



*Asesorías y Tutorías para la Investigación Científica en la Educación Puig-Salabarría S.C.
José María Pino Suárez 400-2 esq a Lerdo de Tejada, Toluca, Estado de México. 7223898475*

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TÍTULO: Evaluación de la cultura del velo y su efecto en el estudio de caso de la seguridad social:

Mujeres de Ardabil.

AUTORES:

1. Majid Asadi Farsani.
2. Mohsen Barzegari.
3. Soheila Abdol Rahimi Niari.

RESUMEN: La seguridad social parece estar relacionada con el tipo de vestimenta, y puede desempeñar un papel en la mejora de la seguridad social de las mujeres mediante la modificación del patrón de vestimenta; por lo tanto, la población estadística de esta investigación incluye mujeres y niñas de entre 15 y 40 años. La metodología es la encuesta y el método de muestreo es la agrupación. Los resultados mostraron que la cultura de vestir de las mujeres también afecta significativamente el nivel de seguridad social y el sentido de seguridad y prevención de sus amenazas sociales, y la entrada de culturas extrañas puede ser un factor que agrave la caída de la seguridad de las mujeres en la comunidad.

PALABRAS CLAVES: cultura del vestir, seguridad social, velo.

TITLE: Evaluating the veiling culture and its effect on Social Security; Case study of Ardebil women.

AUTHORS:

1. Majid Asadi Farsani.
2. Mohsen Barzegari.
3. Soheila Abdol Rahimi Niari.

ABSTRACT: Social security seems to be related with the kind of dressing, and it can play a role in enhancing the social security of women through modifying the dressing pattern. Therefore, the statistical population of this research includes women and girls aged from 15 to 40. The methodology is survey and sampling method is clustering. The results showed that women's dressing culture also significantly affects the level of social security and the sense of security and prevention of their social threats, and the entry of alien cultures can be a factor in aggravating the downfall of women's security in the community.

KEY WORDS: dressing culture, social security, veil.

INTRODUCTION.

Security search is one of the most important tensions and desires of human. This tension with the essence of the human being is inextricably linked. Maintaining the essence and self-preservation is one of the most basic human desires (Tabiri et al, 2000).

Security is a non-developed concept and where there is a specific perception and understanding of the security. Security is one of the most basic needs of the community. And there is no progress and development in the society except in the context of security; therefore, one of the most important needs of every society is the security of society and its people.

Of course, any society is defined according to the limits of the same society. It is worth mentioning in some cases, individual security might be questioned against community security. Individual security is peace and comfort that a person provides him/her without considering the facilities of

society and government. But social security is the calmness and comfort that society and the political system create for their members. (Aghamiri et al, 2009; Islamov et al., 2017) In this regard, the dressing culture in somehow affects women's social security.

The dressing style is to prove individuality and sanity and to identify consumer cultural capital and a way to build his distinction with others; also dressing people is one of the first tools that makes them known and recognizable (Hamidi & Faraji, 2008).

Dressing culture and women's dressing styles are somehow affecting the social encounters of people with them. Thus, they have a direct effect on their social and psychological safety. Today, looking at security issues and threats can take place from a variety of aspects, most of which are collaring the women of the society, which form half of the country's population (Niyazi et al, 2011).

This research seeks to investigate the effectiveness of dressing culture on women's social security in Ardabil city. Where with the introduction of alien cultures there is a kind of mixing in the coexistence of cultures and the factionalism of the dressing culture is very evident. Therefore, in this study, we will analyze this subject with a qualitative and quantitative approach.

DEVELOPMENT.

Hypotheses.

There is a relationship between the kind of dressing culture and woman's social security in Ardabil.

There is a relationship between the kind of dressing culture and the level of individual security feeling from women in Ardebil.

There is a relationship between the kind of dressing culture and the number and type of threats entered to women in Ardebil.

Research background.

Majma in his research as (Youth Dressing Pattern), the studied the patterns of dressing and its functions in two dimensions of life style and resistance among students of Tehran University in a

qualitative and quantitative manner. The purpose of this project is to identify the dimensions and forming components of the sympathetic and non-sympathetic with formal norms and the effect of each of the religious and modern functions in its formation.

