
The sociological study of social consequence of remote living family with emphasis on moving social capital (case of study are the construction resident workers in Tehran)

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Abstract: Family is a social institution which includes the basic elements of a society like a mirror and reflects social disorders . on the other hand family and specially woman in the place of mother is one of the most important factors which affects society . society cant be healthy without having healthy families . Family as a most important social institution has been drawn the attention of many thinkers and sociologists. many of the social capital theorists and analysts have mentioned family as being an important source of production or erosion of social capital because of its importance . on the other hand social capital concept due to its nature and concept is related nearly to all of the themes and issues in the field of humanity and sociology and recently has been raised as an effective social factor in health , function of family institution along with its effects on its members has a determining role . scientists have mentioned important points related to social functions of family institution they consider the role and function of family in social constructs as being complementary to the function of other social institutions and evaluate highly its effects on strengthening family safety . When ever mother or father leaves family ,the other family members face with severe problems . lack of father brings financial and management problems and lack of mother psychological problems and lack of integrity in the family . Lack of each parent removes family balance and changes the most important family function which is proper upbringing of children .Research by John Balby has shown that Wrong behavior in one generation due to death or disease of parents affect even the future children generation . they cant have normal behaviour and lovely canons . The kind and quality of family members relationship and also quantity of family relationship with persons and networks beyond family, makes social relationship network which is considered social capital of family in sociological literature.

Keywords: Social Consequence, Remote Living, Social Capital.

INTRODUCTION

Islam introduces family as a group of persons having civil , legal and spiritual personality which marriage of a man and a woman forms its first core . marriage is a contract which causes a couple to be man and wife , thereby they will have new duties and rights relative relationships is the result of this contract and its members will have legal , morale and emotional relationships . from 1960 on single parent families existed in western countries . in these families children live with one of their parents and most of the time with their mothers . in his book third wave Alvin Toffler introduces this new pattern of family as a symbol of industrial societies which is based on motherhood . Andre Michel mentions three kind of families in America which the third one includes mother and children European countries statistics shows that over more than fifty percent of the populations of these countries and single parent families at the end of 20th century . and also Americas statistics office reported there were 12 million single parent families . each day the number of single parent families increase and mostly the woman has the responsibility of the family men migration and other factors have had a role in developing such families . recognizing this various pattern of family life has both theoretical value , epistemological value and practical value from theoretical view showing various patterns of family life is an innovative idea which has not been seriously considered in family studies and studies of Tehran city . during recent decades a lot of social and cultural studies in the content of different aspects of Iran society have been done and specially about Tehran city . these studies showed data and valuable information about current family situations and family life in Tehran . but none of them showed emerging trends of family life in Tehran .some researches of general subjective prediction states future situation of family life and explain transformation from traditional family to more diverse patterns but these predictions don't introduced alternative and emerging pattern or they don't have a

proper conceptualization of these patterns . in remote family while its constituent core has been divided into two parts one part in the village or residence of the worker and the other part in Tehran . this is one of the acute problems of distant family in these families man and wife has emotional status but they cant live together and the men of these families are busy working in Tehran and other big cities . their cannot bring their families with them due to higher renting housing and a large number of their children and other financial problems and they have to stay in Tehran and other metropolis . the role of women in distant families is vital and they must play the roles of father and well as mother and be responsible for multi management and this issue has negative consequences for both men and women .

Social capital is a set of actual and potential sources which develops by becoming members in the activists social networks and organization . in other words it is based on trust and give and take relationships in social networks . the family is one of the major social institution which has basic role in creating social capital . according to lorry social capital is a set of sources which exists in the nature of family relationship . these sources can have importing advantages for children and teenagers in develop ment of human capital

On Cullman's view social capital of family is an indicator of social relationship network between adults an children , which function s for raising children in three aspects of social construct .

Family social capital plays a major role in the development and welfare of children . the children who are either single parent or have a lot of siblings or have higher displacement , have less social capital . this study is going to answer this basic question :

Which consequences in effective for construction workers of distant families ?

Research hypotheses:

remote living families effect on incoherence of construction workers families

remote living families effect on displacement of norms in construction workers families .

remote living families effect on lack of social status in construction workers families.

remote living families effect on dissatis faction in construction workwrs families

remote living families effect on distrust in construction workers families .

