

Study of the Impact of Social Trust on Satisfaction with Disabilities (The case of physical disability, mobility, welfare Zarin Shahr)

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Abstract

Consent to a subjective assessment of how the needs, goals and dreams to be realized, are returning, Infrastructure that is rooted in emotional attachment or trust. On this basis, this paper seeks to examine the degree of life satisfaction, social trust is disabled. This relationship is used to verify the theoretical gap of needs, Maslow's theory, Pakeston and Johnson. This paper is the social satisfaction as one of the important indicators to classify it in two equal satisfaction, and relationship satisfaction, and the study of social trust, institutional and individual has two parts. Methods used to census data needed, using a questionnaire among 384 people total, Physically Handicapped - motion city Zarin Shahr (foot, hand and spine) in the age group 18 to 64 is implemented. To collect data for the survey and sampling is applied randomly. To determine the relationship between parameters of the regression model and to compare the means of factor analysis in Amos is used. Experimental results have shown that: The structural model of life satisfaction, social trust, and mutual relationship of variables with a correlation coefficient of 0.66 indicates that there is a significant relationship between these two variables. On Spss software regression model, the relationship has been established. Thus, life satisfaction and social interaction between social trust and institutional trust and satisfaction has been confirmed in this regard.

Keywords: Life satisfaction, disability, social interaction, social trust

Introduction

Today, the progress of science can be done with many disabilities, through primary health care, including immunizations, nutrition, beneficial as well as through care professionals such as medical rehabilitation, speech therapy, orthopedic and confronted.

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Some disabilities at an early stage, curative and restorative measures can be prevented or cured. So, in all ages, organizations that are active in this area, whether small or great, whether traditional or modern, with a network of clients' face this gave rise to competing organizations that are dealing with clients, and it can be argued that such competition now, the concept satisfaction with trailer takes. According to some ideal means of satisfying all the conditions of time and place and providing opportunities for healthy living and are concerned, While the real sense of satisfaction, based on a positive attitude towards the present life, with all the difficulties, hardships and failures are, along with the successes. Today, organizations have found that well-being, satisfaction guarantee is disabled; this level of loyalty to the disabled and to understand and diagnose the needs and increases their feelings and words, create a support for the disabled. This involves encouraging, and feels sure it will be approved. On the other hand, these attitudes, beliefs and attitudes that society is wrong, it is a big obstacle in the way people with disabilities. Changing attitudes can lead to deep knowledge; exposure is increased and more meaningful relationships between people with disabilities and non-disabled people and context of a trust, not only between individuals but also between organizations and disabled people and disabled people can do.

Fokoyama(1979) Believes that the expectations in terms of reliability is achieved, and the result is a community with shared norms.(Fokoyama,1996:56)

Although personal interaction, the most effective means for personal experience with disability, but social interactions can be an effective way to create greater understanding and change is slow and results in public attitudes towards people with disabilities. On the other hand, Class Offer believes; Reliance on informal practices makes it possible to create social harmony. According to him, if we can trust the source of collaboration, building active, be social quality and efficiency of utility power, money and knowledge is greatly have increased significantly. He also claims that the trust service organizations increase staff productivity, especially as the main source of communication disabled welfare organization) and so it is.

Therefore, the study of life satisfaction in the disability sector that has led to increased public confidence in the agency will be necessary. As Giddens (1984) kinship systems and the local community knows the most important areas of trust, the Mouse (1972) discuss this issue in a subjective sense of satisfaction and support and love and love to tell others.

Generally, relatives and having strong relationships, working with the family and religious duties happiness and personal satisfaction will increase.(Moolder: 2000, 250)

Therefore, the study of social trust on satisfaction with disabilities to enhance their capabilities is necessary. This study attempted to answer the research question: "To what extent social trust at the individual level and institutional influences on life satisfaction disabled?"

