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**SOCIOLOGICAL EXPLANATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
RELIGIOUS LIFE WITH JOY LEISURE AND SOCIAL STUDIED:
HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN JAHROM**

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ABSTRACT

This research discovers the Sociological explanation of the relationship between religious life with joy and leisure. The method that used in this research was Scrolling. Statistical Society, the high school student in JAHROM that were 400 members. It used the random sampling stage. The tools for this research, questionnaire that there were 3 things Happiness, lifestyle, leisure and religious. That the validity of the scale dependent variable and independent variables construct validity with using factor analysis, used practices and the reliability, internal consistency using Cornbrash's alpha. The descriptive result, the average point of high school students are up. But modern leisure lifestyle, emotional joy and happiness of students did not affect individual religious lifestyle. And the relationship between demographic variables as age, mother's job and happily grade students are significant. It is explained the dependent variable by the sum of independent variables, which implies that traditional leisure lifestyle variables, family income, educational level, religious lifestyle and social class above the strong collectivist 4% (social happiness changes) Total (to explain / social predictor of happiness) Total Dimensions (and capable of) 172.

Keywords: *Social Happiness, Lifestyle, Leisure, Lifestyle, Religious, Students*

INTRODUCTION

One of the important thing in nowadays for human being is: feeling good, happiness. Because despite that the human's improvements the technology, being comfort, feeling happy are increasing (Mitra, 2001). Happiness, Lost contemporary man and the common good of all people. Some one believes that the most important part of life is being happy and the main motivation of human beings happy all the time, how to achieve and maintain it (Mazaheri, 2007). Happiness, help maintain healthy emotional, mental, physical and provide hope (Mitra, 2001). Sociologists recognize it as a social status.

Sociologists, Individual states such as happiness is considered a social basis (Galati *et al.*, 2006). Some consider happiness as goal of human existence, and believe that all human beings are seeking happiness (Pascal, 1995).

Shady wrote: » Happiness is a positive feeling that comes from a sense of satisfaction and achievement.

Psychologists: an interest in the field of positive psychology focuses on two potential sources of positive feelings such as happiness (Seligman and Danner, 2002). Research shows that people, who are happy, feel more secure, they are more satisfied with people that live with them (Myers, 2000). Lack of joy is also the result of many negative consequences in the society, it can be cited depression, pessimism, negative evaluation events, apathy and lack of work ethic, drug addiction, social disorders, psychological violence in social relations, divorce and foreign culture and outsiders tend to Durkheim, (1990).

Despite the importance and necessity of happiness for young people, especially students, Iran ranks far below in happiness. For example, according to research in the international level since 1995-2005, Iran's levels of happiness rating is among 95 countries. Also life expectancy in Iran is 69.25 years, and expecting happy life in happy are 41/4 (Eur Nl. Rank Report, 2006). The fourth course of the World

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Values Survey results show that the average level of happiness in Iran ranks 69 among 150 countries (Derikvand *et al.*, 2006). Happiness is influenced by various factors, but also closely linked with lifestyle. These studies clarify the relationship sociological and religious leisurely life style with social happiness. The main objective of the study is happiness level among high school students in present study.

A Review of Previous Research

Social happiness and the factors influencing it in the form of scientific research inside and outside the country. Argyle: believes that participation in leisure activities increase the amount of happiness Argyle, 24 (Raterink, 2002) knows leisure activities is enjoyable. According to Mc Kee (1969) is leisure activities that are associated with an increased more excitement more entrepreneurial vitality. Myers (2000) believed faith has a great impact on the hoopla. The religious activity has functionality that finally increases happiness (Veenhoven, 1994). According to religious people choose their closest friends among religious people says, the percentage of those who participates in religious ceremonies feel happy and more relaxed, as well as "fresh review of the 312 elementary students did in Australia". The results show a sense of friendship (Argyle & Luo, 1991), belonging and optimism, vitality indicators that the students are influence, Hana, in a study entitled "The relationship is between hardiness among Canadian youth", get result that: religious lifestyle are associated with vitality, as well as young women are happier than men. About "four of joy and their relationship with religious commitment" found that happiness is predict religious commitment (Chang, 2009; Bourdieu, 1984). In a study entitled "Factors Affecting Students happiness" came to the conclusion that strengthen confidence, increased the number of students, improving education adds (Derikvand *et al.*, 2006). One research showed that good social relations and interconnected, affect people's happiness. Also a study entitled "Towards a happier society? In China", the following results are achieved: Whatever wealth increases people's happiness decreases (Derikvand *et al.*, 2006). Also in research to "investigate the factors influencing the level of happiness in Yazd" (Giddens, 2006). Concluded between age, education, artistic activities, sports and religious activities and happiness, there is a significant positive relationship. KAJBAF colleagues in a study titled "relationship style of religious life and happiness in life satisfaction of students in Isfahan" showed that style of religious life and happiness and life satisfaction of students and happiness have positive and significant correlation.