The present study was on valid samples with sample size of 384 persons from four areas in Ghom city and with surrey method, questionnaire and random and cluster sampling method . the result showed there was no significant difference of social cognitive capital in two groups of families with and without elderly people. But there was significant difference of construction social capital between internal and external and externals cognitive families . navabi and Shahryar did a research(1393)with the title of <<causes and conflict consequences of family work and investigating alienation from work as a one of its consequences. The present study has been surveyed with 900 samples of working and married women of giver mental offices of Ahwaz city via random and stratified sampling .the result confirmed the hypotheses and that the research expectations are about protective role of social supports in jobs .

Confrontation and compatibility with conflict and also moderating role expectation and ambiguity of working role via work family conflict affects alienation from work . there is a significant and reversal relationship between controlling work and alienation from work . Vendy stone and Toy hegz (2003)have done a research with the title of :families project social capital and citizenship in Australia family study institute. In this study social capital was considered as amuhidi mental phenomenon including networks trust and give and take . key criteria of social capital includes norms and different features of network in different kind s of networks .

Delinquency over time , and moderate the effects of wrong Behaviour . parents attempt considering spent time and degree of their attention reduces the probability of commitment of delinquent behaviors and sociability by delinquent peers . they also have shown that family social capital increases reciprocal interaction and levels of their duties and provides a basis for informal social controlling.

Summarizing literature review .A lot of researches have been done in the field of family social capital by for Some subjects have been work instating comparing family social capital with and without elderly .

causes and consequences of conflict in family work and investigating alienation from work as one of its consequences , effectiveness of improving program of relationship on parent – child relationship in young girls of single – parent families with mother being householder in the field of family social capital or single parent families .

Although the result of mentioned researches are all valuable all of the researches done are in the field of family social capital and no researches have Benn done in the field of remote living families , so this present study which is about investigating consequences of remote living families with emphasis on family social capital of Tehran construction workers is now .

Fundamental and theoretical framework as a single theory cant cover completely the mentioned subject so for theoretical framework we use theories of social capital (social participation , social commitment, social trust)

Theoretical Framework

1)Hypothesis: remote living families affect on incoherence of construction workers families .

2)explanation of theory

When ever in social conditions declarative action of self focuses on others it causes cooperation and coherence .

1)remote living families affect norm displacement in construction workers families

2)norm disruption and multitude of social institutions . construct causes adverse affects on social order including ambiguity in social commitments

remote living families affect shortage of social status in construction workers families . : in every individual there are hobbits which are made in their life time

remote living families affect dissatisfaction in construction workers family .

relationships are among generations , between young children and their elderly parents , between children and their grandparents , stepmothers and stepfathers .remote living families affect distrust in construction workers families .

social capital is networks of values , norms and social relationship which can provide the proper ground for achieving community goals via trust making convergences and interaction.

Theoretical Model

This research has been done via survey method and the study is crosssectional , hidden , descriptive explanatory and practical . sample population includes all of the construction workers in Tehran , which according to social security organization in (98 _ 96) are about (63000) .

The study was done with Cochran formula which is 496 subjects . sampling method is quota . sampling is removing some from society or whole as a representative this sample must have most features of whole community

So one can generalized the results to the whole data have been gathered based on quota sampling plan and subjects are 18 years old and above . gender and their residence have been gathered proportional to number of whole population (all of the construction workers to Tehran 98 – 1397) that as possible as be proportional to the aims of research and indicator of secretly in order to achieve more applicability and more desired results , more questioners to deliver to the audiences by researcher .

So one can collect and analyze individual views attentively . the analysis level is small . unite of analysis in this study are construction workers in Tehran . and also unite of observation in this study in individual because questionaries' have completed by individuals . after and charts , frequency index , mean and standard deviation for analysis of date in inferential . statistics in the inferential statistics of this present study we want to investigate remote family social consequences with emphasis on social capital displace mea so we used Pierson correlation coefficient .

For analyzing data constructional equation method and spss and Amos software also was used . for being sure of nominal validity the following instruments were used : former tested questionaries' used in similar studies , consulting with supervisor sorts and advisors . for calculating reliability alpha Cronbach was used .

