

Journal of Applied Sociology

21th year, Vol 39, No3, Autumn 2010

Received: 88/12/15

Accepted: 89/4/10

PP 149-168

Investigation Rate of Hope for future and its Effective Factors among Young People(Survey among Young People in Qom City)

J. Hezarjaribi, *Associate Professor of Allameh Tabatabae'i University**

R. Safari Shali, *Resercher of Social Sciences*

Abstract:

Present research investigates hope for future among young people. This research with regard to kind of research method is the type of co- relational research in which two methods of documentary and survey (questionnaire) were used to reach the purposes of research. Statistical population of research includes young people who are between 15 to 30 years old consisting of sons and daughters who inhabit in Qom city. Size of sample according to Cochran formula is calculated 400 persons. Results of research showed that 10 percent of respondents are not very hopeful about future, whereas 31 percent of respondents are very hopeful about future. About 59 percent of them are somewhat hopeful about future. Obtained results from regression analysis for identifying factors effecting on rate of hope for future among young people showed that at first variable of feeling of acceptability in comparison with others entered in equation. This variable had beta coefficient about 0.27 and next regression equation including Need fulfillment (with coefficient of 0.20) feeling of relative deprivation (with coefficient of 0.15), feeling of security (with coefficient of 0.12), being faithful about religion (with coefficient of 0.10) and feeling of justice (with coefficient of 0.07) irrespectively. So regarding the direction of coefficient of feeling of relative deprivation, the kind of its effect on hope for future is the decreasing kind and if feeling of relative deprivation is increased, rate of hope for future will be decreased. But effect of other variables on hope for future is the rising kind. Total of explained variance by entire of above variables is about 0.41.

Key words: hope for future, happiness, satisfaction of needs, feeling of acceptability and feeling of relative deprivation.

* Correspondent Author: 09121121532

Email: Jafar_hazar@yahoo.com

Introduction (Definition of topic, Problem design, expression purpose of research)

Hope in headman of village dictionary of "Dehkhoda" has been defined as prospecting. In English language the word hope means combination of wishes or expectations that will be occurred in future and in word of hope has been meant just as meaning of expectation, anticipation and wish. Victor ferankl (1985 :59) in field of hope's meaning writes: "something or somebody that causes a person waits for future".

Concept of hope to life is subject that psychologists and sociologists have been interested in during recent years. Sociologists investigate collective consequences and psychologists deal with individual consequences of this phenomenon. Hope can be regarded as spiritual dimension of wish and ambition. Because all of humans are never sure that we can achieve our efforts and purposes and this is the characteristic of humans that if we are not sure of result of work, we will have fewer tendencies to do it. The main point is that it is the same as spiritual dimension of hope which encourages us to do works we are not sure about its future. So hope which is the main causes of each work and action has direct relationship with our thoughts and self-confidence. Overall, majority of human behaviors are related to future and even if human pays attention to past, again human's action will be occurred in future. So, love for life is the main source of hope ,in fact this love is the main factor of human life's instinct. Although we can't present definite meaning for hope, but all people agree with this point that hope is an innate positive feeling or in better definition is a process that provokes human for specific activity and also achieves a specific goal. Hope with creation of happiness in collective and individual movement causes positive varieties (Hezarjaribi& safarishali, 2009).

If a young person doesn't have a clear and positive imagination from his/her own future, this person will never be able to enjoy from essential

happiness and cheerfulness as hopeless person and makes effort to access to better future. Comparison the way of hopeful and hopeless human's action in arena of society can express necessity of care and investigation in this field especially among young people who are full of eagerness and happiness and hopefulness. On the other hand, lack of hope for future is regarded as an index of recession and society's interruption and its hopelessness and passivity. Such society will lose necessary motivation for promotion and its various social and psychic abnormalities will be spreaded out. One of indications of lack of hope for future can refer to insecurity feeling and fear, lack of planning and not having plan for future, involvement in problems, update & economic issues more than usual, having tendency to superstition and regret to past and defiance to future. So, we must mention that hope for future is one of important indexes of psychic health in this sensitive stratum of society. Positive and hopeful approach to future among young people is the main source of movement, effort, mobility and happiness. On the other hand, negative and hopeless approach of young people in proportion to future can cause indifference, discouragement, and lack of motivation for making effort and hurt spirit's health and social & psychic problems. (Karimi, 1994)

God in auspicious chapter named "zomr" in "53 aych" says that when hopelessness dominates your spirit and you can't release from this ,be hopeful to me also superior prophet Muslim "peace be upon him", says that hope and wish is blessing for my nation . if there was no hope , no mother would feed her/his child and no gardener would plant young tree.

Regarding to above cases in field of importance of hope in life and also regarding to results some of researches such as Ahankooobnejad research (2007:22) which indicates that young people suffer from some of economic and social problems and this issue also has had probably negative effect on their psychic condition and maybe causes that hope less feeling creates in

them ,so regarding to Young people's condition including considerable majority has a lot of importance. Considering problems of this group-age, scientific description and explanation of their psychic-social condition causes that following authorities pay attention to this important point more than before. In field of importance of hope in life, we must say that people who are hopeful are more skillful in different areas gradually and those who deprive form such hope, incidence of negative feelings in them can create inappropriate effects on efficiency of their organism. In this framework, we must mention that since one of purposes of social planning is accessing to social welfare, On the other hand, creation of welfare is one of the most important apprehensions of authorities in present world. Among them, role and status of hope in life is not only human necessity, but also it is an important element in promotion and development of a society. Various economic, cultural bases of development need existence of feeling of hope for future. So there is no doubt that hope must be created and protected in all its meanings.(safari shali,2003)

Regarding to above explanations, importance of study is become clear in this area more than before ,and in continuation, presence and use of social planning are evaluated more effectively . In this framework, social planning has a lot of importance for debates of hardware development including hope for future due to its principle hypotheses. Over all, present research consists of two theoretical and applicational dimensions. It's theoretical dimension identifies definitions, concepts and indexes of hope to future, so in fact some of existed theories in this area are investigated explicitly and implicitly. But in relation with practical dimension, we must say that present research investigates one of the most important up date social issues of society including rate of hope for future and effective factors on it. Therefore, regarding importance of issue, main question of present article is that how much Young people understudy are hopeful to life and what are effective factors on hope for future among them? In other words how must be its mechanism? And how rate of hope can be increased in society?