The results of this study showed that life styles and economic and cultural capital are effective in the formation of various types of dressing patterns (Majma, 2009). Kamran and Ebadati Nazarloo have investigated the social factors affecting the social security of women graduate students of Tehran universities (Kamran & Ebadati Nazarloo, 2010). The purpose of this article is to identify the socio-economic factors affecting the sense of peace and social security of women students of sociology in Tehran city in 2009. In this research, 80 women students of sociology of Azad and public universities in Tehran were evaluated through a descriptive-analytical approach. They had been selected through random sampling.

The validity of the research tool as formal and its reliability has been confirmed by calculating the Cronbach's alpha coefficient and the scales used is between 0.896 and 0.998. The results of multivariate regression showed that social category variables, family support, adherence to ethnic customs, age, and trust in the law function are five major variables that affect the sense of peace and social security of women undergraduate students in sociology. These five variables explain total of 89.5% of the effects of the dependent variable.

Mirzahoseini has evaluated this problem in an article titled “evaluate the social security in Qom Women”. He says the consequences of insecurity in women are not limited to them alone, but also extends to the children, families, and ultimately the entire community.

According to the results, he expresses that in general, respondents display a moderate level of sense of social security; also among the main scales of social security, respondents display the best situation in the family background. They have reported moderate situation in terms of political security,

environmental security and health security. The worst situation also depends on cultural security and economic security (Mirzahoseini, 2009).

Methodology.

This research was conducted using a survey method and the required information has been collected by self-report questionnaire technique. The statistical population of this study has been all households in Ardabil city of Ardebil Province. The age range of the population is between 15 and 40 years old. In the present study, the statistical sample will be calculated using the Cochran formula, from determined statistical population. Sampling method will be clustering.

In this study, firstly, between the quadruple areas of Ardabil, some areas are selected based on simple random sampling; then, among these domains, the number of samples were selected by random sampling. The present sample number has been calculated equal to 356 people.

A questionnaire has been used to evaluation and collection of data from under study sample. This questionnaire is made by the researcher and is based on the Likert scale, which evaluates the effects of dressing on the social security of women and girls in Ardabil.

The research goals are based on the relationship between dressing culture and social security. It shows the dressing culture and the level of individual security, and ultimately the number and type of threats entered. In this study, we assisted the opinions and guidance of some experts and professors of sociology in order to assure the various aspects of the validity of the questionnaire and to obtain formal credibility. Also, Cronbach's alpha method was used to measure the reliability of the research tool (questionnaire).

Dressing.

The first and most basic arrangement of the early human was the dressing , which is the most natural and the simplest arrangement, according to natural requirements, covering part of the body or the

whole body (which in the early human has been by the leaves of the trees) is naturally the first step that human being takes in his/her arrangement (in the main sense of the word), Although it does not seem that today dressing is unknown issue, and with the advancement of human knowledge and awareness, a civilized human needs guidance and training in dressing customs and clothing choices, but since civilization made by human reason and thought consists only of the apparent aspects of vital issues and it is lack of the proper principles and custom of welfare.

Due to the interference of many causes and factors such as desire and ignorance and neglect, the domination of cultures and civilizations, economic, industrial, political, etc., and, finally, the humankind's narrow-minded in every age and period (especially in the present age) have been led to neglect the health and well-being of mankind in somehow due to the inability to right clothing choose and unfamiliarity with the principles of well-being, In the result of the blindly following of fashion sets and fashionable money maker and cost-increasing, arise many physical, spiritual, economic and health problems in dressing for contemporary civilized people (Khosravi, 2009).

Social security.

In one aspect, social security is evaluated for the safety of a citizen as the representative of all people. In this research, the social security of a community (a country, a city or a neighborhood) is assessed and evaluated based on the degree of satisfaction and peace of mind of a typical member of that community. In this type of study, society is considered to be a homogeneous set and it is excluded from differences, inequalities and heterogeneities within the society (Hosseini et al, 2009).

The second aspect of social security is the interaction of individuals with each other. In this dimension, the relationship between the people of a society with the government, institutions and other people of the community is considered. Social security can be summarized as follows: social security is the ability of the community to maintain its identity, its benefits and its essential

characteristics against the changing conditions and threats, as well as the ability to improve the social status towards the values and aspirations of society (Hosseini et al, 2009).

Different theories about dressing. Psychological and social motivations.

Some historians and sociologists believe that the main philosophy of the advent of women's dressing in the absence of women's physical and sexual security is summarized in the past society, so whatever we go back to the past injustice and towards women has been more.

