



THE CULTURAL ASSESSMENT OF
THE LEVEL OF SPENDING LEISURE TIMES FROM THE PERSPECTIVE
OF STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The present study has aimed to identify the training needs of Islamic Azad University of Rey students' leisure to enrich their leisure times at university . With descriptive-survey research and statistical population of all students studying at Islamic Azad University of Shahr-e Rey (Yadegar-e-Imam) which in the academic year of 2013-2014 at university , approximately 20,000 persons are studying that is used stratified random sampling method and to estimate the sample size , it is used Morgan table and by appropriate assignment to establish statistical proportionality between the number of participants and the total number of students per college than all students . Data collection tools have verified a questionnaire and 38 questions which use content validity to determine its validity and in order to determine the reliability by using SPSS software , its analysis and Cronbach's alpha coefficient obtained 0/88 that was confirmed . In the first place , researcher will use data taken from the questionnaire using tables and charts and Descriptive Statistics and Inferential Statistics also use chi- Square nonparametric tests , adaptive chi-square and solidarity along with their significance test for research hypotheses test . Thus , given that the provided questionnaire is of Likert scale attitude questionnaire kind that will be qualitatively , then data will be analysed using SPSS software .

The main results of study include :

Scientific , educational and research priorities as well as their rank can be seen that participating in expert empowerment classes regarding study field and business room is at the first priority , participating in writing articles and computer training wirkshops jointly in second priority , language training and translation technology at third priority , technical and vocational entertainments at fourth priority , collaboration with scientific associations at fifth priority and participating in cultural-scientific meetings at sixth priority for students . Athletic priorities and also their ranks , it can be considered students's leisure preferences in the following respectively : Holding student sports competitions , Football, martial arts ,



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wrestling, handball, chess , Physical fitness , gymnastics , basketball , bodybuilding , volleyball , hiking , table tennis , climbing and running .

Literary and artistic priorities and also their rank can consider students's leisure priorities in this field as follows respectively : Knitting training , tailoring training , holding poetry , writing training , Academic publications , Journalism training , Student Press Exhibition , Photography training , Exhibition of photographs and design , Crafts and art training , painting and calligraphy training , Showing Film and theater , Music training .

Religious , recreative – entertainment priorities and also their rank can consider students's leisure priorities in this field as follows respectively : Social – political presence , Religious meetings , Watching movies , Basij activities , Participating in free thought Korsi (Chairs) , Studying newspaper , Rahinenoor trips and Operational areas of Iran–Iraq War , Non – lesson study, Religious activities, such as reading the Koran , Visiting the Museum , Psychology discussions , Camps and excursions , Going to restaurant , Going to the library and non – lesson study , Going to the park , Using the Internet , Rest and amusement , Socialising with friends .

There is no significant relationship between students gender and their group activities choice.

There is no significant relationship between students study field and their leisure priorities . 56/3 percent of students have been agreed with holding summer camps largely and so much . Cases referred to in the questionnaire (known cultural needs of the university) correspond to the emerging needs of the students .

Keywords : Educational Needs , Educational Needs Assessment , Leisure times , Student , Islamic Azad University of Rey

ABSTRACT

Humans mainly have two main parts of activities during the day : activities related to business and leisure times . Leisure times is part of hours or moments in which a person without a sense of obligation and non-occupational activities and biological needs does activities such as game and fun that causes his/her feeling of satisfaction . Leisure times is part of life that can cause growth and development of humans or decline and delinquency and ultimately lapse in society . Young people of each country are future makers of that country . The level of daily leisure times is one of important questions on researches related to leisure times discussions and how spending leisure times indicates cultural characteristics of society . The existence and original culture of every community is based on opportunities and leisure times of people who live in that society . Human civilizations is a manifestation of leisure times . (Ahmadi and Fathi-Ashtiani and Sabeti , 2005) .

Accordingly , social and personal decisions about leisure time is a modern significant part of human life and it is impossible to ignore , such that many world countries are looking for finding a suitable model for the optimal use of their communities leisure using the results of studies and researches . (Tondnevis , 1996) .

Nowadays , amusement and suitable spending leisure times is an effective means for nurturing mental , physical and moral faculties of people and is a factor to avoid social misbehaviours . (Tondnevis , 2008) . Special manner of spending leisure times due to factors such as : Age, occupation , level of education , interest, income status, place of residence , number of family members , Spending leisure times facilities and other different factors will change . (Safania , 2000) .



Since the issue of leisure times has been taken into consideration by humans from long time ago , done studies also show that human has been continually looking for seeking a remedy about this . Now also this attention and sensitivity not only has not decreased but its importance has also increased for several reasons . Some of these reasons include :

Development of machine life – reduced hours of work and activity - promoting awareness and knowledge of human

And more importantly , cultural transformations and the special formation of human desires and interests .

Therefore , one of the most important and fundamental missions of higher education and universities in each country is reforming and strengthening thinking and learners attitudes in order to improve and increase the level of real action and performance of human to life and in life and prompting its philosophy and enabling people of society for healthy and productive life .

Considering the importance of leisure time for students at university and more importantly , its correct and rational guidance for society , cultural officials of Islamic Azad University of Yadegar-e-Imam , Shahr-e-Rey have attempted to implement such research in order to improve the current situation and to prompt the level of responding to students's leisure times and also prompting the qualitative level of programs in this area that the main goals of implementing it can be seen below :

Research Questions

The main research question

How would be the interest order and prioritizing training needs for filling their leisure times at university in students view?

Sub-questions

- 1 . Which of scientific , educational and research needs would be for filling their leisure times at university in students view?
- 2 .Which of athletic needs would be in priority for filling their leisure times at university in studnets view?
- 3 . Which of literary and artistic needs would be in priority for filling their leisure times at university in students view?
- 4 . Which of religious , recreative – entertainment needs would be in priority for filling their leisure times at university in students view?
- 5 . Is there a significant relationship between students gender and their group activities choice?
- 6 . Is there a significant relationship between students study field and their leisure priorities?
- 7 . What percentage of university students agree with holding summer camps (artistical , cultural , athletic , religious and pilgrimage and tourism, etc ...) at university and outside of it?
- 8 . What knid of activity has been the most proposed activity of students in an open responsive letter of answer (descriptive)?
- 9 . How is the level of matching the emerging needs of the students in questionnaire (open question) and the emerging needs of the university?