Research Theory Bases

Despite a long history of happiness, the term is somewhat ambiguous and with different people, different meanings (Eysenck, 1999). Lu and Gilroy believe: Happiness means having good psychological quality, extroversion and respect, happiness and satisfaction, the emergence of positive emotions, rhythmically vital balance and the ability to create a life of pleasure, success, hope and the future and freedom from disease and suffer physical and psychological (Furnham & Cheng, 1999). In psychology approach leads to happiness or unhappiness in principle emphasis is on mental processes (Argyle, 2003). A lively expression of pleasure and happiness and other positive emotions of being satisfied with your life and lack of depression, anxiety and other negative emotions, extroverts are happy because they have more social contact and social activities (Argyle & Luo, 1991). The pleasure of Social Communications is one of the most important factors for happiness. In fact, hopeful people not only have social interaction with others, their quality Communications are more than others.

According to Diner's idea in fact, happiness is what which nowadays the researches call mental happiness (Giddens, 1991). It is known that happiness has three basic components like: 3-Cognitive component, 4-emotional component and the 6- social component. The social component represents the expansion of social relationships with others and seek social support is to increase. This component is in fact positive trends in society to be included in the approach of sociology what most mind sociology (sociological theorists) occupied areas. The impact of social structures on emotion, Max Haller and Marquez Handler the impact of emotional debate, and specifically joy, four related areas are also distinct from each other.

According to Durkheim's anomie will reduce your happiness. He thought that anomie in modern societies to increase social mobility as well as increased binding changes, and this in turn has negative

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consequences, so causes suicide unhappy (Lu & Gilmour, 2004). Durkheim (1990) believed that life is to be sustained, today like past, we need more happiness and average of happiness has to be more than pain. It emphasizes that the relationship, at least from two sources are: a membership in voluntary associations and institutions, b membership in a religious association or religious participation. Then, relationships and influence increases on the phenomenon of happiness deals and adding that the two types of relationship happiness for two reasons. First creates membership of a social order, so that through it, extreme individualism and anomie controlled, Second, the combination is created through which the supreme spiritual, doctrinal and practical human accumulation of forces, the collective feeling: to understand and becomes the various aspects of life. The study seeks to explain the relationship between leisure and religious life with social happiness. During against consumerism and choice, and choice of goods, persons were living style. With the development of his ideas: social status was reflected lifestyle. His analysis of the lifestyle choices and it is important to know that Social and structural distinctions in recent decades increasingly expressed through cultural forms. His book makes the distinction clear How specific social groups, especially certain economic classes and social (Bourdieu, 1984).

A variety of consumer goods, by providing food and eating, dressing, grooming, furniture and interior decorating their home to work to identify distinct methods of his life. Workers believe that lifestyle behaviors that have become the routine of everyday life, during that getting dressed, eating, and ways of doing affection. Such behavior reflects personal identity. He speaks about social group and selected forms of consumerism (Giddens, 2006). Specifies lifestyle and involves selecting certain types of food, clothing, housing, cars, work habits, various forms of recreation or leisure and behavior is other types of status-seeking, according to Giddens lifestyle is to try to understand the systematic collection of behaviors that people's patterns of action chosen. They are guided by their reaction in daily life, one component of lifestyle can affect happiness leisure style. Leisure activities of employment that people, it releases from job requirements, family and community in order to rest, leisure, development of information, education, non-profit and apply community involvement (Heydari Rafat and Ali Enaati, 2010). Modern leisure activities can be more enjoyable because somehow can meet the needs and expectations of more social, and the possibility to create relationship with people, the amount of happiness increase for person. Other lifestyle factors affecting the happiness of religious life style. Religious faith, the importance of religion and religious traditionalism one usually have shown positively correlations with happiness (Veblen, 2004). Religious activities are more causes more happiness because the person's connections get more than past so they come out from solitude. Most studies, Dickey (1999), Diener *et al.*, (2000), Diener and Lucas (2000), Eur NI. Rank Report (2006), Furnham & Cheng (1999), Galati *et al.*, (2006), Galatzer (2000), it shown about attending mosques, churches and religious groups and its relationship to happiness a positive relationship (Byrd *et al.*, 2000).

