensions and for the definition of social capital, the role and function of assistance and it has provided a definition of functional. Social capital is based on the value that aspect of social structure to as resources are available to other members in order to achieve their goals and resources (Alvani/Nghavi, 2001, 6).

In other words, Coleman believes that the concept of social capital, which represents is how the social structure of a group can act as a resource for those individuals. Coleman, social capital is a confident, informed and efficient enforcement, authority relations, the assignments in the group knows and believes that public interest will generate social capital. This means that whoever is in the interactive network can enjoy the benefits of being. For example, all teachers, even if they do not attend PTA meetings and the decisions taken by the benefit. (Coleman, 1998, 479)

Of Pontam et al, Social capital is a strong predictor of people's happiness and quality of life in the community to determine and therefore, to increase the happiness level of economic investment (Jafar et al, 2004, 14).

Research hypothesis

It appears that the level of social capital in young women (15-24), years old city of Isfahan and there is significant relationship between levels of happiness.

It appears that the level of commitment and responsibility of young women (15-24), years old city of Isfahan and there is significant relationship between levels of happiness.

It appears that the amount of social interaction (Interpersonal relationships and Personal outside) Young women (15-24), years old city of Isfahan and there is significant relationship between levels of happiness.

It seems that the sense of belonging and social interests of young women (15-24), years old city of Isfahan and there is a significant relationship between happiness.

Appears between social trust (individual and institutional), young women (15-24) years old and happiness them city of Isfahan, there is a significant relationship.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methods used in this study were a survey.

The statistical Population

Statistical population the study, all women 24-15 years old who are residents of Isfahan in the Year 2010.

Sampling procedure and Sample size

According to the distribution of Isfahan Statistical population in the urban areas, Cochran's sample size formula based on a 5% error (error response) and $d = 7\%$ (favorable possible care), With formula $N = (t^2) \cdot (pg) / d^2$, 200 people are estimated. As the samples were selected from each region and in accordance with its population.

Tools for data collection

Measure in this study was a questionnaire and data analysis was performed using the statistical software Spss. As for the qualitative characterization of the calculation and distribution and quantitative characterization, has been

paid the central and Index. Finally, to test the relationship between variables, the Pearson correlation test, double and multiple linear regression analysis, variance analyzing, test of mean differences, pathways analysis and ... is used.

Definition of happiness

We can bring happiness to speak, meaning Welfare .When both copies of the assessment is negative, and we can speak of the deprivation. Objective and subjective quality of life as favorable, but developed a negative internal. Alleged imbalances or even dissonance appropriate and finally, the combination of adverse circumstances objectively and subjectively favorable evolution of life is judged, the word is used to adaption.(Veenhoven,2000,4)

Vinhoun in order to achieve a real sense of happiness in the research, from the word quality of life is through and then the arguments of division, and rose in their minds means exposes. He lives in the way from hand the opportunities. In this way, on the one hand, the life chances and exits with life results and the other between the outer quality and inner quality distinction is made and thus states, their subdivisions.

Table (1): Vinhoun subdivisions from internal and external opportunities and quality of life outputs

	External Quality	inner quality
Life Chances	Livability	Life ability
The output of Life	Utility of Life	Satisfaction with life

Reference (Veenhoven, 2005, 463)

Vinhoun above table, the size of the opportunity (luck and chance of) life and its consequences in the real life opportunity to distinguish and the difference between a chance for a good life, and life itself, the real, potentially life (talent) and actual (real) name is. He first of all resources (environmental and personal) is defined as that an individual can use to reach the quality of life and the second refers to the fact that the life the person on the basis of the above features, it has made and created. Although he believed the opportunities and exits are related, but not specifically identical or similar, the quality of the external environment and the quality of individuals.

Lene this difference can be explained by Quality of Society and Quality of Persons and similar, Musschenga above refers to concepts as quality of life and quality of existing.(Veenhoven,2000,4-5)

Research findings

Table (2): Distribution of subjects according to age

Age	Abundance	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
15-18	102	51.0	51.3	51.3
18-21	22	11.0	11.1	62.3
21-25	75	37.5	37.7	100.0
Plural	199	99.5	100.0	
Invalid	1	0.5		
Total	200	100.0		

Table 3: Distribution of persons by level of education

Education	Abundance	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Primary	1	0.5	0.5	0.5
Guidance	16	8.0	8.0	8.5
High School Diploma	106	53.0	53.0	61.5
Associate Degree in	25	12.5	12.5	74.0
Bachelor	45	22.5	22.5	96.5
Masters	7	3.5	3.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

Table (4): describe the happiness and its dimensions

Variable	Number	Average	Standard deviation
Cognitive aspects	200	56.64	16.78
Emotional aspects	200	51.83	18.94
Social aspects	200	55.61	17.12
happiness	200	54.53	14.19

As the above table shows that average happiness in young women (15-24) Isfahan city 54.53 with a standard deviation of 14.19 is happiness divided into three parts: the top, middle and low, 7.3 % of young women with low happiness, 71.4% of a happiness medium and 21.3 of happiness high.