- **Investigation review of literature** (experimental and theoretical review of literature and plan of questions)

a. Review on performed researches:

- Miller (1986) is one of the researches that has done experimental researches in area of hope in longitudinal form until he has obtained standard questionnaire in this area finally. Miller refers to importance of interpersonal relations in investigation of major fields of hope. validity and sensitivity of Miller's questionnaire classification has been investigated by university theorists in various classes. And this test has been used to measure hopefulness in people suffering from heart disease in USA for the first time which has indicated rate of hopefulness in them. Elementary test of this questionnaire in USA was performed on 75 persons of students. In this primary test, items of hope were investigated carefully from view of preparation level and characteristic of validity clearly. Medium age of participants was 31/3 years old. And since these students were selected with different ages from 20 up to 54yearsold, but coefficient of stability in this research is 0.95 and repeated test has been 0.87 for two weeks. Overall, Miller's questionnaire not only indicates condition of hope in different years in USA society, but also it has been tested and accepted standard questionnaire in some countries of world. (Miller ,1988)

-Hinds (1984) is one of researchers who has investigated about hope. He expresses that existed attempts for evaluation of hope in adults are the basis to define concept of hope and preparation and arrangement of criteria of hope's evaluation and measurement. He also mentions that hopeful thought the including 3 major elements:1- having purposes ,2- way of goal achievement, 3- expectation of success in programs and activities that person does.

- Obayo, Wana and Carter (1982) have defined and described hope in research with 5 sided dimension and in form of pentagon in which that hope is displayed in Pentagon form. These dimensions including: 1- sustainability in religion and having powerful and sustainable faith .2- having good and positive concept from ourselves or acceptance ourselves completely. 3- Enjoying from group and collective support. 4- Success from view of economy and not having financial

problems. 5- Prediction of good future within success. (Hezar Jaribi & Safari Shali , 2009: 51) Gotts (1985) has expressed some ideas about healing power of hopelessness and relation and correlation between hope and removal of hopelessness feeling and has had considerable studies. Gotts in this study regards hope as strong basis for analysis of problems and critical accidents and happenings. (Hirth & Stewart ,1994) Research for evaluation rate of young people's hopefulness in Ahwaz city was done by Ahankoobnejad for future in 2007. in this research number of 800 persons of young people between 18-29 years old were selected with multi-phase casual sampling in Ahwaz city . Results show that mean of young people's individual hopefulness of Ahwaz city is 150.55 with standard deviation of 20.35. That shows lower hopefulness in comparison with Miller / power's results (1988) with mean of 164.46 and standard deviation of 17.65. Also, according to findings of this research, rate of hopefulness of young girls was higher than young boys. Also with increase of education's level and social economic class, rate of hopefulness has been increased and there is no difference between rate of young people's hopefulness from view of marital- status and ethnicity.

Ministry of culture and Islamic guidance (Vezerat of farhange va ershade slami) in national survey plan of values and Iranian attitudes (2000) which has been performed in 28 centers of country's province, has investigated feeling of individual and social hope of people. This national research shows briefly: only 39.1 percent of people are hopeful to improve financial situation of their family in future. 19.8 percent of people are hopeful to increase people's loyalty to positive moralities in future. 15.8 percent of people are hopeful to decrease people's tendency to negative moralities in future. 16.1 percent of people are hopeful to decrease class- distance in future. Also it is become clear that individual hope is more than feeling of social feeling considerably and social hope that has been evaluated on the basis of improvement of ethical- religious and class condition of society has been less than medium extent and it is negative.

B: Investigation of theoretical review of literature.

regarding topic of research, we can refer to related social psychological theories. In this framework, "Enjoy theory" is referred. On the basis of this theory, prosperity is only a feeling. Happy life increases human's enjoyment and decreases person's grief and increases hope to future in person. This theory has been presented on the basis of Bentham's utilitarianism theory (Seligman, 2003: 1).

in this framework, "Desire theory" regards hope to future in the meaning of accessing to desires. And when person defines his/her Desire in form of having access to happiness and releasing from grief, Desire theory surrounds Hedonism theory too. In implementation of this theory, we can refer to "Achieve values theory" because on the basis of this theory, hope is not a personal feeling ,but it is a fact independent from personal feelings and including having access to things that are regarded actually valuable in public view (Seligman, 2002: 8).

from view of Miller and Powers (1998), hope is derived from problems and affairs related to religion- philosophy- spirit and social & biological affairs or in other words, special area of hope causes that mentioned issues are reviewed. Regarding to above dimensions by Miller, regarded hope from professional status in 1986. Miller and Powers refer to this point that for eliminating of crises and interference in them, major principles of hope must be used, in performed studies hope has been defined as special form just as prediction of condition and good and happier situation or one healing state and releasing from psychic conflicts. Maybe forecast is actual and having adaptability with external environment and world around and sometimes it is merely a prediction, and causes that person becomes happy and hopeful. (Miller & Powers, 1988). Regarding to above studies, hope's theory was formed in which hope to future is achievement of goal or expectation of goal-achievement in away that show has named hope's theory as motivation theory too. But central core of hope's theory has been composed of following issues:

First case: a person's motivation for a goal achievement in it's own turn is a positive function: from understood probability of that

person for goal achievement and also importance that person understands for that purpose.

Second case: if understood probability by person for goal- achievement and also the importance that person had for that goal is higher, experienced positive effect by person will be more.

Third issue: if probability of goal- achievement by person has less evaluation, and importance of that goal for person is more, experience of anxiety by person will be increased.

Fourth case: persons have motivation to escape and refuse from anxiety. If anxiety that is expected or experienced is more, motivation will be also more and more powerful.