History of Research

In a study by MS Afrasiabi (2011) entitled " virtual networks and Lifestyle : a case study of Iranian Social Hub (Club) which was carried out , the results showed that :



1 . Today , internet and virtual social networks have allocated a large part of young people's leisure time to themselves . People with diverse objectives join these networks that have introduced the main reasons as their leisure times and recreation .

2 . Joining in online (Internet) communities has been effective to a great extent on cultural symbols associated with lifestyle such as dialog and type of coverage . Moreover , Virtual social networks have resulted in changes in dating and marriage styles of some people that all the effects are studied carefully in the data analysis chapter .

3 . Another point that has been addressed in this study is the content of group and individual messages of people who have strongly influenced .

In a study by Ali Jafari (2011) entitled " Comparing the special manner of spending leisure times of male students in Islamic Azad University with Payame Noor University of Kaleybar County by emphasizing on sports activities and its effect on tendency to smoking which was carried out , the results showed that :

1 . The most main factor of tendency to smoking was smoker friends and the most reasons of tendency to it was recreation .

2 . Each four groups of students had leisure times day and night more than 3 hours and these times at 8 to 10 pm allocated greater percentage to themselves .

3 . Payame Noor University students spent their leisure times outside the university (Home and sports places) and Islamic Azad University students spent their leisure times inside the university .

4 . Smoker students had not nooning but non-smoker students had at least one hour nooning .

5 . Most of students chose watching television for spending leisure times and listening to radio , studying non-lessons and going to the movies is taken into consideration less by students .

6 . The level of interest in sporting activities among Payame Noor students was average and this percentage among Azad University students was high .

7 . Most of smoker students had sports activity less than one hour and most of non-smoker students had 2 to 3 hours had psorts activity in a week .

8 . Being with friends , reducing stress in smoker students and obtaining exhilaration and maintaining health in non-smoker students were the motivating factor of participating in physical activities .

9 . Footbal was the favorite sport of most students . In most students' opinion , the best time to run sporting activities is in the evening hours at 5 to 8 pm .

Qaem et al. (2008) studied how to spend leisure times at Medical Sciences University of Shiraz . The results showed that : The average of leisure times was 2/47+1/36 that students spent 88+92 minutes walking in the park , 77+81 minuets watching television , 24+49 minutes using sports facilities of university .

The most important priority of students for filling leisure times was respectively : Rest 70/9% (209 people) , Studying lessons 48/4% (170 people) , non-lessons 47/9% (168 people) , sports 28/2% (170 people) and entertainment 22/9% (80 people) . Among some done activities , there was a significant difference between male and female students .

Consequently , it can be said that the level of Medical Sciences University of Shiraz students's leisure times is as the same as Tehran University students . Because of the differences in the tastes and interests of male and female students according to their academic level , university should does a serious planning to increase the useful activities in leisure times .



Sanagoo et al. (2010) studied the manner of students' spending leisure times in some universities of Golestan Province that the results showed : 3/49 people of students more than 3 hours , 7/31 less than 3 hours and 5/12 one hour in day and night had not leisure times . The most leisure times for sending SMS with 1/30 , entertainment with Internet 2/27 , physical activities such as : Walking, going to the mountains and forests , exercising with 8/15 have been spent . Using mobile 12% , talking with friends 4/9% and sleeping and watching movies 8/3% of students' leisure times was allocated to itself .

Given that the most leisure times of students is allocated to sending SMS and surfing the internet , plans by parents and university officials in the proper use of this popular tool of the university youth will have a worth role in optimal use of leisure times .

In Mojtaba Tabab's study (2010) which is done entitled "Examining the relationship of social – economic base and how to spend leisure times among social sciences faculty of Allameh Tabatabai University students (18-29 years old) , the following results are noteworthy :

The first hypothesis : There is a correlation between social – economic base and kinds of leisures due to the significant level of 0/04 . The higher the social – economic base of students , it will reduce the amount of their leisure kinds .

The second hypothesis : There is a correlation between social base and leisure kinds due to the significant level of 0/03 . The higher the social – economic base of students , it will reduce the amount of their leisure kinds .

The third hypothesis : The relationship between economic base and leisure kinds due to the significant level of 0/00 is confirmed . The higher the social – economic base of students , it will reduce the amount of their leisure kinds .

Rahmani et al. (2005) in a study entitled " The role of exercise in male students' leisue times of Islamic Azad University of Takestan " concluded as follows: A . The average time of students' leisure has been about 4 hours in a day .

B . Among studnets' leisure times activities during the academic year , watching TV , listening to music , talking with friends , doing exercise and using computer were at the first to the fifth place .

C . Studying the barriers of students' sxercising showed that much work , laziness , impatience (feeling bored) and not accustomed are mentioned as the main barriers .

D . Motivation of students to engage in sports include respectively : getting exhilaration and feeling of pleasure , maintaining health and feeling of power and reducing stresses .

Pourhossein (2009) has done a research entitled " Studying the situation of students' leisure times during academic year and ways to enrich it " in Qarchak area of Varamin that the results obtained from research are as follows :

Students in their leisure times prefer group activities more than individual activities . There is no significant difference between father's education level , father as an employee and income families in students' spending leisure times . University Students are not pleased with leisure times programs of families and universities but are pleased with TV programs . Students who have very low planning , it is not observed a significant difference in the level of their pleasure with spending leisure times but people who have high average and very high purpose and planning , there is a significant difference in the level of pleasure with spending leisure tiems . Also the results



showed most of students watch movies and sports competitions on TV , use internet and computer games a lot in their leisure times .

Laakso & etal (2008) according to a research during 1977 to 2007 entitled " directions in sports activities of leisure times among youth in Finland " concluded that :

In general , the tendency of young girls to exercise activities in leisure time has been more than young boys . Also from 1977 to 1985 , doing exercise in leisure time among youth has decreased but after that until 2007 it is rising that from 2003 to 2007 these activities are organized in sports and it is clear not non-organized sports .