The lack of organizations and institutions that support women's rights and safety and defend against the aggressors to her chastity, especially in wars and military attacks, sometimes women more than property are invaded by irreversible rape. It has also added to women's insecurity. So, in order to protect themselves from the harassment of the lust men, they have the choice of veiling and dressing for themselves, to cover her beauty and her sexual attractions that are the main cause of the provocation of men, but in our age, that has been named as the age of atomic and electronic and computer and space conquest, but also life in space, social security of mankind has been provided in various ways and there is no another reason for women dressing because, firstly, women's social security has been substantially secured and many legal institutions have been created to defend women's rights. Secondly, Freedom of the privacy of sociability and love-makings and plenty of public and official corruption places and the lust exercise has diminished the amount of women's fear and inflammation of men (Mahlouji, 2010).

Economic motivation.

In the age of masculinity or feudalism for the better and more exploitation of women and the use of his physical power at home and in the farm, he has imposed the veil on this weak entity to allocate absolute ownership to own. In order to coop her at house, he uses his existence as slaves, so that the

veil in the next period of history gradually became a social tradition and has remained in the midst of some societies (ibid).

Sexual motives.

Throughout history, men have created veiling for economic and unique exploitation of sexuality of a woman and the veiling has created order to prevention of others women from their wife. The same insignificance of selfishness and frenetic monopoly of the man made him with sense of honor and ambition of honor. Therefore, so, the zeal of Honor is owned by birth instinct and piss and jealousy and the veiling is also the birth of a non-sexual nature as a result, Just as zeal and selfishness and jealousy are in vain in wealth, It is also ugly and contrary to morality, regardless of the fact that this prohibition, refusal, zeal of honor and veil and dressing cause the curiosity and greed of most foreign men and the spread of intentions and sexual crimes (Mahlouji, 2010).

The natural motivations of the tendency to dressing.

The real motive of the woman's tendency to dressing is the emotional or instinctive feeling of shame and modesty. Shame and modesty in a woman is like zeal in a man to a foreigner. In other words, the intuitive understanding and inspiration of the woman's instinct to protect her from the plunder of the inferior, (Mahlouji, 2010).

Demographics.

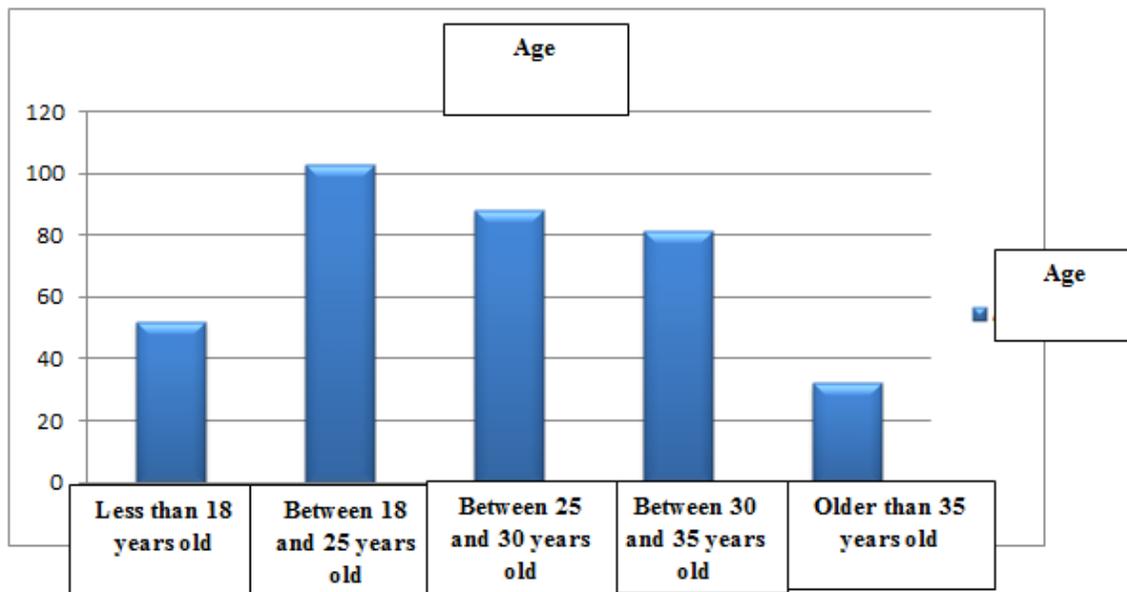
As shown in Table 1, the frequency of the state of the age in the sample under study has been evaluated and in the Figure A, the graph of this evaluation has been also shown.