3th and 4th cases are related to relation between anxiety and hope. Anxiety as a motive state has been define including a negative condition. In view of Stodland, anxiety is the result of decrease of possible accessing to important goal, so depression and anxiety is created. Also from above cases, we can come to this conclusion that people refuse from works that lead to defeat. It means hypothesis is that defeat is a motive of anxiety. Studies show that people prefer to do more works in which they have obtained success, not to do works in which they have failed. (Adams, 1998:20) while desires and expectations of people emerging from success and defeat, Stodland predicts that doing them had above mentioned consequences. It means if they are more successful, they can do action more seriously and vice- versa.

So on the basis of Stodland's forecast, expectations are affected by motivation in other words, hopefulness of person to do something has been affected by his/her successful or unsuccessful action.

Also from Kasl & Fiench's study, we can make inference that people move toward high hierarchy meaning toward decrease of anxiety which this issue emerged from case 3 it means if person involves in condition that goal achievement is inevitable or inaccessible, he learns that because person's goal is far away from access, if somebody thinks about it, he/she becomes anxious, so he has learned to keep away himself from that condition or person increases expectation of goal- achievement ,or goal is become insignificant in his/her idea which two

conditions cause to decrease importance of goal, and if desirable goal becomes invaluable in his/her view, person is tended toward hopelessness..

Other theories in this area is "prestige value" that investigates effective factors on rate of feeling of hope to future. This theory regards data levels the same as rewards levels. According to this theory, each of two above items is paid attention more on the basis of their prestige's values or classification of prestige and others. On the basis of economic and consumerism values (that this issue is a desirable theory for exchange) that Berger and others argue that people spread out stereotype concepts through communication between social characteristics and special revenues with concrete goals. In other words, they argue such as Homan's emphasis on proportion of prestige, that people expect to have appropriateness and consanguinity between characteristic of prestigious values of a person and given rewards. (cook and etal1995 ,quoting from Mirsendesi: 1996:78)

Each person loves to have appropriate status and prestige in society, place of job and family on the basis of point of view of prestige's value regarding to person's condition including educations level, rate of attempt and facilities. If person has such conditions, he/she has feeling of hope to future and satisfaction from life, otherwise, he/she feels hopeless and dissatisfied. But when a person is unsuccessful to achieve his/her goals, he/she suffers from depression which this depression causes hopelessness by itself and result of hopelessness can be indicated in form of anger, irritation and violence. (Denier,2000)

But if we want to attribute from social psychology's theories which deal with interaction of person's relation with society and his/her effectiveness from society, we can refer to "Alienation theories" and "Relative deprivation" briefly. Because in these theories, we see item of hope and satisfaction of life implicitly. Feeling of social alienation can be regarded as meaning of dissatisfaction/s explanation and lack of success. Overall, social alienation means person's alienation from major aspects of his/her social existence. (Mohseni-Tabrizi, 1996:73) in such conditions, Durkheim Knows consequence of Anomic conditions as disintegration of social

correlation and group joining, as a result of these conditions, social crisis and disintegration are occurred. And group integrations are become weak, in addition, mutual commitments are ignored. in these conditions and people don't obey from any regulations and principles and conflict surrounds whole the society. Merton regards major reason of disorder is overemphasis on goals without considering of means of goals. From his view Anomy is said to condition in which social system is unsuccessful to prepare clear guidance for operating and when such conditions are occurred, rate of hope among people of society is decreased and this issue creates not fulfilling of needs and feeling of deprivation in person.

On the basis of relative deprivation theory, humans make comparison themselves with others generally and in this respect when they have feeling of poverty and injustice, they do the severe emotional reactions such as changing of job, and suicide, obstructionism will be done, and when this feeling reaches to it's highest rank, leads to feeling of social contradiction and has severe opposition. from one view, relative deprivation theory has the base in unsuccessfulness and violence, and in another view feeling of derivation is the rising result of it's comparison with others.

Overall, on the basis of relative deprivation point of view, person makes comparison themselves with other persons and reference group and loves to have similar conditions with them and if as a result of comparison for this person, such illusion is displayed which is unfair and unjust on the basis of rate of investment and effort and reward and result that a person has obtained in comparison with others, so this person has suffered from feeling of relative deprivation and this issue causes incidence of hopelessness and dissatisfaction in two individual and social levels. (Rafiepoor. 2001)

Adding up of theoretical review of literature:

overall theories which were presented, each one turns over hope to future to specific factors through emphasis on special variables one of these theories was hope's theory emphasized on achievement of individual goals.

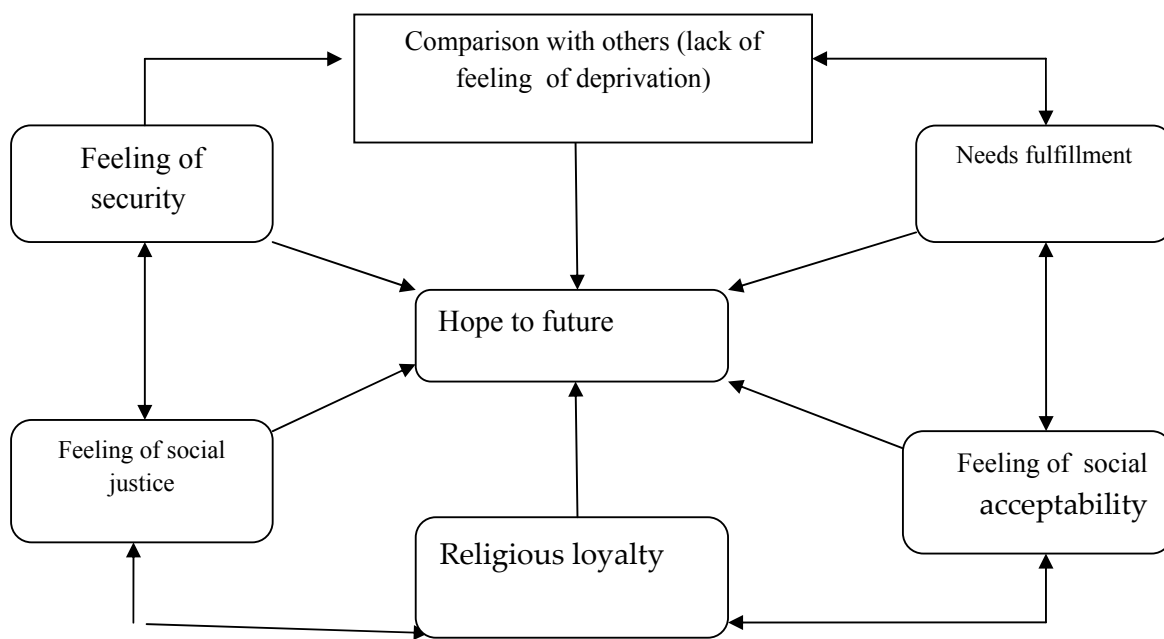
Stodland has introduced hope as expectation of goal- achievement or probability of goal-

achievement and expresses hope as an effective factor in mental satisfaction that causes creation of hope by itself. (Adams, 1998:47)