Dorotakleta et al. (2009) in a study entitled " Increasing sports activities in leisure times : How do we overcome the barriers of inaction? " concluded that :

In Poland , nearly 35% of adults have no sports activity in their leisure times and 17% are involved physical activities as decentralized and also 42% of children over 14 years spent watching TV and working with computers more than three hours per day . In addition , 50% of teens aged 15 to 19 years do not any kind of sports in their leisure times .

Javier Molina (2009) did a research entitled " The analysis of physical activity in leisure time and physical activities for future purposes " between 321 male students and 318 female students of University of Valencia, Spain . The results of this research showed that the main objective of participating in physical activities has been coach support of physical exercises . Also results of the research showed that : Male students on average of 2-3 sessions in a week did physical activities for 30 minutes and more in their leisure times but female students did physical activities in their leisure times so once a week . Girls and boys who use more hours of physical exercise , it has been because of more background on physical activity and sport before entering the University and giving importance to and more support for exercising physical activities by parents, teachers and friends . Men were members of sports clubs more than women and had more experience in sports and did physical exercises there .

Chua (2008) analyses the effects of silent reading program on students' habits and behaviours in the field of reading in leisure times . The author used a time-series design and studied students' reading habit 3 times in 12 months . It was expected that the program has positive effects on their reading habits and create considerable effects on them . The results supported this waiting . After several months , the number of students who stayed on the books for their leisure time increased . Also number of students who agreed reading is enjoyable increased , however , the number of students who took more than an hour after school to study reduced . Other programs should be complementary to the operational program .

Comeel Vandelanotte et al . (2009) in a research entitled " Using computer and internet in leisure times with weight gain and obesity " concluded that average use of computers and the Internet was 125/3 minutes per week and also use of computers and the Internet in their leisure time were significantly associated with overweight and obesity and participants who used computer and internet more and less and respectively in eighth and two-fifths of their leisure . Likely more than 5 hours per days, compared with participants who did not use computers and the Internet , they showed sedentary behaviours .

Summary of Background research :



Referring to the experiences, results and analysis of the most important aspects of the benefits and results of research available to the background research of each study can be the guidance of every researcher to carry out the better and optimized study and rescue him from the parallel and guide the researcher into various aspects of the subject of his research . Review of the literature was conducted research related to the results obtained are : None of the studies that were studied , in accordance with quite similar title and corresponding with the title of research were not presented and it seems that the title is very remarkable in terms of being new in its kind but however the researcher after study concluded that in total , it can be found of studying done researches that the most common and verifiable points of them was that the research has been devoted to examining cases that after sorting and classifying , we can put them on a subset of the following cases :

1 . religious, recreational and entertainment , 2 . Literary – Artistic , 3 . Athletic , 4 . Scientific (education – research) , 5 . Participation in affairs (General)

Research Methodology

Having done the scientific definitions of all variables , diagnosis and determining the appropriate methodology was adopted for the implementation of research that is as follows : the research methodology of implementation of thi study is descriptive – survey due to the nature of the present research . Also its statistical population include all students studying at Islamic Azad University of Shahr-e-Rey (Yadegar-e-Imam) who are studying at this university in the academic year of 2013-2014 . The total number of individuals in the early stages of research conducted by the university officials have been reported about 20,000 people . The statistical sample of this research is 377 people of students studying in the academic year of 2013-2014 that it is used by stratified random sampling method and to estimate the least sample size of Morgan table and by appropriate assignment to establish proportionality between the number of subjects and the number of students per college than all students (With this method , researcher can calculate the exact number of examinable share per college , verify a questionnaire to collect data and 38 questions that its questions was taken from a variety of activities and training needs to fill students' leisure times . Also it is used the library method to collect data . It is used content validity method to determine the validity of questionnaire . To determine the reliability of questionnaire , first it was distributed primarily between 30 people of individual statistical population that were chosen randomly and completed questionnaire analyzed using SPSS software and its Cronbach's coefficient obtained 0/88 which was confirmed . In the first place , researcher will exhibit the information taken from questionnaire using tables , graphs and descriptive statistics (Frequency, percentage, mean, charts, tables). To analyze research questions 8 and 9 which will be assessed by questions 14 and 38 questionnaire and is like an open question , it will be used frequency calculation method (manual and simple census comments) and this is due to the variety and infinite reponses of proved research . Ultimately , among the proposed cases by students and what has come in questionnaire (That in fact they reflect the general known options of cultural sector of university for responding to optimize students' leisure times) , an Implementation and Evaluation will be done that to what extent , there is difference and similarity between the identified needs by university and suggested needs of students . It will use chi-square nonparametric tests , adoptive chi-



square and Solidarity with their significance test for the research hypothesis test in inferential level . However, due to the fact that the prepared questionnaire is of Likert-type attitude scale that will be qualitative . Then , data will be analyzed using SPSS software . In other words , operational definitions should be measured in specific ways and researcher use devices , tests and other measurement tools to measure states or phenomena that have been defined as a practical .

Analysis of the data and discussion and conclusion

After doing research and statistical analysis, the following results were obtained that hereunder , results related to each research question addressed and examined respectively :

The first research question :

1 . Which of academic , educational and research needs will be in priority to fill their leisure times at university in students' opinion?

Table 1 : Leisure priorities of students in order to secure academic , educational and research needs

Significance test	Priority	Average rating	Kind of leisure
Chi-square =307/196 p-Value =0/0001	1	3/35	Business rooms
	4	3/74	Technical and professional entertainment
	2	3/57	Teaching Writing
	2	3/57	Computer training
	3	3/64	Translation technique
	5	4/92	Collaboration with the scientific
	6	5/22	Scientific-cultural meetings

This question consists of author or variables " prioritize the distribution of interest in participating in scientific – educational and research activities of students " that the obtained results showed that : According to the research findings , 14.1% of students had very little interest in participating in scientific – educational and research activities . 20.3% of students in low extent , 44.6% of them in average extent and 21.1% of them in high extent had interest in participating in the mentioned activities . In fact , if we consider low and very low ranges at 50% of low extent and medium and high ranges at 50% of high extent , simply this result can be interpreted as : 65.6 percent of students have brought average and much prioritization for scientific , educational and research priorities and only 24/4 percent of them have chosen the low and very low priority for these requirements . So we can say , they have declared preparation and appropriate welcome from these activities with this method of their choice that base priorities outlined in the following their cultural and educational planning .