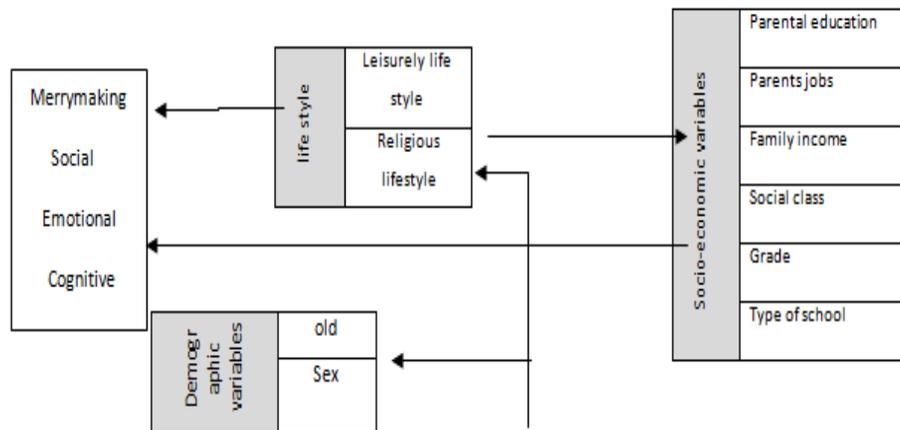


Figure 1: The Empirical Model

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Hypothesis

- The leisurely life style and social happiness of there.
- Between the traditional leisurely life style and social happiness there.
- There is a modern leisure life style and social happiness.
- General religious and social celebration of the relationship between the lifestyle there.
- There is a relationship between religious lifestyle individualistic and social happiness.
- Between the realistic style of religious life and social happiness there.
- There is a relationship between demographic variables and happiness.
- There is a relationship between the variables of socioeconomic and happiness.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Methodology

The method that used in this project, is Scrolling. The population of all the boys and girls high school high school second City are arranged in the current academic 2004-2005 year. To determine the sample size based on Morgan and Morgan table for 600 sample size are 361 people and for 7000 person are 364, But to achieve a more accurate estimation, the sample size was increased to 400 people. It is a multi-stage random sampling.

The assessment tool, a questionnaire consisting of three social happiness scale (After eleven emotional statements, statements after the sixth social, cognitive, not items), Leisurely life style (twenty-eight items), eight religious lifestyle items that were on the whole item Liker rating. The questionnaire dependent variable (social happiness) was used Oxford Happiness questionnaire. For independent (variables leisurely life style and religion) is used the questionnaire. Techniques of data collection is personal interview and note taking techniques used in documentary, to check the precision of indices cited for each variable and validated questionnaires.

The construct validity was using factor analyses. Results Cornbrash's alpha variable factor analysis and lifestyle of leisure and religious celebration are summarized in Tables 2, 3 and 4. For data analysis software is used.

The frequency tables, Pearson correlation coefficient, mean and variance analysis, linear regression, multiple regression and path analysis used for relationships between variables.

Table 1: Results Cornbrash's Alpha for Independent and Dependent Variables Research

Variable	Cornbrash's Alpha Coefficient	Number of Items	Structures and Dimensions
Dependent	0, 893	21	Happiness (total numbers)
Dependent	0,839	7	an emotional happiness
Dependent	0,737	5	social happiness
Dependent	0,843	9	cognitive happiness
Independent	0,855	28	Leisurely life style (total)
Independent	0,710	9	Leisurely life style (Traditional)
Independent	0,838	12	Leisurely life style (modern)
Independent	0,847	8	Religious lifestyle (total)
Independent	0,806	3	Religious lifestyle (individual)
Independent	0,799	5	Religious lifestyle (collective)

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Table 2: Happiness Scale Factor Analysis (Total Numbers)