Concepts of satisfaction and related concepts

Sense of satisfaction that is inclusive and sustainable, reflect, feel and general public towards a global society in which they live. As it implies that the importance of the characteristics of the social system is stable. This important concept is satisfied, the project will focus on quality of life, whether economic gains such as increased national income, increasing the number and variety of commodities and increased satisfaction of the people living.(Inglehart,1994:156)

Inglehart quality is one of the most important indicators of satisfaction, in terms of the economy is examined. Accordingly, we can conclude that the welfare of the handicapped in terms of quality of services to be provided; As they provide a means of rehabilitation required to have financial problems, the satisfaction level of the organization increases.

Disability

Disabled person is said that, due to physical or mental handicap, continually considerable impairment in health, public performance, or social affairs, economic and professional, he comes created, So that the failure of individual autonomy, social, economic and cut him. Or someone that is a result of genetic defects, aging, illness or multiple accidents, physical or psychological features to the temporary or permanent loss of personal autonomy is reduced.(Vinhon:1996,34)

In another definition, the abnormal relationship between the individual and the environment are called disabilities.

Depending on the nature of their disabilities and disorders that occurs they can be divided into two categories: Physical and mental health. Impairment refers to a group of disabled people who are suffering from injuries and physical disorders, the most common physical disabilities include: Birth defects, spinal cord injuries, deformities of the skull and bones, biological and metabolic disorders, blindness, deafness, and the elderly. Physical disabilities include: Sensory disabilities, physical disabilities and disability is internal viscera survey to gauge satisfaction with physical disabilities who: Will include a variety of birth defects, spinal cord injuries, and malformations of the skeleton and muscles.

Social Trust

Ericsson (1965) Trust against distrust, the early stages of the child's personality counts. The first emotional relationship, which is a well-established, for child safety that a confidence to the outside world, he allows. Veblen's view is the same self-esteem. Veblen argued that self-esteem is a reflection of the violence, others are attached to humans. Consequently, if a person due to the failure of the efforts of friendly competition, the lack of self-esteem will suffer the consequences of not achieving.(Volf,1983:233)

Accordingly, believe Ericsson, the initial formation of trust in the person will be denied. This is especially true for individuals with disabilities who need mental health treatment, are deemed to be essential. Also, Coleman (1998) in creating conditions of trust in such areas as: action, secure, reliable systems rely on multiple suppliers and underscores. He is, there are two safe side (organization or group interaction) and trust (the client). On the other hand, states in establishing trust require rational actors that weigh the potential benefits and the potential of language. In other words, the rational actor will deal with a reliable actor, whatever the relationship between trust and the other side is larger, the trust will be higher. For Coleman trust in the relationship between and among actors increases. (Coleman, 1998: 168)

Coleman's view is consistent with the theory of symbolic interactionism. In other words, the idea is looking at the relationship between individual and society, and the social interaction that teaches people give value and meaning to various symbols, and create links between members and create a network of norms and mutual trust will result in achieving the goals of the members.(Pantam,1992:52)

Thus, the mean value of the trust will lead to the creation of conditions, and the strength of the relationship between life satisfactions has been followed. Especially those with disabilities that make this kind of attitude, beliefs, attitudes, change the values to be created for them and their confidence level is increased or decreased. Also A x Red and Bass rule and believe that partnering with someone who you know is having activities, but considering the fact that a person is not a family nor close acquaintances, and personal satisfaction will increase.(Amir Kafi:1995,78)

It can be argued that this kind of satisfaction indicators can interact socially with others. The role of exchange and interaction between the client and the organization increases and social capital is defined as the combined entity is horizontal, positive impact on the creation of a network of social justice.(Bass,1997)

Theoretical Framework

This theoretical framework is based on a compilation of the opinions of contemporary scholars such as: gap, Maslow, Pakeston and Johnson.

Gough (2000) focuses on the relationship between needs and wants. Certain categories of objectives know she needs capabilities and desires of the general goals and specific preferences that are caused by a person's cultural environment, In other words, the human needs that Gough for the term "health" and "autonomy" as it has. He claims that, although survival well beyond physical health. But humans, unlike other species, they have personal autonomy, the ability to make informed choices.(Gough:2000,4)

This Gough can believe human needs in specific areas of goods, services, activities and relations are satisfied. Therefore, the Gough in terms of basic human needs in terms of emotional and material; Satisfaction variable as immaterial and the material is explained. Maslow focused on human needs.