Also followed to answer this question , it can be said that it is observed to determine students' leisure priorities to meet scientific , educational and research needs of students and due to Friedman test significant level which the value of this probability is smaller than the first error type 0/05 and so it can be accepted that in this level of error , students' leisure priorities to meet scientific , educational and research needs have been different . so and according to the results of Friedman significance test and due



to average of ratings obtained for priorities and also their ratings can be seen that participating in expert empowerment classes regarding study field and business rooms have the highest priority . Participating in writing articles and computer training are place on the second priority of students jointly . Teaching language and translation technique , technical and vocational entertainments , collaboration with scientific associations and participating in scientific – cultural meetings are placed on the third , fourth , fifth and sixth priorities of students .

The second research question

2 . Which of athletic needs would be in priority to fill leisure times at university?

Table 2 : Students' leisure priorities to meet athletic needs

Significance Test	priority	Average rating	Leisure kind
Chi-square =297/787 p-Value =0/0001	7	7/36	Physical fitness
	8	7/68	Exercise
	11	8/28	Volleyball
	5	6/73	Handball
	9	7/86	Basketball
	13	8/63	Table tennis
	3	6/59	Martial Arts
	6	7/34	Chess
	4	6/61	Wrestling
	12	8/40	Hiking
	14	8/90	Climbing and running
	10	7/90	Bodybuilding
	1	6/29	Sports competition
	2	6/44	Football

This question consists of author or variable " Prioritizing athletic needs to fill students' leisure times at university " which the obtained results showed : As findings show 10/0% of studnets have very less interest in participating in University athletic activities .

19/4% of students in low extent , 23/4% of them in average extent and 37/2% of them in high extent have interet in participating in the mentioned activities . Also 37/9% of students allocate less than 1 hour of their leisure times to athletic activities .

Distribution of athletic activities of 29/5% of the studied students have been between 1 and 2 hours , 17/3% of them between 2 to 3 hours and 15/2% of them 4 hours and more . And due to the findings that 9/7% of students have suggested 8 to 12 pm for doing extracurricular athletic activities at university . 25/1% of the studied students suggest 5 to 8 am , 24/8% of them 3 to 5 pm and 40/4% of them 8 to 12 pm as right time for doing extracurricular athletic activities at university .



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In fact ,if we consider low and very low ranges 50% at low extent and average and high ranges 50% at high extent , simply this result can be interpreted as : 70/6% of students have chosen the average and much Prioritization for athletic priority and only 29/4% of them have chosen low and very low priorities for these requirements . So we can say , they have declared preparation and appropriate welcome from these activities with this method of their choice that base priorities outlined in the following their athletic planning of university .

According to significant level of Friedman test it is seen that the value of this probability is smaller than the first error type 0/05 and so it can be accepted that in this level of error, students leisure priorities to meet their athletic needs have been different . So , the findings of the non-parametric Friedman test and determining students leisure priorities to meet their athletic needs due to average of ratings obtained for priorities and also their ratings , we can consider students leisure times in this field in the following respectively :

Holding Students sports competition , Footbal , Martial Arts , Wrestling , Handball , Chess , Physical fitness , Exercise , Basketball , Bodybuilding , Volleyball , Hiking , Table tennis , Climbing and Running .

It is also worth noting that findings of this research is consistent with previous findings of Tonadnevis (1996) , Zarei (2001) and Heidari (2007) studies .

The third research question :

3 . Which of literary and artistic needs would be in priority to fill their leisure times at university in students' opinion?

Table 3 : Students leisure priority to meet literary and artistic needs

Significance Test	Priority	Average rating	Leisure Kind
Chi-square = 535/931 p-Value = 0/0001	12	8/46	Film and theater
	9	7/78	Exhibition of photographs and design
	13	8/66	Music training
	11	8/32	Teaching painting and calligraphy
	6	6/42	Journalism training
	10	8/03	Crafts and art training
	1	5/26	Knitting training
	8	7/48	Photography training
	3	5/90	Hodling Poetry
	4	6/18	Teaching writing
	2	5/51	Tailoring Training
	7	6/59	Student Press Exhibition
5	6/40	Academic publications	

This question consists of author or variable " Prioritizing literary and artistic needs to fill students leisure times at university " that the obtained results showed : As the findings



show 11/9% of students have very low interest in participating in literary and artistic activities . 22/4% of students in low extent , 31/0% of them in average extent and 34/8% of them in high extent have interest in participating in the mentioned activities. In fact , if we consider low and very low ranges 50% at low extent and average and high ranges 50% at high extent , simply this result can be interpreted as : 65/7% of students have chosen average and high prioritization for literary and artistic priorities and only 34/3% of them have chosen low and very low priority for these requirements . So it can be said that , they have declared preparation and appropriate welcome from these activities with this method of their choice that base priorities outlined in the following their literary and artistic planning at university . According to significant level of Friedman test it is seen that the value of this probability is smaller than the first error type 0/05 and so it can be accepted that in this level of error , students leisure times to meet literary and artistic needs have been different . Findings related to Friedman test and determining students leisure times to meet literary and artistic needs show based on the average of the ratings obtained for priority and also their rating , we can consider students leisure times in this field in the following repectively :

Knitting training, tailoring training, holding poetry, writing training, Academic publications, Journalism training, Student Press Exhibition, Photography training, Exhibition of photographs and design, Crafts and art training, painting and calligraphy training, Showing Film and theater, Music training .

Also it is worth noting that findings of this study is congruence and smilar with previous findings of Abedin-Zadeh (1991) study .

The fourth research question :

4 . Which of religious , recreational – entertainment needs would be in priority to fill their leisure times in students' opinion?

This question consists of author or variable " Prioritizing religious , recreational – entertainment needs to fill students leisure times at university that the obtained results showed : As findings show 8/9% of students have very low interest in participating in religious , recreational – entertainment activities . 17/7% of students at low extent , 36/6% of them at average extent and 36/8% of them at high extent have interest in participating in the mentioned activities .