As it was expressed, Stodland paid attention to mental structure from knowing dimension and has known it effective in incidence of hope to future, two elements of cognitive state of mental structure including

1. Person's comprehension from incidents or similar samples in past. 2. Communication and other's idea. According to Stodland's idea, positive evaluation from last accidents has effect on kind of evaluation from future and this factor conditions individual satisfaction by it's turn. Although premises of Stodland emphasize on considerable variables in creation of hope, but it seems that integrate segments of variables which cause hope in social area eventually is not complete because of this, theories related to feeling of Merton's of prestige value in society, relative deprivation, and social alienation have solved this problem partly have helped understanding of this topic. Overall, this chain of comparison isn't led to hope to future by itself and directly, but if such illusion is displayed as a result of comparison for person, his/her reward in comparison with others is fair and just and in correspondence with his/her prestige value on the basis of rate of effort or investment which has had in society, so this person hasn't suffered from feeling of relative deprivation that this itself is the introduction of incidence of individual and social fulfillment, and consequently hope is created. Meanwhile, if feeling of injustice and deprivation aren't created as a result of comparison, it can cause feeling of acceptability and fulfillment of inner needs and consequently formation of hope to future by itself. In following model, according to researches experiences, variable of religious loyalty has been defined as an effective variable on hope to future too, and has correlation with other variables, Therefore in Model, bilateral relation of independent variables with each other, kind of their relation with research's dependent variable (hope to future) are investigated). So, chain among variables can be indicated in this form:

Model : 1 conceptual model of research



- Questions of research

Regarding to purpose and research’s review of literature, following questions can be expressed:

- 1- How to rate of hope to future among young people?
- 2- Rate of each one of variables: “feeling of deprivation, acceptability variables near family and people around us. Feeling of Social security , religious loyalty, feeling of justice . needs fulfillment” among young people and how much has effect on hope to future?

Methodology of research

A- Type of research

Present research is kind of correlation researches that for it’s performance, two common methods in psycho sociology researches. such as documentary and field (survey) method were used.

B- Total population/ sample size and sampling method

total population of research including young people (between 15 up to 30 years old) such as man and woman in Qom city and sample size was obtained almost about 384 according to Cochran formula, but for more care, more than 400 persons of Qom city ‘s young people were interviewed.

Sampling method is in form multi-phases. In this way that initially according to classification sampling method (with putting each municipality’s region as a floor) and then cluster-sampling (for finding major streets and alleys and areas and blocs and systematic casual method (for selection of houses) and finally casual method (for selection of respondent people) were used.

C- Tools of data collection

In order to collect information and data, questionnaire’s technique using from likert spectrum) was used.

D- definition of concept:

In this part, initially, theoretical definition of concepts is regarded and in following operational definition is given.

1.Hope to future: hope means tendency which is within expectation of positive occurrence, or, in other words, positive evaluation from whatever person tends, and wants to be occurred (Kostanzo and Shav- 1985:170 Quoting from Safdari, 1995). In present research, Miller's questionnaire will be used to evaluate hope that its items are elaborated in findings section.

2.Social acceptance: social acceptance indicates value and respect and prestige that are regarded for one person from family and society. (Frank, 1968:22)

3.Needs fulfillment: need is one state of lack or shortage in living being and is said to motivate energy or obtained tendency from need. (Seif, 1989:340) emotive needs of young people is one kinds of needs that its fulfillment is very effective especially in environment of family increasing rate of hope. (Fuller, 1996)

4.Distributive justice: distributive justice in social relations means that one person will have expected in mutual relations with others that his/her rewards are on the basis of his/her expenses. Usually reward or pure interests of each person are in proportion to person's investment and if investment is more, interest is more (Seligman, 2003) distributive justice supervises government's responsibilities in front of people and determines way of jobs distribution, positions and public properties. In fact feeling of distributive justice deals with understood justice

from consequences by people and is regarded as a potential factor with important applications in different fields of organization and society. (PoorEzat, 2001-31)

5.Loyalty to religious believes: religious believes can be known the same as severe tendency of humans to God's superior innate internal forces for explanation of reasons of our essence in world and finding meaning for world. (Biro, 2003: 230)

6.Feeling of social security: feeling of security means person's ability to protect from whatever person has and obtaining confidence from its continuation in future. (Hezarjaribi & Safari Shali, 2009:21)

7.Feeling of Relative deprivation: this feeling is obtained from difference between whatever person wants and expects with whatever person obtains and also in comparison with others that makes comparison their own conditions with them and may be person is suffered from condition of deprivation's feeling. (Cohen, 1995:205 quoting from Safdari-, 1995)

8.Social-Economic status: this variable is index of composition including rate of household's revenue, person's education level, rank and mark of occupational prestige and rate of property and possessions of subjects which indicates condition that a person has obtained in social hierarchies, or social stratification (Mohseni-tabrizi, 1999:93) of course in evaluation of status, giving advantage has been used in Iran's statistic center and also from existed division in dissertations of PHD branches of Kazemipour (1998) and Hoshang Nayebi (2001). (Safari Shali:2003)