Table 1: Age status statistics in the sample under study.

Age	Number	Percentage
Less than 18 years old	52	6.14
Between 18 and 25 years old	103	9.28
Between 25 and 30 years old	88	7.24
Between 30 and 35 years old	81	8.22
Older than 35 years old	32	9
Total	356	100

According to the above table, the maximum frequency is among people between the ages of 18 and 25 and the minimum frequency is among people over 35 years old.

Figure A: Age status in the sample under study.



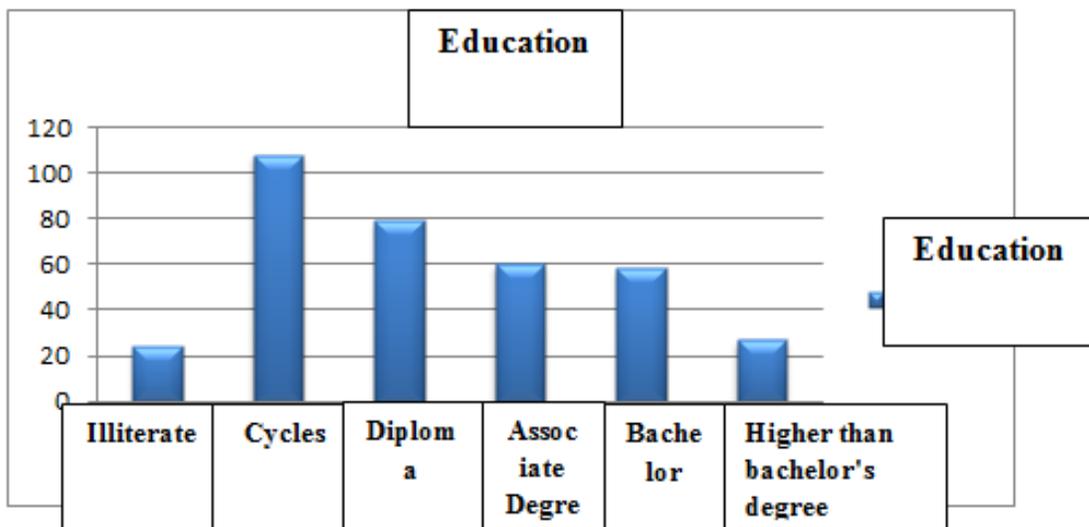
As shown in Table 2, the frequency of the state of the education in the sample under study has been evaluated and in the Figure 2 has been also shown the graph of this evaluation.

Table 2: Education status statistics in the sample under study.

Education	Number
illiterate	24
Cycles	108
Diploma	79
Associate Degree	60
Bachelor	58
Higher than bachelor's degree	27
Total	356

According to the above table, the maximum frequency related to education cycle was equal to 30.3% and the minimum frequency was reported equal to 6.6% for individuals with higher education.

Figure 2: Educational status in the sample under study.



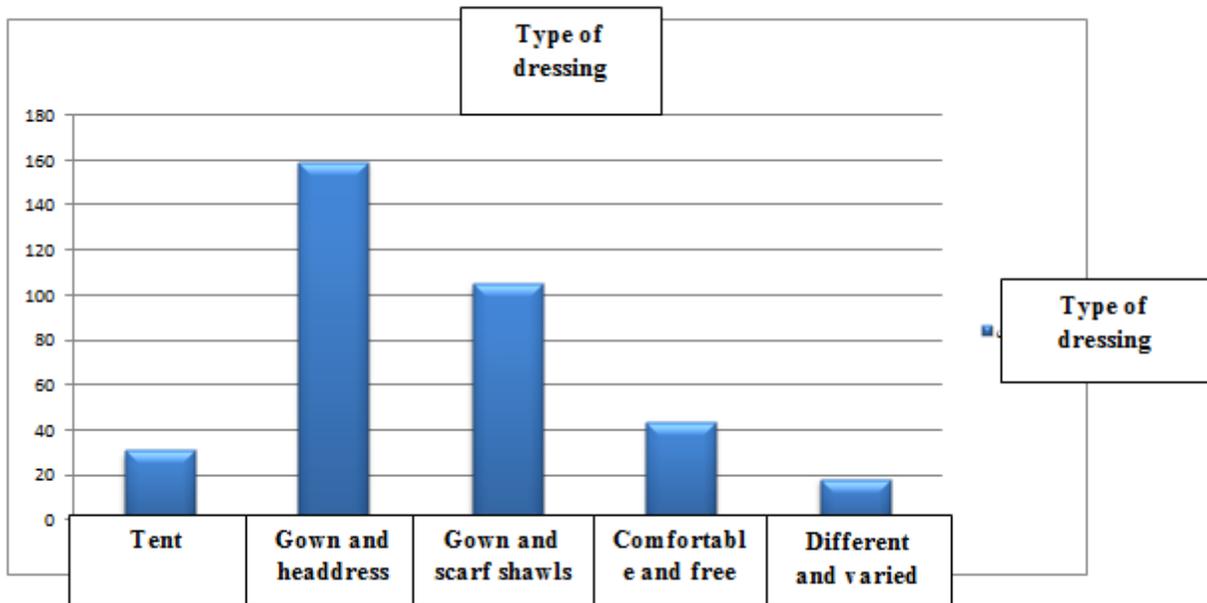
As shown in Table 3, the frequency of the status of the dressing in the sample under study has been evaluated and also the diagram of this evaluation has been shown in Fig. 3.