In fact , if we consider low and very low ranges 50% at low extent and average and high ranges 50% at high extent , simply this result can be interpreted as : 73/4% of students have chosen average and high prioritization for literary and artistic priorities and only 26/6% of them have chosen low and very low priority for these requirements . So it can be said that they have declared preparation and appropriate welcome from these activities with this method of their choice that base priorities outlined in the following their religious , recreational – entertainment planning at university .

Table 4 : Students leisure times to meet religious , recreational – entertainment needs

Significance Test	Priority	Average rating	Leisure kind
Chi-square = 942/487 p-Value =0/0001	14	10/60	Going to library and studying
	12	9/84	Camp
	5	8/57	Participating in free thought Korsi



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	7	8/70	Rahinenoor trips and Operational areas of Iran-Iraq War
	2	7/87	Religious meetings
	4	8/07	Mobilization activities
	6	8/61	Reading newspaper
	11	9/57	Psychology discussions
	13	9/91	Going to restaurants
	15	11/01	Going to park
	17	12/07	Rest and having fun
	18	13/29	Socialising with friends
	16	11/38	Using internet (Coffee net)
	10	8/85	Visiting the Museum
	8	8/73	Studying non-lessons
	3	7/79	Watching movies
	1	7/45	Social – political presence
	9	8/78	Religious activities like reading quran

According to significant level of Friedman test it is seen that the value of this probability is smaller than the first error type 0/05 and so it can be accepted that in this level of error, students leisure priorities to meet their religious , recreational – entertainment needs have been different . Findings related to Friedman test and determining students leisure times to meet literary and artistic needs show based on the average of the ratings obtained for priority and also their rating , we can consider students leisure times in this field in the following respectively :

Social - political presence, Religious meetings, Watching movies, Mobilization activities, Participating in free thought Korsi (Chairs), Studying newspaper, Rahinenoor trips and Operational areas of Iran-Iraq War, Non - lesson study, Religious activities, such as reading the Koran , Visiting the Museum, Psychology discussions, Camps and excursions, Going to restaurant, Going to the library and non - lesson study, Going to the park, Using the Internet, Rest and amusement, Socialising with friends .

Also it is worth noting that findings of this study is congruence and similar with previous findings of Rahmani et al. (2002) and (2005) , Biddle et al. (2009) , Fitzgerald (1995) and Marlin et al. (2005) study .

The fifth research question :

5 . Is there a significant relationship between students gender and choosing group activities?

Table 5 : The relationship between students gender and choosing group activities

Significance level	The test statistic	Test
0/131	5/635	Chi-Square



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0/139	0/121	Cramer's V
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This question consists of author or variable " students gender and group activities " that the obtained results showed : to determine the relationship between students gender and choosing their group activities it is used chi-square test due to both variables of test. Findings related to Chi-square test and determining students gender and choosing their group activities show them and according to significant level of Chi-square test it is seen that the probability obtained bigger than error type 1 at 0/05 and consequently independence gender assuming of choosing group activities is accepted in Type I error level test and therefore there is no significant relationship between students gender and choosing group activities . Also Cramer statistic is bigger than 0/05 to assess the relationship between these variables with significant level that confirms he lack of correlation between the two variables . Also it is worth noting that findings of this study is consistent with previous findings of Pourhossein (2009) study.

The sixth research question :

6 . Is there a significant relationship between students' study field and their leisure times?

This question consists of author or variable " students study field and their leisure times " which the obtained results showed that :

Findings related to Chi-square test show determining students study field and their leisure times . Since students leisure times was measured in the form of 10 different activities, Chi-square statistic results is presented for each activity separately .

Table 6 : Relationship between students study field and leisure times

Significance level	The test statistic	Test	Activity
0/823	5/131	Chi-Square	Non-lesson study
0/823	0/067	Cramer's V	
0/426	15/357	Chi-Square	In the Library
0/426	0/117	Cramer's V	
0/715	11/524	Chi-Square	Attendance at chapel
0/715	0/101	Cramer's V	
0/910	8/388	Chi-Square	Going to the park
0/910	0/086	Cramer's V	
0/609	10/074	Chi-Square	Talking with friends
0/609	0/094	Cramer's V	
0/889	8/769	Chi-Square	Doing exercise
0/889	0/088	Cramer's V	
0/862	9/286	Chi-Square	Using computer and University site
0/862	0/091	Cramer's V	



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0/933	7/755	Chi-Square	Artistic works
0/933	0/083	Cramer's V	
0/786	10/518	Chi-Square	Walking and Promenade
0/786	0/096	Cramer's V	
0/0001	80/538	Chi-Square	Hear to music
0/0001	0/267	Cramer's V	

According to Chi-square significance level can be seen that the possibility of leisure activities for all students, except for listening to music is obtained bigger than the first error type 0/05 and consequently Independence Discipline assumption of students leisure priorities in these activities is accepted in the level of the first error of test and so there is no significant correlation between students study field and their leisure times in these activities . Also Cramer statistic to assess the level of relationship between these variables have had significant level bigger than 0/05 that confirms the lack of correlation between these variables . But about listening to music can be seen that there is a significant relationship between students study field and their priority in listening to music and Cramer statistic results and its significance level confirm the relationship .

The seventh research question :

7 . What percentage of university students agree with holding summer camps (Artistic, Cultural , Athletic , Religious and Pilgrimage and Tourism)?

This question consists of author or variable " Percentage level of students agreement with holding summer camp (Artistic, Cultural , Athletic , Religious and Pilgrimage and Tourism) inside university and outside of it " that the obtained results showed : Based on the findings of study it was observed that 56/3% of students have been agreed with holding summer camp so much and this ration covers more than half of the studied students .

Eight Research Question :

8 . What kind of activity has been the most proposed activity of students in an open responsive letter of answer (descriptive)?