Table 1: alpha Cronbach coefficient for variables of study Amount of validity variables

variables	Number	Validity value
Far Away Family	8	0.72
Incoherence	5	0.74
Shifting norms	5	0.71
Lack of social status	7	0.69
Family dissatisfaction	7	0.75
Distrust	6	0.72
Total questions	38	0.72

Remuteliving family – incoherence – norms displacement- shortage of social status – family dissatisfaction- distrust- whole questions

One observes in table one all of the research variables have necessary reliability , since amount of alpha Cronbach is more than 0.7

Discussion and presenting findings investigating data being normal .

Research data delivery were surveyed for being normal by using one – sample Kolmogorov – Simonov test before investigating hypothesis , since the way of date delivery relates to the prior kind of statistics tests (parametric or non-parametric)

Significant level

Research variables have significance level above 0.05 so delivery is normal . therefore we use parametric tests for analyzing hypotheses

-investigating research hypotheses

*remote living families affect incoherence in construvtion workers family .

Table 2: Results of Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for normal distribution of research variables

Variables	Kolmogorov-Smirnov	Significant
Incoherence	1.252	0.87
Shifting norms	1.261	0.83
Lack of social status	1.317	0.62
Family dissatisfaction	1.281	0.75
Distrust	1.90	1.18
Far Away Family	0.818	0.515

Table 3: coefficient and results of multiple coefficient among remote living families an incoherence of construction workers families has been significant in less than 0.05 error level

Multiple correlation coefficient	The coefficient of determination	Adjusted coefficient of determination	Significant
0.83	0.70	0.70	0.001

By the way remote living family variable can predict about %70 changes in inferences of construction workers level, which is significant in less than 0.05 error level so the hypotheses , remote living families affect incoherence in construction workers families is confirmed .

Table 4: beta coefficient of research variables Nonstandard coefficient Error standard deviation Constant

Significant	t	Standard coefficient	Non-standard coefficient		Model	
		Beta	Standard deviation error	B		
0.001	17.181		3820	65.626	Constant	1
0.001	34.140	0.837	0.240	8.124	Incoherence	

The results of remote living families variable beta in determining variable changes of construction workers family incoherence are significant .

*remote living families affect norms displacements in construction workers families .

Simultaneous regression was used for investigating the hypothesis . results of multiple correlation coefficient and significances lever are as follows .

Table 5: determination coefficient and research determining coefficient .

Multiple correlation coefficient	The coefficient of determination	Adjusted coefficient of determination	Significant
0.81	0.61	0.61	0.001

The result of multiple correlation coefficient among remote living families variables has been significant in error level less than 0.05 on norms displacement in construction workers families

Remote living families also could predict 67 percent of changes of norms displacement variable in construction workers families and this amount has been significant in less than 0.05 error level . so the hypothesis remote living families affect norms displacement in construction workers families is confirmed .

Table 6: research variables beta coefficient

Model		Non-standard coefficient		Standard coefficient	t	Significant
		B	Standard deviation error	Beta		
1	Constant	89.640	3.369		26.06	0.001
	Shifting norms	11.257	0.353	0.819	31.879	0.001

The results of remote living families variable beta on norms displacement in construction workers families has been significant . Remote living families affect shortage of social status in construction workers families for in vestigating the hypotheses simultaneous regression was used .

The results of multiple correlation coefficient and significance level are as follows .

Table 7: Correlation coefficient and research determination coefficient

Multiple correlation coefficient	The coefficient of determination	Adjusted coefficient of determination	Significant
0.83	0.69	0.68	0.001

The result of multiple correlational coefficient among remote living families variables on shortage of social status in construction workers family has been significant in error level less than 0.05 .

Remote living families variable could predict 69 percent of changes of shortage of social status variable in construction workers family . this amount has been significant in error level less than 0.06 .

So the hypothesis's remote living families affect shortage of social status in construction workers families is confirmed .

Table 8: Beta coefficient of research variables

Model	Non-standard coefficient		Standard coefficient	t	Significant	
	B	Standard deviation error	Beta			
1	Constant	91.101	3.190		28.555	0.001
	Lack of social status	11.061	0.332	0.831	33.297	0.001

The results of remote living families beta coefficient on shortage of social status in construction workers family is significant

Table 9: Correlation coefficient and research determination coefficient

Multiple correlation coefficient	The coefficient of determination	Adjusted coefficient of determination	Significant
0.82	0.67	0.67	0.001

Remote living families affect construction workers families .