Alpha	Explained Variance	Special Amount	Factors			Structures
			Cognitive Weight Factor	Social Weight Factor	Emotional Weight Factor	
0,839	10,44	2,2			0,557	I am a perfect person
					0,539	I feel that future is happy days
					0,687	I feel , living full of good thing
					0,664	A situation where I'm feeling great pleasure
					0,662	With good feeling, I wake up
					0,669	I always set my time well and I can do everything on time.
					0,543	Human generally optimistic and events in a positive way I look around.
0737	6/59	1.4		0.534		I like people and love them?
				0.656		I always have a positive effect on the people around me, I'm good?
				0.724		Witty person and I always joke with others.
				0.770		I always laugh or smile?
				0.529		I would like to participate in parties and celebrations?
0.843	31.58	6.9	0.589			When you compare the current situation with your past, how much better and how much of this for you satisfaction?
			0.577			Ideally when you compare yourself with the situation, the extent to what you have asked, have reached?
			0.595			When conditions align yourself with others who you have been, compare, how far they are ahead?

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	0.669			In general, how satisfied are you with your live sets?
	0.536			How much of your education, you feel happy and loved?
	0.687			How satisfied are you with your family?
	0.569			Given the current situation, feel to what extent the goals that you can achieve in life?
	0.724			How satisfied are you with the amount and quality of your nutrition and your family?
	0.589			To what extent do you feel the satisfaction of their housing status?
0.609				KMO sample size to suit the test
Sig -0.000	df-325	3130/4		For true separation of the Bartlett test
0.893				Cornbrash's alpha coefficient of the scale happiness
41/68				The total variance explained by three factors happiness

Table 3: Analysis Leisurely Life Style Scale Factor (Total Numbers)

Alpha	Explained Variance	Special Amount	Factors		Structures
			Lifestyle, Modern Leisure	Lifestyle, Leisure, Life	
			Weight Factor	Weight Factor	
0.710	11.48	2.52	0.480	0.584	Family traveling with family and friends
				0.701	Go to parks and recreational facilities together with family or friends
				0.588	Go to interior pilgrimage with family or friends
				0.581	Go to foreign pilgrimage with family or friends
				0.581	Go to domestic trips with family or friends
				0.515	Go to domestic trips with family or friends
					Reading books and magazines (in the field)

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			0.439	Listen to traditional music
			0.582	Listen to local radio programs
			0.396	Activity in mobilizing resistance groups and associations
0.838	22/99	5	0.383	Mixed participate in the party,
			0.458	Go to the coffee shop with friends
				Listen to Iranian pop music (Reza SADEGHI, KHAJEH AMIRI, and PASHAII and
			0.394	Listen to pop out (Celine Dion, Adele, etc.)
			0.552	Watch movies and TV satellite
			0.417	Entertainment with computer and internet (Date and dialogue on social networks, roam the virtual space, chat, etc.)
			0.736	Computer games, mobile and online
			0.696	Membership and activities in online social networks (Facebook, LimeWire, etc.)
			0.471	Surfing the Internet sites (news, science, politics, etc.)
			0.513	Download games, movies, music and photos from the Internet
			0.752	Watch fashion shows
			0.572	The use of new mobile technologies (WhatsApp, Viber, Telegram and ...)
			0.744	Suitable for sample size KMNO4 /: test
				For true separation of the Bartlett 2027 / test
0.841				
Sig – 0.000		df- 231	2427.56	Cornbrash's alpha coefficient of the scale leisurely life style
36.42				The total variance explained by two factors happiness

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Table 4: Analysis Religious Life Style Scale Factor (Total Numbers)

Alpha	Explained Variance	Special Amount	Factors		Structures
			Religious Lifestyle (Collectivist)	Religious Lifestyle (Individualistic)	
			Weight Factor	Weight Factor	
0.806	50.86	4		0.865	Watch religious programs on television
				0.706	Religious activities at home individually (Quran reading, prayer Reading, prayer, evening prayer, fasting, etc.)
				0.831	Listen to religious radio programs and lectures
0.799	11.93	0.955	0.755		Help the needy, such as (giving alms, etc.)
			0.747		Presence in places of pilgrimage (holy) shrines and pilgrimage from
			0.591		Participate in the prayers of the mosque and the school district and Friday Prayers
			0.515		Attend a prayer meeting or the Koran or religious way
			0.641		Attend the funeral and mourning during Muharram and Ramadan
0.861					Suitable for sample size KMNO4 /: test
Sig – 0.000		df-28		1279.520	For true separation of the Bartlett 1275 / test
0.847					Cornbrash's alpha coefficient of the scale religious lifestyle
62.79					The total variance explained by two factors happiness