This question consists of component or variable " Identify the type of students requested activities that have the most frequent requests in an open responsive letter of answer (descriptive) that the obtained results showed : As noted in various parts of study like third chapter , it was used verified questionnaire to accomplish this study that it was of two kinds of open and closed response which here it is considered respondents answer to question 14 of the questionnaire that obtained from examining students answers to the following question by citing the relevant frequency that include :

Table 7 : Proposed athletic activities from students to University

Frequency	Athletic activities	Row		Frequency	Athletic activities	Row
15	Considering Gifts	13		29	Creating Space and	1



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				facilities	
15	Free sports facilities	14		Competitions	2
14	Physical fitness course	15		Table tennis	3
14	Badminton	16		Football	4
13	Wrestling	17		swimming pool	5
13	Karate	18		Volleyball	6
12	Ping-pong	19		Bodybuilding	7
11	Car Racing	20		Swimming	8
9	Bodybuilding	21		Handball	9
8	Gymnastics	22		Sport Team Camp	10
8	Bodybuilding	23		Organizing Sport Tean	11
3	Horse riding	24		Climbing	12

Table 8 : The proposed literary – artistic activities from students to University

Frequency	Literary and Artistic activities	Row		Frequency	Literary and Artistic activities	Row
17	Painting	7		34	Music	1
16	Sewing and Tailoring	8		24	Theatre	2
15	Writing	9		21	Photography	3
15	Writing articles	10		21	Poetry	4
7	Designing	11		19	Exhibiting	5
5	Knitting	12		18	Writing story	6

Table 9 : The proposed religious activities from students to University

Frequency	Religious activities	Row		Frequency	Religious activities	Row
19	Hijab and prayer Seminar	5		32	Quran Reading	1
17	Designing training	6		29	Camp	2
11	Providing and training religious behavioral patterns	7		23	Introduction to Koranic story	3
9	Solving religious doubts meetings	8		20	Political debates and dogmas and theology	4

Table 10 : The proposed scientifi activities from students to University

Frequency	Scientific acivitiest	Rowm		Frequency	Scientific acivitiest	Row
18	Making electronics and robotics devices competitions	7		25	Training Advanced Scientific and Modern Softwares Field	1
17	Appropriate workshops related to the field	8		23	WIFI system establish	2
14	Troubleshooting and exercise classes	9		22	Scientific competitions	3
10	Workshop and practical accounting training	10		21	Forming Student Journal	4
4	Using Project Room	11		20	Language(English) and the Quran	5
				19	Knowing technical environment camp	6



Table 11 : The proposed recreative and entertainment activities from students to University

Frequency	Recreative and entertainment activity	Row	Frequency	Recreative and entertainment activity	Row
19	Making Cinema	4	25	Sports competitions in each sport	1
16	pilgrimage and tourism camp	5	23	Computer games	2
8	Traditional coffee house for students	6	20	Showing Movies	3

Nine research question :

9 . How is the level of matching the mentioned needs from students in questionnaire (open response) and the mentioned needs from university?

As it was mentioned in he answer to the eight question research , the emrging needs and proposed of students that presented in the answer to the question 14 of study , Most of the cases in questionnaire (cases and proposed options from university) are mentioned and it can be claimed with certainty that Cases referred to in the questionnaire (known cultural needs from university) correspond with the emerging needs from students and this can attract the belief and trust to the high quality (Research Tool) namely a connected and comprehensive questionnaire .

The main question of study

How would be the interest order and prioritizing educational needs to fill their leisure times at university in students view?

Based on the analysis of data obtained from questionnaire of the present study , prioritizing students cultural needs will be presented in the following :

Table 12 : Interest order and prioritizing educational needs to fill students leisure times at university				Row
Recreative , entertainment and religious	Literaty - Artistic	Athletic	Scientific , educational and research	
Social – political presence	Knitting training	Holding Student sports competition	Participating in Specialized classes in the field of education and empowerment of business rooms	1
Religious meetings	Tailoring training	Football	Participating in writing articles workshops	2
Watching Movies	Holding poetry	Martial Arts	Computer training	3
Basij activity	Writing training	Wrestling	Teaching language and translation technique	4
Participating in free thought Korsi (chairs)	Academic publications	Handball	Technical and vocational entertainment	5
Reading newspaper	Journalism training	Chess	Collaboration with scientific associations	6
Rahinenoor trips and Operational areas of	Student Press Exhibition	Physical fitness	Participating in scientific – cultural meetings	7



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Iran-Iraq War			
Non-lesson study	Photography training	Exercise	8
Religious activities, such as reading the Koran	Exhibition of photographs and design	Basketball	9
Visiting the Museum	Crafts training	Bodybuilding	10
Psychology discussion	Teaching painting and calligraphy	Volleyball	11
Camp and entertainment trips	Showing Movies and theatre	Walking	12
Going to restaurant	Music training	Table tennis	13
Going to library and non-lesson study		Climbing and Running	14
Going to park		15	
Using internet		16	
Rest and having fun		17	
Socializing with friends		18	

It is also worth noting that the findings of study is consistent and similar with the preious findings of Arkan (2004) studies .

The fifth component : " Participation in affairs (general)

But for the fifth component " Participation in affairs (general) , we will discuss them because of its analytic and type-related questions in the following : As mentioned in the methodology of the study , testable responses to the questions (1,2,8,12,13,14,15,16,25,27,33,34,35,38) analyze this compenent . So in the following, we analyze the answer to question which include :

Question 1 - According to the research findings , 42/0% of students spend most of their leisure times at home . 33/2% of students spend most of their leisure times at university , 6/1% of them in dorm , 6/4% of them in cultural centres and 12/2% of them in other places .

Question 2 - According to the research findings , the subject of the last studied book by 23/4% of students has been scientific . This ration has been for 17/3% of students related to literary books , 15/4% artistic , 5/1% economic , 8/5% religious , 21% educational and 9/3% political and social .

Question 8 - According to the research findings , 10/1% of students have no special incentive of watchin TV or do not watch TV at all . 9/5% of students watch political programs , 15/4% of them watch sports programs , 5/3% of them watch economic – social programs , 5/6% of them watch Movie&series , 4/5% of them watch Entertainment programs and competitions , 1/9% watch Literature, art and music programs , 3/2% watch religious programs , 2/4% watch Cartoon programs and 42/2% watch scientific and documentary programs .