For investigating the hypothesis simultaneous regression was used . results of multiple correlation coefficient and significance levers are as full

Results of multiple correlation coefficient among remote living families variables on distrust in construction workers families has been significant in error level of less than 0.05 .

Remote living family variables could predict 67 percent of changes of dissatisfaction variable in construction workers families. this amount has been significant with less than 0.05 error level . so the hypothesis , remote living families affect dissatisfaction in construction workers families in confirmed

Table 10: Beta coefficient of research variables

Model	Non-standard coefficient		Standard coefficient	t	Significant	
	B	Standard deviation error	Beta			
1	Constant	72.984	3.802		19.198	0.001
	Family dissatisfaction status	7.051	0.231	0.824	32.407	0.001

The results of remote living families beta variable on dissatisfaction in construction workers families has been significant .

Remote living families affect distrust in construction workers families .

For investigating the hypothesis simultaneous regression was used . result of multiple correlation coefficient and significances level are as follows .

Table 11: coloration coefficient and research determining coefficient : significance level 1 : moderate determining coefficient

Multiple correlation coefficient	The coefficient of determination	Adjusted coefficient of determination	Significant
0.78	0.61	0.61	0.001

The results of multiple correlation coefficient among remote living family variables on distrust in construction workers family are significant with less than 0.05 error level . also remote family living variable could predict 61 percent of changes in distrust in construction workers family which are significant in less that 0.05 error level . so the hypothesis , remote living family affects distrust in construction workers families is confirmed .

Table 12: Beta coefficient of research variables

Model	Non-standard coefficient		Standard coefficient	t	Significant
	B	Standard deviation error	Beta		
1	Constant	81.030	4.114	19.698	0.001
	Distrust	7.233	0.259	0.781	27.943

The results of remote living families beta variable on distrust in constructions workers family has been significant . One internal model (structural model)explains the relationship , among hidden variable by other hidden variables is stated .

CONCLUSION

Family is a thing that people define it in their social continuous and daily interactions . the definition includes both social actors in their daily life and social science thinkers try to achieve the definition from accepted models of majority of people and find a single meaning for it in speech . in present time family in Iran false with new changes which emerging remote living families is one of its big challenges . in these families man and wife have emotional status but they cant live together . men of these families are often working in Tehran and other big cities they cant bring their wives and children with themselves because of high housing rent and the large number of their children and other financial problems .

They have to stay in Tehran and other metropolis . the role of mother in remote living families is vital . she must play the roles of both mother and father . she must be responsible for multiple manage ment and these problems have negative consequences for both men and women . the aim of this study is sociological investigating social consequences of remote living family which emphasis on social capital . (study subjects are construction worker in Tehran 1397 -98)

In hypothesis 1 : theories of Huberman , Colman , bourdon , harsh . and persons were used . this result has corresponding : with research of Zahra Bahram Abadi

in hypothesis 2 : theories of Colman , dorkim focoyama , were used . this theory has corresponding with studies of background and collogues , Salehi and colleagues .

hypothesis 3 : habit theory of Bourdio was used . the result has corresponding with research of feghi farah mering (1392) background and colleagues .

hypothesis 4 : theories of hoghan , hereshi was used . the result has corresponding with zazok tabar and wesi research (1389) , tavanghar and colleagues .

hypothesis 5 : theories of Colman and bourdio was used , the result has corresponding with researches of Kamran and colleagues (1389) , lee and colleagues (2003) presenting suggestions and procedures

- Hold social family sessions via visual media
- give enough and comprehensive information to men and women in relate to importance of family role .
- To programs lead people to changing attitudes' lack of value of some participation s (association participation and local participation , ..) , and understanding their values and their affects on emotional status of women and families .
- changing mentality and traditional beliefs toward women and improving self –confidence . self-expression , self-reliance to blooming possibilities and their hidden talents .
- Other researchers are asked to investigate these hypotheses in other environments' and compare their results with the results of this study .

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