Table 3: Type of dressing status statistics in the sample under study.

Type of dressing	Number
Tent	31
gown and headdress	159
gown and scarf	105
shawls	43
Comfortable and free	18
Different and varied	
Total	356

According to the above table, the number of people with tent are equal to 8.7%, people with gown and headdress are equal to 44.7%, people with gown and scarf shawls are equal to 29.5%, comfortable and free people are equal to 12.1%, and the combination of the above dressing are equal to 1.5% of the total sample.

Figure 3: Frequency of dressing type in the sample under study.



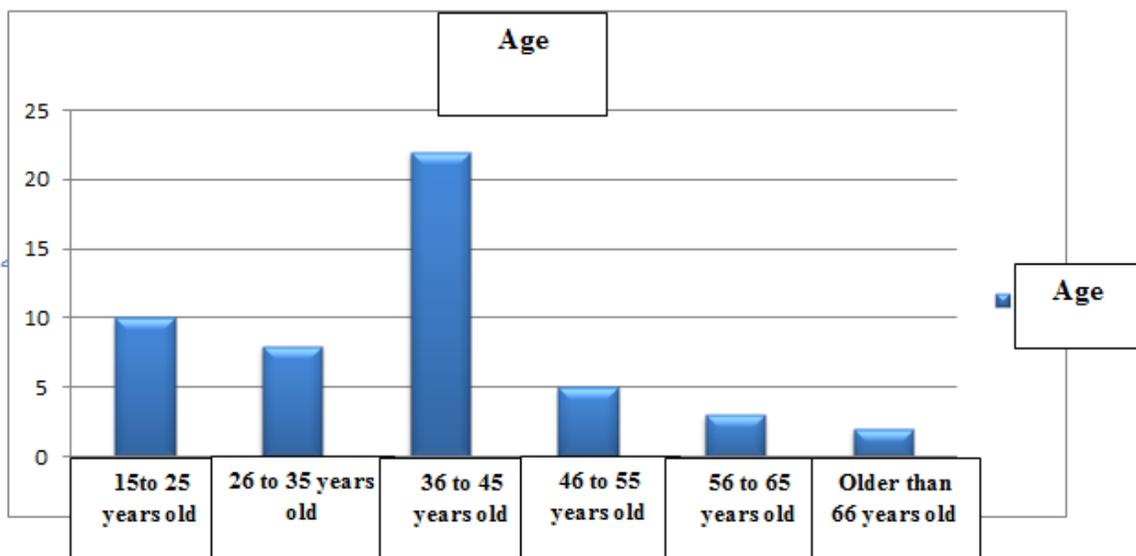
As shown in Table 4, the frequency of marital status has been studied in the sample under study and also the diagram of this evaluation has been shown in Fig. 4.

Table 4: Marital status statistics in the sample under study.

Marital status	Number	Percentage
Single	166	46.6
Married	190	53.4
Total	356	100

According to the above table, married persons are equal to 53.4% and single persons are equal to 46.6% of the total sample under study.

Figure 4: Frequency of marital status in the sample under study.



As shown in Table 5, the frequency of occupational status in the sample under study has been evaluated and also the graph of this evaluation has been shown in Figure 4-5.