Table number 1: scaling way of researcher’s variables

subject	Indexes of research	Questions(Items)
	Hope to future	According to questionnaire’s Miller questions including 41 items that is referred to each item in findings section.
Investigation Rate of Hope for future and its Effective Factors among Young People	Feeling of acceptance	Members of family and relatives are respected,Honorability of family members to person’s presence,Rate of consultation of family members and others in works,Being accepted from view of condition of appearance and type of covering.
	Needs fullfielment	person’s physical and health condition,condition of rest and entertainment,condition of job (in case of having job),condition of educations and literacy, condition of promotion and success in life,overall from life’s condition
	Feeling of Relative deprivation	From view of prestige and condition of family, rate of income, Rate of wealth and property ,Rate of educations, Being respected by other people ,Family prestige and condition
	Feeling of justice	Being appropriate of job on the basis of person’s effort, Reaching to his/her status in life, Performance of law equally for all. Rate of similar use of governmental facilities by all people.
	Religious loyalty	Rate of belief to religion’s ability to respond to human’s needs, Having belief to role of fervent prayer in relaxation .rate of participation in religious ceremonies, Ninth day of “Moharam” and tenth day of lunar and value nights of Ramadan month) ,Rate of belief to world after death- 5 rate of doing saying prayer and fast.
	Feeling of security	Rate of feeling of security and lack of anxiety in field of creating problem by others. Rate of confidence to creating of problem by others such as having confidence to police and related authorities in field of doing and on time and correctly, Having anxiety in field of creating of economic problem in future & Rate of probability of attacking by other countries.
	Economic and social status	Number of education’s years (rate of educations),Job of respondent, Resources of household income and respondent by him/herself. Job of household head. Rate of household monthly expense of respondent, Condition of dwelling’s ownership &Name of residential region.
	General questions	Age of respondent ,Marital status &Number of household members.

E. Validity and reliability of tools measurement in present research, Miller’s questionnaire was used to evaluate hope to future

But in total population under study, two methods of Face validity and construct validity were used for debate of validity. So initially face validity of research was obtained with consultation and using from authorities’ ideas.

After complementation of 35 questionnaires as pretest, factor analysis was used for evaluation of construct validity in which Bartlett of spherisity (6233.10) which was significant in high level (sig= 0.00) and, on the other hand, regarding that Kaiser- Myer- Olkin amount of statistic test is over 0.7 ,we can come to this conclusion that combination of selected variable is appropriate from view of factor analysis and has high correlation with specified indexes of theoretical

model of research, therefore we can say that measurement’s tools evaluate the concepts and indexes of research exactly. And in other words, there is validity of correspondence rate between it’s conceptual definition with operational definition.

Meanwhile cronbach alpha coefficient was used to obtain rate of reliability of measurement tools. Therefore, items that don’t have any concept, partial revisions were performed in them and consequently overall, reliability coefficient of research’s final constructions was reached to 0.79 and this amount (α coefficient) indicates high internal correlation between items to evaluate desirable concept. In continuation, rate of obtained α of each one of variables is investigated.

Table 2: Investigation rate of cronbach α related to each one of research’s variables

Variable		Variable	
Feeling of deprivation	0.75	Feeling of social acceptability	0.76
Feeling of social justice	0.72	Needs fulfillment	0.76
Religious loyalty	0.81	Hope to future	0.82
Feeling of security	0.77		

regarding to above table’, we can say that rate of obtained cronbach alpha is unacceptable amount in field of each of above variables.

F. technique of data analysis: after collection and control of questionnaire and omission of incomplete questionnaires, using from SPSS software, informational bank which is required is

constituted and data is processed. And using form one dimensional table, (for data description), correlation coefficients and multiple regressions were used for explanation of effective factors on hope to future

G. presenting of research’s findings: in present research, two groups of men and women were

selected equally (regarding that sexual distribution in studied city was equal), so number of 200 males the same as women were selected as respondents. regarding to obtained results from findings, 33 percent of respondents are between 15 up to 30 years old. 40 percent are between 21-25 and 26 percent are between 26 up to 30 years old. Overall, majority of respondent people were between 21 up to 25 years old.

About marital status of respondents results, of findings show that 21 percent of respondents are married and 77 percent are single. Also 2 percent of respondents are divorced or their husbands died.

About occupational condition, results show that job of 23 percent of respondents is student and 13 percent of them are employee and 15 percent have Non governmental jobs and 14 percent are school students. 36 percent remained of respondents have occupations such as being expert, laborer soldier and etc. so overall, since majority of respondent

people are student and freshman are among young people.

About educations, results show that rate of educations of 19 percent of respondents is high school students- 30 percent are diploma- and 23 percent are high- diploma- 22 percent are bachelor and 69 percent are master- degree and PhD overall, mean of majority respondents have educations in diploma level. Now in continuation, rate of hope of to future among total population is studied.

Investigation rate of hope to future among respondents: regarding to obtained results from table, rate of hope to future of 15 percent of respondents: is in low level, While rate of hope to future of 31 percent of them is in high level. Among them, 53 percent of respondents have hope to future in medium level. Overall, rate of hope to future of majority of respondents is in medium upper level.

Table 3: frequency distribution of index rate of hope to future

cases	Frequency	percent
low	61	15
medium	214	53.5
high	125	31.2
total	400	100

Now in following, percentage frequency each of composed dimensions of index of hope to future is investigated, numbers of 41 questions were expressed in relationship with measurement of hope's concept and from respondents were asked

to express their own response in proportion to their own condition in relationship with each of items.

Table4 :Frequency distribution percentage each of composed dimensions of index of hope to future