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Factor analysis results are summarized in the table is the dependent variable. Based on the results of (KMO), for whole Structural happiness (0.906), which indicates sufficient sample size. The chi-square test for Bartlett test of index ($p < 0/000$). Statistically is significant correlation and shows between variables. Factor analysis of the type confirmed and according to the special size that we determine the number are factors the same. What factors and components of each one, whereas confirmatory was used factor analysis. Thus, reducing the total number of species found, for this reason, the initial questionnaire happiness (26 items) the 400 subjects who were selected to complete randomly. Then, using factor analysis, the attitude has low correlation to remove and was developed by 21 short-term approach. A total of 7 items in the scale of social happiness, than what were designed to remove originally. Factor in social happiness scale (emotional, social, cognitive), total (48/61) from Social happiness variance explained. In term of emotional (10/ 44), in term of social (6/59), in term of cognitive (31/58), it sets social happiness variance. The statistical value of Cranach's alpha for the scale of happiness and other independent variables are shown in Table A. The reliability of each dimension is calculated as (the sum of) happiness, (0,893), in term of emotional (0,893), in term of social (0,737). In term of cognitive (0,843).

Leisurely life style factor analysis in Table (3) is a summary. Based on the results of (KMO), for all aspects of lifestyle, leisure facilities (0,841), which indicates sufficient sample size. The chi-square test for Bartlett test of sphericity index is ($p < 0,000$), which there is significant and shows the correlations between the variables. Confirmatory factor is analysis of the type. The scale leisure lifestyle factors (traditional, modern), in total (34/43), Leisurely life explained style of the variance. In term of traditional (11/48), in term of modern (22/94), of the variance set leisure lifestyle. Cornbrash's alpha for the scale statistical value leisurely life style shown in the Table (1). The reliability of each dimension is calculated, for the leisurely life style (0,855), Traditional leisurely life style (0,710), and Modern leisurely life style (0,838).

Factor analysis results are summarized in Table (4) religious lifestyle. According to the result of research, (KMO), for all aspects of religious life style structures (0,847), which indicates sufficient sample size. The chi-square test for Bartlett test of sphericity index is ($p < 0,000$), that there is statistically significant and shows correlations between variables, confirmatory factor is type of the analysis, the scale religious lifestyle factors (Individualistic, collectivist), overall (62/79), explain the variance religious lifestyle, so that the individualistic (50/86), collectivist (11/93), of the variance religious lifestyle. The Cornbrash's alpha statistic religious lifestyle shown in the table (1), the reliability of each dimension is calculated for the whole style of religious life are (0,847), Individualistic style of religious life (0,806), religious lifestyle collectivist (0,799).

Variables

Happiness The dependent is variable of the study, happiness, in fact, the sum of the variable that emotional happiness, joy and happiness cognitive social.

Happiness and satisfaction can be social, psychological, and physical or life satisfaction definition streaming (Argyle & Luo, 1991).

The most comprehensive, yet most operational definition of happiness renders. In his opinion, Happiness the individual judge or refers the suitability of the quality of life.

Leisurely Life Style

A Collection of Employment that is people, it then their release from job requirements, family, social and educational to rest, leisure, development of information, education, non-profit and apply community involvement (Bourdieu, 1984).

Religious Lifestyle

Bourdieu (2005) believed that lifestyle includes exercise classified and the individual classification is divided in fields such as night and day, type of recreation and sports, social practices, rituals speak, walk, dress, and is type of feed. Religious life style is a set of behaviors derived from religion that is based on religion that practical for everyday life reflected in behaviors, in other words, all religions have a meaning system, doctrines, institutions and structures which they empower their followers in creating their

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lifestyle. Such lifestyle of religious culture can be called religious lifestyle (Veenhoven and Kalmijn, 2005).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Descriptive Findings

Based on demographic descriptive variables, a total of 400 respondents, age average 16,75, being happy between are girls (/. 89,1) and between boys (/. 90). Average happiness among first grade students (/.95, 40).

Second grade (/.91, 05), third (/. 85, 06), forth (/. 87,11). Average are happiness among high school students nongovernmental (/. 92,93), Public schools (/. 88,82), Average happiness of the people who postgraduate education is their father in order (/. 94,50) and (happiness /. 93,75). A lowest average of happiness is (/. 82, 14), the average happiness of those who graduate and undergraduate education in their mother are (/. 95, 22) and (/. 91, 32). In the end, the lowest happiness (/. 81), is related to students whose mothers are illiterate. Average happiness among students with fathers with government jobs are (/. 89, 90) and nongovernment (89/40).