Table 5: Occupational Status Statistics in the Study under study.

occupational Status	Number
Unemployed	81
Employed	74
housewife	201
Total	356

According to the above table, the frequency of unemployed people is equal to 22.8%, employed people are equal to 20.8%, and housewives are equal to 56.5%.

Figure 5: The frequency of occupational status.

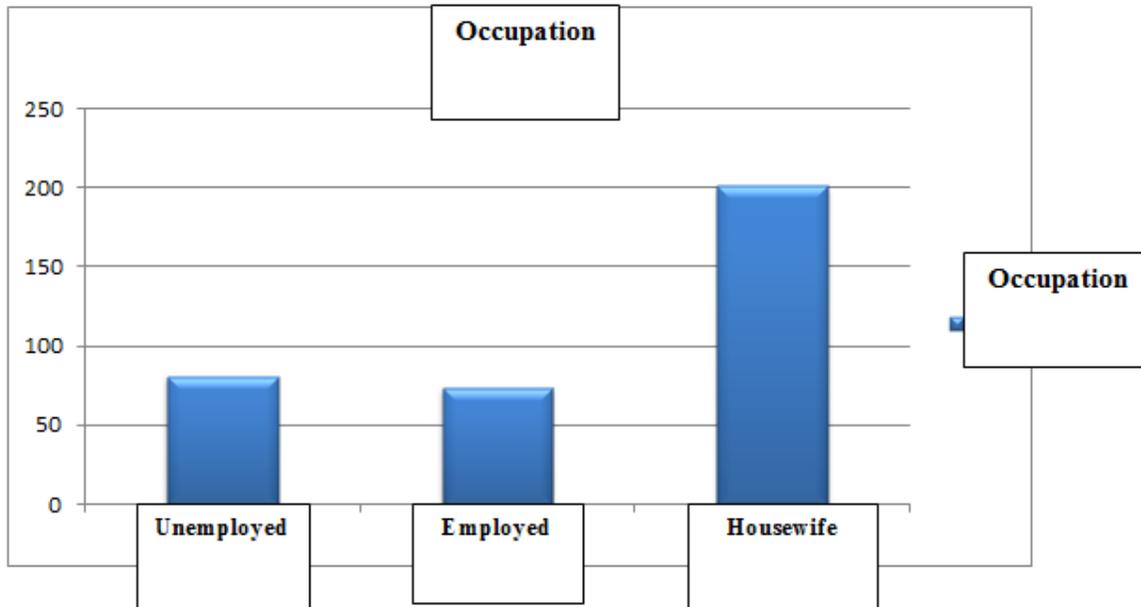


Table 6: Descriptive indicators of the studied variables.

Research variables	Number of questions	Dimensions of research indicators based on sum of questions				Creating research indicators based on the average of questions	
		Minimum	Maximum	Average	Sd	Average	Sd
Individual security	6	5	32	10.10	6.3	2.3	98.0
Social Security	12	4	19	12.13	4.4	9.4	88.0
Types of threats	5	6	22	09.11	8.2	3.3	76.0

Table 6 shows the average, minimum, maximum, standard deviations of the main variables of the research. As you can see, the average individual security scores, 10.10, social security, 12.13, the type of threats has been obtained equal to 11.09.

Inferential statistics.

Table 7: Evaluation of Normality of data with Kolmogorov-Smirnov test.

Research variables	Kolmogorov Smirnov	Significant level	Test result
Individual security	36.7	065.0	Is normal
Social Security	25.6	31.0	Is normal
Types of threats	44.5	45.0	Is normal

If the significant level of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is less than 0.05 error value, then the data does not have normal distribution, and if the significant level is greater than 0.05, the data distribution is normal. As you can see in Table 7, the distribution of data for all variables is normal between the two groups.

The first part.

The data were analyzed by SPSS software version 16 and regression test was used to analyze the hypotheses.

Hypothesis 1: There is a relationship between the type of dressing culture and social security in women of Ardabil.

Table 8: Correlation between subscale of dressing culture and social Security in women of Ardabil.

	Sum of squares	df	Average squared	F	sig	R	R ²	Adj. R ²
regression	1.1	1	1.1	1.1	002.0	58.0	33.0	001.0
Remaining	2.340	354	96.0					
Total	3.341	355						
Predictor variables	Non-standard coefficients		Standard coefficients		t	sig		
	B	standard error	Beta					
Constant value	7.2	13.0			8.19	000.0		
social Security feeling	50.0	004.0	58.0		09.1	002.0		

Predictor variables: (constant value), dressing culture.