Question 12 – Determining students leisure priorities in order to enable University Programs Unit (Prioritize the necessary actions)



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To determine students leisure priorities in order to enable University Programs Unit (Prioritize the necessary actions) that has been studied in question 12 of questionnaire using average rating of five priorities , the obtained results of table (43-4) show that :

Table 13 : students leisure priorities in order to enable University Programs Unit (Prioritize the necessary actions)

	Creating space and enough equipment to use human Committed and skilled workforce	Familiarizing authorities related to the importance of subject	Students' participation in planning	Creating administration	Providing funding and more facilities	Strong public relations
N Valid	261	309	293	223	286	275
Missing	116	68	84	154	91	102
Mean	2.4559	2.9353	3.0512	3.8834	2.9825	2.9927

Based on the average of the ratings obtained and also their ratings , we can consider students leisure times in this field as follows respectively :

- 1 . Creating space and enough equipment to use human Committed and skilled workforce (Average rating 2.4559)
- 2 . Familiarizing authorities related to the importance of subject (Average rating 2.9353)
- 3 . Providing funding and more facilities (Average rating 2.9825)
- 4 . Strong public relations (Average rating 2.9927)
- 5 . Students' participation in planning (Average rating 3.0512)
- 6 . Creating administration (Average rating 3.8834)

Question 13 – Determining and prioritizing the most leisure times of students during leisure times at university

Determining and prioritizing the most leisure times of students during leisure times at university that is studied in question 13 using average rating of five priorities , the obtained results of table (44-4) show that :

Table 14 : Determining and prioritizing the most leisure times of students during leisure times at university

	Non-lesson study	Presence in the library	Attendance at chapel	Going to park	Talking with friends	Doing exercise	Computer site	Artistic works	Walking	Listening to music
N Valid	119	110	193	171	272	83	213	120	195	151
Missing	258	267	184	206	105	294	164	257	182	226
Mean	3.0000	3.0091	2.6580	2.3158	2.1434	3.3133	3.5305	3.7750	3.3846	3.5629

Based on the average of the ratings obtained for priorities and also their rating , we can consider students leisure priorities in this field as follows respectively :

- 1 . Talking with friends (Average rating 2.1434)
- 2 . Going to park (Average rating 2.3158)
- 3 . Attendance at chapel (Average rating 2.6580)
- 4 . Non-lesson study (Average rating 3.0000)
- 5 . Presence in the library (Average rating 3.0091)
- 6 . Doing exercise (Average rating 3.3133)
- 7 . Walking (Average rating 3.3846)
- 8 . Computer site (Average rating 3.5305)
- 9 . Listening to music (Average rating 3.5629)



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10 . Artistic works (Average rating 3.7750)

Question 14 - According to the research findings , interest order and prioritizing cultural needs to fill students leisure times at university obtained as follows that we present their observation and comparison side by side and in the form of a table :

Table 15 : Interest order and prioritizing cultural needs to fill students leisure times at university				Row
Recreative , entertainment and religious	Literary – artistic	Athletic	Scientific , educational and research	
Social – political presence	Knitting training	Holding Student sports competition	Participating in Specialized classes in the field of education and empowerment of business rooms	1
Religious meetings	Tailoring training	Football	Participating in writing articles workshops	2
Watching Movies	Holding poetry	Martial Arts	Computer training	3
Basij activity	Writing training	Wrestling	Teaching language and translation technique	4
Participating in free thought Korsi (chairs)	Academic publications	Handball	Technical and vocational entertainment	5
Reading newspaper	Journalism training	Chess	Collaboration with scientific associations	6
Rahinenoor trips and Operational areas of Iran-Iraq War	Student Press Exhibition	Physical fitness	Participating in scientific – cultural meetings	7
Non-lesson study	Photography training	Exercise		8
Religious activities, such as reading the Koran	Exhibition of photographs and design	Basketball		9
Visiting the Museum	Crafts training	Bodybuilding		10
Psychology discussions	Teaching painting and calligraphy	Volleyball		11
Camp and entertainment trips	Showing Movies and theatre	Walking		12
Going to restaurant	Music training	Table tennis		13
Going to library and non-lesson study		Climbing and Running		14
Going to park				15
Using internet				16
Rest and having fun				17
Socializing with friends				18



Question 15 - According to the research findings , 8/6% of the studied students had no leisure time during day and night . 17/2% of them had 1 hour leisure time , 32/5% of them had less than 3 hours and 41/7% of them had more than 3 hours .

Question 16 - According to the research findings , leisure times of 6/7% of the studied students have been morning , 14/2% of them have been at noons , 35/5% of them have been afternoons and 43/5% of them have been at nights .

Question 25 - According to the research findings , 53/4% of students have evaluated the situation of university leisure facilities weakly . 24/7% of students have evaluated university leisure facilities averagely , 14/5% of them have evaluated good and 7/5% of them have evaluated very good .

In fact , 78/2% of students have evaluated university leisure facilities weak and average while only 21/8% of it is evaluated good and very good .

Question 27 - According to the findings of Table (20-4) , 8/8% of students have suggested individual activities as leisure activities . 58/3% of students have suggested group activities , 29/1% of them individual and group activities and 3/7% of them non of these activities .

Question 33 - According to the research findings , 4/8% of students have no interest in participating in implementing leisure times program at university . 29/1% of students are interested in participating in implementing leisure times at university lowly , 34/2% of them at high extent and 31/8% of them at very high extent . In fact, it can be said that 75% of university students are interested in participating in implementing leisure times at university .

Question 34 - According to the research findings , 16/3% of students have not been agreed with holding leisure times program in summer . 27/8% of students have been agreed with holding leisure times program in summer at low extent , 29/3% of them at high extent and 26/9% of them at very high extent .

Question 35 - According to the research findings , 19/5% of students do not spend no hour of their leisure times . 28/3% of students spend their leisure times between 1 to 2 hours , 18/7% of them between 2 to 3 hours and 33/4% of them more than 3 hours .

Question 37 - According to the findings of Table (30-4) , 23/8% of students use internet less than 1 hour , 29/1% of students between 1 to 2 hours , 19/3% of them between 2 to 3 hours and 27/8% of them more than 3 hours in day and night .