Also, average happiness among the children whose mothers have jobs housekeeping (/. 88, 39) and jobs (/. 94, 14), average happiness and professors are PhD students whose parents have jobs. In order to for fathers (/. 99, 50) and mothers (/. 94), the average monthly income of households is 2264200 one thousand TOMANS.

High average happiness among the upper classes is (/. 103, 81) and the lower level is (74, 55). But according to research results building description, average social happiness is (/. 89, 13), Leisurely life style (/.73, 50), religious lifestyle. /.22, 93).

Analytical Findings

The relationship between lifestyle, leisure and social happiness. According to result of table (5) the relationship between the leisurely life style (total) and social happiness (total) is significant. Also check the dimensions of happiness) emotional, social, Cognitive (dimensions leisurely life style (traditional, modern) also shows, only the relationship between happiness is not significant. there is not any relationship emotional and lifestyle of modern leisure.

The Relationship between Religious Lifestyle and Social Happiness

According to table (6), the relationship between leisure (total) and social happiness (total) is significant, the relationship between religious collectivist style of life with all aspects of social happiness, but significant, happiness is not a significant relationship between religious lifestyle individualistic dimensions.

Table 5: The Relationship between the Lifestyle of Leisure and Social Happiness

Sig	Amount of t	Sig	f	The Coefficient of Determination	The Correlation Coefficient	Average	
0.000	4/992	0.000	24/228	0.057	0.240	73/43	Leisurely life style(Total)
						89/58	Social happiness (total)
0.008	2/663	0.008	7/094	0.018	0.132	35/30	Traditional leisurely life style
			49/824			23/38	Emotional happiness
0.000	7/059	0.000		0.111	0.334	22/52	Traditional leisurely life style
			61/566			23/38	Social happiness
0.000	7/846	0.000		0.134	0.008	31/76	Traditional leisurely life style
						33/60	Cognitive happiness

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0.881	-/150	0.881	0.222	0.000	0.227	35/30	
0.000	4/645	0.000	21/58			33/60	Emotional happiness
			85/7	0.019	0.137	22/52	Social happiness
						33/60	Modern leisurely life style
0.006	2/735	0.006				31/6	Cognitive happiness

Table 6: Examines the Relationship between Religious Lifestyle and Social Happiness

Sig	T Value	Sig	f	The Coefficient of Determination	The Correlation Coefficient	Average	
0.001	3/427	0.001	11/747	0.029	0.169	22/95	Religious lifestyle(total)
						89/58	Social happiness (total)
						7/71	Individualistic style of religious life
0.090	1/170	0.090	2/892	0.07	0.085	35/30	Emotional happiness
						70/71	Individualistic style of religious life
0.394	0.858	0.294	0.729	0.002	0.043	22/52	Social happiness
						70/71	Individualistic style of religious life
0.261	1.125	0.261	1/265	0.003	0.056	31/76	Cognitive happiness
						15/24	Religious lifestyle
0.005	2/793	0.005	7/801	0.019	0.139	35/30	Emotional happiness
						15/24	Religious lifestyle
0.008	2.646	0.008	7/001	0.017	0.131	22/52	Social happiness
						15/24	Religious lifestyle
0.000	3/523	0.000	12/408	0.030	0.174	31/76	Cognitive happiness

Check the Relationship between Demographic Variables and Social Happiness Students

Relationship between eight variables: age, sex, educational level, type of school, parental education, Parental occupation, family income and social class to social happiness of students (totally), the results as tables are 7 and 8. Shows the relationship between age and level of education, family income, and social class students with joy is significant, and during which the highest happiness belongs to the first grade students of the school and most of high school students is low. Well above the average high-class people have more joy and happiness to the people downstairs are the lowest.