	Items	Never	Rarely	Some time	Often	Always	Total
1	I am sure my works will be done according to program	8	10.8	32.5	35.5	12.8	100
2	I am sure to have good days	5.5	7.3	19.5	44	23.8	100
3	I am not fan of life.	22.5	24.5	29.3	15.3	8.5	100
4	Sometimes I think about problems prevents from my future planning.	5.5	11.8	28.8	39	15	100
5	I try to understand concept of life's incidents.	3.3	5	20.8	46.8	24.3	100
6	I feel they love me.	3.8	6	23.3	46	21	100
7	I am looking for doing works which is important for me.	3.5	3.5	20.3	50	22.8	100
8	I have so much trampled that whatever I do, is not valuable.	43.8	20.8	19.3	10,5	5.8	100
9	In life I won't feel prosperity.	42.3	26.8	17.3	26.8	8.8	100
10	I know that I can solve problems.	5.5	11	18	48.5	17	100
11	I feel that I am involved in incidents.	22.3	23.3	27.8	19.8	7	100
12	I can be useful for others.	3	5.5	21.3	53.5	16.8	100
13	I am satisfied with my life.	6.8	11	24	41.3	17	100
14	In world I can't rely on anybody.	44.3	21.8	15.3	12.5	6.3	100
15	Activities that had been enjoyable for me at past, are never enjoyable now.	11.3	22.5	31.3	25.3	9.8	100
16	I am looking forward to enjoyable activities.	4.3	5.8	28.5	43.5	18	100
17	I am not hopeful about some of aspects of life.	13.8	18.5	29.3	27.5	11	100
18	I have somebody to talk with about my anxieties and sad nesses.	10.5	16.5	20.5	22.8	28.8	100
19	People respect to me because of myself.	3.3	9.3	27.5	44.8	15.3	100

20	I feel to achieve goals that I have determined for me.	30	8.8	19.3	47.3	21.8	100
21	I spend some time to plan for future.	6.5	8	28.8	43.8	13	100
22	My freedom is valuable for me	1.5	2.8	18	41.3	36.5	100
23	My personal believes helps me to be hopeful.	2.8	5.5	19.5	46.3	30	100
24	I feel that I have been involved.	23	20.5	27	21.3	8.3	100
25	I am able enough to solve problems.	4.3	9.3	17	50	19.5	100
26	I am not interested in life.	42.3	22.5	18.3	11.5	5.5	100
27	I am, optimistic about my future.	4.5	7	18.8	40	29.8	100
28	I intend to enjoy from my life most.	2.8	2.5	14.5	44.8	35.5	100
29	I feel that I am becoming indifferent in proportion to my life's affairs.	2.8	33	17	23.8	5.5	100
30	If I have work; I will spend time and energy for it sufficiently.	1.8	4.3	16.3	42	35.8	100
31	It seems that time has been limited for me.	9.5	22.5	28.5	25.3	11.3	100
32	I feel to overcome life's problems happily.	3.5	13.5	20.5	43	19.5	100
33	I have plans for my life.	2	2.8	14	48.8	32.5	100
34	My life is meaningful.	5.5	7.5	24.3	38.8	24	100
35	I feel comfortable by myself. I have good relation with myself.	3.3	5.5	21.5	48.8	21	100
36	I can determine goals for my life.	2.5	2.3	11.8	57.3	26.3	100
37	What kinds of works I have in my life to do them continuously.	1	2.8	13.5	27.3	55.5	100
38	I must show flexibility in overcoming life's problem.	3.5	6.8	18	55	16.8	100
39	I feel that I have happy future for me.	4	10.5	18.5	39.3	27.8	100
40	I have positive idea in proportion to different aspects of my life.	4	10	19.5	53	13.5	100
41	I am helped whenever I want help.	9.3	8	28	44.3	10.5	100

Evaluation of independent variables: in following table condition of respondents has been given in relationship with each of variables in form of low- medium- high. According to results, rate of feeling of social justice in society understudy is not very favorable, but rate of

religious loyalty and feeling of social acceptance is in favorable or high condition. In field of rate of feeling security and deprivation and needs fulfillment, condition of respondents is in medium situation basically.

Table 5: frequency distribution each one of independent variables

row	words	low	medium	high	total
1	Needs fulfillment	19	61.8	19.2	100
2	Feeling of social acceptability	7.3	45.8	47	100
3	Feeling of social justice	46.8	48.2	5	100
4	Religious loyalty	4	23	73	100
5	Feeling of security	18	67	15	100
6	Feeling of Relative deprivation	21	54.5	24.5	100

Obtained results of two variables correlation among researches variables

In this section, primarily bilateral correlation relation of independent variables with dependent variable is investigated. Of course table number 5

deals with relations of correlation between variables in Matrix form. Result of correlation's table shows that, there is kind of integrated interaction among selected variables.

Table number 6: Matrix of research's independent variables correlation with each other

Name of variables	hope to future	Needs fulfillment	Feeling of social acceptability	Feeling of justice	Religious loyalty	Feeling of security	Relative deprivation
hope to future sig	1 0.000						
Needs fulfillment sig	0.486 0.000	1 0.000					
Feeling of social acceptability sig	0.497 0.000	0.365 0.000	1 0.000				
Feeling of justice sig	0.400 0.000	0.526 0.000	0.322 0.000	1 0.000			
Religious loyalty sig	0.266 0.000	0.237 0.000	0.179 0.000	0.382 0.000	1 0.000		
Feeling of security sig	0.427 0.000	0.437 0.000	0.337 0.000	0.580 0.000	0.379 0.000	1 0.000	
Relative deprivation sig	-0.421 0.000	-0.425 0.000	-0.433 0.000	-0.286 0.000	-0.065 0.000	-0.255 0.000	1 0.000

Obtained results from correlation test shows that there is considerable correlation between variables

of research, according to results, there is a direct correlation between hope's variable with other

variables (exception variable of deprivation feeling) results show that if each of variables is increased, rate of hope will be increased. Meanwhile, it is necessary to mention that rate of relation between feeling of needs fulfillment and feeling of acceptance with variable of hope to future is in remarkable level and rate of feeling of justice and religious loyalty with hope's variable is in medium level. But regarding to obtained results from deprivation feeling with hope, in average probability, we can say that if rate of

feeling for deprivation is increased, rate of hope to future will be decreased.

Multiple Regression to identify effective factors on hope to future

the main purpose of this section is evaluation of relations of independent variables with "hope to future" among young people. multiple variable regression (with method of Enter), was used In order to predict changes the ranks of "hope to future",

Table number 7: General determinants of regression analysis of independent variables on hope to future

Regression model	Correlation coefficient	R ²	R ² Adjusted	f	p.value
1	0.641	0.411	0.40	34.113	0.000

Adjusted R² shows that 0.40 of dependent variable changes of six variables is explained, that Including: "Rate of young people's feeling of acceptance near family and people around, needs fulfillment, Rate of feeling of deprivation, Rate of security feeling ,Rate of loyalty to religious believes & Educations".