Table (5): The relationship between happiness and social capital

Variable		Dependent			
		Emotional aspects	Cognitive aspects	Social aspects	happiness
Independent	Commitment and accountability	0.203	0.141	0.119	0.192
		0.000	0.003	0.009	0.000
		200	200	200	200
	Social interactions	0.278	0.350	0.272	0.368
		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		200	200	200	200
	Belonging and social interests	0.331	0.291	0.292	0.370
		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		200	200	200	200
	Social trust	0.219	0.206	0.077	0.218
		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		200	200	200	200
Social Capital	0.377	0.358	0.274	0.417	
	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
	200	200	200	200	

Based on the above table, there is a relationship between happiness and social capital (P = 0.000, r = 0.417) This means that whatever is added to the social capital of young women in the Isfahan city, their happiness is also increasing and the relationship with emotional aspects (0.377) and cognitive (0.357) happiness is stronger than. It explained that the four dimensions of social capital belonging and social interests (0.370) and social interaction (0.368) most are associated with happiness. As part of the social aspects of the relationship between happiness and emotional aspects of social interaction the cognitive aspect of happiness, happiness is stronger than the other aspects.

CONCLUSIONS

Average happiness in young women (15-24) Isfahan city 54.53 with a standard deviation of 14.19 is the happiness division, the top three types, Medium and low, 7.3 % of young women with low happiness, 71.4% of a happiness medium and 21.3% of a high happiness. As already described, happiness in the present study was to investigate the three-dimensional; in response to the lowest emotional aspect of the situation is a feeling of happiness and pleasure and the most beautiful feeling to see the world and what it is to ask questions and feel proud to be related.

Average aspects of happiness, 51.83 with a standard deviation of 18.94 compared to the other aspects, the higher figure is allocated. The cognitive aspects of (satisfaction with life as a whole and its parts) lowest overall life satisfaction compared to the last one, ideally, others arose in the former and current income and current income and the highest value and quality to the satisfaction of the wife and the feed rate is concerned. Cognitive aspects of average 56.64 with a standard deviation of 16.78 is compared with the other two aspects, the third is allocated.

The social aspect is also the highest level of accountability, the questions of interest to other people and loves them and the impact of humans and other tales of the lowest interested parties to participate in the celebrations and neighbors and relatives and control problems when things unpleasant for others to be seen. Average social aspects of happiness 55.61 with a standard deviation of 17.12 are the second is devoted to. The standard deviation of the multiple aspects of happiness, that happiness the most unequal in the sense, the social aspect and the cognitive aspects of.

Average social capital among young women 55.61 with a standard deviation of 12.83 is. As described earlier, social capital is composed of four aspects. Belonging and social interests of the average 72.84 with a standard deviation of 17.76.

Average aspects of commitment and social responsibility 58.48with a standard deviation of 19.97, the mean reliable 54.10 with a standard deviation of 18.04 and the average social connectivity and 43.97 with a standard deviation of 14.93 is it is based on the highest value at the lowest aspects of aspects of belonging and social interaction. The inequality in the other dimensions of commitment and trust. It explained that the highest levels of social capital in the tales of, the respect and trust of the Iranian culture and customs and angry over the insult to the flag and traveling with family members and lowest in the commutes with neighbors, attending local and collaborating with friends in public service, confidence in the fairness of Government programs and charity to the House and to engage in formal and informal.

Relationship between social capital and happiness, is a direct relationship and emotional and cognitive aspects of this relationship is seen more and the four aspects of social capital, originally belonging and social concerns, the

aspects of social interaction and Social trust and the commitment and social responsibility has a strong relationship with their happiness.

Also with the emotional commitment and social responsibility, Social interaction with the cognitive, the sense of belonging and social interests and with emotional aspects of trust and happiness.

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