Table 7: The Relationship between Age and Family Income and Happiness Students (Totally)

Sig	T Value	Sig	f	The Coefficient of Determination	The Correlation Coefficient	Average	
0.003	-2/998	0.003	8/988	0.030	0.170	89/13	Happiness (totally)
						16/75	age
0.008	5/556	0.000	30/886	0.072	0.269	89/02	Happiness (totally)

Social Happiness Explained by the Sum of Independent Variables (for Step by Step)

According to see in table (9), Based on the results table, the strongest social predictor of happiness (total) traditional leisurely life style, this variable alone (. / . 99), determines the variance in social happiness, In the second phase with the arrival of family income reaches 0.127 to model the correlation coefficients, that shows the Family income 0.028 is added to the predictive power. In the second phase with the addition of grade to model the correlation coefficients were 0.125. In other words, this is added to the predictive power variable, 0.025. In the fourth stage, with the addition of collectivist religious life style to model the correlation is reached coefficients 0.012. In other words, using this variable 0.012 is added to the predictive power. In the fifth round with the addition of high social class to model the correlation coefficients were 0.172. In other words, using this variable 0.008 has been added to the predictive power. With this said five traditional leisure lifestyle variables family income, educational level, religious lifestyle and are social class collectivist up to the most powerful predictors of social happiness (totally), and capable 0.172 changes explain in social happiness (total).

Path Analysis

To determine the effect of independent variables on direct and indirect social happiness (Total) used path analysis, the results are as the following graph.

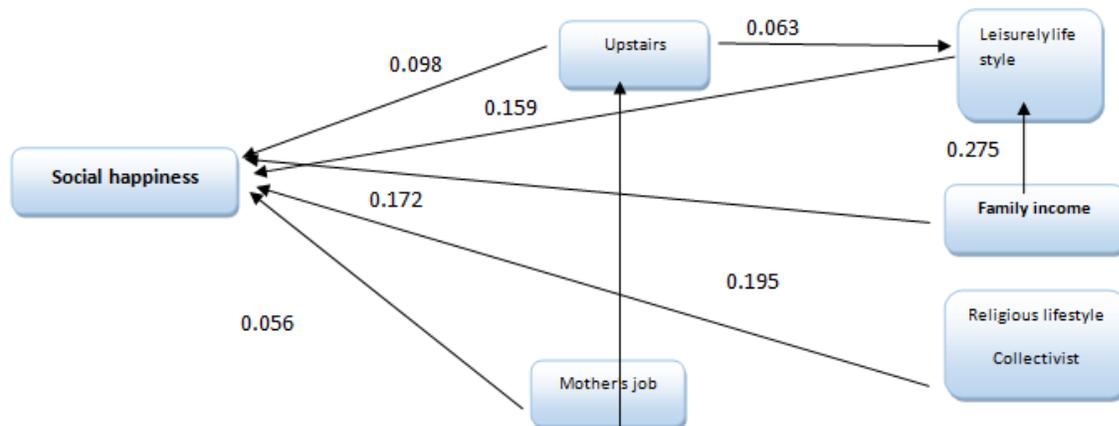


Figure 2: Analysis of the Social Happiness

Table 8: The Relationship between Gender, Type of School, Parental Occupation, Educational Level, Social Class and Parental Education with Joy (Totally)

Sig	DF	T Value	Average of Happiness	Number	Gender
0.615	398	-0.503	89/11	189	girl
			90	211	boy
Sig	Df	T Value	Average of Happiness	Number	Type of Schools
0.072	398	1/806	88/82	326	Governmental
			92/93	74	Non-Governmental
Sig	Df	T Value	Average of Happiness	Number	Father's Job
0.799	398	0.255	89/80	132	Governmental
			89/42	268	Non-governmental
Sig	Df	F Value	Average of Happiness	Number	Mother's Job
0.008	398	-2/655	88/39	317	House wife
			94/14	83	Practitioner
Sig	Df	F Value	Average of Happiness	Number	Grade
			95/40	93	first

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0.000	3	6/203	91/05 85/66 87/11 89/58	93 103 11 400	second Third Pre-university total
Sig	Df	F Value	Average of Happiness	Number	Social Class
0.000	5	9/629	130/81 90/68 94/34 87/80 77/53 74/55 89/58	11 51 139 151 39 400	High top high Moderate to high moderate Moderate to low low total
Sig	Df	F Value	Average of Happiness	Number	Father's Education
0.305	7	1/194	82/14 86/36 91/54 89/57 89/32 91/40 94/50 93/58 89/58	21 57 101 132 28 47 10 4 400	illiterate Primary Guidance Diploma Associate Degree Bachelor MA PhD total
Sig	Df	Value F	Average of Happiness	Number	Mother's Education
0.191	7	1/432	81 86/45 91/14 87/73 89/55 91/32 95/22 100 89/58	6 35 61 148 40 78 27 5 400	illiterate Primary Guidance Diploma Associate Degree Bachelor MA PhD total