With the difference that the hierarchy of physical needs, objectives, belonging and love needs, esteem needs and self-actualization raises.(Maslow,1993:71)

Maslow's needs can be considered as indicators of satisfaction. It expresses the sentiment satisfaction through communication concept is satisfying and need each other, The creation of the concept of consent and meeting the needs for rehabilitation for the disabled. Thus, the basic theories of Maslow's basic needs proper framework for determining the need and provide the main living area.

Pakeston (1999) suggests two levels of social trust. He focuses on people's confidence and trust in institutions or strangers. Reduced social relations in industrial societies, and the advent of modernity, the two categories of conjunction between the objective and subjective connection suggest.(Boomen,2008:76)

The link between people, including the specific type of interaction, trust and love, In other words, the balance satisfaction Parsons Perspective (1951), which is the stability of the social system or an integrated mix of trust relationships to look for, Johnson (1993) also believes aspects of the changing relations of cause of action in maintaining and building mutual trust. He was in a relationship based on trust, honesty, sharing, accepting, supportive, cooperative intentions and behavior trust knows. The ability of individuals to work together to achieve common goals will strengthen the group and the organization.(Fokoyama,1996:68)

Thus, people's behavior for the confidence and reliability is constantly changing. In other words, Johnson's perspective on trust, equal to the satisfaction of Durkheim's view, Durkheim (1912), life satisfaction as a function of the severity and type of social relationship knows how. He believes, A society in which people are driven by a system of values and norms of solidarity and are satisfied. So the satisfaction leads to loyalty and solidarity, support and cooperative tendencies in relation to which Johnson's view is essentially confirmed.

Research Methodology

For the purposes of this study, the survey method was used and data collection was done with the help of questionnaire and interview. Variables measured through standard items used by researchers and scholars in the social sciences have been conducted. To select the sample, the initial number of physical disabilities - moves specified, and then the number of people who were in the 18-64 age group has been determined.

That census method, examples of physical disability groups - moving from (spine, hands, and feet) was tested. The individual is the unit of analysis in this study.

Variables and Measures

Made to the Governor of the scale to measure the impact of social trust on life satisfaction, items in the questionnaire and the study population are randomly among 30 people with physical disabilities, mobility samples were distributed. Data gathering some preliminary questions, the questionnaire was modified and deleted, and the validity indices after necessary research are presented in the table below.

Table 1: Concepts, Indicators and Validity of Research Variables

Variable	Dimension	Concepts	Related views	Type of variable	Load Factor
Life satisfaction	Material, Having	Loan and financial aid	Gough (2000)	Dependent	86%
	Immaterial, communicative	Counseling and Rehabilitation	Maslow (1990)		
Social trust	Institutional trust (given the location)	Relationship with the authorities, cooperative tendencies.	Pakeston (1999), Erickson (1965)	Independent	80%
	Social interaction	Overt support, share information, ideas and thoughts among.	Johnson (1993) Coleman (2005)	Independent	81%

Research hypotheses

This conclusion is based on satisfaction include broad categories such as emotional responses from life... And reliable approach to the rational choice of action is both trust and distrust. According to the above discussions, the main hypothesis and sub paper can be formulated as follows:

- It seems that there is a relationship between social trust degrees of life satisfaction.
- Seems to be the trusted entity (belonging to a place), and life satisfaction are related.
- It seems that there is a relationship between social interaction and life satisfaction.