Conclusion

The importance of leisure times and time is no hidden from everyone and science and religion leaders have emphasized and emphasize on the importance to it repeatedly . For example , a quote from one of innocent Imams is that every human should consider enough time in his/her own daily and personal schedule for the following three factors which include :

Worshiping the Lord (God) , Lawful work and acquisition daily bread , Leisure and Recreation

And this indicates the importance of religion and Islam to consider enough time for spending leisure times and how to spend it that is very important and interesting . Also in clear-sighted people of various sciences including management, psychology, economics and politics , this principle and law are prevailing and expressly state that : " Time is precious " and regardless of their position , post , field , expert knowledge and social and cultural leve agree with this principle . When we listen to their words ,



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mostly like to set their time so that even if it's possible , allocate a small part of it to leisure and ease of current , repetitive and routine affairs because they have not any opportunity to engage in some of their social mental needs in their occupational space, their different physical , practical and mental occupation .

That's why it's important to devote their time and the manner of spending leisure times . However, in order to address the topic of how to spend leisure times and the manner of spending it for different people and groups especially university students , valuable and very worthy research is conducted by researchers but non of them were not fully similar to the title of present study " Cultural assessment of level of spending students leisure times at university in students view " with a view to the title and of course in addition this point was interesting for researcher , yet sufficient accuracy in the implementation of this research in order to implement and give generously has been encouraging .

Due to the nature of the research , method of implementing this study is descriptive – survey that forms its statistical population all students studying at Islamic Azad University of Shar-e-Rey (Yadegar-e-Imam) which in the academic year of 2013-2014 are studying at this university . The total number of individuals in the early stages of conducting research by the university officials has been reported about 20,000 people . Statistical sample of this study is 377 people of students studying in the academic year of 2013-2014 that is used stratified random sampling method and to estimate the sample size, it is used Morgan table and by appropriate assignment in each faculty . Data collection tools have verified a questionnaire and 38 questions which its questions were taken from a variety of activities and educational and cultural needs to fill students leisure times . Also it is used library method for data collection . For this purpose , some information collected by reference to different sites and libraries and reading books and theses and related articles to use them in different parts of study due to the proportion of theme . To determine th reliability of questionnaire of this study it is used validity content method and for this porpuse , the first draft of the questionnaire provided and studied by officials and masters of cultural and research part of Islamic Azad University of Yadegar-e-Imam that consequently cases was proposed to improve it . After implementing target reforms , the questionnaire was compiled . Also the questionnaire distributed between 30 people of subjects that were chosen randomly . After primary implementation between 30 people of individual statistical population obtained 0/88 using SPSS software analysis and its Cronbach's coefficient that were chosen randomly which was confirmed . In the first place , researcher will exhibit the information taken from the questionnaire using tables and charts and Descriptive Statistics (Frequency, percentage, mean, charts, tables) . It was used frequency calculation method (Handy , simple and Census Comments) to analyze question 8 and 9 of the study that will be assessed by questions 14 and 38 of the questionnaire and this is because of variety and infinite study subjects . Ultimately, a comparative study was implemented between the proposed cases by students and what has come in questionnaire (that in fact reflects the total known options of cultural part of university for responding to optimize students leisure times) that to what extent , identified needs by university and students proposed needs have difference and similarity .



In inferential level , it will be used Friedman nonparametric tests , Chi-square , solidarity with Test of significance for Test research hypotheses . Then it will be analyzed using SPSS software .

Finally, it should be noted that the results of this study are :

Based on the average of the ratings obtained for scientific , educational and research priorities and also their ratings is seen that participating in specialized empowerment classes regarding study field and business rooms has the highest priority . Participating in writing articles workshops and computer training jointly is in the second priority of students . Teaching language (English) and translation technique , technical and vocational entertainment , collaboration with scientific associations and participating in scientific – cultural meetings are in th third , fourth , fifth and sixth priority of students respectively .

Based on the average of the ratings obtained for athletic priorities and also their rating , we can consider students leisure times in this field in the following respectively :

Holding Students sports competition , Footbal , Martial Arts , Wrestling , Handball , Chess , Physical fitness , Exercise , Basketball , Bodybuilding , Volleyball , Hiking , Table tennis , Climbing and Running .

Based on the average of the ratings obtained for literary and artistic priority and also their rating , we can consider students leisure times in this field in the following respectively :

Knitting training, tailoring training, holding poetry, writing training, Academic publications, Journalism training, Student Press Exhibition, Photography training, Exhibition of photographs and design, Crafts and art training, painting and calligraphy training, Showing Film and theater, Music training .

Based on the average of the ratings obtained for religious and entertainment priority and also their rating , we can consider students leisure times in this field in the following respectively :

Social - political presence, Religious meetings, Watching movies, Mobilization activities, Participating in free thought Korsi (Chairs), Studying newspaper, Rahinenoor trips and Operational areas of Iran-Iraq War, Non - lesson study, Religious activities, such as reading the Koran , Visiting the Museum, Psychology discussions, Camps and excursions, Going to restaurant, Going to the library and non - lesson study, Going to the park, Using the Internet, Rest and amusement, Socialising with friends .

There is no significant relationship between students gender and choosing their group activities .

According to Chi-square significance level can be seen that the possibility for students all leisure activities except for listening to music is obtained bigger than 0/05 and consequently the independence study field assumption of students leisure priorities in these activities is accepted in the level of first error type of test and so there is no significant relationship between students study field and their leisure priorities in these activities .

Based on the results of the study , it was observed that 56/3% of students have been agreed with holding summer camps so much and largely and this ration covers more than half of the studied students .

Cases referred to in the questionnaire (Known cultural needs from university) correspond with the emerging needs from students .



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In fact , 78/2% of students evaluated students leisure facilities as weak and average and this is while only 21/8% evaluated it as good and very good .

75% of students are interested in participating in implementing leisure times programs at university .

Based on the average of the ratings obtained , we can consider students leisure priorities times in this field in the following respectively :

Talking with friends , Going to the park , Attendance in the chapel , Study non-lessons , Presence in the library , Doing exercise , Walking , Computer site , Listening to music and Artistic works .

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