Table 9: Explanation of Social Happiness (Total) in Terms of Total Independent Variables

sig	f	R2	R	Sig	T Value	Beta	B	Predictor	Level
0.000	43/424	0.099	0.314	0.000	6/590	0.314	0.923	Leisurely life style	First
0.000	28/619	0.127	0.356	0.000	5/853	0.281	0.825	Leisurely life	Second
				0.000	3/542	0.170	1.826	Family's income	
0.000	23/513	0.152	0.390	0.000	5/735	0.272	0.799	Traditional leisurely life style	Third
				0.001	3/429	0.162	1/746	Family's income	
				0.001	-3/429	-/159	-2/516	Grade of education	
0.000	19/285	0.164	0.405	0.000	4/588	0.230	0.677	Traditional leisurely life style	Forth
				0.000	3/763	0.178	1/908	Family's income	
				0.001	-3/265	-0.151	-2/389	Grade of education	

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				0.017	2/398	0.118	0.470	Collective religious lifestyle
0.000	16/322	0.172	0.415	0.000	4/467	0.224	0.658	Traditional leisurely life style
				0.000	3/569	0.170	1/822	Family's income
				0.001	-3/335	-/154	-2/433	Grade of education Fifth
				0.012	2/524	0.124	0.494	Collective religious lifestyle
				0.049	1/975	0.092	9/477	High class

Table 10: Total Direct and Indirect Effects of Independent Variables on the Dependent Variable

Total Indirect Effect	Direct and Indirect Effect	Indirect Effect		Direct Impact		Independent Variable
		Significant Level	Beta Coefficient	Significant Level	Beta Coefficient	
0.159		-	-	0.001	0.159	The leisurely life
0.195		-	-	0.000	0.195	Religious lifestyle
0.057		0.954	0.001	0.262	0.056	Mother's job
0.108		0.214	0.01	0.038	0.098	High class
0.172		-	-	0.001	0.172	Family's income
Total Affection : 0.691						
F = 10.982		R2 ; 0.170		R = 0.410		Sig = 0.000

Based on the results lifestyle leisure, lifestyle, religious, family income on happiness only directly affect students, amount of for leisurely life style is (0.159), religious lifestyle is (0.195), family income is (0.172), but the impact on the happiness directly upstairs is (0.098), and indirect is (0.01), mother jobs directly impact on happiness (0.056), and indirect (0.001).

Conclusion

Theoretical framework research constitute argyle and Durkheim's ideas, the Argyle's idea (2003), the pleasure of social communications is one of the most important factors for happiness, there is a close relationship between happiness and socialize, because it can also be caused by the satisfaction of social needs, not only have social interaction with other people happy, but they are also more communication quality, Argyle (2001) believes that participation in leisure activities also increase the amount of happiness. According to Durkheim (1990), relationship and social cohesion, through membership in voluntary associations and institutions and membership in a religious assembly or religious participation is obtained which affected on the happiness of people. The results show that are associated social happiness leisure lifestyle, so the Argyle's theory is confirmed. The collectivist style of religious life, especially religious lifestyle are associated with happiness, Durkheim's theory is based on research that is consistent theoretical framework

- According to the research, average social happiness (total numbers), Among the students on the scale with a range of, equal 8 to the average real with (. /. 89, 13), this indicates that the average social happiness among students in middle to high level. The research findings results compliance and confirm (Diener et al., 2000). In addition, students feelings happiness on a scale with range 11-55, that equals to (/. 34/84), social happiness on the scale with scope 6-30 equals to (/. 22,58), and cognitive happiness on a scale with range 1-9 equals to (/. 31,76). So, they are happiness emotional, social and cognitive upper-middle-class students. Leisurely life style, the happiness affected to students, in other words, increased leisure time, students increase happiness research findings with results and confirms their compliance (Argyle, 2003; Rabbani et al., 2011; Giddens, 1998).

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- Religious lifestyle (Total), impact on the happiness students.
Students have happily collective religious life style, but style does not respect individual religious life, The research findings with results and confirms their compliance, as well as with Durkheim's theory that make up the framework of the study. He believes in a religious assembly or participation in religious causes people to be happy and it confirms compliance.

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