Findings and Conclusions

Table 2: Regression Model between the Independent Variables and Life Satisfaction

Dependent variable	Hypothesis	Independent variable	Sig		Beta		R2		
Life satisfaction	First	Social trust	0.007	7.33	0.149	3.16	0.20	0.142	24.5
	Second	Institutional trust	0.014	6.148	0.130	3.15	0.017	0.130	23.3
	Third	Social interaction	0.013	6.297	0.132	3.11	0.017	0.132	25.67

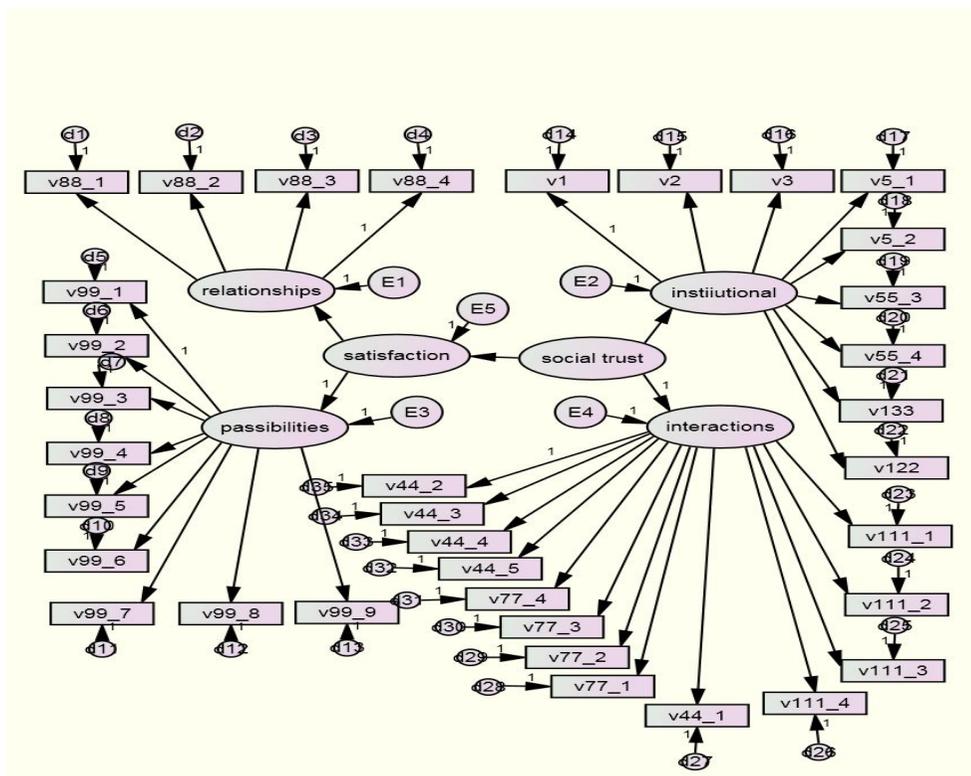
Table (2), column of the multiple correlations between the dependent and independent variables, and columns related to the amount of variance explained by the independent variable represents the dependent variable. In other words, the social trust variable in the first hypothesis has gained 0.20% variables to explain life satisfaction. To test the overall significance of the regression model using the F-statistic we consider the following hypotheses:

H0: There is no linear relationship between the dependent and independent variables.

H1: There is a linear relationship between the dependent and independent variables.

According to the above table, the sig of F in these three hypotheses is smaller than 0.05, so assuming H1 is confirmed. This means that there is a linear relationship between the independent variables of social trust and institutional trust and social interaction and life satisfaction from. The column (B) non-standardized regression coefficients show the effect, assumed equal to zero each coefficient column B with the use of t-statistics. According to these statistics is that the sig is smaller than 0.05. Thus, the multiplier effect is significantly different from zero and thus the H0 hypothesis is rejected and the opposite assumption is confirmed. Table Top Beta coefficient shows the impact of the standard, the standard deviation of the multiplier effect indicates that a change in the variable of social trust (Hypothesis I) changed to 0.149 is the standard deviation of the variable of satisfaction. A standard deviation change in the variable institutional trust (Hypothesis II) changed to 0.130 and standard deviation of the variable is life satisfaction. Thus, these three hypotheses, H0 hypothesis are rejected and the opposite assumption is confirmed.