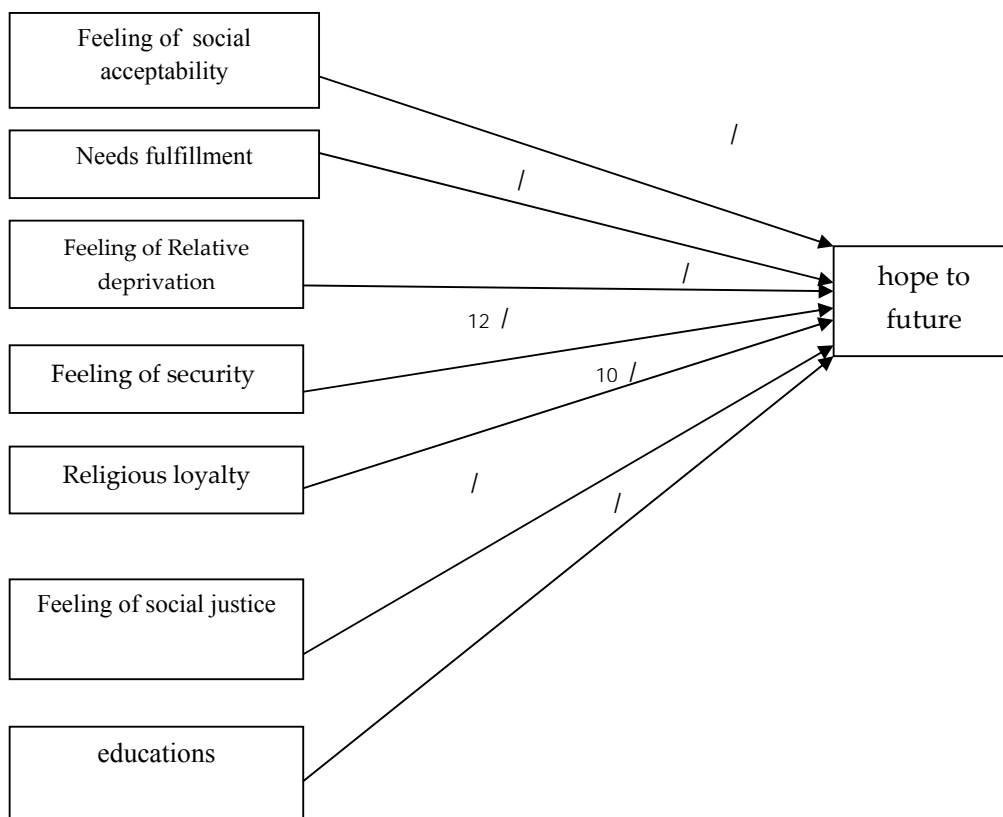
Meanwhile, regarding to significance of *F* amount($F = 34.113$) which is in error level lower than 0.05 shows that estimated regression model has goodness of fit

Regarding to graph, it is become clear that variable of feeling of acceptance in comparison with others has the highest amount of effect on hope to future. So regarding to above coefficient, we can say that per unit of change in variable feeling of acceptance, variable of hope to future will have change in rate of 27 units, and regarding

to obtained regression coefficient which is in positive form, we can say that this change is a rising kind and direct form.

Meanwhile other influential variables in respectively of B coefficient including needs fulfillment (with coefficient of 0.2- and feeling of deprivation (with coefficient of -0.15) and security feeling (with coefficient of 0.12). And religious loyalty(with coefficient of 0.10 and feeling of justice in society and having higher educations (each one with coefficient of 0.07), therefore we must mention that regarding to direction of deprivation's feeling coefficient, it's kind of effect is decreasing kind on variable of hope to future it means if feeling of deprivation is increased, rate of hope to future will be decreased. But effect of other variables is rising kind on hope to future.

model 2: regression analysis of effective factors on hope to future



Summary and conclusion

Theoretical studies of these writing shows that hope is prediction of good future on the basis of person’s mutual relations in creating relation with others.

As a matter of fact, hopefulness is another form of happiness and has independent and close relation with future’s circumstances. Because ,hopefulness has complete relation with probability of expectation of favorable incidents in future. Hope is a psychic and spiritual state and human’s motivator for work and activity. As a matter of fact,hopefulness is the source of cheerfulness and happiness in life.

Philosopher Abolghaseme Ferdosi(Iranian Poet) signs in this way always: “wise hopeful person, just see the happiness from life and doesn’t have hopelessness”. lack of hope in proportion to future has various psychic, social and economic and even political harmful effects. Lack of hope to future causes that person isolates from society and depression and social isolation from society that these factors have decrease of activity and efficiency by themselves. Also hopelessness causes that power and will for goal achievement is destroyed in individual dimension. Hopeless people don’t believe in proportion to their abilities and have unfavorable imagination from future and because of this, they are frustrated and changed,

while hopeful people have used from their own creativity and causes society's promotion and positive effect in it. And this issue will pave away ways of reaching to wishes and people's hopes by it's turn and will have effect on their happiness in ascending form and creates double motivation for elimination of obstacles in front of them, so regarding to obtained results from correlation and multiple regression following cases can be expressed to increase rate of hope to future.

1- Feeling of acceptance as psychological item has considerable effect to increase rate of hope to future, so in order to increase feeling of acceptance, we must pay attention to ideas and thoughts of young people to reinforce fields of self- confidence in this class of society's persons

2- About needs fulfillment that is as one of the factors of hope to future's reinforcement, we must help young people to adapt themselves to life's difficulties better with correct recognition of their strong and weak points and world around us and also they can express and fulfill needs regarding to society's common norms. Overall, we must educate young people to arrange level of their expectations with rate of their effort.

Because if young people's expectations from themselves and people around them are available and proportion to their effort and activity, are they not suffered from unsuccessfulness and also hopelessness increasing characteristic of adaptability with environment is from behavioral and personality specification of hopeful and healthy persons. Today throughout the world, people who have another capability such as skills

of social life in addition to intelligence and mental abstract ability, have necessary ability and capability for individual and social life in society.