Based on the results of the table that has studied the effect of the type of dressing culture and social security feeling among the statistical population of women of Ardabil, it is seen that the significant level of the test or test error is less than the standard level of 0.05. Therefore, the test is significant. The significance of the test means that the dressing culture and social security feeling are interrelated among the studied population. The beta score of the test, which indicates the linear gradient of the test, also shows a significant positive relationship between these two variables. That is, no matter how much women's dressing in the studied population is bound to the laws of society and this dressing to be more Islamic, the social security feeling of women will be higher.

The second part.

The data were analyzed by SPSS software version 16 and regression test was used to analyze the hypotheses.

Hypothesis 2: There is a relationship between the kind of dressing culture and the level of individual security feeling from women in Ardebil.

Table 9: Correlation between subscale of dressing culture and individual security feeling in women of Ardabil.

	Sum of squares	df	Average squared	F	sig	R	R ²	Adj. R ²
Regression	1.1	1	1.1	2.1	000.0	47.0	22.0	001.0
Remaining	2.422	354	88.0					
Total	3.423	355						
Predictor variables	Non-standard coefficients		Standard coefficients		t	sig		
	B	standard error	Beta					
Constant value	4.3	1.2			.19	000.0		
Individual security feeling	12.0	32.0	47.0		8.2	000.0		

Predictor variables: (constant value), dressing culture.

Based on the results of the table that has studied the effect of the type of dressing culture and individual security feeling among the statistical population of women of Ardabil, it is seen that the significant level of the test or test error is less than the standard level of 0.05. Therefore, the test is significant. The significance of the test means that the dressing culture and individual security feeling are interrelated among the studied population. The beta score of the test, which indicates the linear gradient of the test, also shows a significant positive relationship between these two variables. That is, no matter how much women's dressing in the studied population is bound to the laws of society and this dressing to be more Islamic, the social security of women will be higher.

The third part.

The data were analyzed by SPSS software version 16 and regression test was used to analyze the hypotheses.

Hypothesis 3: There is a relationship between the kind of dressing culture and the number and type of threats entered to women in Ardebil.

Table 10: Correlation between subscale of dressing culture and type of threats entered in women of Ardabil.

	Sum of squares	df	Average squared	F	sig	R	R ²	Adj. R ²
Regression	063.0	1	063.0	65.0	007.0	35.0	12.0	001.0
Remaining	2.341	354	96.0					
Total	3.341	355						
Predictor variables	Non-standard coefficients		Standard coefficients		t	sig		
	B	standard error	Beta					
Constant value	5.2	14.0			07.18	000.0		
Type of threats entered	-16.0	005.0	-35.0		25.0	79.0		

Predictor variables: (constant value), dressing culture.

Based on the results of the table that has studied the effect of the type of dressing culture and type of threats entered among the statistical population of women of Ardabil, it is seen that the significant level of the test or test error is less than the standard level of 0.05. Therefore, the test is significant. The significance of the test means that the dressing culture and type of threats entered are interrelated among the studied population. The beta score of the test, which indicates the linear gradient of the test, also shows a significant positive relationship between these two variables. That is, no matter how much women's dressing in the studied population is bound to the laws of society and this dressing to be more Islamic, the type of threats entered of women will be lower.

In evaluating the status of the age in the sample under study, the maximum frequency was found among people between the ages of 18 and 25 and the minimum frequency among people over 35 years old.

In studying the status of education in the sample under study, it was observed that the maximum frequency of education cycle has been reported equal to 30.3% and the minimum frequency has been reported for individuals with higher education of bachelor has been reported equal to 7.6%.

In evaluating the type of dressing in the sample under study, it was observed that the people with tent are equal to 8.7%, people with gown and headdress are equal to 44.7%, people with gown and scarf shawls are equal to 29.5%, comfortable and free people are equal to 12.1%, and the combination of the above dressing are equal to 1.5% of the total sample.

In evaluating the marital status in the sample under study it was observed that, married persons are equal to 53.4% and single persons are equal to 46.6% of the total sample under study.

In evaluating the occupational Status in the sample under study it was observed that, the frequency of unemployed people is equal to 22.8%, employed people are equal to 20.8%, and housewives are equal to 56.5%.