Structural Equation Model



To evaluate the model fitting, the fit indices are used. Statistical values of the fitted parameters of the gain realized on decisions regarding diagnosis, or select a more appropriate model, will help. There are a lot of fit indices, but they are most commonly used, however, is the basis for other indices are χ^2 . The chi-square value is closer to zero, indicating a better fit of the model. Because the chi-square value of the model is affected by sample size and the number of relations and is a great value, therefore, based on the chi-square value cannot be achieved favorable results. As a result, in addition to the index of other indicators are used to model fitting.(Ejehi et al,2009)

Another indicator for the removal of the restrictions introduced by the chi-square index is χ^2/df that is smaller than 3, indicating that the fitness model. According to the general rule of goodness of fit index (GFI), adjusted goodness of fit (AGFI), the comparative fitness (CFI), smooth fitness (NFI) and non-propriety software (NNFI) for good models between 0.90 to 0.95 are interpreted and higher 0.8 are also indicated a relatively good fit of the model.(kline,2005)

The root mean square error of approximation index (RMSEA) which Loehlin (2004) for the suitability of these indicators suggest that if less than 0.08, showed good fitness, 0.08 to 0.1, indicating a significant fitness acceptable values are closer to zero indicates the maximum fitness. In Table (3) the first-order factor analysis results for the four-factor structure is shown. When a well-established model to investigate the variables that at least some of the parameters in the model fitting presented here is that the Amos software to match. In a well-developed model of the P-value Ka oskovar (CMIN) model should be higher than 0.05 and the relative Ka oskovar (CMIN / DF) where the amount is less than 5. Furthermore, we expect comparative fit index (CFI) of 0.9 or 0.95, comparative fit index thrifty (PCFI) is greater than 0.5. RMSEA index must be smaller than 0.05 and the RMSEA upper limit (HI) it is more than the amount should not exceed 0.08. The goodness of fit index (GFI) is between zero and one, and for a good model developed should be higher than 0.95. With all these features indicate that the model is able to study the relationships between the variables and it is well established in the theoretical background. Therefore, the sum of the structural equation model fitting of social trust indicators on life satisfaction, indicating that the model has an acceptable fit.

Table 3: Index Structural Equation Model Fitting of Social Trust on Life Satisfaction

Model	CMIN	DF	P-value	CMIN/DF	CFI	PCFI	GFI	RMSEA	HI
Default model	88.54	26	0.000	3.456	0.907	0.629	0.738	0.053	0.073

Conclusion

This article assumes that social trust how the disability affects life satisfaction, and satisfaction differences in disability (physical movement) is challenged. So, some background and attitudinal variables on life satisfaction in whole, persons with disabilities (from hand, foot and spinal cord) has reviewed the census. Descriptive findings indicate that: The study of life satisfaction in 187 patients with 53.4 percent were somewhat satisfied, and 114 individuals and 31.9 percent less and a minimum sample of 14 individuals and 3.9 percent had a lot of satisfaction, the sense of satisfaction does not show. Social analysis of 140 individuals with 39.2 and 91 percent somewhat equal to 25.5 and 9 percent, less than 2.5 percent of their confidence level has been very high, indicating that the lower confidence patients and attendants and represents clients together. Overall view of Johnson (1993) in two-way action, Pakeston (1999), institutional trust and interpersonal trust level in this paper is consistent with the categories. On the other hand, fall Pantam (1993) due to a focus on the relationship between community members in building a community action approach to research is theoretical. According to the results of the study, the following recommendations are offered:

Building confidence against persons with disabilities in society distrust of education through the mass media, especially television.

Social security disability law with the implementation of effective legal measures, including penal sanctions, civil reforms, Compensation provided to protect against all types of disabilities and mental trauma and harassment by some ignorant people.

Feel the adequacy of the incompetent "Many disabled for family inability to secure supplies to make a kind of guilt. Government and line agencies, in providing long-term loans for setting up small workshops and a sense of initiative and competence in specific jobs to do it. "

Integrity versus despair "This solidarity between the workers and the disabled, to relieve mental suffering inflicted upon them is created."

Provide a family consultant as the family doctor, in order to increase the self-esteem of people with disabilities.

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