3- About feeling of deprivation, we must mention that this index has two materialistic and spiritual dimensions that it's physical dimension is related to fulfillment of primary facilities (especially from authorities and families, but second dimension dealing with causes such as entering love and interest and emotions in life (finding meaning in life) because the major reasons which lead persons to indifference, lack of identification and hopelessness, not having a correct meaning from life's purpose and philosophy, so in order to prevent from this pest, in our natural function, we must emphasize on reinforcement of logical and healthy relation and also paying attention to vital philosophy on the basis of legality and wisdom from life.

About feeling of security, we must mention that security has different dimensions and it is necessary that people and especially of young people have minimum amount of security in freedom of speech, financial and spiritual areas. But apart from present issues of security, having confidence of ability of life's fulfillment are issues that provide field of psychic security of people. not having job or permanent income cause that young people and their families don't have necessary security psychically, so we must mention that issue of person's security fulfillment is an important issue which is needed to be noticed.

Overall, optimized function of disciplinary and welfare and social fulfillment can play an important role in establishment of young people's all sided security of society. Observance of distributive justice from authorities is one of the most important results of present research because authorities can increase feeling of hope to future among young people with maximum exploitation and optimized from existed facilities and also with employment creating and decrease of class difference and establishment of social justice.

Mass media plays an important role in hopefulness of people.

It is necessary that this hope does it's part on the basis of realities and preservation of trusteeship and truthfulness in a way that society not to become happy to vain hopes and long wishes and not to show negligence from understanding of realities that is necessary of constructiveness and promotion. in this framework, attention and enjoying media from artistic manners and essential attractions for information science plays an important role because audience's hopefulness must be on the basis of facts of existed realities in society so that media can attract their confidence.

But result showed that religious loyalty is one of effective parameters on hope to future, so one of the most important source and supportive factor to support us in front of dangers and negative waves, having belief to superior God and resurrection.

In "Aye17, Anam sura" Quran: "we read you must know that no one except for God can finalize your grief and difficulty and destroy your hopelessness".

At the end we recommend you that hope's issue to be investigated and analyzed from different aspects and help it's more recognition with composition with other educational issues and presentation of effective models to obtain more practical solutions in field of reinforcement of hope to future among people -in public concept- and young generation -in particular concept-.

Note

We must mention that hope to future has close relation with hope to life (that demographers, pay attention to it) If we can regard hope to life as average rate of years that is expected that one person is reached to that life in one country. This condition is dependent on more feeling of hope to future and having necessary potential for life.

Reference

- 1- Adams, S.A., & Partee, D.J. (1998). Hope: The critical factor in recovery. *Journal of psychosocial Nursing*, 36 (4).
- 2- Ahankoobnerad, M. (2007), investigation rate of hope future among Ahwaz city's young people'Jahad of university unit of Khuzestan province.
- 3- Biro, A. (2003), *Dictionary of social sciences*, translation of Bagher Savkhani, Kihan Publications. Iran.
- 4- Byrne, C., Woodside, H., Landeen, J., Kirkpatrick, H., Bernardo, A., & Pawlick, J. (1994). The importance of relations in fostering hope. *Journal of psychosocial Nursing*.
- 5- Diener, E. (2000). Subjective well-being: The science of happiness and a personal for a national index. *American Psychologist*.

- 6- Ferakol, V.(1985). Man's search for meaning, translation of Akbar Maarefi. Tehran university Publications. First edition
- 7- Frank, J. (1968). The role of hope in psychotherapy International Journal of psychiatry, 5
- Fuller, S. G. (1996). Influence of Health perceptions and Hope on selected Reproductive Health Behaviors in Late Adolescent Males. International Nursing Library. www.Virginia – Hendersin.
- 8- Hezarjaribi J & R. safari shali , (2009). Investigation of happiness and hope among young people of Qom city, employer group of information technology of Qom province , governorship's (ostandari) education and research management.
- 9- Irvin, B.L. & Acton, G.J. (1997).Stress, hope, and well-being of women caring for family members with Alzheimer's disease. Holistic Nurse practitioner.
- 10- Karimi, Y. (1994). social psychology, Beast publication, Iran, First edition.
- 11- Miller, J.F, & Powers, M.J. (1988). Development of an instrument to measure hope. Nursing Research,
- 12- Ministry of culture and Islamic guidance (Vezerat of farhange va ershade slami) (2000, 2004), "report of Iranian values and attitudes survey"
- 13- Mircendesy,S.(1996), "Effective Factors on Peoples' Perception of Justice and It's Relation with Equality", a case study in Mashhad city, Iran, C. M.S. thesis, Social Research Department, Faculty of Literature, Universtiy and Shahid Beheshti, Iran.
- 14- MohseniTabrizi, A.(1996). "Alienation is prevention for national participation and development, investigation relation between alienation and social and political participation", letter of research., number1- fundamental researches center.
- 15- MohseniTabrizi, A.(1999). "Investigation of vulnerable stratums related to rural society of Garmsar Iran", institute of economic agricultural researching , ministry of agricultural jahad
- 16- Myers, D. and Diener, L. (1996), The pursuit of happiness. Scientific American, 274
- 17- Poorezat, A.(2001)" governmental management and social justice", Management's knowledge, number 55.
- 18- Publications honorable Qoran, translation of Elahe Qomshei
- 19- Rafipoor,F.(2001) "development and conflict", company of Sahami Entshar. ,Iran, First edition.
- 20- Safari shali R.(2003), "A Study of Degree of Social Trust and effective Factors on It among Gazvin Citizens",Iran's Gazvin Province's Islamic Culture and Guidance Central Office
- 21- Safdari S.(1995), "Social Satisfaction and Effective Factors on It", M.S thesis, Social Research Department, Faculty of Literature, University of Shahid Beheshti, Iran.
- 22- Seif, A. A .(1989) .educational psychology, Roshd Publications. ,Iran, First edition.
- 23- Seligman, M. (2002), Authentic Happiness: Using the New Positive Psychology to Realize your Potential for Lasting Fulfillment. New York: Free Press.
- 24- Seligman·E.P.(2003) Happiness: The three traditional theories. <http://www.authentic-happiness.Org/news/news6. Html>