In evaluating the research hypothesis, there is a relationship between the type of dressing culture and social security in women of Ardabil. The results of this study showed that the dressing culture with 95% confidence can significantly explain the social security variance of 58%. The subscale of social security is significant at 95% confidence level. The values of the calculated separation correlation coefficients also indicate the order of the values of the standard correlation coefficients. Thus, it can be said that the dressing culture has been effective on social security. Thus, the data has shown that whatever the dressing culture, is concerned, the social security of women has risen. Researches of Kamran and Ebadati Nazarloo (2010) are consistent with this research (Kamran & Ebadati Nazarloo, 2010; Nabavi, 2010; Mirzahoseini, 2009).

In evaluating the research hypothesis, there is a relationship between the type of dressing culture and individual security in women of Ardabil. The results of this study showed that the dressing culture with 95% confidence can significantly explain the individual security variance of 47%. The subscale of social security is significant at 95% confidence level. The values of the calculated separation correlation coefficients also indicate the order of the values of the standard correlation coefficients. Thus, it can be said that the dressing culture has been effective on individual security. Thus, the data has shown that whatever the dressing culture, is concerned, the social security of women has risen. Researches of Noroozi and Fooladi sepehr, are consistent with this research (Noroozi & Fooladi sepehr, 2009).

As mentioned, one of the important dimensions of national security, which has been evaluated, is social security. There are different views on the definition of social security. The researchers offer a variety of definitions, including "Molar", "social security is arisen when the community feels a threat to its identity components". Wiver defines social security as the ability of the community to maintain its basic characteristics under conditions of actual and potential change and threats, he points out that members of the community cannot take responsibility for things that are threaten their identity, and

they will only be left to the government. Social security refers, in Bozan's opinion, to the maintenance of the totality of characteristics on the basis of which individuals consider themselves to be members of a social group; in other words, they focus on aspects of the individual's life that organize their group leadership. Thus, Bozan considers social security to be able to maintain traditional patterns of language, culture, religion, identity, and national custom with acceptable conditions of transformation.

Thooins says that social security is a lack of fear, danger, and fear of maintaining the common characteristics of the social group, such as religions, language and lifestyle. As stated above, there is not only personal function in Islamic veiling and covering for men and women and are not only effective in regulating the emotions and qualities of human beings, but also there are social functions; instincts, physical inflammations, and it controls unrestrained social relationships increases the family system consolidation. It also prevents the dissolution of a strong and stable marital center and provides social security. Now, if people with a religious, Islamic or sociological or psychological approach look to such desirable functions and effects, especially to secure social security, they will not only live purposefully, but will also choose their behaviors and thoughts to achieve divine and human transcendental goals. Therefore, the issue of veiling is also considered as a working strategy for the confirmation and promotion of social values, which provider of human happiness and the source of divine glory.

Therefore, Islamic covering is considered as an apparent and externally guarded against stranger people that provides moral, family, and deep bonding between apparent veiling and the intrinsic deterrence, and most importantly, secures social security, and its background is as much as the history of human creation, since the dressing and the covering of every human being is his country's flag nature. A flag that he has installed on his home and declares which culture he follows.

In recent years, the process of doubts about Islamic veiling and covering has intensified, and the raising doubts about the superior veil, along with other factors such as the weakness of belief and lack of understanding this issue and its necessity, has been led to social security threats and the decline of the use of examples of such a veil in the community, which is the result of the adoption of a destructive method of some of the press and the spread of unsuitable dressing against strangers.

There is a relationship between the type of dressing culture and the number and type of threats entered to women in Ardebil. The results of the dressing culture with 95% confidence can significantly explain the variance of the types of threats entered to women by 35%. The subscale of the type of threats entered to women is significant at 95% confidence level. The values of the calculated separation correlation coefficients also indicate the order of the values of the standard correlation coefficients. Thus, it can be said that the dressing culture has been effective on the types of threats entered to women. Thus, the data have shown that whatever the dressing culture, is concerned the social security of women has risen.

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DATA OF THE AUTHORS.

1. Majid Asadi Farsani. Educator, Faculty Member of Science and Arts University, Yazd, Iran.

majid.asadi13@yahoo.com

2. Mohsen Barzagari. Educator, Faculty Member of Science and Arts University, Yazd, Iran.

barzegarimohsen@yahoo.com

3. Soheila Abdol Rahimi Niari. Graduate student of Designing Textile and Clothing Field, Department of Science and Arts University, Yazd, Iran.

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